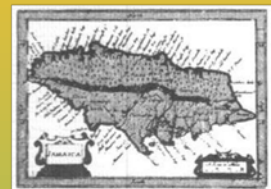


# 2009



## REPORT Cockpit Country Heritage Survey



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## GLOSSARY

<i>in situ</i>	In its original position or place (Original deposition of artifact )
Midden	Refuse heap near dwelling
Pen	Enclosure for animals, farm or gentleman's estate. From Old English <i>Penn</i> .
Petroglyph	Rock carving, especially pre-historic
Spanish wall	Architecture- This consists of a timber-framing filled in with rough stones set in a composition of red earth and lime mortar
Taíno	Amerindian people inhabiting Jamaica from around AD 650 into the seventeenth century. It is estimated that some 50- 60,000 Taíno lived in Jamaica at the arrival of the Spaniards.
Vernacular (Architecture-Jamaican)	The Jamaican Vernacular is the product of Jamaican craftsmen operating in a tradition which can be traced back to the earliest days of slavery. The vernacular resulted from a fusion of styles and cultures, combining elements of the classical Georgian style planning and features from Europe which was used for the design of some of the early great houses, with the construction techniques and decorative motifs of the African tradition. Architecture which contains such elements as decorative fretwork to timber eaves, barge boards, verandah railings and balustrades and trellis work.
LMFC	Local Forest Management Committee

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## LIST OF CONTACTS FOR THE COCKPIT COUNTRY SURVEY

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Ripton Stewart	Spring Garden	8
Charlton Francis	Albert Town	7, 8,
Dudley Smart	Freeman's Hall	8
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Clifford Thomas	Mahogany Hall	7

Samuel Holmes	Mahogany Hall	7
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Gladys Frater	Sawyers Market	7
Orville Stanley	Hyde	7
Anthony Thomas	Clarks Town	9
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Rohan Patterson-Gooden (Rem)	Windsor	4, 7
Mike Schartz	Windsor	4, 7
Deloris Holt	Friendship	4
Maurice Daley	Pantrepant	4
Evan Thompson	Bunkers Hill	4
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Eileen Piggott	Westwood High School	9
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Nicholas Simmons	Cave Valley	10
Barnett Watson	Cascade	10
Burns Brooks	Wire Fence	10

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In March and April 2009 the Archaeology Division of the Jamaica National Heritage Trust (JNHT) conducted a study of the areas in St. Ann, Clarendon, Trelawny, St. James, St. Elizabeth and Manchester known as the Cockpit Country with a view to; identifying historic and archaeological sites dating back to Jamaica's first known inhabitants (The Taíno) and later those who came the Spanish, the Africans and the British. Cultural remains related to East Indian and German settlers were also identified. A detailed site map and site inventory with the threats to these sites (where possible) was generated with highlights for further study and recommendations made. It should be noted that time did not allow for a comprehensive assessment of all sites in the study area but what was covered is representative of the cultural heritage in the area.

The study was divided into 10 zones (pages 4 and 5) for ease of use this report is similarly divided into these ten zones the findings of which are presented in the subsequent pages. Features are both natural and cultural. These features are then linked to the period to which they were created or primarily used and the value placed on them by the creators and users, thereby forging their historical significances. A table of contents guides the reader. The study is complete with photographs of these historical remains, current usage of these sites and artifacts as well as modern structures that now occupy these historic sites.

The study found significant remnants of these various life styles and industries ranging from Taíno specific drawing in caves, to burial sites, site associated with the Maroons and the British Military, sugar plantations including sugar works, monuments, fragments of pottery, glass and ceramics, building designs in the various styles associated with various cultures.

Twenty-three Taíno sites were identified in the study: 9 middens, 6 burial caves, 4 rock art sites and 4 caves containing pottery fragments. The area was the scene of two major military engagements between the British and the Maroons and remnants of barracks, camps and 2 cemeteries were found throughout the area. Barracks and camps were established at Troy, Horse Guards, Quashies River, Rock Spring, Flagstaff, Aenon Town and Cave River. Barracks were also established at the threat of impending invasions. A number of Trails such as the Guthrie Trail at Windsor was used by the military.

Two Maroon townships –Accompong and Trelawny Town (Flagstaff) were visited by the team. Some of the other places associated with Maroon history in the area are Cuffie Ridge, Quickstep, and the Land of Look Behind. Some of the plantations in the area were involved in the Second Maroon War either as places used by the military such as Vaughansfield and Spring Vale or damaged by the Maroons such as Bandon and Kenmure.

The area was also the scene of more martial activity as the enslaved rose and made their bid for freedom. The Sam Sharpe Rebellion affected approximately 27 plantations

in the area with buildings destroyed and owners killed. Some of the estates were Ipswich, Kensington, Lapland, Croydon and Bandon.

During the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries Sugar was King and the 47 sugar plantations identified in the area is a testimony to its supremacy. The team was able to find the remains of 27 of these. Excellent ruins are at Covey and fairly substantial ones at Fontabelle. Coffee and bananas were grown on large and small farms throughout the area. Central pulperies were set up at Aenon Town, Maggotty and Catadupa. Remains of Banana Boxing plants were identified at Freemans Hall, Elderslie and Flamstead. Cattle rearing also occurred in the area and whilst some plantations were solely devoted to this activity from the outset of the plantation period other estates were converted to grazing pen with the downturn in sugar production. Mahogany Hall, Sportsman Hall, Manchester, Pantrepant, Unity and YS are some of these.

It should be noted that all the plantations and estates in the area had plantation houses and enslaved villages. Time did not allow for an on the ground identification of the enslaved villages. However, two structures alleged to be slave hospitals were recorded; one at Browns Mountain, the other at Windsor.

Emancipation had a profound effect on the area as some of the newly freed people settled off the estates. Free villages, post emancipation settlements were recorded. The Alps, Maldon and Mulgrave are such settlements. Vernacular houses and Baptist churches associated with the Afro- Jamaican community ere found throughout all the zones. Other groups such as the East Indians, English and Germans were imported to fill the place of the emancipated Africans. Two German villages were identified one at Flamstead other at Freemans Hall.

Much of the current population is related to these settlers (excepting the Taíno who were decimated by the Spaniards) with more than 90% being of African descent. Many have peculiar stories which they claim are authentic oral histories passed on through generations.

By 1894 the railway line was extended to Montego Bay and several stations and halts were established in the area. Many of these can be repaired and used in the heritage industry in the area. Appleton, Cambridge and Catadupa stations have been declared as protected National Monuments by The JNHT.

Place names too are quite quaint, most retain British (Irish, Scottish, Welsh) nomenclatures mainly signifying the owner of a dominant plantation that occupied the area during its naming or a township somewhere in Europe where the plantation owner originated (Ipswich, Cambridge, White Hall, Settin) to name a few . Indeed all Parish names in Jamaica are European preserves. A few token African symbolism exist (Cuffie Ridge, Quashies River, Me No Sen You No Come, Accompong). Some are reputed to be description of the area (Allsides, Rest and be Thankful, Cave Valley, Cave River) spring to mind. Some from vegetation for example Wait-A-Bit (from the African thorn)



while others are disputed (YS for example is it from Yates and Scott or the meandering of the portion of the river?).

Some sites already have operational eco-tourism components such as YS, Apple Valley (Maggotty) Appleton, Burnt Hill/ Barbecue Bottom, Spring Garden, Troy Trail, Accompong, and Flagstaff. Plans are in place to develop an eco-park at Bunkers Hill and to extend the Flagstaff offerings. Annual food festivals are now held such as the Yam Festival (Albert Town) and the Pineapple Festival (Stonehenge, St. James).

It is important to note that the study area extend beyond such boundaries generally regarded as the core of the Cockpit Country. It is the JNHT'S role to identify cultural and historical sites throughout Jamaica therefore the JNHT exercises its liberty and discretion to examine such areas as it thinks will impact on, are impacted on and are in other ways linked to the geographical location in question. Many of the sites have been degraded or under threat either by the elements or human action therefore there is the urgent need for archaeological investigation of the sites before they are obliterated. The rich cultural heritage of the area spans all eras of Jamaican history running from the Taíno to the present and it is imperative that representative sites from all periods are protected and conserved for future generations.



## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 The Cockpit Country Survey

The *Cockpit Country Survey* provided the Jamaica National Heritage Trust (JNHT) Archaeology Division with the opportunity to survey extensively an area of Jamaica where only limited cultural, archaeological and architectural heritage research has been conducted. Notwithstanding, the JNHT has previously surveyed various sites within the designated area, in particular Flagstaff and Vaughnsfield in St. James.

The *Cockpit Country Survey* revealed a significant amount of cultural resources in the area that are worthy of further study and protection. Included are:

- Taíno settlements and a large number of caves including burial, and rock art sites;
- African-Jamaican sites including Maroon settlements, and enslaved African villages;
- A large number and assortment of Anglo-Jamaican (English) sites; including sugar and coffee works, plantation houses, churches, forts and batteries, and lime kilns;
- Sites relating to German and East Indian groups;
- A number of 'free' and other historic villages.

### 1.2 Mandate of the Jamaica National Heritage Trust (JNHT)

The JNHT is mandated to identify, as far as possible, the nation's archaeological and architectural heritage with the view of recording and assessing its local, national, regional and international values, so that any significant findings may be taken into consideration in the formulation of any Master Development Plan of the area in which this heritage resides.

JNHT'S policies relating to the protection, preservation, conservation, and promotion (management) of the nation's cultural resources is guided by JNHT Act 1985, and a number of international Charters and Conventions. The latter include the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter) 1964, The ICOMOS Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage 1990, World Heritage Convention 1972.

The JNHT supports environmentally friendly development, but posits the view that it is important that we preserve the achievements of our ancestors that reside in the material evidence, and to integrate both the old and new in our quest to ensure the social, economic and educational advancement of our people.

### 1.3 Scope of Cultural Heritage Assessment

The cultural heritage assessment concentrated on the proposed area, as outlined in Map 1. It sought to identify cultural heritage resources and appraise their worth and their potential contribution to the nation's advancement and sustainable development. The assessment entailed an archaeological appraisal of the material cultural landscape.

## 2. The Study Area – Its Extent

The Cockpit Country (hereafter referred to as the area) is not clearly delineated as various stakeholders and organizations have varying definitions.

Mitchell, Miller, Ganapathy and Spence (2008: 1) define the area as:

*A contiguous area, largely consisting of primary forest with little agriculture and a geomorphology dominated by cockpit and tower karsts formed in the White Limestone Group and Yellow Limestone Group (Ipswich and “Red Limestone” formations), but including small areas of the Yellow Limestone Chapelton Formation either as enclosed valleys or for socio-historical reasons. The boundary lies on or within the “Ring Road”.*

The Accompong Maroons also used the “Ring Road” as the boundary for the area.

The Cockpit Country, for the purpose of this study, ranges from Cambridge, St. James in the west, Aneon Town, St. Ann to the southeast, Wakefield, Trelawny in the north and Maggoty, St. Elizabeth to the south (Figure 1)



Figure 1: Study Area

## **2.1 The Study Area - A Cultural Profile**

The study area is rich in heritage resources: Archaeological, historical, architectural, and ethnographic. These resources include a number of Taíno sites that date from 710 AD as well as sites that cover significant periods of Jamaica's history and elements of ethnic and international groups that helped to create the peculiar and unique patterning of Jamaican culture including the English and African.

The resource base includes Taíno settlements and a large number of caves including burial, and rock art sites. At this time no significant Spanish period sites have been identified, however the Spanish road leading from Martha Brae to Oristan may have passed through the region. There are however a large number and assortment of Anglo-Jamaican (English) and African-Jamaican sites. It should be remembered that some sites that are identified as English have African components, for example, estates, whether as discreet entities such as enslaved settlements, or as artefacts. Sites relating to German and East Indian groups have been identified. English sites include sugar and coffee works, plantation houses, churches, forts and batteries, and lime kilns. The African-Jamaican sites include Maroon settlements, and enslaved African villages. The post emancipation period saw a flourishing of the peasantry hence a number of 'free' and other historic villages. The area contains vernacular houses, local craft industries and food festivals.

## **3. Project Aims and Objectives.**

### **3.1 Aims**

The aim of the project was to conduct a detailed Heritage and Archaeological Resource Survey of the designated area.

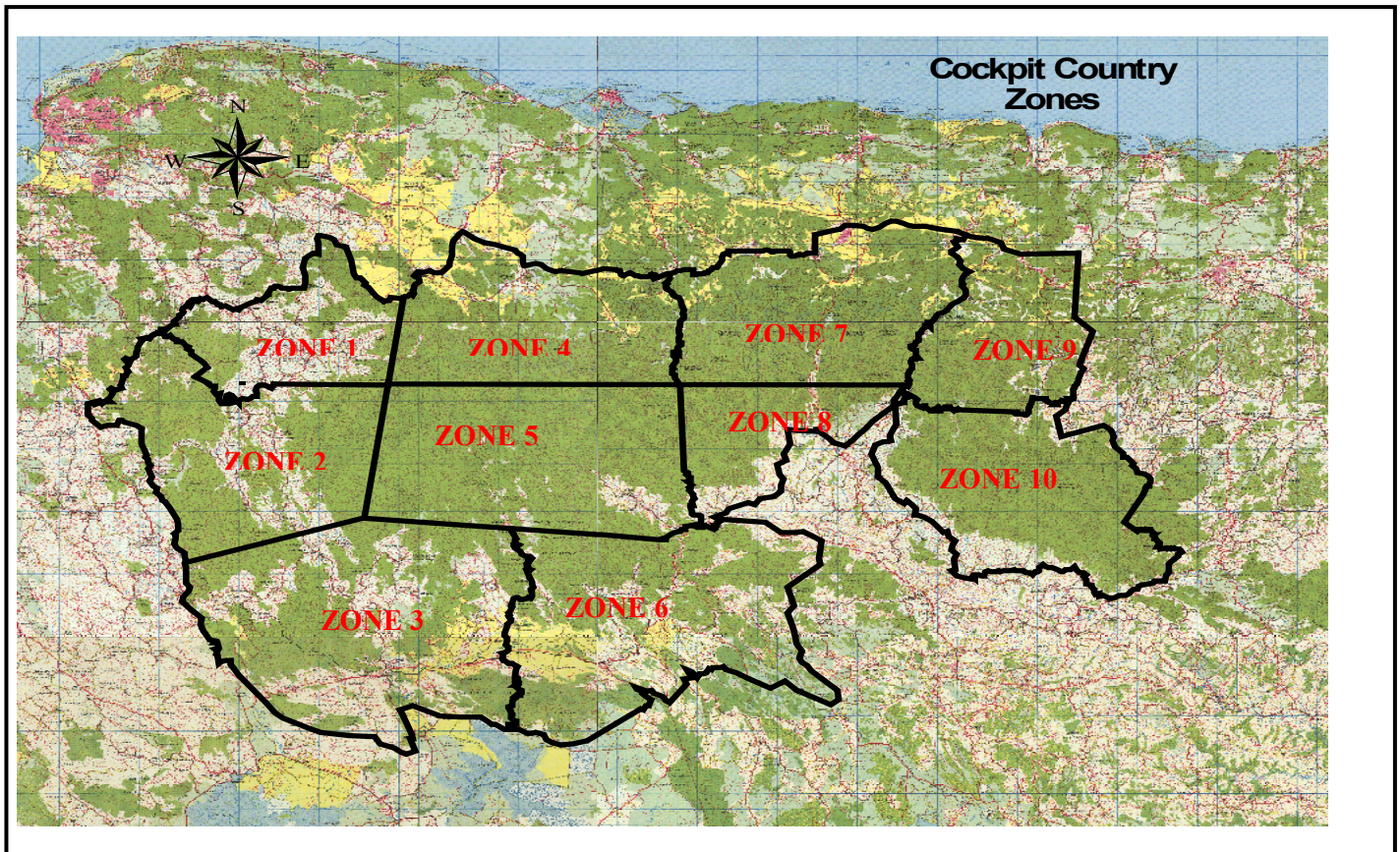
### **3.2 Objectives**

These included:

1. Conducting an archaeological survey of each site in the research area already identified in our National Inventory of Sites.
2. Identifying new archaeological sites and adding them to the National Inventory of Sites.
3. Defining the preservation status of each site, where possible, and using this to make projections about the preservation status of sites in the region generally. The information will also be used to identify current and emerging threats to the sites in the various regions.
4. Creating a map showing the location of all sites mentioned in the study.
5. Generating a site inventory that gives the local grid references and descriptive information of each site
6. Providing background historical information on each site, where possible

## **4. Methodology**

For this phase of the project a multi faceted approach was used including oral history and documentary research, the zoning of the project area, archaeological field surveys and data processing.



