

CATALOGUE OF THE PORTRAITS IN THE
JAMAICA HISTORY GALLERY OF THE
INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.

THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.

KINGSTON JAMAICA :

Agents in London : H. Sotheran & Co., 140 Strand, W C
and 37 Piccadilly, W.

JAMAICA

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, KINGSTON.

1914.

THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA

FOR

THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

EAST ST., KINGSTON.

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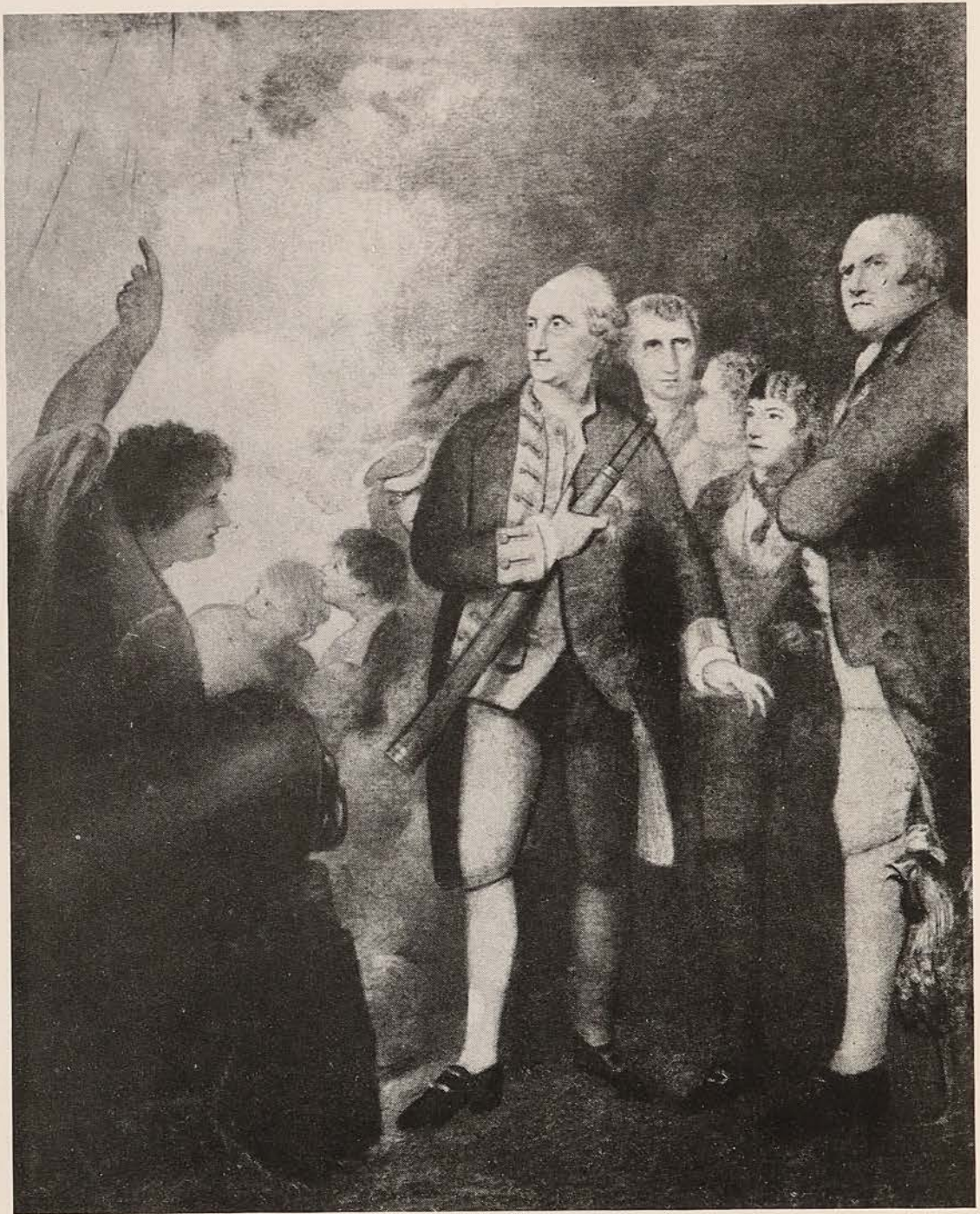
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65. PORTRAIT OF LORD RODNEY IN ACTION ABOARD
THE "FORMIDABLE"
ATTENDED BY HIS PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

CATALOGUE OF THE PORTRAITS IN THE
JAMAICA HISTORY GALLERY OF THE
INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.

BY

FRANK CUNDALL, F.S.A.

SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.

REPRINTED FROM "THE HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA FOR 1914,"
AND ILLUSTRATED BY THIRTY-SEVEN PORTRAITS.

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PREFACE.

IN the year 1892, the Jamaica Portrait Gallery was opened at the Institute with twenty-five portraits of governors and other persons celebrated in the colony's history. In 1904 was issued "Biographical Annals" which formed a guide to the gallery which then contained 141 portraits. The present edition is issued in the form of a catalogue with the portraits, numbering 208, arranged in chronological order; but it is hoped that it will still prove useful as brief annals of Jamaica history. In order to save space, only the Jamaica periods of the lives of those governors and others who have served the state in other countries as well as in this colony, have been dealt with.

The personages represented are, broadly speaking, of three classes: (i) natives of Jamaica, such as Hill, Jordon and Osborn, who spent their lives and made their names in the island; (ii) natives of Jamaica who achieved fame abroad, a smaller class, such as—to name two widely different persons—Lord Mayor Beckford and Mrs Seacole; (iii) Englishmen who, as governors, naval and military heroes, ministers of religion, or men of science or letters, have exercised an influence, more or less permanent, on the island's history—such as Benbow, Rodney and Nelson on the sea; "Peter Pindar," Smollett, Monk Lewis and Michael Scott in literature; Sir Hans Sloane Dancer and Gosse in science; George Fox, Coke and Lipscomb in religion; and Miss North in art.

Grouped under these various heads, the biographies of Jamaica worthies should form subjects for an interesting series of studies. But, although the form selected—a chronological arrangement—involves a drier treatment and gives less scope for comparison, it probably may prove more useful from an educational standpoint.

Although, with the exception of William IV and his present Majesty, none of the monarchs of England has set foot on Jamaica soil, it is thought fitting to include in the gallery the portraits of Cromwell, to whose initiative the Empire owes its possession of Jamaica, and all those monarchs who have sat on the throne since then.

The portraits selected for reproduction have been chosen from a Jamaica standpoint, and portraits that have never before been published have in some cases been selected—such as Sir William Anglin Scarlett, Sir Adam Gibb Ellis, Michael Scott, Robert Osborn, Edward Jordan and Baron Von Ketelhodt.

"In all my poor historical investigations," says Carlyle, "it has been, and always is, one of the most primary wants to procure a bodily likeness of the personage enquired after—a good portrait, if such exist; failing that, even an indifferent if sincere one.

In short, any representation made by a faithful human creature of that face and figure which he saw with his eyes, and which I can never see with mine, is now valuable to me, and much better than none at all.

It has always struck me that historical portrait galleries far transcend in worth all other kinds of national collection of pictures whatever; that, in fact, they ought to exist in every country as among the most popular and cherished national possessions."

It is in this spirit that the Jamaica Portrait Gallery has been formed; and the present guide has been written with a view to showing how closely the portraits are connected with the various historical aspects presented by the ever-changing fortunes of the island. Though some of them are of no great intrinsic worth, the portraits should be found not unworthy of an hour's study.

F. C.

Kingston, Jamaica
May, 1914.

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CATALOGUE.

1. CHRISTOFORO COLOMBO, commonly known as COLUMBUS, discoverer of the new world, was born at Geneva in 1435 or 36. Educated at the university of Pavia he became a sailor at fifteen. On 3rd of August 1492 he started on his first voyage of discovery: he sighted land, probably Watling Island, Bahamas, on the 12th of October. On his second voyage he discovered Jamaica on the 3rd of May 1494, landing on the 4th, probably at Dry Harbour. On his fourth and last voyage he spent from June 24, 1503 till June 28, 1504 in St. Ann's Bay. He died at Valladolid in 1506.

Wood-engraving from the painting by Sebastino del Piombo, discovered at Como in 1891.

2. Sir ANTHONY SHIRLEY traveller, was born in 1565 and took part in the wars of the Low Countries. He organized a buccaneering expedition which left Plymouth in May 1596. On the 29th of January, 1596-7 he landed on the south side of Jamaica, marched six miles inland with such poor resistance that with little or no danger he plundered the island, burnt St. Jago de la Vega and was, while he stayed "absolute master of the whole." He died after 1635.

Photographic copy of an engraving by Ægidius Sadeler, 1612, which is sometimes prefixed to copies of the "Relations of his Travels into Persia."

3. OLIVER CROMWELL, Protector 1649-1658. In 1651 was passed the Navigation Act which had a great influence on the subsequent history of the West Indies. In 1654 he planned the western expedition "to assault the Spaniards in the West Indies," which resulted in the taking of Jamaica, and the issuing of a proclamation by Cromwell giving encouragement to all such as should transport themselves thither.

Engraving by B. Picart, 1728.

4. Sir WILLIAM PENN, admiral and general-at-sea, who was born at Bristol in 1626, distinguished himself in the war with the Dutch in 1653. In December 1654 he was selected to command the fleet which was destined for the West Indies, Venables being in command of the army. On the 10th of May, 1655, after an unsuccessful attempt on Hispaniola, they landed at Passage Fort and took Jamaica. Penn left Jamaica on the 25th of June and was on his return committed to the Tower and then dismissed the service, ostensibly for returning without leave, but probably because Cromwell suspected him of royalist tendencies. He was knighted by Charles II, under whom he gained honour. He died in 1670. His elder son was founder of Pennsylvania.

Photographic copy of an engraving by W. Finden of the painting by Sir Peter Lely in Greenwich Hospital.

5. ROBERT VENABLES, general, was born in Cheshire about 1612. He did good service in the parliamentary army, especially in Ireland. In December 1654 he was selected to command the troops in the expedition sent to the West Indies (See No. 4). After the departure of Penn Venables followed on the 4th of July anxious that Penn should not forestall him in his account of the expedition. Like Penn he was committed to the Tower and never employed by Cromwell again. The fact that his newly wed wife accompanied him on the voyage gave rise to sarcasm on the part of Hickersingill (See No. 7). He died in 1687. His "Narrative" of the expedition was published in 1900.

Photographic copy of a contemporary portrait, artist unknown, in the possession of Mr. Townshend of Wincham, Cheshire.

6. Sir CHRISTOPHER MYNGS, admiral, was born in 1625 and early entered the army. In January 1656-7 he reached Jamaica in the *Marston Moor*, and during the next six or seven years "he came into great renown," taking many ships and pillaging and burning many towns on the mainland: and returning in 1659 with upwards of a quarter of a million of pounds worth of plunder. In 1662 he captured St. Jago de Cuba. He was charged by Doyley, the governor, with peculation, but he cleared his character: he died "poor rather than rich."
Engraving in mezzotint, 1813, by R. Dunkerton of a drawing by Bullfinch after the original picture when in the possession of Myngs's son.
7. EDMUND HICKERINGILL, divine and pamphleteer, who was born in 1636, played in life many parts. Educated at Cambridge, he joined the Baptists, was chaplain to Lilbourne's regiment, became a quaker or deist, a captain by sea or land under Gustavus. "Some appointment was found for him, and he made a stay in Jamaica, returning to England at the Restoration." Charles II offered him the post of Island Secretary when Lord Windsor came out, but he preferred to enter the church. He died in 1708. His "Jamaica Viewed," published in 1661, is a rare work.
Photographic copy of an engraving by J. Nutting after a painting by J. Jull, which is prefixed to his "Miscellaneous Tracts."
8. CHARLES II., reigned from 1660 to 1685. In 1661 he issued a proclamation giving the benefits of subjects of England to such as should go to Jamaica. In 1665 England declared war against the Netherlands, ended by the Treaty of Breda, 1667. In 1670 by the treaty of Madrid Spain recognised British conquests in the West Indies, including Jamaica. In 1672 the Royal African Company was formed for promotion of the slave trade. England and France declared war against the Netherlands, ending in Peace in 1674.
Engraving by B. Picart, 1728.
9. THOMAS, 7th Lord WINDSOR, born about 1627, came to Jamaica as the first governor appointed after the Restoration, in August 1662. He brought with him a proclamation from the king giving to the natives of Jamaica the rights of citizens of England, and to the island the right to make laws; he also brought the arms of the island (a copy of which hangs under his portrait) and a broad seal. He stayed but ten weeks, but in that time laid the foundations of good government. He died in 1687.
Oil Painting, 1900, copy of a contemporary portrait (artist unknown) at Hewell Grange. Presented by Lord Windsor (now Earl of Plymouth).
10. Sir CHARLES LYTTELTON, born in 1630, came to Jamaica with Lord Windsor, as deputy governor. From October 1662 (on Windsor's departure) till May 1664 he acted as governor. He did much to pacify the Maroons, divided the island into twelve parishes, and summoned the first House of Assembly.
Photographic copy of an engraving by P. W. Tomkinson, from a drawing by S. Harding.
11. VERE Lady LYNCH, daughter of Sir Edward Herbert, attorney general in the reign of Charles I, married Sir Thomas Lynch in 1670. She accompanied him to Jamaica, arriving on June 25th 1671, and in October a son and heir was born here. On Lynch's starting on his fourth visit to Jamaica, as governor, in 1682, his wife and child accompanied him, but they both died at Madeira, the bodies being sent back at England for burial at Esher.
Photograph of the monument in the old, disused, parish church of Esher, Surrey, England. Presented by Dr. Vere Oliver.
12. GEORGE FOX, founder of the Society of Friends, born in 1624, visited Jamaica in 1671-2 for seven weeks "travelling up and down through the island" where there was "great convincement and many received the truth." He was well treated by the governor, Lynch
Engraving in stipple by Holmes, 1799, after a painting ascribed to William Honthorst. 1654.



18. CHARLES, EARL OF CARLISLE.



26. PETER BECKFORD.



90. ALEXANDER, EARL OF BALCARRES.



99. SIR GEORGE NUGENT.

13. WILLIAM DAMPIER, buccaneer and circumnavigator, born in 1652, visited Jamaica in 1674. Disliking planting he engaged in the coasting trade. After spending some time logwood cutting at Yucatan, he passed the year 1679 in Jamaica, where he "did never see any improvement made by the English who seem in that little curious." He died in 1715.

Photographic copy of an engraving by C. Sherwin after the painting by Thomas Murray in the National Portrait Gallery, London.

14. MARY CARLETON, "the German Princess," born in 1642, commenced her career of imposture in London about 1661. She married in 1663 John Carleton, was tried for bigamy, and "acquitted by publique proclamation." She turned actress, and a play "The German Princess" was written in her honour. Prosecuted for theft, she was sentenced and transported to Jamaica in February 1671. Returning to London and her evil ways she ended her days at Tyburn in January, 1672-3. In 1671 she published "New from Jamaica in a letter from Port Royal, to her fellow collegiates and friends in Newgate."