**Figure 2: Zones in Cockpit Country**

#### **4.1 Oral History**

The consultants conducted oral history research to bridge the data gap in order to identify and describe additional resource material, to more exactly identify the location of new sites and to generate a more comprehensive cultural heritage bibliography (Appendix -). This information was used to create a comprehensive list of sites and other cultural heritage elements in the data gap areas that needed to be visited. The interviews were organized primarily with the assistance of the Forestry Division.

#### **4.2 Documentary Research- Desk based Assessment**

This is a thorough review of all the available written and graphic information relating to the area in order to identify the likely character, extent and relative quality of the actual or potential archaeological and architectural resources. It includes relevant historical documents, journals and books, aerial photographs and/or satellite imagery, maps and other contemporary data found in the nation's repositories such as the Island Record Office, National Archives, National Library of Jamaica, University of Technology (UTECH), University of the West Indies (UWI) and private collections. Web sites were also consulted.

### 4.3 Field work

#### 4.3.1 Zoning

The Cockpit Country Survey was divided into 10 zones to allow for a more organized survey.

- ZONE 1**            Bandon, Castle Wemyss, Chasworth, Flagstaff, Flamstead, Furry Town, Kensington, Maldon, Mt. Horeb, Mt. Parnassus, Old Furry Town, Schaw Castle, Spring Mount, Springvale, Vaughnsfield, (St. James)
- ZONE 2**            Arcadia, Auchindolly, Cambridge, Catadupa, Chesterfield, Croydon, Garlands, Horse Guard, Jericho, Kenmure, Lapland, Marchmont, Mocho, Niagara, Pimento Hill, Stonehenge, Sweetwater, Wondrous Caves
- ZONE 3**            Accompong, Appleton, Cooks Bottom, Elderslie, Ipswich, Jointwood, Maggotty, Merrywood, Mulgrave, Pullet Hall, Ring Tail Hall, Siloah, Thornton, The Island, Whitehall, White Hill, YS, (all in St. Elizabeth)
- ZONE 4**            Browns Mountain, Bunkers Hill, Coffee Hall, Covey, Coxheath, Dromilly, Fontabelle, Grays Inn, Pantrepant, Sherwood, Troy Trail, Venture, Windsor (Trelawny)
- ZONE 5**            Belmore Castle, Booth, Me No Sen Yuh No Come, Quickstep, Rest and be Thankful, Troy Trail.
- ZONE 6**            Aberdeen, Auchtembeddie, Balaclava, Ben Lomand, Golding, Land of Look Behind, Marlborough, Oxford, Pullet Hall, Raheen, Roses Valley, Wallingford, Windsor.
- ZONE 7**            Barbecue Bottom, First Hill, Hyde, Kinloss, Liberty Hall, Quaws Pond, The Alps.
- ZONE 8**            Burnt Hill, Carnbie, Colleyville, Craig Head, Dutch Hill Rock Spring, Spring Garden, Troy, Tyre, Ulster Spring, Warsop.
- ZONE 9**            Belmont, Dornoch Rising, Mahogany Hall, Manchester, Sportsman Hall, Stewart Town
- ZONE 10**          Albert Town, Aneon Town, Cascade, Cave Valley, Cuffie Ridge, Freemans Hall, Joe Hut, Lichfield, Olive River, Perseverance, Quashies River, Stettin, Wait- a- Bit , Wire Fence.

#### 4.4 Archaeological Field Survey

The number of archaeologists used to survey each zone depended on the size, accessibility and topography of the area. In addition local persons who were familiar with the zones were used as tour guides. All roads and vehicular tracks were scouted. During this process the sites located were written up on data sheets, photographed, and grid references were established using GPS/GIS tools.

#### 4.5 Surface Sample Survey

Artifact scatter on the surface is a good indicator as to the possible location of pre-historical and historical sites and activities. Where artifact assemblages were encountered artifact samples were collected. The artifacts were taken to the JNHT archaeology laboratory where they were cleaned, classified and further analyzed.

#### 4.6 Data inputting

An extensive database of sites has been generated.

The survey was conducted over a 24 day period during the months of March – April 2009.

### 5. The Geographical Landscape

#### 5.1 Topography

The topography of the area consists of Limestone Hills and Plateaus, primarily karst topography (egg-box-shaped hills and valleys) (Lee 2006: 92).

#### 5.2 Caves

The area houses more than 300 Caves, Caverns and Sinkholes, which are primarily associated with river systems such as Windsor Great Cave, Trelawny. Caves are formed when limestone is dissolved by acidic rain and groundwater (Lee 2006: 92).

#### 5.3 Water Resources and Drainage

There are many rivers that disappear into the ground and reappear further downstream (Lee 2006: 92) such as the One Eye and Quashie Rivers. The area is the source of 40% of Jamaica's groundwater and 25% of surface water (Windsor Research Centre).

#### 5.4 Vegetation

The Cockpit Country is the largest remaining primary forest. The area contains two main categories of vegetation: Wet evergreen forest and dry deciduous forest. The Cockpit Country has over two hundred endemic species of plants (Windsor Research Centre). Plants include Bastard Cedar (*Guazuma ulmifolia*), Blue Mahoe (*Hibiscus elatus*), Breadnut Hanabo (*Brosimum alicastrum*), Cabbage Tree (*Andira inermis*), Panchallon or Spanish Elm (*Cordia gerascanthus*), Santa Maria (*Calophyllum calaba*), Trumpet Tree (*Cecropia peltata*) and West Indian Mahogany (*Cedrela mahagoni*).

#### 5.5 Fauna

The area is home to a number of Jamaica's endemic fauna, including the Jamaican Fruit Bat (*Artibeus Jamaicensis*), Black-billed Parrot, Yellow-billed Parrot, White-crowned and ring-tailed pigeon, White-eyed Thrush (*Turdus jamaicensis*) and the Giant Swallowtail Butterfly.

### 6. Findings and their Historical Contexts

For the purpose of this document, and in order to sift through the mountain of data gathered, the findings of this study are being presented in the manner prescribed thus. Findings from each zone surveyed are presented supported where possible with pictures and maps. The historical context (See Appendices), in which each finding relates, completes the study.



## **7. Preamble**

The environment has had a profound impact on the history of the area and the cultural remains that were found. Urbanisation has been slow in coming to this part of Jamaica; many of the sites visited had many extant Taíno and Anglo-African structures and features that have withstood the passage of time. In other areas, soil erosion and vegetative overgrowth have buried or otherwise obscured these structures and features. Compared to other Jamaican archaeological sites, little contamination of the area has occurred.

The study area was the scene of bloody conflict between British troops and Maroons during the 18<sup>th</sup> century. With the cessation of hostilities the interior valleys were utilised for sugar plantations and cattle pens whilst the hilly areas were used as 'mountain' adjuncts to the plantations to supply timber products and as provision grounds for the enslaved. Artifacts from these time periods are intermingled throughout the study area.

## 8. Zones

### ZONE 1

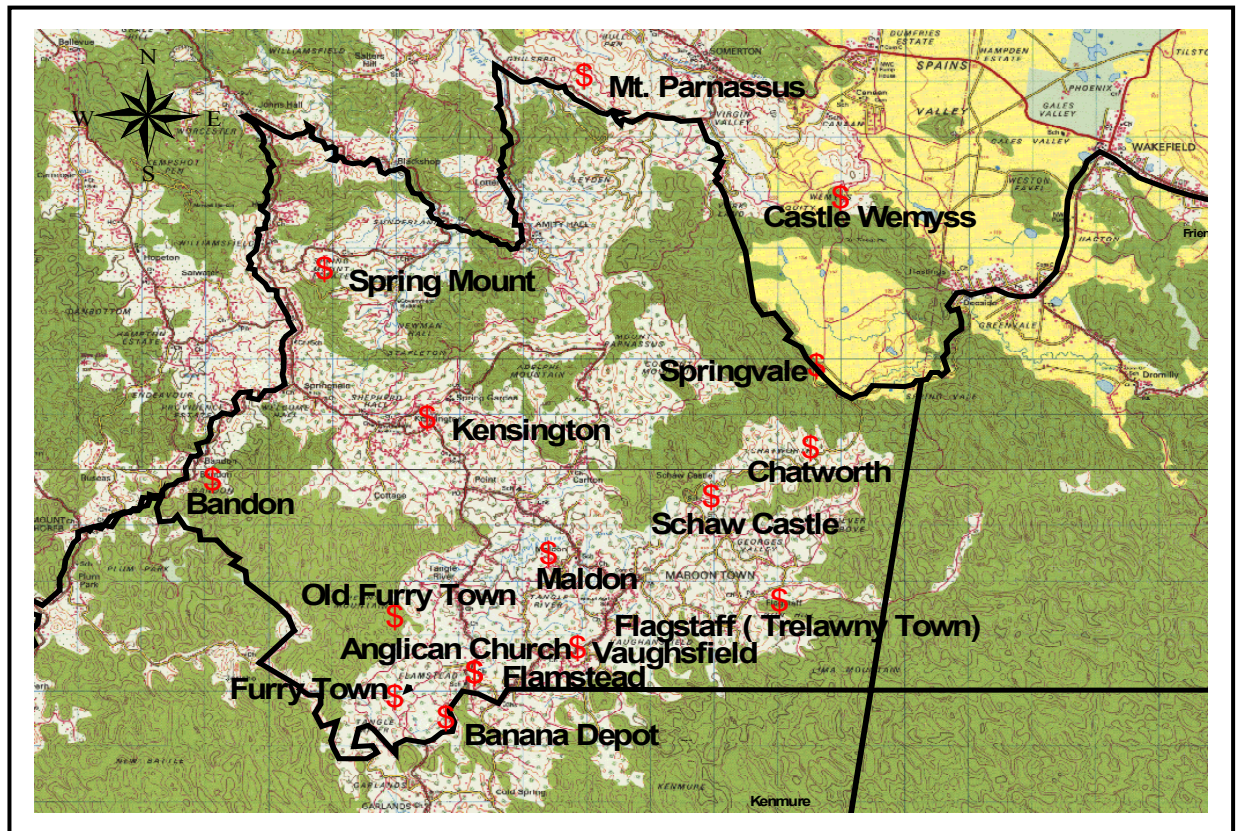


Figure 3: Map of Zone 1 Sites

**Zone 1:** Bandon, Castle Wemyss Chasworth, Flagstaff, Flamstead, Furry Town, Kensington, Maldon, Mt. Parnassus, Old Furry Town, Schaw Castle, Spring Mount, Springvale, Vaughansfield (St. James).

#### 8.1 BANDON, St. James

In 1810 Bandon was owned by Ralph Montague with 81 enslaved persons and 130 heads of stock; 1821 with 89 enslaved persons and 90 stock; 1832 belonging to Montague heirs, 80 enslaved persons and 69 heads of stock (**Jamaica Almanac**). In 1920 David Reddie owned 886 acres and Ada Taylor 200 acres. Bandon was attacked during the Second Maroon War 1795 and the Sam Sharpe Rebellion 1831 (**Robinson 1969:109**; See Appendix 8 and Figure 27).

## 8.2 CASTLE WEMYSS

Wemyss is a Scottish place name ((Knibb- Sibley 1978:177). Troops stopped at Castle Wemyss on their way to Trelawny Town during the Second Maroon War 1795-6 (Robinson 1969:114). The property was owned in 1810 by Gilbert Matheson with 273 enslaved and 52 heads of stock; in 1831 by Simon Halliday with 168 enslaved and 179 heads of stock (**Jamaica Almanac**). Castle Wemyss was a sugar estate possessing a cattle mill. Two owners are recorded for 1920; Mrs. F. L. Chambers, with 950 acres, valued at £1,600, and Joseph Hastings 52 acres valued at £180 (**List of Properties** 1920).

## 8.3 CHATSWORTH, St. James property located between *Spring Vale and Schaw Castle*

Troops were stationed at the Chatsworth property during the Second Maroon War (Hart 1985:171). In 1881 Richard Bruford owned 500 acres at Chatsworth (**Return of Properties** 1882).

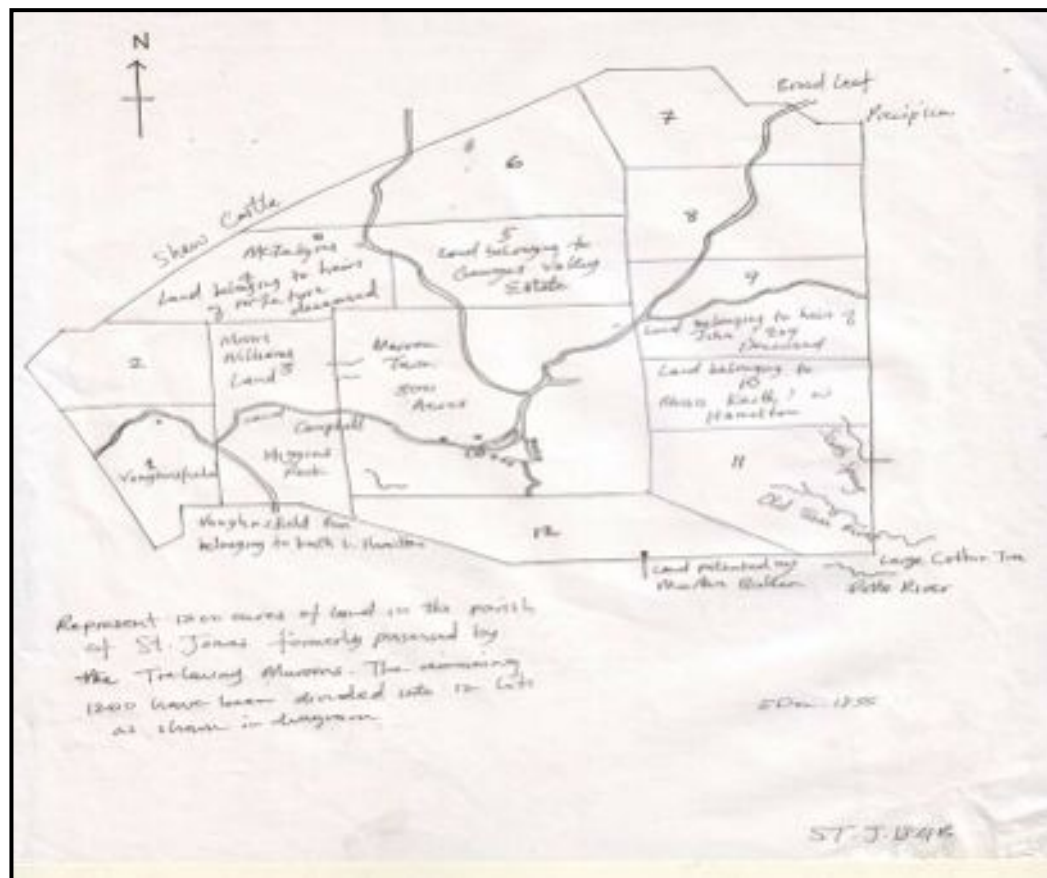


Plates 7 and 8: Ruins at Chatsworth

## 8.4 FLAGSTAFF

Flagstaff is one of the two communities in the Cockpit Country that is slated for development under the Sustainable Tourism plan. This plan falls within the ambit of the U. S. Agency for International Development (USAID) /Protected Areas and Rural Enterprise (PARE) Project, who are the implementing partners of the USAID and the Nature Conservancy (TNC). The other stakeholders in this project are Forestry Department, the Cockpit Country LFMCS, CBO, NGOs, Tourism Product Development Company (TPDCO.), Institute of Jamaica (IOJ), National Environmental and Planning Agency (NEPA), Jamaica National Heritage Trust (JNHT) and Social Development Commission (SDC). Development Plans are in full gear for a heritage trail, tea house and herbal enterprise at this location (See Appendix 13).