Photographic copy of the engraving on the title page of "Memories of the life of the Famous Madam Charlton," 1673.

15. Lord VAUGHAN, arrived as governor of Jamaica in 1675. He was successful in subduing pirates, but was not popular as a governor. In his time Surinam being ceded to the Dutch, about 1,200 of its inhabitants came to Jamaica and settled

on land in St. Elizabeth (now part of Westmoreland). He left Jamaica in March, 1678, and died in 1713.

Photographic copy of an engraving by J. Simon, after a painting by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

16. Sir HENRY MORGAN, buccaneer, presided over Jamaica's destinies as lieutenant-governor from March, 1673-4 till March 1674-5, and from March till July 1678, and as governor from May 1680 till June 1682, "with great applause" from those who preferred buccaneering to agricultural methods of acquiring wealth. When Lord Vaughan was governor he complained much of Morgan's drinking and gambling. He is best remembered for his sack of Porto Bello and of Panama for which he received his knighthood. As admiral of the Jamaica fleet he commanded 36 ships. He died on the 26th August, 1688, and was buried at Port Royal.

Photographic copy of an engraving in Exquemelin's "Buccaneers of America" (1684-5).

17. *The same.* *Photographic copy* of an oil painting. Presented.

18. CHARLES, earl of CARLISLE, born in 1629, was governor of Jamaica from July 1678 till May 1680. He attempted in obedience to commands from home to force upon the colony the form of legislation prescribed for Ireland by Poyning's Law. This change the assembly strenuously and successfully opposed.

Photographic copy of an engraving by Abraham Blotling.

19. JAMES II., reigned 1685-88. He offered a pardon to buccaneers who would give up their calling. Convicts of Monmouth's and Argyle's rebellions were sent to Jamaica to serve for ten years on the plantations.

Engraving by B. Picart 1724 after a painting by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

20. CHRISTOPHER, duke of Albemarle, born in 1653, was governor of Jamaica from December 1687 till October 1688 when he died, his body being sent home for interment. He tried to govern with a high hand and quarrelled with the assembly; and his laws were repealed.

Photographic copy of an engraving by W. Sherwin.

- 20a. *The Same.* *Reproduction* from "a Scarce Print by Becket," 1811.

21. Sir HANS SLOANE, physician and naturalist, born in 1660, came out as private physician to the duke of Albemarle in 1687. In fifteen months he collected 800 plants, most of which were new species. In 1796 he published "Catalogus Plantarum quae in Insula Jamaica nascuntur", and in 1707 and 1725 his well known "Voyage to the Islands Madera, Barbados, Nevis, S. Christopher's and Jamaica," treating of the natural history and fully illustrated. He married in 1695 Elizabeth Langley, widow of Ffulk Rose of St. Catherine. He was created a baronet in 1716 and died in 1753. His collections formed the nucleus of the British Museum.

Photographic copy of a mezzotint engraving by J. Faber 1729 from a painting by Sir Godfrey Kneller (1716) in the possession of the Royal Society.

22. WILLIAM III., and Mary reigned from 1689 to 1694 and William alone till 1702. In 1689 war was declared by England against France, ended by the treaty of Ryswick in 1697. In 1698 the Scots made their settlement at Darien; a proclamation being issued by the British Government forbidding colonies to trade with it, which led to its abandonment.

Engraving by D. Lemkue.

23. MARY reigned with William from 1689 till her death in 1694.

Engraving in mezzotint by P. Schenck, 1692, after a painting by J. Vander-vaart.

24. Sir CHARLES HOBBY was born in New England, probably at Boston, about 1650. It is not known when he came to Jamaica, but he was at Port Royal at the time of the earthquake, and in 1698 he represented in the assembly that parish where he owned land. He is thought to have been knighted by Queen Anne in July 1705, in recognition of services rendered at a fire at Port Royal. In 1700-01 Sir William Beeston recommended him (Major Charles Hobby) as a member of the council, but in 1701-02 he was back again in Boston. He died in London, England, in 1714-15.

Photographic copy of a painting, attributed to Sir Godfrey Kneller, in the possession of the Boston Athenæum, Boston, U.S.A. Presented.

25. Vice Admiral JOHN BENBOW, born in 153, was commander-in-chief of the King's ships in the West Indies, and distinguished himself in the war with France from 1689 to the treaty of Ryswick in 1697. Again coming to the West Indies in 1701 he in the following year for six days engaged DuCasse off Santa Martha in what has been called "the most disgraceful event in our naval records." Benbow courtmartialled his captains at Port Royal, and two were shot. He himself died of his wounds at Port Royal on the 4th of November, 1702, and was buried in Kingston parish church.

Photographic copy of an engraving by W. T. Mote from a painting by Sir Godfrey Kneller in Greenwich Hospital.

26. Colonel PETER BECKFORD, son of the royal emigrant Peter Beckford, was member of the assembly for St. Catherine in 1675 and later represented St. James, Clarendon and St. Dorothy. He was called to the council and became its president. He was custos of Port Royal, and on the formation of Kingston became the first custos of that town also. He was also at times receiver-general and agent for the colony in England. On the death of Selwyn on April 5th 1702, he assumed the governorship as lieutenant governor; being succeeded by Handasyd in the following January. He died in 1710, very wealthy.

Engraving in mezzotint by John Murphy of a painting formerly at Fonthill and now in Hamilton Palace.

27. WILLIAM, earl of INCHQUIN, born about 1638, was governor of Jamaica from May, 1690 till his death at Spanish Town on the 16th of January 1691-2. Of impulsive disposition he met with little success in his transactions with the assembly whom he found in ill-humour as the result of Albemarle's high-handed methods of government. There is a memorial brass to him in the cathedral, Spanish Town.

Photographic copy of the painting by Mary Beale at Dromoland Castle, Ireland. Presented by Lord Inchiquin.

28. ANNE, reigned from 1702 to 1714. The war of the Spanish Succession was declared against France and Spain in May, 1702, ending in the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. In 1702 the West Indian colonies were placed ecclesiastically under the bishop of London.
Engraving by J. Houbraken, 1744, after a painting by Sir Godfrey Kneller.
29. Admiral Sir CHARLES WAGER, commander-in chief at Jamaica 1707-09, was born in 1666. In 1708 he met and conquered a Spanish treasure fleet, though, owing to the cowardice of two of his captains, much of the treasure was lost. During his command trade was protected, merchants were encouraged and a greater number of prizes were taken than at any former period of like duration. He rose to become a privy councillor and first lord of the admiralty. He died in 1743.
Photographic copy of a mezzotint engraving by G. White after a painting by J. Ellis, 1726.
30. GEORGE I., reigned from 1714 to 1727. War with Spain was declared in 1718, ending with treaty of Madrid in 1721.
Engraving in mezzotint by J. Simon, 1716, after a painting by Sir Godfrey Kneller.
31. WILLIAM BECKFORD, twice lord mayor of London (1762 and 1769), was born in Jamaica in 1709. He inherited the great wealth of his father Peter Beckford, speaker of the house of assembly, who was reputed to be the wealthiest commoner in Europe. In 1723 he left Jamaica: he revisited it in 1735. He died in 1770.
Photographic copy of a mezzotint engraving by John Dixon from a drawing by himself.
32. MONUMENT in honour of William Beckford, in the Guildhall, London, by Francis John Moore. On the pedestal is the celebrated speech which he made to the king in defence of the people's rights.
Photographic copy of an engraving.
33. GEORGE II. reigned from 1727 to 1760. The war (of Jenkins Ear) was declared by Great Britain against Spain in 1739, and (the war of the Austrian Succession) by France against Great Britain ending with the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748; by which the Assiento contract was abolished. In 1756 the Seven Years war was declared against France.
Engraving in mezzotint by J. Smith after a painting by Sir Godfrey Kneller.
34. CUDJOE, a leader of the Maroons, flourished from about 1730 to 1738, when after a guerrilla war, a treaty was concluded with the maroons of Trelawny, in Guthrie's defile, when Cudjoe and the army representative, Dr. Russell, exchanged hats. By the treaty the maroons received 1,500 acres of land, and undertook to assist the government against rebels or invaders.
Photographic copy of an engraving by Josh. Smith after his own design, the frontispiece of the "History of the Maroons," by R. C. Dallas, 1803.
35. MARY ANGLIN, daughter of John Lawrence and wife of Philip Anglin of Paradise estate, was the great grand-daughter of Henry Lawrence, lord president of the council in Cromwell's time. She was born in 1713, and died in 1797.
Photographic copy of an oil painting, representing her in her wedding dress, in the possession of Lord Abinger. Presented by Lord Abinger.
36. Admiral EDWARD VERNON, was born in 1684. After doing good service in the West Indies in 1708-12 he was in 1739 entrusted with the task of attacking Porto Bello, in reprisal for attacks by Spaniards on British ships, which he did successfully to the joy of the nation. In March 1740 he bombarded Carthagea ineffectually, but took Chagres. In that year he issued his celebrated order directing that seamen should mix water with their rum (grog). In January 1740-1 the largest force ever assembled in Jamaica waters was under Vernon's command, with Ogle as second and Wentworth in charge of the troops. An attack on Carthagea ended in failure; being followed by an ineffectual attempt on Santiago de Cuba. Vernon died in 1757.
Engraving in mezzotint by James McArdell after the painting by Gainsborough in the National Portrait Gallery, London.

37. Admiral Sir CHALONER OGLE, born about 1681, was commander-in-chief at Jamaica from 1742 to 1744. He is principally remembered in Jamaica history for his personal conflict at Spanish Town with the governor, Trelawny, arising out of the ill-fated attempt on Carthagena. Copies of two accounts of his subsequent trial for assault are in the Institute's West India library. He died in 1750.

Engraving in mezzotint by Robert Tims from a painting by G. Hicks.

38. TERESIA CONSTANTIA PHILLIPS, born in 1708-9, lived in Jamaica from 1738 to 1741, and again from 1754 till her unlamented death in 1765. In 1757 or 58 she was appointed mistress of the revels and as such controlled not only theatrical but all public entertainments given by the governor. She was twice married in England, thrice in Jamaica. Her amours were "as public as Charing Cross."

Photographic copy of the mezzotint engraving, 1748, by John Faber after a painting by John Highmore, which accompanies her "Apology" (1748).

39. JOHN MOODY, actor, who was born at Cork in 1727?, came to Jamaica about 1746, and acted in Kingston as Lear, Hamlet, Romeo, etc, returning to England about 1759. After tours in the provinces he was engaged by Garrick, and remained at Drury Lane till the close of his theatrical career, playing many parts with great success. He first played Foigard in the "Stratagem" in 1760-1. He died in 1812.

Engraving in mezzotint by J. Marchi of him in the character of Foigard after the painting by Zoffany in the National Portrait Gallery, Dublin.

40. BALLARD BECKFORD, son of Ballard Beckford (1709-1760), was brought up by the relations of his mother, a daughter of John Clerke, governor of New York. He came as a young man to Jamaica, married Frances Buckner and died in 1764. He owned Whitehall estate in St. Mary and considerable property in the North American colonies.

Photographic copy of an engraving by Richard Houston, of a painting by Nathaniel Dance, at Highgrove, Tetbury, England. Presented.

41. Vice-Admiral Sir CHARLES KNOWLES, born about 1704, served with distinction in the navy in the West Indies, from 1739 to 1745, chiefly as second in command to Ogle. In 1747 he was appointed commander-in-chief at Jamaica, was governor of Jamaica from November 1752 till June 1756 in which year he was created a baronet in spite of several episodes in his career when he was not covered with honour. He quarrelled with the assembly over the transfer of the seat of government to Kingston where the assembly held four sessions, but the law was disallowed, and the governor was burnt in effigy. During his sojourn in Jamaica, both as naval officer and governor, he did much for the fortifications. He died in 1777.

Photographic copy of an engraving by J. Faber from a painting by T. Hudson.

42. TOBIAS GEORGE SMOLLETT, novelist, who was born in 1721, after serving as surgeon's mate in Vernon's ill-fated attempt on Carthagena, the disgrace of which he exposed, resided in Jamaica from 1741 till 1744. He married Anne Lascelles (said to have been the original of Narcissa in "Roderick Random" which, partly autobiographic, deals incidentally with Jamaica) who possessed a comfortable though moderate estate in the island. In 1759 he was imprisoned for a libel on Sir Charles Knowles. He died in 1771. His widow was ruined by a fire at Kingston in March 1782.

Photographic enlargement of a lithograph by Freeman.

43. NICOLAUS JOSEPHUS JACQUIN, botanist, born at Leyden in 1727, visited the West Indies in 1754-9. Of the 435 species collected and described in "Selectarum stirpium Americanum historia" (1763) 35 belong to Jamaica, coming from the plain of Liguanea and the neighbourhood of Spanish-Town. He died in 1817.

Photographic copy of an engraving by V. G. Kininger, 1812, of a painting by H. F. Füger, 1811.



5. GENERAL ROBERT VENABLES.



16. SIR HENRY MORGAN.



25. VICE-ADMIRAL JOHN BENBOW.



60. LORD NELSON.

44. JASPER HALL, was receiver-general, member of the assembly, and speaker of the assembly in 1778. In 1756 he built, it is said in emulation with Thomas Hibbert and other rich merchants, Constantine House (long known as Jasper Hall) Kingston, which was destroyed by the earthquake of 1907. It bore the date, "June, 1756." He died in 1778, aged fifty-seven.

Photographic enlargement of a miniature in the possession of the Hon. Codrington Hall. Presented by the Hon. Codrington Hall.

45. ROBERT GRAHAM (afterwards Cunninghame-Graham) born in 1730, was brother-in-law to Simon Taylor (No. 97), and was receiver-general of the colony from 1753 to 1764. He was member of the assembly for St. Davids, in 1765-6. He left Jamaica in 1771. He was afterwards rector of Glasgow University, and a songwriter of some renown. Of his lyric pieces the best known is "If doughty deeds my lady please." He died in 1798.

Photographic copy of part of a painting (in which Graham is pointing with his left hand to a bust of C. J. Fox) commenced by David Martin and finished by Sir Henry Raeburn, R.A., formerly in the possession of Mr. Spiers. Presented by E. G. Cundall, Esq.

46. Dr. ANTHONY ROBINSON, surgeon, who came to Jamaica from Sunderland, did much good work as a botanist, supplementing the lists of Sloane and Brown. His original drawings are in the West India library of the Institute. His notes were made use of by Lunan in "Hortus Jamaicensis," and by Gosse in his "Naturalist's Sojourn." He died in 1768.

Pencil drawing from life by Edward Long, the historian, who was executor of his will.