At the end of the Second Maroon War and with the exiling of the Trelawny Town Maroons the government renamed the area Maroon Town and 1200 acres of the 1500 acres were divided into lots and sold. The remaining 300 acres were used to form a military garrison on the site of the Old Town (**See Figure 4 St. J 184 B, St. J 168, Appendix 12 and Aarons 1981**).



St. J 184 B

**Figure 4: Shows division of Trelawny Town and the situation of the barracks (Maroon Town)**

In the 1847 map of the camp fifty-nine buildings are identified as well as places such as the parade, a Bath, wells (4), and a Burial Ground (**St. J 168 and Appendix 11**) for full map and key).

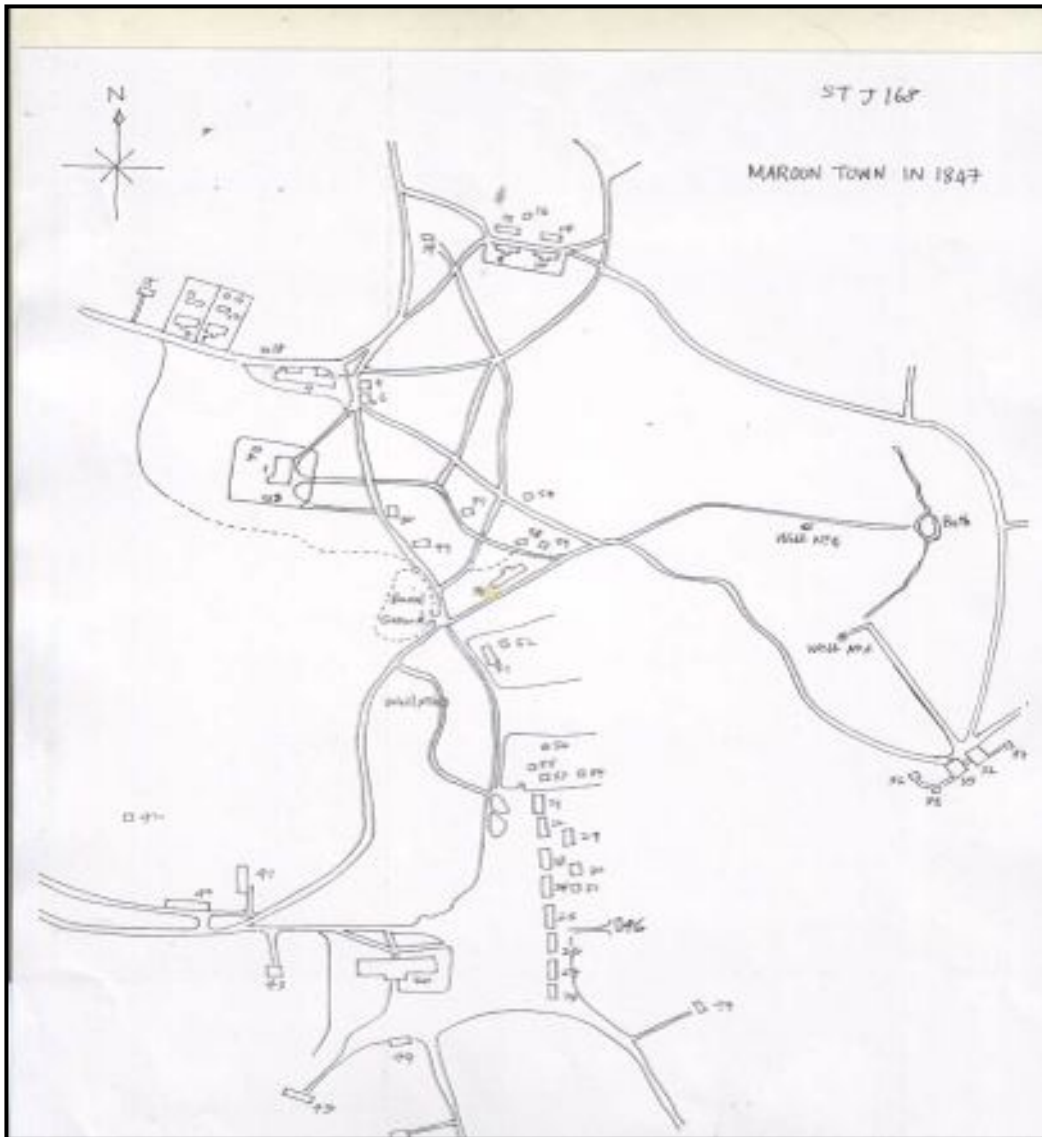


Figure 5: St. J 168 1847 map showing layout of military camp at Flagstaff

Remnants of this camp are still visible.



Plate 9: Swimming Pool



Plate 10: Well

Both are still being used by residents of Flagstaff.



Plate 11: Gunhill-Guns were mounted at the summit.



Plate 12: Remains of Barracks



Plates 13 - 14 Remains of hospital



Plate 15: Parade Ground



Plate 16: Artifacts recovered from Parade Ground after heavy rainfall



Plate 17: Military Cemetery



Plates 18 - 19: Graves with inscriptions



Plate 20: Dragoons Hole- Flagstaff, St. James

Dragoon Hole is where members of the Light Dragoon led by Colonel Sanford were ambushed during the Second Maroon War. Of the soldiers, militia and Volunteers caught in the ambush 37 were killed and many wounded.



Plate 21: Colonel Sanford's grave Stanford was killed in the ambush at Dragoons Hole.



Plates 22 - 23: Trail to Petty River Bottom





Plate 24: Trail to Petty River Bottom



Plate 25: Cave with spring, Petty River Bottom

## 8.5 FLAMSTEAD



Plate 26: Flamstead Anglican Church



Plate 27: Remains of Flamstead Great House



Plate 28: Site of Flamstead Banana Depot



Plate 29: Vernacular House



Plate 30: Section of Flamstead Square



Plate 31: Brick oven ruin at the site of a former German settler

Flamstead was one of properties owned by Samuel Vaughn in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century (Knibb Sibley 1978:172). In 1821 the estate had 419 enslaved and 289 stock; in 1832 333 enslaved and 190 heads of stock (**Jamaica Almanack** 1821 and 1832). Two owners are listed for 1882; T. C. Hutchings possessing 100 acres, mainly woodland and ruinate and T. A. Jarrett 89 acres, used for guinea grass, common pasture and pimento as well as wood and ruinate (**Return of Properties** 1882). A Banana Boxing Plant was established at Flamstead (**Wright & White** 1969:158). The extant St. Luke's Anglican Church was built in 1974 to replace the former church destroyed by fire in 1973. Flamstead was one of the German settlements in the study area.

## 8.6 FURRY TOWN



Plate 32: Site of Furry Town (New Town)

This was the site of Furry Town (New Town) in the vicinity of Trelawny Town (now Flagstaff) (for further information see Old Furry Town in Zone 1 and Appendix 3D).

## 8.7 KENSINGTON, St. James



Plate 33: Kensington Story Board



Plate 34: View from Kensington looking north

This estate played a pivotal role in the Sam Sharpe Rebellion as the igniting of the trash house was the signal for the uprising to start (See Appendix 8 and Figure 27). This was the first sugar estate to be set ablaze on 27 December, 1831 during Sam Sharpe's Rebellion, when owned by John Henry Morris with 51 enslaved. It was selected because it was located on the ridge above **Montego Bay** and could easily be seen from the coast and by other sugar estates to north and south; the residence, trash house and Negro houses were set on fire by John Dunbar, a slave. After Kensington, about a dozen other estates were also torched. Having been forewarned that his place would be burned, Morris rode up to the military barracks at **Maroon Town** to ask Major Pennefeather of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment to let him have a guard for the estate. He appealed to the Major's gallantry by reminding him that the wife of Lt. Langdon of the regiment was confined at Kensington with her 2-day old baby. The major called the planters a parcel of alarmists, and as for Mrs. Langdon, "*he did not care a damn if she was burnt, there would be one less woman in the garrison*". Morris bundled the womenfolk into a carriage and sent them down the road to **Montego Bay**; 10 minutes later the enslaved broke into the house and plundered it. In 1862 Underhill visited the area on his way to Maldon and had this to say, *On one, Kensington, its walls crumbling down, and its works in decay, we gazed with no little interest, for it was the first of the estates of St. James', the conflagration of which ushered in the insurrection of 1831-2. Its blazing buildings could be seen from far, and gave the signal that the rising was begun to seize that freedom which had so long been withheld (Espeut forthcoming).*

**The List of Properties** 1920 records 5 owners at Kensington. C. F. Crooks owned 59 acres valued at £200; Edmund Hart owned 51¼ valued at £200; Aaron Johnson owned 67 acres valued at £92; Ernest Johnson owned 50 acres valued at £33 and Emma Vernon 150 acres valued at £310.

## 8.8 MALDON



Plate 35: Maldon Baptist Church



Plate 36: Methodist Church

Plate 37: Former Branch Texas College now  
Maldon Basic School

Plate 38: Water Catchment

**MALDON**, free village, in St. James was founded by Rev. Walter Dendy, English Baptist missionary, with financial assistance from Baptists at Maldon, Essex, England (**Knibb Sibley** 1978:101). Edward Bean Underhill noted in 1862 *Mr. Dendy has also charge of another congregation at Maldon, ten or twelve miles beyond, formed from the constantly increasing numbers of the people who purchase fertile land in the mountains on which to settle, being constrained to leave the valleys below in consequence of the decay of sugar cultivation.* The present Baptist Church is built partly out of stone salvaged from the wreck of Dendy's original chapel after an earthquake in 1957. The church known as the Baptist Cathedral is the creation of the Rev. Cyril Morgan who also established a school known as Branch Texas (**Wright & White** 1969:154).

## 8.9 MOUNT PARNASSUS



Plate 39: Windmill



Plate 40: Section of works



Plates 41 – 42: Structures in the works area

**MOUNT PARNASSUS**, property is located in St. James. On 16th October, 1795, during the 2<sup>nd</sup> Maroon War (1795-1796), this plantation owned by the late Robert Kerr was attacked and burnt by the Maroons (**Espeut forthcoming**).

In 1831 it was owned by the heirs of Henry Parry and the heirs of George Kerr with 410 enslaved and 180 heads of stock along with **Leyden (Jamaica Almanack)**. Mt. Parnassus Pen was attacked during the Sam Sharpe Rebellion 1831-32 (See Appendix 8 and Figure 27).

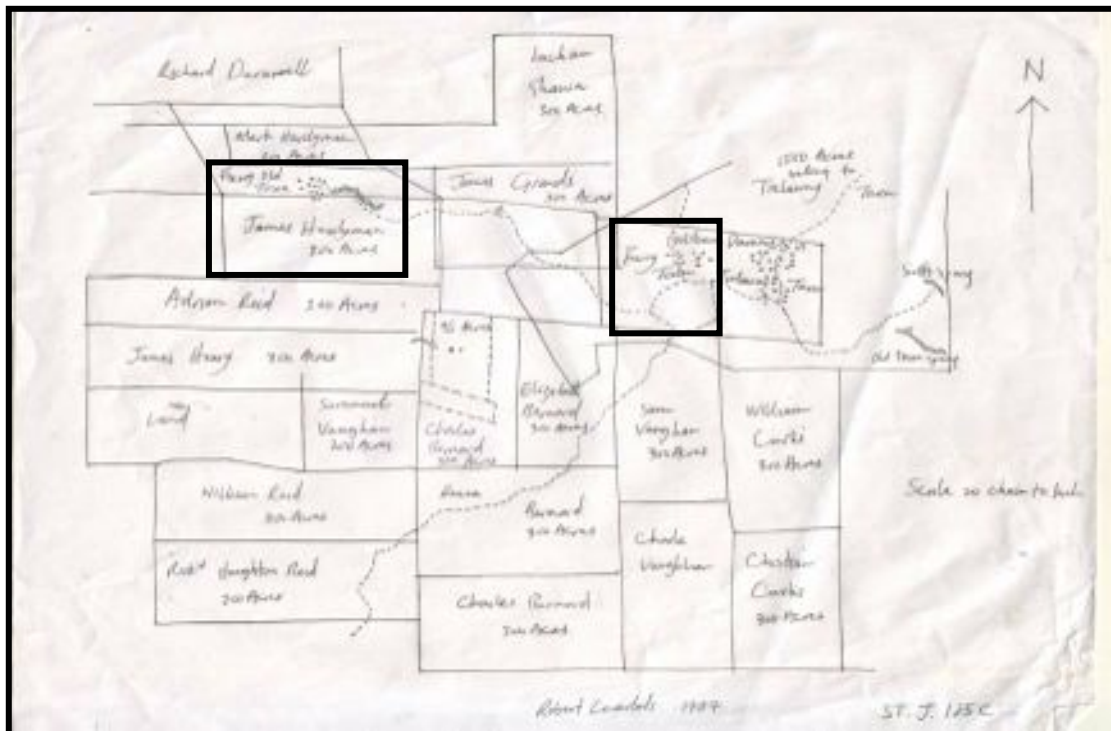
Mount Parnassus was owned in 1882 by M. McFarlane. The extent of the property was 400 acres, Common pasture and pimento covered 100 acres, and wood and ruinate 300 acres (**Return of Properties 1882**). In 1920, the 400 acre property valued at £400 was owned by B. F. Lindo. It was rented to tenants (**List of Properties 1920**).

## 8.10 OLD FURRY TOWN



Plates 43 - 44: Approximate site of Old Furry Town

Old Furry Town was located three miles outside the boundary of Trelawny Town. According to Bev Carey (1997: 421) Furry was an independent chief who had his own town of Maroon people and was not under the control of Cudjoe.



**Figure 6: St. J 185C- Map showing locations of Old Furry and New Furry Towns and Trelawny Town**

In 1758 one Dr. Mark Hardyman told the House of Assembly that Furry had trespassed on his 300 acre patent and should be removed to a portion of Cudjoe's 1500 acres. The House took Hardyman's side and subsequently Furry Town was moved onto a part of Trelawny Town lands and called New Town (See Figure 6).

### 8.11 SCHAW CASTLE, St. James



Plate 45: Remains of Structure



Plate 46: From Schaw Castle looking towards Falmouth

**SCHAW CASTLE** property located between Maroon Town and Chatsworth. It was here that the **Trelawny Town** Maroons retreated on 12th August, 1795 after burning their town upon the advance of the soldiers. From here they watched the regular troops and militia under Colonel Sandford advance on **Trelawny Town**, and here they planned and implemented their massacre (**Espeut forthcoming**). Owned in 1810 by Susan Muiller with 81 enslaved and 37 stock; owned in 1817 by Alexander Campbell with 89 enslaved and 47 stock; in 1824 with 91 enslaved and 14 stock; in 1831 with 78 enslaved and 43 stock (**Espeut forthcoming; Jamaica Almanack**).

### 8.12 SPRING MOUNT, St. James

Spring Mount was a sugar estate. Owned in 1810 by Richard Heath with 193 enslaved and 10 stock; in 1821 with 255 enslaved and 160 stock. Ann Hedley had 6 enslaved; Edward Hedley had 1 enslaved and 2 stock; Jane Hedley 2 enslaved; Patrick Hedley 3 enslaved; Elizabeth Hilpia had 40 enslaved and 9 stock; Ann Hilton 63 enslaved and no stock (**Jamaica Almanac**). Oswald H. Chisholm owned 197 acres in 1920 valued at £800; the property was used for banana cultivation and tenants (**List of Properties 1920**).