47. GEORGE III., reigned from 1760 to 1820. In 1763 the Seven Years war was concluded by the treaty of Paris. In 1772 Mansfield declared that "Slavery could not exist upon the soil of England." In 1775 began the American war of Independence, joined in later by France and Spain. In 1782 Rodney defeated de Grass and the peace of Versailles was concluded in 1783. In 1787 a society was formed in London for the abolition of the slave trade, which was finally abolished in the British Colonies in 1807. In 1792 the navigation laws ceased to be enforced against America. From 1793 till 1814 England was at war with France and Holland or Spain, and in 1812-14 with the United States.

Engraving by William Finden after a painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A.

48. Commodore ARTHUR FORREST, served as a lieutenant in the expedition against Carthage in 1741. In 1745 he married at Kingston Frederica Maria P. Lynch. In the following year he captured a Spanish privateer of much superior force to his own ship. 1755 he was again in the West Indies and 1757 he captured single handed a fleet of eight French merchant ships and their sloop of war off Petit Guave. On the death of Rear-Admiral Holmes in 1761, being senior officer, he assumed the duties of commander-in-chief, but was dispossessed by Sir James Douglas. In 1769 he came out as commodore to Jamaica, but died at Kingston on the 26th May, 1770. He was buried in the belfry of the parish church.

Engraving by Page.

49. ROBERT SCARLETT, born in 1737, owned Duckett's Spring and other estates in St. James. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Anglin of Paradise estate and widow of John Wright. He had thirteen children. He died at Montego Bay in 1798.

Photographic copy of an oil painting, representing him with a slave in attendance in the possession of Lord Abinger. Presented by Lord Abinger.

50. ELIZABETH SCARLETT, daughter of Philip Anglin, of Paradise Estate, was born in 1747, married firstly, John Wright, a planter who was killed by his slave in 1763 or 1764; secondly, Robert Scarlett of Duckett's Spring. She died at Montego Bay in 1828.

Photographic copy of an oil painting in the possession of Lord Abinger. Presented by Lord Abinger.

51. JOHN WOLCOT, better known as "Peter Pindar," who was born in 1738, accompanied to Jamaica in 1768 his friend and connection Sir William Trelawny, as physician, when he came as governor. Wolcot returned to England, was made deacon and priest and on his revisiting Jamaica was made rector of Vere in 1770. On the death of Trelawny in December, 1772, he accompanied his widow to England. He published at Kingston in 1773 "Persian Love Elegies" in that year. He died in 1819.

Photographic copy of an engraving in stipple by T. Wright from a painting by Sir M. A. Shee.

52. PHILIP PINNOCK, who was born in 1720, was member of the house of assembly and sometimes speaker from 1749 till his death in 1778. He was custos of St. Andrew. He was very wealthy, and on his visits to England was wont to display much ostentation.

Photographic copy of an oil painting (said to be by Allan Ramsay) formerly in the Jasper Hall collection, now in the possession of Hon. E. A. H. Haggart at Ruthven Lodge (once the property of Pinnock), St. Andrew.

53. EDWARD LONG, born in 1734, was private secretary to his brother-in-law, Sir Henry Moore, lieutenant governor of the colony. judge of the vice-admiralty court, and speaker of the house of assembly: but he is best known for his "History of Jamaica" published in London in 1774. Full of information, it is ill-arranged as the author became aware. A copy annotated by him is in the British Museum. He left Jamaica in 1769 and died in 1813.

Photographic copy of a line engraving by William Sharp from a painting by Opie.

54. EDWARD BARRETT, who was born in 1734, son of Samuel Barrett, inherited from his father in 1760, the family properties in St. James held from the time of the conquest of the island. He lived for the most part at Little River great house, and did much for the improvement of the properties. An aqueduct which he built at Cinnamon Hill in 1784 is still in use, having survived earthquake and hurricane. He married Sarah, daughter of Judith and William Goodin, of Spring, a neighbouring estate. He died in 1798, and lies buried at Cinnamon Hill. He was the great grandfather of Mrs. Barrett-Browning.

Mechanical Reproduction, of a painting by Hoppner in the possession of the family, published in "In old St. James," 1911.

55. Colonel EDWARD MARCUS DESPARD, who was born in 1751, came to Jamaica 1772, and quickly showed his engineering skill. He was engineer to the Nicaragua expedition: he also superintended the defences of Jamaica, when it was threatened by de Grasse. He was in turn commandant at Rattan, of the Mosquito Coast (then under the suzerainty of Jamaica) and of Yucatan (granted by Spain to England for logwood cutting under the treaty of 1783). Charged with cruelty, he was recalled. The charges were dismissed but he obtained no redress. He was found guilty of plotting against the government, and, though Nelson gave valuable evidence in his favour, was hanged for high treason in 1803 a victim to disappointed ambition.

Photographic copy of an engraving of a sketch taken from life.

56. BENJAMIN MOSELEY, M.D., was born in Essex in 1742, settled in practice in Jamaica in 1768, and was appointed surgeon-general. In 1775 he published "A Treatise concerning the Properties and Effects of Coffee." He left in 1781, in which year he published his "Observations on the Dysentery of the West Indies," and in 1787 appeared his "Treatise on opic al Diseases and on the Climate of the West Indies," which contains an account of Dalling's expedition to Nicaragua of 1780. He died in 1819.

Engraving by Marie A Bourlier after a painting by Paye.

57. Dr. ROBERT JACKSON, who was born in 1750, was distinguished both as an administrative reformer in the army medical service and as a writer on fevers. He gained his experience for his "Treatise on the fevers of Jamaica" (1791) while acting as assistant to Dr. King at Savanna-la-Mar from 1774 to 1780. He saw much service and in 1811-15, he was army medical director in the West Indies. He died in 1827.
Photographic copy of a lithograph, frontispiece to his "Systematic View of the Formation, Discipline, and Economy of Armies."
58. ROBERT MILLIGAN, a West Indian merchant, resided in Kingston from 1767 to 1779 where he traded as Dick and Milligan; and afterwards carried on his business in England. He was instrumental in 1799 in the formation of the West India Docks in London of which he was deputy chairman.
Photograph of his statue at the West India Docks, London. Presented by A. E. Aspinall, Esq.
59. HORATIO lord NELSON, who was born in 1758, first came to the West Indies in 1777, reaching Jamaica in July. In December 1778 he, in command of the *Badger*, was engaged on the Mosquito Coast. In 1779 he became post-captain and was soon afterwards entrusted with the command of Fort Charles at Port Royal. In 1780 he convoyed the troops on the ill-fated Nicaragua expedition, and was invalided home the same year. In 1783 he revisited Jamaica and attempted to take Turk's Island from the French. He died in the hour of victory off Trafalgar, 1805.
Medici copy of the painting by Lemuel Abbott in the National Portrait Gallery, London.
60. *The same.* *Photographic copy* of a painting by J. F. Rigaud, 1780, in the possession of Earl Nelson.
61. Vice-Admiral CUTHBERT, lord COLLINGWOOD, born in 1750, the lifelong friend and companion of Nelson, came to the West Indies about the same time, and succeeded his friend on several steps in his career. In 1777 he was court-martialled at Port Royal, and recommended to be more careful in future. He shared with Nelson the perils and suffering of the Nicaragua expedition. In 1781 his ship the *Pelican*, was wrecked on the Morant Keys in a hurricane. He died in 1810.
Photographic copy of a painting by Richard Howard, R.A., in Greenwich Hospital.
62. Admiral Sir PETER PARKER, Bart., born in 1721, was probably in the West Indies in early life in Vernon's fleet. In 1757 he came in the *Woolwich* to the West Indies. From 1778 to 1782 he was commander-in-chief at Jamaica, and here gave Nelson his first independent command. He was provincial grand master of freemasons in Jamaica. He left Jamaica in June 1782, taking with him deGrasse and the principal French officers who had surrendered to Rodney on the 12th of April. In 1782 he was made baronet and in 1799 admiral of the fleet.
Photographic copy of a mezzotint engraving, 1880, by Green after the painting by Lemuel Abbott, 1799, in the Painted Hall at Greenwich Hospital.
63. Dr. WILLIAM WRIGHT, born at Crieff, N.B., in 1735, came to the West Indies in Rodney's squadron in 1762. He settled in Jamaica, where with intervals he resided from 1764 till 1785, and during that time he was personally consulted by every scientific visitor who made the natural history of the British West Indies the subject of his study. He sent many examples to the museums at Edinburgh and Kew and to Sir Joseph Banks, and he assisted Swartz in his West India writings. He was surgeon-general (1774) and physician-general (1783) of Jamaica. He died in 1819. His "Memoir" was published in 1828.
Engraving by W. H. Lizars from a miniature painting by John Caldwell which forms the frontispiece to his "Memoir."
64. Dr. THOMAS DANCER born about 1755, is best known for his "Medical Assistant or Jamaica Practice of Physic," which appeared in 1801, and ran into a second (1809) and third (1819) edition. He lived in Jamaica from 1773 till his death in 1811-12. In 1780 he went as chief of the hospital staff on the Nicaragua expedition, of which he published a brief history in 1781. He was physician to the bath

at Bath, of which he published an account in 1784, and also island botanist. He published a catalogue of Jamaica plants in 1792.

Engraving in stipple, by William Holl, which forms the frontispiece to his "Medical Assistant."

- 65 BRYDGES RODNEY lord RODNEY, who was born in 1718, was from 1771 to 1774, commander-in-chief at Jamaica, where he did much for the improvement of the naval yard at Port Royal, especially the arrangements for watering the fleet. On leaving in 1774 he was much disgusted because he was not made governor of the colony. By his victory over de Grasse he saved the fate of Jamaica as well as of the smaller islands. He died in 1792. His monument in Spanish Town, by Bacon, cost in all £8,200. The statue was brought to Kingston in 1872 but was restored to Spanish Town in 1889.

Oil Painting. "Rodney aboard the 'Formidable,'" by Robert Edge Pine.

As it was for many years supposed that this picture was the work of Sir Joshua Reynolds, it may not be out of place to give its true history. It was painted by Robert Edge Pine, an artist, who, though little known now, was in his day popular as a painter, especially of theatrical portraits, many of which were reproduced by well known engravers. He came of an artist family. His father, John Pine, an engraver of some repute, kept a print shop in St. Martin's Lane, and was the convivial friend of Hogarth, who introduced him, as the friar, in his picture "Calais Gate" from which he obtained the nickname of "Friar Pine."

Robert Edge Pine himself was born in London in 1730 (or according to Redgrave in 1742) and early distinguished himself in art, gaining prizes in 1760 and 1763 from the Society of Arts for historical paintings. One of his last works which he contributed to the Royal Academy was the picture now under consideration. It was exhibited in 1784 and its correct title (i.e. that given to it by the artist) is *Portrait of Lord Rodney in action aboard the 'Formidable' attended by his principal officers.* Soon after this Pine left England and went with his family to America, ostensibly to paint the heroes of the revolution; and Washington and others sat to him. His portrait of Washington was engraved for Irving's 'Life.'

He died in Philadelphia in 1788. His widow obtained leave from the legislature of Pennsylvania to dispose of her husband's pictures by lottery. Many of them unfortunately perished in the burning of the Colombian museum, Boston. Before their destruction, however, they served to give to Washington Allston his first lessons in colouring. Pine's widow sold the picture under consideration to the people of Kingston for £212.

The following account is taken from the "Colombian Magazine" of 1797:—

"The characters displayed in this deservedly admired performance are, First a striking likeness of His Lordship whose countenance is strongly marked with a mixture of care, anxiety and composure, most inimitably blended; Sir Charles Douglas appears close in the rear, whose countenance is astonishingly expressive of the valiant British seaman, warm in action, and who knowing no danger is determined on victory or death. A little on the right * Lord Cranstoun, son to the Chancellor of York, who appears together with another youth supposed to be a midshipman, whose countenances indicate joy and anxiety: On the left † appears the famous cock, standing on a coil of rope, in the act of crowing, which it is known he commenced to do in the moment of victory, and continued long after:—In the front of the whole appears, a figure resting on a cannon, which may be supposed to be a seaman who is pointing up to the flag of France ahauling down.

There are two other small figures which are supposed attendant Tritons: but as no description has accompanied this piece much must depend on conjecture. The whole is included in a gilt frame ornamented on top with trophies of war, and measures eight by six feet."

The incident chosen for a representation is evidently the "Ville-de-Paris," striking her flag to the "Barfleur."

* *i.e.* Douglas' right, but he is the third figure from Douglas. His head appear just behind Rodney's left shoulder.

† The spectator's right.



122. SIR WILLIAM ANGLIN SCARLETT.



149. SIR JOSHUA ROWE.



158. SIR BRYAN EDWARDS.



192. SIR ADAM GIBB ELLIS.

Blane, in a letter to Lord Dalrymple quoted by Mundy says, "Though the victory was decided in the moment at which the Formidable broke the French line, the effect of it on the spirit of the fleet, was not complete till the Ville-de-Paris struck her colours. The thrill of ecstasy that penetrated every British bosom in the triumphant moment of her surrender is not to be described."

The painting is on canvas 7 feet 11 inches high, by 6 feet 5 inches wide. The figures are slightly less than life size.

When the picture was painted, Rodney, who is represented wearing a blue surtout coat, white kerseymere vest, white knee breeches, and white silk stockings, and the star and ribbon of the Bath, was sixty-four years of age; Douglas about forty-eight, Lord Cranstoun twenty-seven, and Blane thirty-three.

Sir Charles Douglas was descended from a younger son of William Douglas of Lochleven, sixth earl of Morton. He passed into the navy in 1746-7, and was made a commander in 1759; and in that year was present at the reduction of Quebec: after serving off and on on the North American coast, in 1776, he relieved Quebec, and was rewarded by a baronetcy. In 1778 he was appointed to the "Sterling Castle" and in her took part in the action off Ushant on the 27th of July, 1778 and in the consequent court-martial testified in favour of Keppel. In 1780 he was selected by Rodney to accompany him to the West Indies as captain of the fleet in the "Formidable." To Douglas has been ascribed the credit commonly and probably correctly given to Rodney, of conceiving, at the moment when there was a disorderly opening in it, the idea of breaking the French line, which manœuvre was the main cause of Rodney's great victory over de Grasse. To Douglas, however, is undoubtedly due the introduction into the ships of the fleet of a number of improvements in the fitting and exercise of the guns, which rendered the gun-practice at one more rapid, safe, and more deadly; and thus formed a real and important contribution to the victory.

Douglas returned to England at the peace in 1783, in the autumn of which year he was appointed commodore and commander-in-chief on the Halifax station where he remained till 1786. He died in 1789.

James Cranstoun, eighth lord Cranstoun, who was born in 1755, received a lieutenant's commission in the navy in 1776. He commanded the "Belliqueux" frigate in the action between Sir Samuel Hood and de Grasse off St. Kitts on the 25th and 26th of January, 1782, and was promoted to a captaincy. In the great engagement of the 12th April, he commanded Rodney's flagship the "Formidable." He was mentioned by Rodney in the despatches, and was entrusted with the carriage to England. In June, 1795, he commanded the "Bellerophon," which Cornwallis's squadron repulsed a French squadron off Brittany. In the following year he was appointed governor of Grenada, but he died in September, 1796, before taking up his duties.