### 8.13 SPRING VALE



Plate 47: Springvale House  
Source: [www.cockpitcountry.com](http://www.cockpitcountry.com)

In the late 18th Century Spring Vale (in St James) was owned by William Atherton (1742-1803), who also owned Green Park Estate in Trelawny. Spring Vale was a "Grazing Penn", raising oxen and mules for use on Green Park Estate which was then a sugar plantation. The enslaved

at Green Park had their provision grounds at Spring Vale and the "Great House" at Spring Vale was originally used by William Atherton as his summer residence, to escape the heat of the plains below. The Spring Vale Great House, with its cooler mountain climate and fewer mosquitoes, was later used as a "change-of-air house" for the Planting Attorney, Overseer, Book keepers and other British managerial staff at Green Park Estate, where they could be sent to recover from Malaria and other Tropical Fevers contracted in the humid lowlands below.

In 1824 Spring Vale Estate was listed in the Jamaica Almanacs as having 186 Enslaved and 571 Head of Cattle and the plantation was then over 1,972 acres in size. In the following year, 1825, William Peat Litt, who was Planting Attorney for the absentee Heirs of Edward Atherton, actually became a partner in Spring Vale Estate and remained so until about 1842. Spring Vale Estate then continued in the sole possession of the Heirs of Edward Atherton until about 1910 when both Green Park and Spring Vale Estates were finally sold by the Atherton family (Windsor web site). In 1920 B. A. Kirkham is recorded as owner of the 1,971 acre property valued at £4,000. It was used for grazing (**List of Properties**).

The Estate was owned by Dr. McFarlane in the late 1960's -says Charles McKenzie, who lives locally and is a NEPA (formerly NRCA) Environmental Officer. Spring Vale is presently planted in bananas and is owned by Mr. Hart who also is a part-owner of Good Hope. The estate seems notable for the high investment in irrigation (Windsor web site).

The road beyond the house leads to Flagstaff and Maroon Town. Troops on their way from Falmouth to Trelawny Town during the Second Maroon War stopped at Springvale (**Robinson 1969:114**).

#### **8.14 VAUGHANSFIELD**

It was named after its first owner Samuel Vaughn (**Knibb Sibley 1978:172**). Vaughnsfield was the military headquarters during the Second Maroon War 1795 (Wright & White 1969:158). Vaughansfield Pen was one of the estates destroyed during the Sam Sharpe Rebellion 1831 (See Appendix 8 and Figure 27). One owner is listed for 1930; Rhoda A. Reid possessing 419 acres, valued at £840, mainly used for growing bananas, as common pasture and for wood and rinate (**List of Properties 1930**).



## ZONE 2

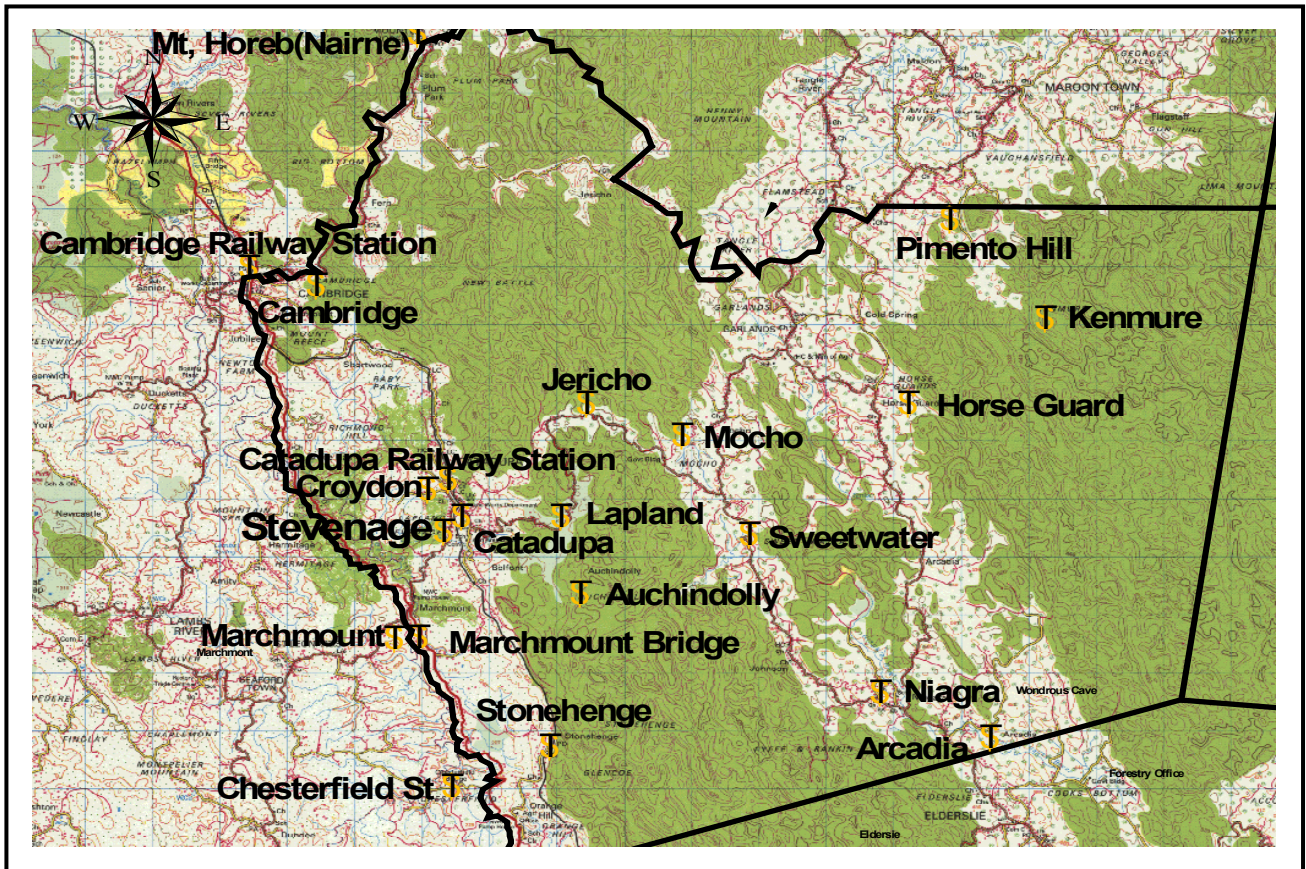


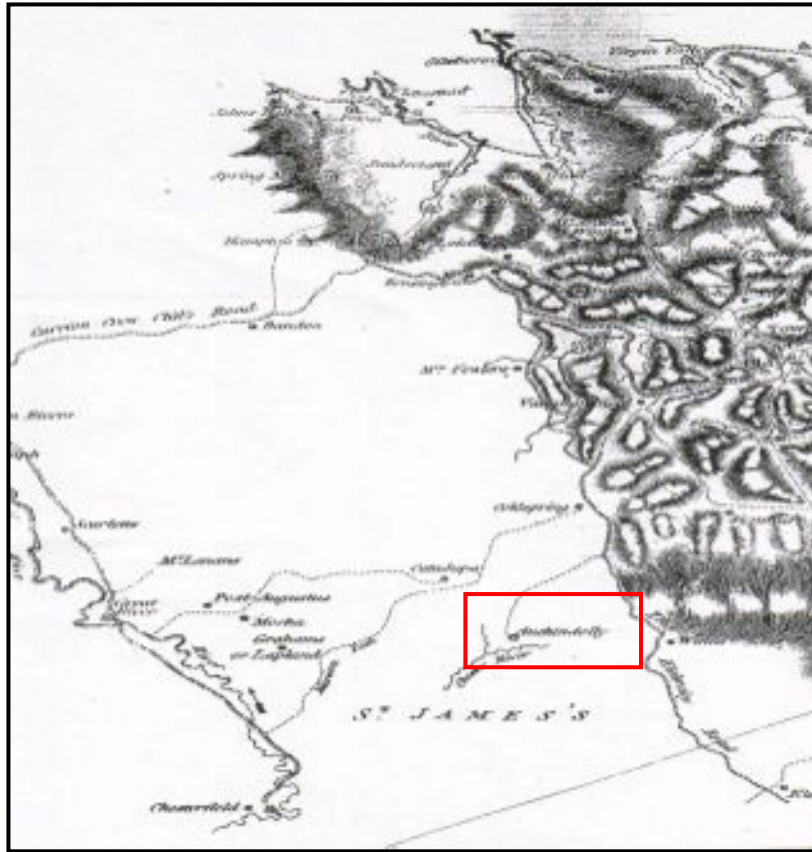
Figure 7: Map of Zone 2 Sites

**Zone 2:** Arcadia, Auchindolly, Cambridge, Catadupa, Chesterfield, Croydon, Flamstead, Horse Guard, Jericho, Kenmure, Lapland, Marchmont, Mocho, Mount Horeb, Niagara, Old Furry Town, Pimento Hill, Stevenage, Stonehenge, Sweetwater, (all in St. James)