66. *The Same. Portrait of Rodney.* Photographic copy of an engraving by G. Dupon from a painting by Thomas Gainsborough. R.A.
67. *The same.* Engraving by E. Scriven from the painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds in the Royal Collection.
68. FRANCOIS JOSEPH PAUL, marquis de GRASSE-TILLY, comte de GRASSE, was born in 1722. He was in 1779 given command of a squadron and assisted in the engagement off Grenada against Byron: he later assumed command of the first division of Estaing's fleet. In 1781 he assisted in the capture of Tobago. On the 12th April 1782 after the battle of The Saints he lowered his flag to Rodney, and the 29th reached Jamaica a prisoner aboard the *Formidable*. In June he left England—the first commander-in-chief to be sent prisoner to England since Marshal Tallard was taken to London after Blenheim. He was acquitted at court-martial in 1784 and died in 1788.

Engraving in stipple by J. Chapman, 1799.

69. *The same. Engraving.* DeGrasse handing his sword to Rodney. Presented by A. E. Aspinall, Esq.
70. General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, of Inverneil, born in 1739, was appointed lieutenant-governor of Jamaica in December 1782 at a time of great importance. The British forces in America were faring ill: the French had joined the insurgents and threatened the British West India islands, of which they captured Tobago, St. Eustace

tius, St. Kitts, Nevis and Montserrat. But Campbell laid his plans so well, was so successful in raising black troops, and was so untiring in his vigilance that the French did not dare attack Jamaica without re-inforcements. At the same time Campbell did what he could to assist the British troops in America, by sending them information, re-inforcements and supplies; and he, by lending some of his troops to serve as marines, materially aided Rodney in his victory over deGrasse. Campbell left Jamaica in 1784 and died in 1791. There is a monument to him in Westminster Abbey.

Photographic copy of a painting by Romney of the year 1790, in the possession of Canon T. S. Brownrigg, 1900. Presented by E. G. Cundall, Esq.

71. ZACHARY MACAULAY, born in 1768, came as a lad of sixteen to Jamaica in 1784 to be a bookkeeper on an estate, of which he became manager. He there gathered experiences which coloured his life. Deeply impressed by the miseries of the slaves, he gave up his position in disgust and returned to England in 1792 and embarked on his career, as abolitionist and philanthropist, in Sierra Leone and in England, learning meanwhile the horrors of the Middle Passage. He died in 1838.

Photographic copy of a drawing by Slater, frontispiece to "Life and Letters of Zachary Macaulay," 1900.

72. OLOF SWARTZ, the celebrated Swedish naturalist, who was born in 1760, visited Jamaica in 1784, where, during his stay of six months, he was offered and declined the post of island botanist. After a visit to Cuba and Haiti he returned here and stayed till 1786. His investigations were thorough, and he particularly devoted himself to the mountainous parts of the island of Jamaica. He discovered many new species which had escaped the notice of Sloane, Browne, Jacquin and other botanists. He published several works on the flora of the West Indies. He died in 1818.

Photographic copy of a stipple engraving by Ruckman, 1829.

73. Sir ALURED CLARKE, who was born about 1745, was lieutenant-governor during an unfortunate period of the island's history—from 1784 to 1790 when he succeeded General Campbell in command of the troops and of the government. He was at first hampered by a succession of severe storms in 1784, 1785, 1786, in the first of which every vessel in Kingston harbour was either sunk or damaged, and the barracks at Up-Park camp were blown down. During this period Jamaica, in company with other West India islands, protested against the restriction of trade with America imposed on them by the mother country, and in 1784 an impending famine caused Clarke to allow free importation from the United States for a time. He died in 1832. His wife, the celebrated Kitty Hunter, died in 1771.

Photographic copy of an engraving by John Bromley, 1833, after a painting by Sir William Beechey, 1794.

74. ELIZABETH, lady HOLLAND, the daughter of Richard Vassall, of Jamaica, was born in 1770. She was married in 1786 to Sir Richard Webster, but was divorced in 1797 when she married Henry, 3rd lord Holland, and became the noted hostess of Holland House, Kensington, "the house of all Europe," the rendezvous of statesmen, wits, men of letters and diletanti. In 1800 she inherited estates in Jamaica from her grandfather Florentius Vassall. She died in 1845.

Photographic reproduction of the painting by Robert Fagan at Holland House, which forms the frontispiece of "The Journal of Elizabeth Lady Holland (1791-1811)" (1908).

75. Sir JOHN TAYLOR, Bart., diletante, died in 1786, aged 41, in Jamaica, while on a visit to his Jamaica estates. He is buried at Lyssons in St. Thomas. In 1779 he sat to Reynolds for his portrait for the Dilletante Society.

Engraving in mezzotint by William Dickinson after a painting by R. Pine.

76. ELIZABETH GOODIN HAUGHTON, Lady TAYLOR, the daughter and heiress of Philip Haughton, of Orange Grove in Hanover, was born in 1758.

Photographic copy of an engraving by W. Dickinson of a painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds (of the year 1782) now at Petworth. Presented by Watson Taylor, Esq.

77. Admiral ALAN, lord GARDNER, who was born in 1742, served on the Jamaica station from 1766 till 1771 and under Rodney in his defeat of deGrasse. From 1786 to 1790 he was again at Jamaica as commander-in-chief. In 1794 he was made a baronet, and in 1800 a baron. He died in 1809.

Engraving by Fenner after the painting by Sir William Beechey.

78. WILLIAM BECKFORD, of Somerley, the reputed son of Richard Beckford, M.P. for Bristol and of Elizabeth Hay, was a cousin of the better-known William Beckford, author of "Vathek." He was born about 1740, married his cousin a daughter of Thomas Hay, formerly secretary of Jamaica. He spent nearly thirteen years, between 1774 and 1787 in Jamaica, on his estates Fort William and Roaring River, in Westmoreland where he owned other properties. He died in 1799 in the house of his kinsman, the earl of Effingham, in London. In 1788 he published "Remarks on the situation of Negroes in Jamaica," and in 1790 "A Descriptive account of the Island of Jamaica," by which he is best known. It was written in the Fleet prison: a position due to losses from the hurricane of 1780, unbusiness-like habits and deceit on the part of others. A French edition appeared in 1793. He also contributed to "The Monthly Mirror". He took with him to Jamaica in 1774 George Robertson, a landscape painter, and six engravings after views done by him are hung in the gallery. He also employed in Jamaica the talents of Philip Wickstead, a portrait painter, a pupil of Zoffany. A man of charming disposition Beckford claimed as friends men standing high in literature, science and art.

Photographic copy of a "shade" by Miers, in the "Monthly Mirror," of 1799.

79. Captain GEORGE VANCOUVER who was born in 1758, entered the navy as an able seaman on the *Resolution* for Cook's second voyage, rising to be midshipman. He was present at Rodney's victory over deGrasse in 1782, and in 1785-89 he was at Jamaica on the *Europa* in which flew the broad pennant of commodore Alan (afterwards Lord) Gardner. He surveyed in 1788 Port Royal and Kingston harbour; published in 1792. In 1791 on a survey expedition he circumnavigated the island which bears his name. He died in 1798.

Photographic copy of a painting by L. F. Abbott, in the National Portrait Gallery London.

80. PHILIP ANGLIN SCARLETT, the eldest son of Robert Scarlett, was born in 1766. He was owner of Cambridge, and custos and member of the assembly for Hanover. He married Bonella, daughter of Robert Bowen. He died in 1823.

Photographic copy of an oil painting in the possession of Lord Abinger. Presented by Lord Abinger.

81. THOMAS COKE, the well-known methodist bishop (a title disapproved by Wesley) born in 1747, visited Jamaica in 1789-90 and again in 1791 and 1793. His visits are kept in memory by the name of Coke chapel in Kingston, built in 1840 on the site of the first chapel, erected in 1790. He was founder of the Wesleyan missions in the West Indies, in which cause he crossed the atlantic many times, and the seed which he sowed has resulted in the Wesleyan body being one of the most important of the religious denominations in the colony to-day. He published "History of the West Indies" in 1808-11. He died in 1814.

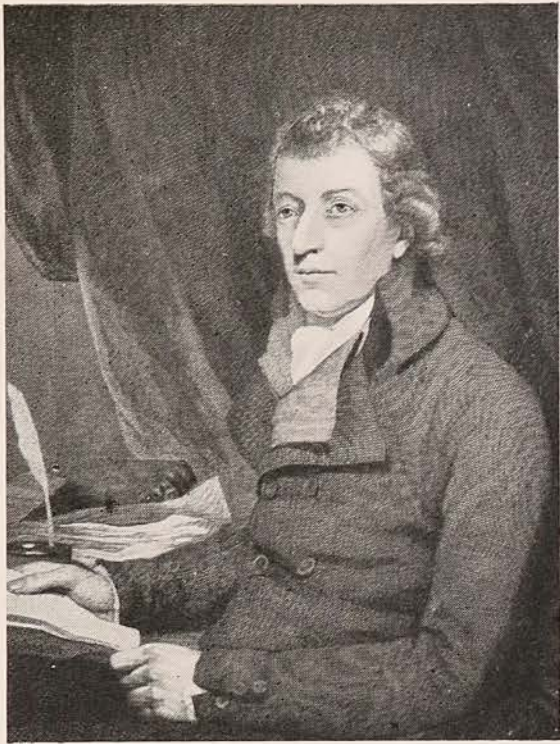
Photographic copy of an engraving by J. Cochran which forms the frontispiece to Etheridge's "Life."

82. THOMAS HOWARD, third earl of EFFINGHAM was governor of Jamaica from March 1790 till his death on November 21st 1791. His wife, the countess of EFFINGHAM died on the 15th of October, 1791. They were both buried in the church (now the cathedral) at Spanish Town. The funerals and the monument by Bacon cost the island £8,700. The earl's epitaph, written by Bryan Edwards, says that his administration was "the boast and security of a grateful people."

Photographic copy of a painting by Hudson in the possession of the Earl of Effingham. Presented by E. E. Prichard, Esq.

83. *The same. Photographic copy of a private engraving, without lettering in the British Museum.*

84. KATE, countess of EFFINGHAM, daughter of Metcalfe Proctor of Thorp, in Yorkshire, accompanied the earl to Jamaica in 1790. She died on the 15th October 1791, and was buried in the church at Spanish Town.
Photographic copy of a painting in the possession of the earl of Effingham. Presented by E. E. Prichard, Esq
85. Vice-Admiral Sir SAMUEL HOOD, who was born in 1762, served under Rodney in his victory over deGrasse. He was in command of H.M.S. *Juno* in 1790-91. While lying in St. Ann's Bay he succeeded, during a violent storm, and at great personal risk, in rescuing three men from a wreck at sea. On the boat's crew being unwilling to make the attempt, Hood himself jumped in saying "I never in my life gave a sailor an order that I was not ready to execute myself." The house of assembly, generous and quick to reward heroism and valued services, voted him one hundred guineas for a sword of honour. He later earned great fame in the smaller islands and at Demerara. He died in 1814.
Engraving in stipple by E. Bocquet from a drawing by W. Evans after a painting by Sir William Beechey, R.A., in the possession of the earl of St. Vincent.
86. Lieut.-General JOHN WHITELOCKE, born in 1757, entered the army in 1778, and in 1782 came to Jamaica with his regiment. Here he married a sister of Matthew Lewis, deputy secretary of war, and aunt of "Monk" Lewis. In 1791 he became lieutenant-colonel and played an important part in the attempt to occupy San Domingo. In 1795 he became colonel of the 6th West India regiment. In 1808 he was cashiered for his failure at Buenos Ayres the previous year.
Engraving by J. Hopwood from a painting by Hastings.
87. Vice-Admiral WILLIAM BLIGH, who was born in 1754, arrived in Jamaica in 1791 with fruit-trees, especially the breadfruit, from the south seas. For this, an event of some considerable economic importance to the island, he received a vote of one thousand guineas from the house of assembly and the gold medal of the Society of Arts of London. He is best known, on account of the mutiny of the *Bounty*. He died in 1817.
Photographic copy of an engraving (by J. Conde from a painting by J. Russell, R.A.) which forms the frontispiece to "A Voyage to the South Seas."
88. BRYAN EDWARDS, historian of the West Indies, was born in Wiltshire in 1734. He resided in Jamaica from 1759 till 1792, when he settled permanently in England, as a West Indian merchant. He was first a member of the assembly, and later of the council. His history, first published in 1793, ran through five editions and was translated into several languages, and he published three or four other works. The collection of his works in the West India Library of the Institute of Jamaica, which, with one or two exceptions, includes all editions of his publications, numbers in all 49 volumes. He died in 1800.
Engraving by Thomas Holloway from a painting by Lemuel Abbott, which forms the frontispiece to his "History."
89. Dr. EDWARD NATHANIEL BANCROFT, M.D., who was born in London in 1769, was the son of Edward Bancroft, the author of the essay on the "Natural History of Guiana." In 1795 he entered the army medical service. He came to Jamaica in 1811, was deputy inspector-general of army hospitals for some years. He published two essays on the yellow fever. He was interested in botany and founded a horticultural society. He died in 1842. A monument was erected to his memory by the physicians and surgeons of Jamaica in Kingston parish church.
Photographic copy of a painting in the possession of the family. Presented by A. C. Bancroft, Esq.
90. ALEXANDER LINDSAY, sixth earl of BALCARRES, born in 1752, distinguished himself in the American war, and was lieutenant-governor of Jamaica from 1795 to 1801. An outbreak of the maroons in Trelawny occurred, the immediate cause being the flogging, at the workhouse at Montego Bay by a runaway negro (whom the maroons had captured), of two maroons who had been convicted of stealing pigs. The house of assembly voted Balcarres seven hundred guineas for a sword, for his



53. EDWARD LONG.



78. WILLIAM BECKFORD, OF SOMERLE



88. BRYAN EDWARDS.



115. MICHAEL SCOTT.

prompt actions which led to the suppression of the rebellion; but general Walpole, who commanded the troops, considered that Balcarres and the house had broken faith with the maroons by sending them off the island; and he, on that account, refused a sword of honour offered to him by the house.

It was during Balcarres's governorship that Jamaica voluntarily contributed about £80,000 to help the mother country in her war against revolutionary France in 1798. The assembly voted Balcarres a thousand guineas for a piece of plate, when he left. He died in 1825.

Photographic copy of an oil painting at Haig Hall. Presented by Lord Balcarres.

91. LEONARD PARKINSON was one of the principal leaders of the maroon rebellion of 1795. He was one of the last to surrender.

Photographic copy of an engraving by Abraham Raimbach of a sketch "taken from the life" which forms the frontispiece to "The Proceedings of the Governor and assembly of Jamaica in regard to the maroon negroes," (1796).

92. HECTOR MACNEILL, a Scottish writer of verse, born in 1746, came out to Jamaica in 1786, which he revisited in 1796 when the climate restored him to health. He was interested in the slave-trade and there is a tradition that he was at one time a slave-driver. In 1788 he published a pamphlet "On the treatment of the negroes in Jamaica". He died in 1818.

Engraving by J. Rogers after a painting by William.

93. Rear-Admiral SAMUEL BROOKING, who was born about 1753, was as captain of *Jamaica* on the Jamaica station during 1796-99 under vice-admiral Sir Hyde Parker, employed in the protection of merchantmen. In November of 1799 the assembly voted one hundred guineas for the purchase of a sword of honour in testimony of their appreciation of his zeal and activity: and the merchants presented him with a salver.

Photographic copy of a painting by R. Livesay in the possession of Brooking's grandson, J. H. Sanders, Esq. Presented by E. G. Cundall, Esq.

94. Admiral Sir HYDE PARKER, who was born in 1739, was commander-in-chief at Jamaica, from 1796 to 1800, when the cruising ships, as stationed by him, were exceptionally fortunate, and brought in a great many prizes, merchantmen, privateers and ships of war, "by which both himself and his country were materially benefitted." He died in 1807.

Photographic copy of a mezzotint engraving, 1780, by James Walker after a painting by Romney. Presented by E. G. Cundall, Esq.

- 94a. Admiral Sir RICHARD RODNEY BLIGH, who was born in 1737, and early served under Rodney in the West Indies, was in 1794, in which year he became rear admiral, captured with his ship the "Alexander" by the French in the Bay of Biscay and taken into Brest. From 1796 to 1799 he was second in command on the Jamaica station under Sir Hyde Parker (No. 94), becoming vice admiral in 1799, admiral in 1804 on retirement, and a G.C.B., in 1820. He died in 1821.

Engraving in stipple by Ridley after a painting by Opie.

95. Major-General ROBERT ROLLO GILLESPIE, born in 1766, on whom the posthumous honour of a knight-commandership of the Bath was inadvertently bestowed entered the army in 1783, and was in 1792 promoted to a lieutenancy in the newly raised 20th Jamaica light dragoons. When in the following year the French planters in San Domingo applied to Jamaica for aid, he volunteered for service with the infantry, and in the campaign there distinguished himself by his bravery returning home at the fall of Port-au-Prince. In 1795 he was again in San Domingo and soon afterwards, though small in stature, killed six men single-handed. Returning to Jamaica, he assumed command of his regiment, and in 1799 became lieutenant-colonel. At the peace of Amiens in 1802, when the 20th light dragoons were transferred to the English establishment, Gillespie returned home in command, and the assembly voted 100 guineas for a sword of honour for him. He subsequently had a brilliant career in the east, which ended in 1814 by his being shot while leading his men to the attack of Kalunga in the Himalayas.

Engraving in stipple by Freeman from a painting by Chinnery, 1814.

96. Admiral Sir EDWARD HAMILTON, born in 1772, was in the West Indies in the navy as early as 1779: he came again in 1796, and in 1798 he was at Jamaica under the order of Sir Hyde Parker, and during the next eighteen months is said to have captured or destroyed upwards of eighty of the enemy's ships. In 1799 he cut out the *Hermione* at Porto Cabello from before two large batteries, a feat of arms unsurpassed in the annals of the navy. For this he was knighted by the king, received the freedom of the city of London and a sword of honour from the house of assembly of Jamaica: but a blow on the head which he received at the time darkened his subsequent career. He died in 1851.

Engraving in stipple by William Ridley after a painting by Thompson.

97. SIMON TAYLOR, planter and politician, died in 1813 aged 73. He sat in eleven assemblies from 1763 to 1810, acquired an immense fortune, and is said to have exercised greater influence in Jamaica, and for a longer period, than any other individual, not even excepting the Prices or the Beckfords. He was a friend of Nelson.

Photographic copy of a painting by F. L. Abbott at Erlstoke Park, Wilts. Presented by Watson Taylor, Esq.

98. Vice-Admiral, Lord HUGH SEYMOUR who was born in 1759, was commander-in-chief at Jamaica from 1800 to 1801. In August 1800 Surinam was captured from the Dutch. His command was otherwise uneventful. In 1799 occurred the curious case of the brig *Nancy* which, captured by H.M.S. *Sparrow*, was condemned as a lawful prize in Kingston on the evidence of papers (now in the history gallery in the Institute) found in the maw of a shark caught off Haiti by lieutenant Fitton. He died at sea off Jamaica in September 1801.

Photographic copy of an engraving after the painting by Hoppner in the possession of Lord Alcester.

99. Sir GEORGE NUGENT, who was born in 1757, was lieutenant-governor from 1801 to 1806. In 1805, under fear of French invasion, the public records were removed from Spanish-Town to the church of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale at Linstead: but in the following year fear was allayed by Duckworth who brought in the prizes captured off San Domingo. Nugent's life was a succession of reviews, audiences, balls, courts of chancery, tours of inspection and quarrels with the assembly, chiefly in connection with the question of the restriction of trade with the United States, and the support of the military forces of the island. His memory lives in Nugent street, Spanish Town. He died in 1849.

Photographic copy of a stipple engraving by Woodman after a painting by J. Downman, A.R.A.

100. MARIA Lady NUGENT, daughter of Brigadier-General Courtland Skinner, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, born in 1771 probably at Perth Amboy, U.S.A., married General Nugent in 1797, was in Jamaica, as governor's wife from 1801 to 1806. She died in 1834. Her journal, written for private use, was printed for private circulation in 1839. An abridged and annotated edition was published in 1906. It forms the best descriptive sketch of the colony at its period.

Photographic copy of an engraving by G. Adcock, which forms the frontispiece to her "Journal" (1839).

101. WILLIAM JAMES, author of the well-known "Naval History of Great Britain," was from 1801 to 1812 enrolled among the attorneys of the supreme court of the island, and practised as a proctor in the vice-admiralty court: but the tradition which says that he wrote his naval history in Kingston is untrue. He left Jamaica in 1812 and did not commence his history till 1819. It is not known whether he was a native of Jamaica or England. His wife was West Indian, possibly Jamaican. He died in 1827.

Photographic enlargement of an engraving (by W. Read from the painting by W. McCall) which forms the frontispiece of his "Naval History."

102. Sir JOHN THOMAS DUCKWORTH, who was born in 1747-8, was flag captain to admiral Rowley in 1780-81), in which capacity he directed the operations which



105. WILLIAM, DUKE OF MANCHESTER.



134. CONSTANTINE, EARL OF MULGRAVE



138. SIR CHARLES METCALFE.



143. JAMES, EARL OF ELGIN.

led to the surrender of general Rochambeau and the French army in San Domingo. In 1803 he was the commander-in-chief at Jamaica. In February 1806 he achieved over the French fleet off San Domingo "one of the completest victories on record;" three of the enemy's ships being captured and brought into Port Royal the other two driven ashore and burnt. For this he received a pension of £1,000 per annum. The corporation of London gave him the freedom of the city and a sword of honour. The Jamaica house of assembly voted £3,000 for the purchase of a service of plate, in addition to £1,000 which had already been voted to him for a sword of honour. He died in 1817.

Engraving in mezzotint by George Clint from the painting by Sir William Beechey, R.A.

103. Sir EYRE COOTE, who was born in 1762, came out in 1807 as lieutenant-governor. He brought the news that the imperial parliament had passed a law withdrawing the restriction of trade between Jamaica and the other West India islands and the United States, and also that the African slave trade was abolished, which rendered the Jamaica planters dependent for the future supply of labour on the natural increase of the creole negroes: and foreshadowed the total abolition of slavery. Ill-health and the effect of the climate on a weakened constitution, compelled Coote to retire. In November 1807 the house of assembly delivered an address to him on his "expected departure from the island," and on the 13th of April 1808 he was superceded in the command of the troops by general Villette, having on the arrival of the duke of Manchester on the 26th March ceased to act as governor. He died in 1824. His order book, as commander of the force in Jamaica, is in the possession of the 2nd West India Regiment.

Photographic copy of an engraving in stipple by H. R. Cook, after a painting by Sir Martin A. Shee, P.R.A.

104. Vice-admiral JAMES RICHARD DACRES, who was born in 1747, was commander-in-chief at Jamaica from 1805 to 1808. He detained at Jamaica for its protection four of the six ships (of Cochrane's squadron which had come out in chase of Missiessy) which Nelson had hoped would reach him at Barbados, when he came out in pursuit of the French fleet under Villeneuve, immediately before Trafalgar. Dacres died in 1810.

Engraving, 1811, by Page after a painting by Bowyer.

105. WILLIAM, fifth duke of MANCHESTER, who was born in 1768, presided over the destinies of Jamaica longer than any other governor. With intervals, when he went home on leave, he occupied king's house from 1808 to 1827. These nineteen years were times of great distress and anxiety: but he conducted his disputes with the assembly with considerable tact—especially those having reference to the amelioration of the free people of colour, and the preparation for the final emancipation of the slaves—such as the registration of slaves, the abolition of Sunday markets and the exemption of women from flogging, as urged by Canning on the part of the home government.

In 1815 Port Royal was almost destroyed by fire, while hurricanes and floods damaged many plantations. In 1820 the duke was thrown from his carriage and his skull was fractured: he never fully recovered from the accident. He is said to have been, when young, one of the finest and handsomest of men of his time. He died in 1843.

Photographic copy of a portrait by Saunders in the possession of the duke of Manchester.

106. *The same.* The duchess of Manchester and her son, afterwards governor of Jamaica, as Diana and Cupid

Photographic copy of the painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the possession of the duke of Manchester, which was exhibited by Reynolds at the Royal Academy in 1769. It has been engraved by Every.

- 107 Lieutenant-General WILLIAM ANNE VILLETES, who was born in 1754, was appointed in November 1807 lieutenant-governor and commander of the forces in Jamaica. He died, however, while on a tour of inspection on the 13th of July 1808. He is buried at Halfway Tree, where there is a monument to his memory

by Westmacott, memorial being in Westminster Abbey. He never had occasion to administer the government, as during his tenure of office as commander-in-chief (13th April to 13th July 1808) the duke of Manchester was governor. The mutiny of some recruits of the 2nd West India regiment which took place at Fort Augusta on the 27th of May 1808 led (owing to a dispute with the assembly on the subject) to his successor, general Carmichael, having to appear at the bar of the house in charge of the sergeant-at-arms—so jealous was the house of its privileges.

Engraving in stipple (by C. Heath from an oil painting) which forms the frontispiece to his "Life."

108. Rear Admiral WILLIAM BROWN became a lieutenant in the navy in 1788: he served under Howe on the 1st of June 1794. From July 1813 till September 1814, when he died, he was commander-in-chief at Jamaica. He is buried in Kingston parish church.

Photographic copy of a miniature by Engleheart in the possession of Dr. Vere Oliver. Presented by Dr. Vere Oliver.

109. Sir HOME RIGGS POPHAM, who was born in 1762, was commander-in-chief on the Jamaica station from 1817 to 1820. He had done his life's work in India, at the Cape and in the capture of Buenos Ayres, and elsewhere, before he came to the island. He died in 1820.

Engraving, 1806, by A. Cardon after the painting by M. Brown.

110. The Rev. FRANCIS HUMBERSTONE, who was born in 1791, was here for less than a year in 1818-19, dying at the early age of twenty-eight. He quickly achieved fame as a preacher. He was curate of the parish church, Kingston, and chaplain to the corporation of Kingston.

Engraving in stipple by Freeman.

111. MATTHEW GREGORY LEWIS, who was born in 1775, better known from the title of his most famous work as MONK LEWIS, owned Cornwall and other estates in Jamaica, which he visited in 1816 and 1818. He died in 1818 at sea ten days out from Black River, in the arms of his valet Tita, who was afterwards present at Byron's death. Lewis had the welfare of his negro slaves much at heart, as is evident from a perusal of his "Journal of a West India proprietor" (1834). On both sides, his ancestors had interests in the island; and it is curious to note that he succeeded William Beckford, another Jamaica proprietor, in the representation of Hindon in the house of commons.

Engraving which forms the frontispiece to his "Life and Correspondence."

112. JOHN SHAND, planter and politician, was from 1802 till he left Jamaica in 1818, member of the assembly for St. John: and for a time custos of St. Catherine, where he owned property. He died in Scotland in 1825, aged 66.

Photographic copy of a painting by J. Wright of Derby.

- 113 Major ALEXANDER GORDON LAING, born in 1793, entered the army in 1810, and after serving in Barbados and Antigua, in 1813, exchanged into the 2nd West India regiment and came to Jamaica: after a sojourn in British Honduras he went on half-pay, but in 1820 was back in Jamaica, and two years later joined the Royal Africa corps. He served with distinction on the west coast of Africa, and distinguished himself as much by his travels into unknown lands as by his military prowess. He was treacherously murdered in 1826 while on his return from Timbuctoo which he had been the first European to enter. In 1825 he published his "Travels in Timmannee, Koolanko and Soolima countries of Western Africa."

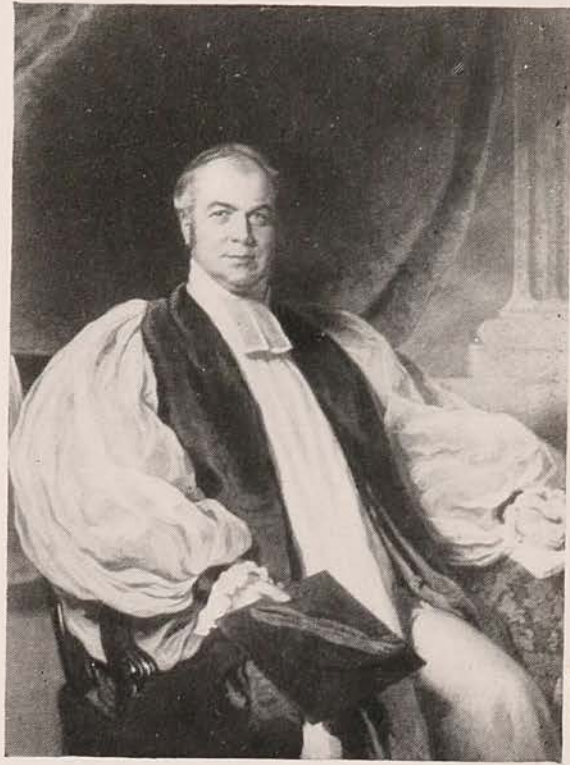
Engraving by S. Freeman after a painting then in the possession of Laings, father.

- 113a. Lieut.-Colonel THOMAS BRADLEY, who was born in Ireland about 1785, and died there in 1845, commanded the 2nd West India Regiment from 1818 till 1820. He is chiefly remembered for his quarrel with Colonel (later Sir George) Arthur, military commandant and superintendent at Honduras, which occupied much time in parliament and at the War Office.

Photographic copy of a silhouette. Presented by T. J. Bradley, Esq.



81. REV. THOMAS COKE.



118. BISHOP CHRISTOPHER LIPSCOMB



145. BISHOP AUBREY GEORGE SPENCER.



160. BISHOP REGINALD COURTENAY.

114. GEORGE IV reigned from 1820 to 1830. In 1823 the Munroe doctrine was formulated by the United States. In May 1823 Buxton moved in the house of commons that slavery should be gradually abolished throughout the British colonies.

Engraving in mezzotint by W. Say, 1827, after a drawing by F. R. Say.

115. MICHAEL SCOTT, who was born near Glasgow in 1789, came to Jamaica in 1806 to manage several estates: in 1810 he entered business in Kingston the nature of which compelled him to travel frequently both by sea and road, and the experience of tropical scenery and nautical life thus gained formed the basis of "Tom Cringle's Log," originally written at Raymond Hall in the Blue Mountains. After a visit to Glasgow in 1817 he left the island finally in 1822 and settled at Glasgow, commencing the publication of "The Log" seven years later in the pages of Blackwood's Magazine. It first appeared in book form in 1833, and has run into many editions. The "Cruise of the Midge" followed the same course, appearing first in Blackwood and in volume form in 1834. The two works contain unequalled studies of Jamaica life and character in the early years of the nineteenth century.

Photographic copy of a painting, attributed to Raeburn, in the possession of Dr. James Scott at Castle Donington.

116. Lieut-General HENRY CONRAN, who entered the army in 1780, came to the West Indies in 1804. Later, after he had distinguished himself in service in India, he commanded the troops in Jamaica. He acted as lieutenant-governor of Jamaica in 1821-22 when the duke of Manchester visited England in order to recuperate after a fall had resulted in a fractured skull. A service of plate was presented to him by Jamaica. He died in England in 1829.

Photographic copy of a painting, artist unknown, in the possession of the family. Presented by W. Conran, Esq.

117. Sir HENRY THOMAS DE LA BECHE, the well-known geologist, who was born in 1796, visited his paternal estate of Halse Hall in Clarendon in 1824, and afterwards published his "Notes on the present condition of the negroes of Jamaica," an interesting account of his estate and the manner in which sugar-cultivation was carried on. He died in 1855.

Engraving in mezzotint by W. Walker after a painting by H. P. Bone.

118. Dr. CHRISTOPHER LIPSCOMB, who was born in 1781, arrived in 1825 as bishop of Jamaica, the see having been constituted in the previous year. Afterwards the ecclesiastical laws were consolidated and amended. In 1826 the diocese was divided into three rural deaneries. Lipscomb ordained 66 priests and 73 deacons, and he consecrated 31 churches or chapels in the island. During his tenure of office the clergy of the established church took a warmer interest in the education of the labouring population. He died in 1843 and was buried at Halfway-Tree.

Engraving in mezzotint by C. Turner, A.R.A. from a painting by G. W. Peckham.

119. Dr. JAMES MACFADYEN, F.L.S., who was born in 1798, was well-known for his "Flora of Jamaica," 1837. He was island botanist from 1826 to 1850 and practised the profession of medicine till his death here in 1850.

Lithograph by A. Duperly.

120. *The same—Copy in water colours of an oil painting in the possession of the Macfayden family. Presented by W. Fawcett, Esq.*

121. Major-general Sir JOHN KEANE (afterwards Lord Keane), who was born in 1780, commanded the troops from 1823 to 1830, and was lieutenant-governor of Jamaica from 1827 to 1829. During this period the imperial government directed that the religious liberty of the people was not to be restricted by legislation. He concluded a brilliant career in the East by the capture of Ghuzni in 1839. He died in 1844.

Photographic copy of the portrait by Sir Martin A. Shee, P.R.A., in the possession of Sir J. H. Keane, Bt.

122. Sir WILLIAM ANGLIN SCARLETT, was born in 1777. He married in 1809 Mary, daughter of Joseph Williams, of Luana estate in St. Elizabeth, in which year he was a member of assembly for St. James. He became chief justice of Jamaica in 1824, and was knighted in 1829. He died at Grove pen in Manchester in 1831, and lies buried in Mandeville parish churchyard.

Photographic copy of a painting in the possession of Lord Abinger. Presented by Lord Abinger.

123. SOMERSET LOWRY, 2nd earl of BELMORE, who was born in 1774, was governor from 1829 to 1832. The island was in conflict with the home government on the subject of the treatment of slaves and religious toleration. Canning's resolutions for the amelioration of the slave population formed the basis of the instructions which Belmore received. After protracted negotiations, a bill acceptable to the home authorities was passed in February 1831.

A rebellion of the slaves broke out, under Samuel Sharp, in the western part of the island. One night in December 1831, sixteen incendiary fires took place in St. James, and many lives were lost in quelling the outbreak. Belmore was recalled in 1832. He died in 1841.

Photographic copy of a miniature in the possession of the earl of Belmore. Presented by the earl of Belmore.

123a. General Sir WILLOUGHBY COTTON, G.C.B. was born in 1783. After being educated at Rugby where he was leader of the rebellion of 1797 he, in 1798 entered the army in which he was destined to have a distinguished career in the Peninsular and the East as well as in the West Indies. In 1830 he was made a major-general and a K.C.H. From 1829 to 1834 he commanded the troops in Jamaica during which period the island was under martial law from December 1831 to February 1832, owing to the negro rebellion in St. James, where damage to the extent of £666,977 was caused, and Cotton took the field in person. From 1847 to 1850 he was commander-in-chief in India. He died in London in 1860.

Lithograph by Count D'Orsay, 1842.

JULIANA, second daughter of the second earl of Carrick, countess of BELMORE, accompanied the earl of Belmore, whom she had married in 1800, to Jamaica in 1829, and stayed here throughout his governorship which was of a troublous nature. She died in 1861.

Photographic copy of a miniature in the possession of the earl of Belmore. Presented by the earl of Belmore.

WILLIAM BULLOCK, who at the time of his death in 1832, was in possession of no less than five public offices (of which the chief were island secretary and governor's secretary) with a recorded income of £4,000 per annum from only three of them—held for many years an important position in the island. As attorney for a number of absentee proprietors, he had much influence. His memory still lingers in Bullock's Lodge at Port Henderson.

Photographic copy of a pencil sketch.

GEORGE HIBBERT, F.R.S., F.S.A., who was born in 1757, belonged to a family long connected with Jamaica. He was agent for the colony in London for some years up to 1831. He was an alderman of the city of London, and a member of Parliament; he was active in the establishment of the West India Docks and the London Institution, and was chairman of the West India Committee. He was a patron of art and literature, and was so great a book-collector that the sale of his library, during his life-time, occupied forty-two days. He died in 1837, and was buried on his estate, Aguulta Vale, in St. Mary.

Photograph copy of a mezzotint engraving by James Ward after a painting by John Hoppner, R.A.

WILLIAM IV, born in 1765, reigned from 1830 till 1837. While in the navy he served as Prince William Henry on the *Barfleur* under Hood, and visited Jamaica in 1783. He again came to the island in 1788, when he received a



129. REV. WALTER DENDY.



131. REV. WILLIAM KNIBB.



132. REV. JAMES MURSELL PHILLIPPO.



130. REV. THOMAS BURCHELL.

diamond star and address; and a medal was struck in his honour by the Royal military club of which he was patron. He gave a set of colours to the St. Thomas-in-the-Vale regiment of militia, and authorized the corps to be designated "Prince William's Own." In 1801 the house of assembly voted 3,000 guineas for a service of plate "as a testimony of the high respect and esteem indelibly impressed on the minds of the loyal inhabitants of Jamaica for his royal highness," and possibly in anticipation of assistance from his royal highness in their resistance to the anti-slave-trade movement. During his reign the abolition act was passed in 1833. In the following year negro children under six years of age became free, and the apprenticeship system came into force for the remainder of the slave population. £5,853,975 was paid in Jamaica in compensation for 255,290 slaves.

Portrait. Photographic reproduction of an engraving by C. Knight from the painting by John Hoppner, R. A.

128. "Colonel" GARDINER, the military leader of the rebellion of 1831, surrendered on the governor's offer of pardon to all innocent of certain offences. He asked lieutenant McNeal to meet him unarmed (as depicted in the sketch) not far from Savanna-la-Mar; and he and "Captain" Dove then surrendered, because, as they stated, they found that their followers were a parcel of cowards. After conviction of participation in arson, barbarism and murder, Gardiner was executed, and Dove was sent to the hulks in England.

Photographic copy of a lithograph, entitled "Interview between Gardiner (rebel chief) and lieutenant McNeal," the frontispiece of "Jamaica as it was, it is, and as it may be" (1835).

129. Rev. WALTER DENDY, Baptist missionary, came to Jamaica in 1832, reaching Montego Bay in the midst of the rebellion. With Knibb (No. 131), Burchell (No. 130) and Phillippo (No. 132) he laboured earnestly for the cause of the negroes. He died in 1882.

Lithograph.

130. Rev. THOMAS BURCHELL, who was born in 1799, became in early life a friend of Phillippo (No. 132) and came to Jamaica as a Baptist missionary in 1823. He worked at Montego Bay and Falmouth (with intervals in England speaking for the cause of the negroes) till 1843, when he retired to England where he died in 1846.

Engraving, by R. Woodman, from a painting by H. Room, which forms the frontispiece of his "Memoir."

131. Rev. WILLIAM KNIBB, Baptist missionary, who was born in 1803, came to Jamaica in 1825, and worked in many parts of the island, building chapels and making converts. During the rebellion in the western parishes in 1831-32 he was badly treated by the planter class on account of his outspoken advocacy of the negro cause. Sent to England to plead the cause of the Baptist mission, he laboured for two years, partly in conjunction with Burchell (No. 130), giving evidence before parliament and speaking in public. He died in Trellick in 1845.

Photographic copy of an engraving, by J. Cochran of a daguerreotype, which forms the frontispiece to Hinton's "Memoir" of him.

- 131a. *The same.* Engraving coloured by hand.

132. Rev. JAMES MURSELL PHILLIPPO, who was born in 1798, came to Jamaica as a Baptist missionary in 1823 and laboured with good results in several parts of the island. He was instrumental in founding the Calabar institution, and founded many stations and churches: he was a good friend to the negroes both before and after emancipation. In 1843 he published "Jamaica, its past and present state." He died at Spanish-Town in 1885.

Lithograph by Alfred Derby from a painting by Henry Room. Presented by Hon. J. C. Phillippo, M.D.

133. JOHN ROBY, who was born in 1785 was employed in the Customs in Jamaica from 1821 to 1851. He compiled a large amount of most valuable historical and biographical material, some of which he published in two pamphlets treating of St. Catherine and St. James in 1831 and 1849; but he lost so much money by these ventures that he was deterred from proceeding, and some unpublished manuscripts from his pen are now in the British Museum.

In the rebellion in St. James of 1831-32, Roby, a churchman, alone and at great risk to his life, rescued, for justice sake, three missionaries of the Baptist denomination (a sect he cordially disliked) from the fury of the white population till such time as they could have a fair trial.

Enlargement of a photograph from life.

133a. Venerable Archdeacon JOHN M. TREW, during many years (from about 1813 to about 1830), laboured as rector in Jamaica—in Manchester, in Vere and in St. Thomas-in-the-East; and published in 1826 "An appeal to the people of Great Britain and Ireland, in behalf of the religious instruction and conversion of three hundred thousand negro slaves." It was through his efforts on behalf of the negro population that Trew won the esteem of Thomas Fowell Buxton, who secured for him the post of first Secretary to the Mico Trustees, in 1834, at a time when he also was Secretary of the Slave Trade Extinction Society. Trew threw himself heart and soul into the work of the Mico charity and did good pioneer work. He was later head of the Mico effort in the Bahamas, and became Archdeacon there.

Enlargement of a photograph from life lent for the purpose by the Rev. C. Dudley Lempen, rector of the Cathedral, Nassau.

4. CONSTANTINE, earl of MULGRAVE, born in 1797 (afterwards better known as the marquis of Normanby), who had been a steady supporter of Canning in the Commons till his father's death called him to the upper house, controlled the destinies of Jamaica during the important epoch comprised in the years 1832 to 1834. He dealt firmly with the slave question; and he extinguished the illegal organization known as the Colonial Church Union. At this time, in 1833, the Imperial act was passed manumitting all the slaves in the colonial possessions of Great Britain as from 1st August 1834, subject to six years apprenticeship for field hand and four for domestic servants. He died in 1863.

Photographic copy of an engraving by Charles Turner, A.R.A. after a painting by H. P. Briggs, R.A.

5. DR. RICHARD ROBERT MADDEN, who was born in 1798, was one of the stipendiary magistrates who accompanied the earl of Sligo (No. 136) to Jamaica in 1834. He was stationed at Kingston. His zeal on behalf of the negroes embroiled him with the planters, and he resigned in November 1834. During the time that he was here, no less than four of the special magistrates died, and four, including himself, resigned—so arduous were their duties. Best known as a literary man by his memoir of the countess of Blessington, Madden published in 1835 "A Twelve-months Residence in the West Indies," which gives in a series of letters to literary friends an entertaining description of domestic life in Jamaica in the thirties of the last century.

Photographic copy of an engraving, by T. W. Huffam from a daguerrotype by Claudet, which forms the frontispiece of his "Memoirs."

6. PETER, second marquis of SLIGO, who was born in 1788 was appointed governor in 1834 with the special object of carrying out the scheme of emancipation. He arrived here accompanied by six stipendiary magistrates to administer the acts. On the 1st of August, 1834, slavery was abolished, and temporary apprenticeship established (see No. 127). The condition of public affairs rendered the governor's position extremely difficult, and disputes arose with the house of assembly to which, having put himself technically in the wrong, he had to apologize for a breach of its privileges. He left Jamaica in 1836, and died in 1845.

Lithograph by Henry Wilkin from a painting by F. W. Wilkin.

37. VICTORIA reigned from 1837 till 1901. In 1838 total abolition of slavery in the British empire took place. In 1855 the Panama railway was opened. In 1865 Jamaica surrendered her constitution to the crown, and crown government

followed. In 1877 Jamaica was admitted to the postal union. In 1881 the French began the construction of the Panama canal. In 1898 direct telegraphic communication was established between Jamaica and England, and preferential tariff was given by Canada to the West Indies. A statue to Queen Victoria, by Geflowski, was erected by the vote of the Legislature at the Diamond Jubilee of 1897: it stands in the Parade, Kingston.

Engraving by H. T. Ryall, 1840, from the painting by Sir George Hayter, 1838, in Windsor Castle.

138. Sir CHARLES (afterwards Lord) METCALFE, who was born in 1785, came out as governor of Jamaica in 1839—sent, after a brilliant career in India ending in the provisional governor-generalship—in order to remedy the deadlock at which legislature had arrived under Sir Lionel Smith. This he successfully did, and he also brought about a better feeling between the planters and the recently emancipated negroes; so that when—his work done—he left the island in 1842, it was amidst the general regrets of the inhabitants. The house of assembly voted £3,000 for the statue now at the bottom of King street, Kingston. He died in 1846.

Photographic copy of an engraving by F. C. Lewis after a painting by F. R. Say in the Oriental Club, London.

- 138a. *The same.* *Engraving* in mezzotint by William Warner after a painting by A. Bradish.

- 138b. *The same.* *Lithograph* by Lemerier, Benard et Cie., from a drawing by A. Duperly: tinted by hand.

139. Sir WILLIAM MAYNARD GOMM, who was born in 1784, commanded the troops in Jamaica from 1839 to 1842. He caused Newcastle to be purchased as a depot and barracks for the white troops. He died in 1875.

Photographic copy of an oil painting in the barracks at Newcastle.

- 139a. *The same.* *Lithograph* by Hanhart.

140. Rev. W. G. BARRETT, who was born in 1812, came to Jamaica in 1834, laboured here as a Congregational missionary, till 1844 when he went to Guiana. He died in England in 1863.

Engraving, painter and engraver unrecorded.

141. Rev. WILLIAM JAMESON, Presbyterian missionary, who was born in 1807, came to Jamaica in 1837, and laboured for ten years in St. Mary, at a time when the emancipated slaves were sorely in need of sympathetic guidance. In 1841 he took part in the formation of the Presbyterian mission to West Africa, whither he went in 1846, and he died there in 1847.

Photographic enlargement of the lithograph by W. H. McFarlane, which forms the frontispiece to his memoir, "The Gospel to the Africans," by Rev. A. Jameson, 1861.

142. Sir GEORGE GROVE, the celebrated writer on music, who was born in 1792, was in early life a civil engineer. In 1841 he came out to superintend the erection of the iron lighthouse at Morant Point, the first ever put up. The first stone was laid on March 5 and it was first lit for permanent use on 1st November, 1843. Grove did not leave Jamaica till June 1843. He died in 1900.

Photograph taken from life, which forms the frontispiece to his "Life and Letters," edited by Charles L. Graves, 1903.

143. JAMES, 8th earl of ELGIN who was born in 1811, was governor of Jamaica from 1842 to 1846—a period of depression, due to earthquakes, storms, and fire, but in spite of all difficulties he endeavoured to improve the social conditions of the island and to develop the industrial resources. The Royal agricultural societies and several parochial associations (forerunners of the Jamaica agricultural societies and its branches) were established by him; the first batch of coolies arrived from India in 1845, and the railway was opened for traffic. He died in 1863.

Photographic copy of an engraving of a pencil drawing by George Richmond.

144. Rev. JOSHUA TINSON, who was born in 1794, a zealous Baptist missionary—who in 1835 had visited various parts of the island and assisted in putting 40,000 new testaments (the gift of the British and Foreign Bible society) into the hands of such of the newly freed apprentices as could read or were learning to read—assumed in 1843 the presidency of the new Baptist theological institution at Calabar in Trelawny, the forerunner of Calabar college, Kingston. He died in 1850.
Photographic copy of an anonymous lithograph.

145. Dr. AUBREY GEORGE SPENCER, who was born in 1795, was the second bishop of Jamaica, succeeding to the see on the death of Lipscomb in 1843. It was in his letters patent that the parish church of St. Catherine at Spanish Town was created the cathedral-church of the diocese. At his primary visitation there in the following year, more English clergymen were gathered together than had ever been assembled on this side of the Atlantic. He found external aid gradually being withdrawn from the church, and he therefore strove to consolidate existing churches rather than add to their number. He had to retire on account of ill-health in 1856. He died in 1872.

Lithograph by M. Gaud from a painting by F. Rochard.

145a. SAMUEL JACKSON DALLAS was member of the Assembly for Port Royal from 1831 to 1857 and speaker from 1842 to 1849. He was also custos of Port Royal for many years. He lived at Dallas Castle in the Port Royal mountains.
Photographic enlargement of a photograph taken from life.

146. Dr. EDWARD JOHN WARING, a distinguished physician and writer upon medical subjects, who was born in 1819, practised his profession in Jamaica, where he was medical officer of health, in and about 1844. He died in 1891.
Photograph from life.

147. PHILIP HENRY GOSSE, the well-known naturalist, who was born in 1810, visited Bluefields in Westmoreland in 1844–46 and subsequently published "Birds of Jamaica" (1847 & 1849) and "A Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica" (1851), which still remain by far the best popular books on the natural history of the island. He died in 1888.

Photograph, from life, which forms the frontispiece of his "Life."

148. HECTOR MITCHELL was for a time custos of Kingston and mayor of Kingston from 1833 till his death. He died in 1853, at the age of 84. He was accorded a public funeral.

Lithograph by A. Maurin, from a daguerreotype by A. Duperly, published in 1848, when Mitchell addressed the electors of Kingston.

149. Sir JOSHUA ROWE, who was born in 1797, was for twenty-four years—1832 to 1856—chief justice of Jamaica. In 1848 he gave to Spanish Town cathedral its east-window, which reflects the lack of taste observable in the stained glass produced in England at that period. He died in 1874.

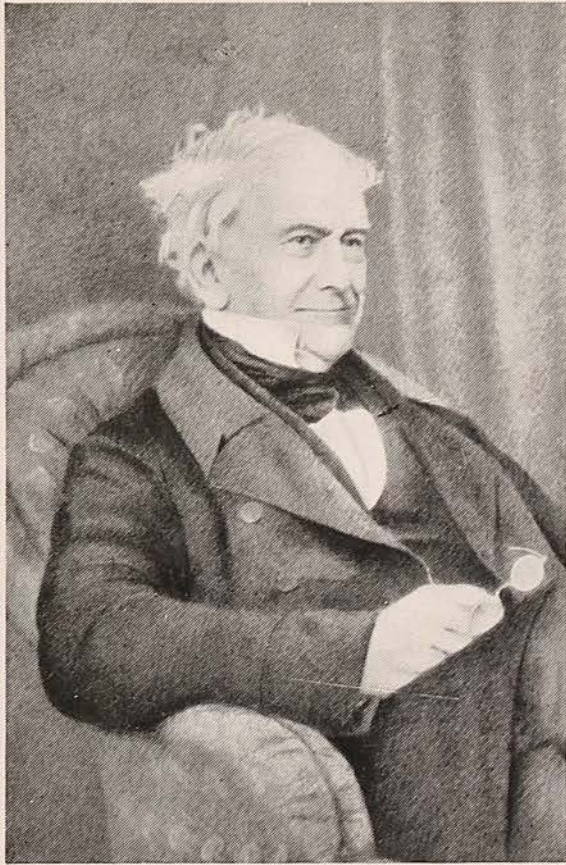
Lithograph by J. H. Lynch from a painting by J. Lucas.

150. RICHARD HILL was one of Jamaica's most worthy and remarkable sons—philanthropist, politician, magistrate, author, poet, naturalist, draughtsman, an indefatigable worker, and a man of wide sympathies, was born in 1795. He inherited from his father a hatred of slavery, and, in conjunction with his friends, Osborn and Jordan in Jamaica, and Wilberforce, Buxton, Clarkson, Lushington and others in England, he worked incessantly for the abolition of the civil disabilities of black and coloured people. He presented at the bar of the house of commons the petition from the coloured people of Jamaica for the removal of these disabilities. He died in 1872, aged 78.

Oil painting, artist unknown.

1. *The same. Enlargement of a photograph from life.*

2. *The same. Drawing by himself.*



133. JOHN ROBY.



152. RICHARD HILL.



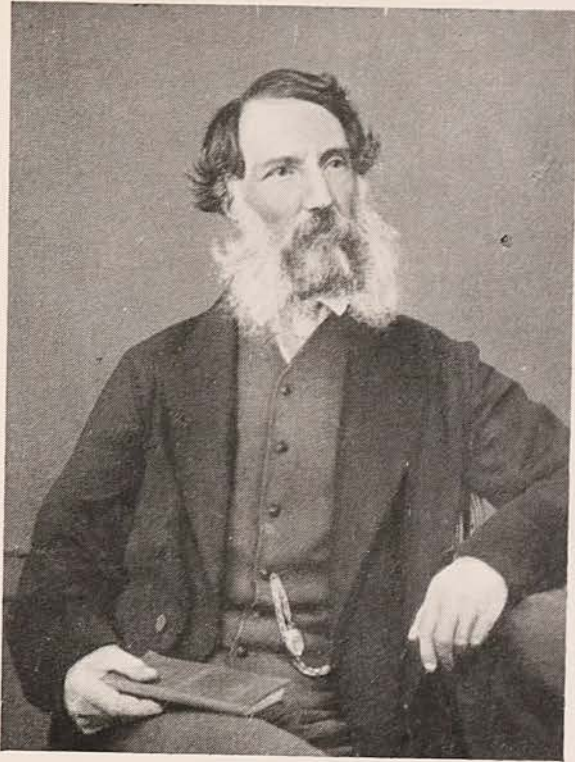
154. ROBERT OSBORN.



153. EDWARD JORDAN.

153. EDWARD JORDAN, C.B., patriot, printer and politician, born in 1800, laboured hard with his friend Osborn (No. 154), in the interest of their own class against what Macaulay called "the aristocracy of skin." Jordan's advocacy of emancipation and the removal of civil disabilities find recognition in the statue erected to his memory in Kingston. He represented Kingston in the house of assembly till the abolition of that body in 1866; he was mayor from 1854 till the time when the city lost its charter in 1866. He was also custos. He died in 1869.
Oil painting, from life.
154. ROBERT OSBORN, printer, patriot and politician who was born in 1800, worked on platform, in assembly and in the press with his friend Jordan (No. 153) in aid of the removal of disabilities from, the coloured population. He died in 1878.
Painting in oil by Emilio Piani, 1842.
155. The Rev. ISAAC LOPEZ, who was born in 1782-83, was for forty-seven years ending with his death in 1854, principal reader of the Spanish and Portuguese synagogue in Kingston.
Coloured lithograph by Maurin, from a drawing by J. M. Belisario, 1846.
156. WILLIAM WEMYSS ANDERSON, who was born in Scotland in 1802, spent the greater part of a long and useful life in Jamaica, from 1833 to 1877. He identified himself with the cause of the coloured race. Anderson was for a time protector of slaves: he was the founder of the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance society. About 1851 he was commissioned by the house of assembly to travel in Canada and the United States with a view to inducing settlers to come to the island.
Enlargement of a photograph taken from life.
157. Sir HENRY BARKLY, who was born in 1815, was governor of Jamaica from 1856 to 1866. He came to administer the affairs of the island at one of those critical moments which have occurred in its history. In 1846 the house of assembly had declared that the action of the Imperial government in equalizing the sugar duties on British and foreign productions had rendered it impossible to continue the institutions of the colony on their then scale: and during the whole six years of Sir Charles Grey's administration a war of retrenchment had been waged. The treasury became bankrupt, and a deadlock ensued, the assembly declining to do any business with the council. This state of affairs welcomed Sir Henry Barkly to the colony. An act for the better government of the island was passed, by which the governor was authorized to appoint an executive committee to assist him in the general administration of the island: a legislative council, consisting of partly official and partly non-official members, replacing the old council which had been wholly official. Barkly died in 1898.
Lithograph by C. W. Walton.
158. Sir BRYAN EDWARDS, who was born in 1796, was nephew of the historian. He practised for some years as a barrister "at a time when the Jamaica bar presented a galaxy of talent." In 1855 he succeeded Sir Joshua Rowe as chief justice, which post increasing years caused him to resign in 1869 when his portrait was hung up in the court house. He died in 1876 and lies buried at Linstead.
Enlargement of a photograph taken from life.
159. MARY SEACOLE, a native of Kingston, at one time the proprietor of Blunder Hall (destroyed by the earthquake of 1907), then a lodging-house, is best known for the kindness of heart and sympathy for suffering displayed by her when acting as a sutler in the Crimea. The "Wonderful adventures of Mrs. Seacole in many lands" was published in 1857. She died in 1881.
Photographic copy of a chalk drawing.
160. Rt. Rev. REGINALD COURTENAY was appointed archdeacon of Middlesex Jamaica, in 1853, and in 1856 he became bishop co-adjutor of Kingston on the retirement of bishop Spencer on account of ill-health, and remained in full charge of the diocese until his retirement in 1879. He instituted the Jamaica Home and Foreign Missionary society. He died in London in 1906 at the age of 93 years.
Photograph from life.

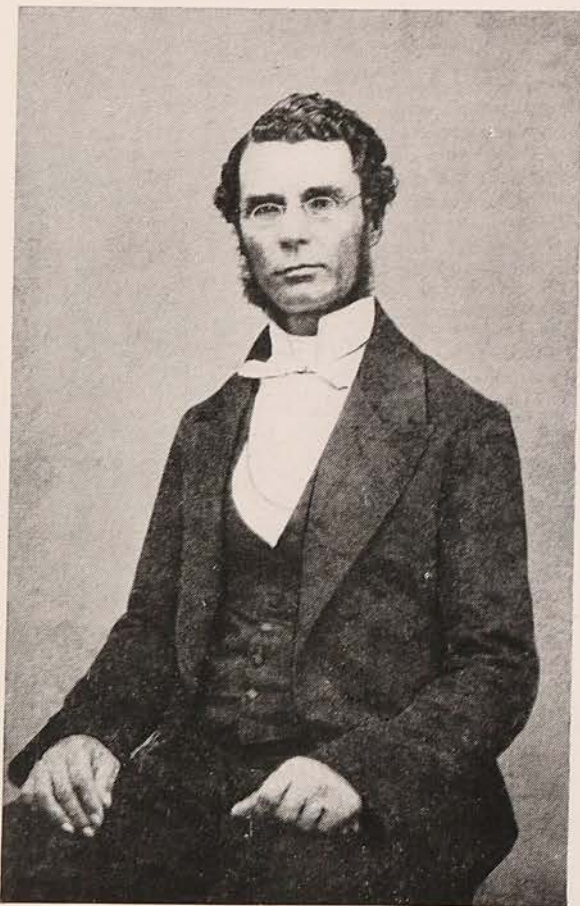
161. CHARLES HENRY DARLING, who was born in 1809, brought to the governorship of Jamaica in 1857 not only a wide colonial experience but an intimate knowledge of Jamaica affairs, having held appointments under Sir Lionel Smith, Lord Elgin and Sir Charles Grey. He left Jamaica in 1862 and died in 1870.
Lithograph from a painting by Henry Philips.
162. ALEXANDER HESLOP, a native of Jamaica educated in England, practised as a barrister here, and in 1857 became attorney-general, which post he held till he was displaced by Sir John Peter Grant in 1872. He died 1879 aged 61. He was a sound lawyer, a good classical scholar and a true philanthropist.
Enlargement of a photograph from life.
163. EDWARD BEAN UNDERHILL, D.D., a Baptist missionary advocate who was born at Oxford in 1813, visited Jamaica and other colonies in the West Indies in 1859, and published "The West Indies: Their Social and Religious Condition" (1862). He took part in a violent controversy over the treatment of the natives in Jamaica and published the "Exposition of Abuses in Jamaica." On the outbreak at Morant Bay he was denounced by Eyre and others as an inciter to sedition. In 1895 he published "The Tragedy of Morant Bay." He died in 1901.
Reproduction of a photograph taken from life.
164. DR. LOUIS QUIER BOWERBANK, who was born in 1814, was a large-hearted philanthropist, to whom many of the charitable institutions of the island owe their origin. He will always be remembered for the crusade which he carried on against the mismanagement of the lunatic asylum and the public hospital. About 1876, he retired from medical practice and went to England. There is a monument to his memory in the Parade, Kingston.
Photograph taken from life. Presented by Dr. Izett Anderson.
165. Rev. JAMES WATSON, who was born in 1799, was sent out by the Scottish Missionary Society. He was one of the many men who laboured hard and unostentatiously in the cause of religion and the enlightenment of the negroes of Jamaica. The building of the Little Kirk, Kingston, was in great measure due to him. He left the island in 1868, owing to ill-health, and died in 1873.
Lithograph by Hähnisch, 1856.
166. RAYNES WAITE SMITH, was prominent as a politician between 1857 and 1865. He was at one time a member of the executive committee. His will was proved 31st July 1874.
Portrait. Oil painting from life.
167. Major-General LUKE SMYTHE O'CONNOR was born in 1806. All his regimental commissions were in the 1st West India regiment: he had a distinguished military career in the West Indies and on the West Coast of Africa. He was brigadier-general commanding the troops during the Morant Bay rebellion; and he was thanked for his prompt and efficient measures for the safety of the public by Governor Eyre, by the legislative council, by the house of assembly, and by the magistrates and inhabitants of Kingston. He died in 1873.
Enlargement of a photograph taken from life.
168. EDWARD JOHN EYRE, who was born in 1815 and was governor of Jamaica from 1862 till 1866, will ever be remembered in the colony's history for the outbreak at Morant Bay. He suffered for the excess of zeal on the part of those who actually quelled the outbreak, by being retired from the colonial service, and he bore the penalty in dignified silence till his death in 1901.
Copy of a photograph taken from life.
169. *The same. Engraving by J. Brown from a carte-de-visite portrait by H. Hering.*
170. *The same. Engraving in mezzotint by Charles Tomkins, 1868, of the painting by Charles Mercier.*
171. GEORGE WILLIAM GORDON, born in 1821, merchant, planter, politician and independent minister of religion, was a leader of the people of considerable influence. Accused of participation in the outbreak at Morant Bay on October 11th 1865,



168. EDWARD JOHN EYRE.



172. BARON VON KETELHODT.



171. GEORGE WILLIAM GORDON.



163. EDWARD BEAN UNDERHILL.

he surrendered himself in Kingston, was conveyed to Morant Bay, tried by court-martial and paid the penalty of interference in the matter by being hanged as a rebel, on the 23rd.

Photograph from life.

171a. *The same.* Wood Engraving of a photograph from life, which forms the frontispiece to his "Personal Recollections."

172. MAXIMILIAN AUGUSTUS, baron VON KETELHODT, a native of Germany, was granted letters of naturalization as a British subject in Jamaica in 1839. He became custos of St. Thomas-in-the-East, where he owned properties, and a member of the legislative council and of the executive committee. At the outbreak at Morant Bay in 1865 he fell a victim to the discontent of a section of the community in his parish, and perhaps also to a lack of mutual understanding.

Enlargement of a photograph taken from life.

173. Admiral Sir FRANCES LEOPOLD MCCLINTOCK, of arctic exploration fame, who was born at Dundalk in 1819 and entered the navy in 1831, was commodore at Jamaica with his broad pennant on the *Aboukir* from 1865 to 1868, at a time when yellow fever was rife at Port Royal. He bore generous testimony in favour of Eyre during the period of his persecution. He died in 1907.

Photographic reproduction of an oil painting by Stephen Pearce, 1856, in the National Portrait Gallery, London.

174. RUSSELL GURNEY, who was born in 1804, came to Jamaica in 1865 as one of the commission to enquire into the Morant Bay rebellion. He was accompanied by his wife who described the incidents of the visit in correspondence published as "Letters of Emelia Russell Gurney" (1902). He died in 1878.

Photographic copy of a painting by F. Watts, R.A.

175. Sir JOHN PETER GRANT, who was born in 1807, came out to inaugurate crown government consequent on the members of the house of assembly having relinquished their powers of legislation. Grant's governorship, which extended till 1874, will be remembered for the reduction of the number of parishes from 22 (to which they had gradually increased) to 14; the formation of the constabulary on the lines of that of Ireland; the reconstruction of the judicial establishment: the establishment of an island medical service, a public works department and a government savings bank; the extension of educational advantages and postal facilities; the resumption of coolie immigration; the development of the Rio Cobre water works; the disestablishment of the church of England in Jamaica—all due to his initiation—and also for the foundation of the fruit trade with America. Thus his tenure of office was an epoch-making period in Jamaica history. He died in 1893.

Enlargement of a photograph taken from life.

176. *The same.* Photographic copy of a painting by G. F. Watts in the National Portrait Gallery, London.

177. JAMES GAY SAWKINS, artist and geologist, was born in 1806. He spent nearly fifty years wandering over the face of the earth and will be remembered for his "Reports on the Geology of Jamaica," published in 1869, as a result of his visit to the island in connection with the governmental survey of the West Indies. The mineralogical specimens which he collected are in the museum of the Institute of Jamaica. He died in 1878.

Enlargement of a photograph taken from life in Jamaica.

178. Sir HENRY STORKS, who was born in 1811, came out to Jamaica as president of the Commission which reported on the Morant Bay rebellion, and for a short time in 1866 held the position of governor. He died in 1874.

Enlargement of a photograph taken from life.

179. JEAN CHARLES HOUZEAU, the celebrated astronomer who was born in Belgium in 1820, lived in Jamaica from 1868 to 1875, when he was recalled to his native land to become director of the Brussels observatory. Some of the most important work of his life was done while in Jamaica; including his "Atlas of Stars Visible to the naked eye." He died in 1888.

Engraving. Presented by the Director of the Brussels Observatory.

180. DAVID LINDO was born in Jersey in 1833 of Jamaica Jewish parents, but was early brought to Jamaica, and, after a sojourn in England and America, settled in Jamaica about 1849. A merchant by trade, he was also a self-taught chemist of considerable attainment. The growth of mildew on some unbleached calico from Manchester caused him to go back to his laboratory which he had abandoned for some years, and he made researches which were of much value to commerce and made his name known throughout the scientific world. He died at Falmouth Jamaica, in 1889.

Enlargement of a daguerreotype taken from life.

181. MARIANNE NORTH, who was born in 1830, the traveller and flower-painter, sojourned twice in Jamaica during her solitary wanderings over the world—once in 1871-72 when she made a stay of five months, and again in 1884. Many of her Jamaica drawings are in the North gallery at Kew gardens. She died in 1890. The "Recollections of a Happy Life" was published in 1892, and "Some further Recollections" in 1893.

Photograph taken from life which forms the frontispiece of her "Recollections"

182. WILLIAM BANCROFT ESPEUT, who was born in 1843, left the civil service to take up a planter's life; becoming one of the pioneers of banana cultivation on a large scale. He introduced the mongoose into the island from India in 1872. He took a prominent part in the legislation of the country, representing St. Thomas and Portland in the legislative council till 1891, when he left to settle in England. He died in 1892.

Enlargement of a photograph taken from life.

183. Rev. WILLIAM JAMES GARDNER, a Congregational minister, born in 1825, who came here in 1849, is best known for his "History of Jamaica," published in 1872, but he took active part in the improvement of the island socially, morally and religiously, and ably seconded Dr. Bowerbank's efforts to reform the public hospital and lunatic asylum. He died in 1874.

Enlargement of a photograph taken from life.

184. GRANT ALLEN, who was born in 1848, was in 1873-74 professor of the newly founded but short-lived Queen's college at Spanish Town, instituted with the object of imparting higher education—the fore-runner of the Jamaica College. His novel, "In all Shades," published in 1886, though ostensibly dealing with Trinidad, represents his Jamaica experiences. He died in 1899.

Copy of a photograph taken from life.

185. SIR WILLIAM GREY, who was born in 1818, was governor of Jamaica from 1874 to 1877, a time of depression, due to drought succeeded by heavy rains. He died in 1878.

Photograph taken from life.

186. Captain LORENZO DOW BAKER came of New England stock. In 1872 he first visited Jamaica, and in a small schooner of 90 tons took back an experimental shipment of bananas which proved successful, and the United Fruit company and the banana trade was the result. In 1906 the people of Jamaica presented him with a piece of silver plate. He died in 1908 aged about 68 years.

Enlargement of photograph from life.

187. WILLIAM HOSACK, poet, planter and politician, who was born in 1808, was for many years a member of the executive committee, and had for a time Edward Jordan as colleague. He was custos of the now defunct parish of St. George, and its representative in the house of assembly. In 1876 he published at Edin-

burgh his "Isle of Streams: or the Jamaica Hermit and other poems." He died in 1883.

Enlargement of a photograph taken from life in 1883.

188. SAMUEL CONSTANTINE BURKE, a solicitor and advocate and at one time assistant attorney-general, was for years a prominent member of the legislative council. He died in 1900 aged 64 years.

Photograph taken from life. Presented by Miss F. Burke.

190. Sir ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, born in 1828, was governor of Jamaica from 1877 to 1882. He carried through many useful undertakings—the regulation of coolie immigration, the reform of legal procedure, the establishment of electric telegraphs and coastal steamer service, the purchase and extension of the railway by the government, and the re-organization of the botanical department. He founded the Institute of Jamaica. He died in 1888.

Oil painting by the Hon. John Collier, painted as a memorial; a replica of the portrait presented to Lady Musgrave by the ladies of Newfoundland.

191. Father JOSEPH DUPONT, who was born in 1809, arrived from France, in Jamaica, in 1847 to assist the first vicar apostolic in Jamaica. During a long career he erected many churches and was the founder of several associations allied to Holy Trinity church, and was also connected with several philanthropic institutions in Kingston. When he died in 1887 it is estimated that nearly 7,000 persons of every denomination in the city followed his remains to their last resting place. A statue, erected as a "tribute of public affection," in the parade was wrecked by the earthquake of 1907.

Chalk drawing from a photograph from life.

192. Sir ADAM GIBB ELLIS, who was born in 1843, was chief-justice of Jamaica from 1883 till his death in 1894.

Photographic copy of a memorial portrait by S. P. Hall in the supreme court, Kingston.

193. The Rev. JOHN RADCLIFFE, teacher, preacher and poet, born in 1815, laboured for forty-four years, from 1848 till his death in 1892 in the cause of religion and education. His bust by Sir Thomas Brock, R.A., is outside the Scotch kirk, Kingston.

Enlargement of a photograph taken from life.

194. *The same. Plaster cast of the clay model of the marble bust, in the Scotch Church, Duke street, by Sir Thomas Brock, R.A. Presented by F. Cundall, Esq.*

195. Sir HENRY WYLIE NORMAN, who was born in 1826, was governor from December 1883 to January 1889. His arrival marked the departure from crown government to some form of representative government—"a moderate step in advance," as Lord Derby termed it, which the representatives of the people gained a substantial amount of power and responsibility in the legislation of Jamaica. In 1885 a widespread interest began to be taken in educational matters: as well as in the decaying state of the sugar industry. A spontaneous movement was inaugurated for forming a volunteer militia.

In 1886, a new form of poor-relief was inaugurated, by means of which the parochial Boards administer the funds under the control of a central board of supervision. The Jamaica scholarship, tenable at an English university, was first awarded in 1887.

The desire for the expansion of the railway led to steps being taken to ensure its extension to Montego Bay and Port Antonio.

Lithograph by C. W. Walton.

196. Deputy-Surgeon-General CHARLES BENJAMIN MOSSE, C.B., C.M.G., entered the army medical service in 1866 and served with distinction on the west coast of Africa. With a short break he was superintending medical officer of Jamaica from 1876 till 1904. He was a member of the privy council,

the legislative council and a member and sometime chairman of the board of governors of the Institute of Jamaica. He died in Guernsey in 1912, aged 82 years.

Photograph taken from life. Presented by Colonel Mosse.

197. Dr. JOSEPH WILLIAM PLAXTON, who was born in 1846, came to Jamaica as superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, which post he held till his death in 1904. As a member of the board of governors, he took a deep interest in the scientific side of the work of the Institute of Jamaica.

Enlargement of photograph taken from life. Presented by Mrs. Plaxton.

198. Dr. JAMES CECIL PHILLIPPO, who was born in 1830, son of the Rev. James Mursell Phillippo (No. 132), was a large-hearted medical man who, inter alia, was instrumental in causing the Cambridge Local examinations to be held in the island. He occupied, for one session in 1892, the position of nominated president of the legislative council, and he held other honorary positions such as president of the medical council. He wrote ably on the mineral springs of the island, and of the island itself as a health resort. He died in 1893.

Painting in oil by Cutts, executed as a memorial.

199. Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM LAWSON HEMMING, G.C.M.G., who was born in 1841, was from 1898 till 1904, governor of Jamaica, at a period of great financial depression, culminating in a hurricane in 1903. The Imperial Direct Line of steamers was inaugurated. Owing to differences with the elected members he had to fill up the number of nominated members of the legislative council. He died in 1907.

Photograph taken from life in Jamaica.

200. EDWARD VII reigned from 1901 till 1910. The Brussels Sugar Convention was signed in March 1901. The Canal Zone was established in May 1904. In 1909 a Royal Commission was appointed to deal with trade relations between Canada and the British West Indies.

Photographic copy of an oil painting by P. Tennyson Cole, 1908 at Windso Castle. Presented by the artist.

201. Colonel CHARLES JAMES WARD, C.M.G., who was born in Kingston in 1837, inherited the business of wine and liqueur merchants in Kingston, Wray & Nephew (of which he was the nephew) and in 1864 assumed full management of it, and by industry amassed a large fortune, which during life he at times freely spent in the cause of his native land and especially of the city of Kingston. His philanthropic acts both private and public were numerous. He was interested in sugar planting and owned several estates, and there were few public companies to which he did not belong.

For four years from 1889 he was member of the legislative council for Kingston and St. Andrew and later a nominated member. He was for many years (1889-1913) custos of Kingston, and also chairman of the Kingston general commissioners.

He was also a member of the privy council. He played an important part, both financially and otherwise, in the holding of the Jamaica international exhibition of 1891, at the close of which he was made a C.M.G. He represented Jamaica at the Chicago exposition. He was for six years a keen member of the volunteer militia, of which he was made colonel, at the time of its formation. He presented in 1912 to the city of Kingston the fully equipped Ward theatre, and he founded, in memory of a daughter, the Katie Ward fund, for the assistance of indigent gentlewomen. He also gave liberally to the Roman Catholic church to which he belonged. He died in Kingston in 1913, having but recently resigned from many of the offices he held.

Photograph taken from life, 1913.

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