### 8.15 ARCADIA

Arcadia is a village in southern St. James. Arcadia is a French place-name (Knibb- Sibley 1978).

**8.16 AUCHINDOLLY (Auckendally)** St. James, located between *Mocho and Niagara*  
James Robertson map of 1804 identified Auchindolly as Gordon's. In his map of the 1795-96 Maroon War he identifies a structure at Auchindolly.



**Figure 8: Extract of James Robertson's map of area involved in the Second Maroon War**

Two owners are listed for 1920 Jane B. Lawrence possessing 979 acres, valued at £580, mainly rented to tenants and H. S. Whittingham with 145 acres valued at £850, used for grazing and tenants.

**8.17 CAMBRIDGE, St. James**



Plate 48: Railway Station 2002

The Cambridge Railway Station is a two-storey timber building. This unique Jamaica/ Georgian style railway station has windows and doors with wall mounted timber pediments and a timber moulding around each window and door. The main building has a combination of timber and glass louver windows used throughout the structure. A zinc gable roof covers the upper floor of the main building. This Railway Station was built around 1894 (**Robertson, Wright and Brown** 2002:8-9). The Cambridge Railway Station was declared a National Monument on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of October, 2003.

Owned in 1810 by P.A. Scarlett with 239 enslaved and 14 heads of stock; in 1831 with 198 enslaved and 105 stock (**Jamaica Almanac**). Phillip Anglin Scarlett (1765-1874) was a Member of the House of Assembly (**Knibb- Sibley** 1978:31). In 1920 El. Tingling owned 50 acres at Cambridge, valued at £75, which was used for mixed cultivation and woodland (**Return of Properties** 1882).

Cambridge Estate was attacked during the Sam Sharpe Rebellion 1831-32 (See Appendix 8 and Figure 27).

### 8.18 CATADUPA, St. James



Plate 49: Anglican Church



Plate 50: Pentecostal Church



Plate 51: Square



Plate 52: Market Building



Plates 53 - 54 Railway Station



Plate 55: Apparatus for supplying train with water



Plate 56: Mr. Campbell is sitting on the remains of the scale used to weigh bananas before shipment by train. The overhead cables taking bananas from Mocho ended here.



Plate 57: Aqueduct



Plate 58: Dam



Plate 59: Property House



Plate 60: Bridge



Plates 61-62: Vernacular Houses



Plates: 63 -64 Remains of Catadupa Coffee Depot



Plate 65: JNHT'S Story Board – Sam Sharpe, Catadupa Railway Station

The Catadupa Railway Station is a two-storey Jamaica/ Georgian timber structure. Throughout the design glass panel timber doors and sash windows are used. Timber posts and brackets assist in supporting the balcony. The balcony has a star within a square patterned balustrade. The main building is covered with a zinc gable roof. Catadupa Railway Station was constructed in 1895 (Robertson, Wright and Brown 2002:8-9). The Catadupa Railway Station was declared a National Monument on the 3rd of April, 2003.

Catadupa was affected by The Second Maroon War. *The Toughts were not able to return until March 1796 by which time they had lost the coffee crop, and Alma Maria Trought claimed compensation of £4,755 for **Catadupa** and Mocha* (Espeut forthcoming). Both the Tought and Catadupa properties were affected by the Sam Sharpe Rebellion (See Appendix 8 and Figure 27). Owned in 1810 by William Fairclough and Hedley with 135 enslaved and 88 stock; in 1821 with 168 enslaved and 131 stock (**Jamaica Almanac**). Frances Romans owned 416 acres in 1920 valued at £600 (**List of Properties** 1920).

#### 8.19 CHESTERFIELD, St. James



Plates 66 - 67: Chesterfield Plantation and Property Houses

Owned in 1821 by Alexander Milne with 69 enslaved and 54 stock; in 1831 along with Chatham 85 enslaved and 80 stock (**Jamaica Almanac**). The St. James Company Limited owned the 1,157 property in 1920 valued at £4,630. It was used for banana cultivation (**List of Properties 1920**). Chesterfield Pen was attacked during the Sam Sharpe Rebellion 1831-32 (See Appendix 8 and Figure 27).

### 8.20 CROYDON, St. James



Plate 68: Croydon Area

Croydon was attacked during the Sam Sharpe Rebellion 1831-32 (See Appendix 8 and Figure 27). Dr. A. J. McCatty owned 271 acres in 1920 valued at £650, it was used for banana cultivation and grazing (**List of Properties 1920**).

### 8.21 GARLANDS

Garlands was one of the chief banana producing area in St. James. A. G. Facey owned 1,347 acres in 1920 valued at £4,500, in charge was United Fruit Company, used for banana cultivation (**List of Properties 1920**).

### 8.22 HORSE GUARDS, St. James



Plates 69 - 70: Alleged site of Barracks



Plates 71 - 72: Basic School



Plate 73: Mr. Dixon clears steps of Old Baptist Church



Plate 74: Baptist Church



Plate 75: View from Horse Guards

According to Knibb Sibley (1978:78), *this place name is found in many parishes, and is so named from the fact that when Jamaica was under the rule of Cromwell, he had his regiment, the "Horse Guards", to protect it. Wherever they set up a barracks, the place took the name of the regiment.* Horse Guards was an encampment of the 13<sup>th</sup> Dragoons in 1795 (Wright & White 1969:158). Horse Guards was attacked during the Sam Sharpe Rebellion 1831-32 (See Appendix 8 and Figure 27). In 1920 the 760 acre property was valued at £400, and owned by R. P. Collymore.



### 8.23 JERICHO, St James

Owned in 1831 by Edmund P. Jackson with 28 enslaved and 6 stock (**Jamaica Almanac**). Jericho Estate was attacked during the Sam Sharpe Rebellion 1831-32 (See Appendix 8 and Figure 27). The Surveyor General owned 300 acres in 1920 valued at £120 and was in wood and ruinate (**List of Properties** 1920). This area contains an abandoned village (Eulet Campbell informant).

### 8.24 KENNURE (Kenmure), St. James

During the Second Maroon War the estate was attacked by the Maroons and 12 enslaved carried off (Robinson 1969:109). This property was identified in 1804 by James Robertson as Gordon's and having a structure. The Surveyor General owned 620 acres in 1920 valued at £300, was in wood and ruinate (**List of Properties** 1920).

### 8.25 LAPLAND, St. James



Plates 76 - 77: Vernacular Houses



Plate 78: Missionary Church

Plate 79: Looking towards Seaford Town

In 1832 James G. Clarke owned the estate with 110 enslaved and 131 heads of stock (**Jamaica Almanack** 1832). Lapland Estate was attacked during the Sam Sharpe Rebellion 1831-32 (See Appendix 8 and Figure 27). A. J. McCatty owned property at Lapland in 1917. Eighty acres of this was under banana cultivation (**Handbook of Jamaica** 1917).

**8.26 MARCHMONT, St. James**



Plate 80: Great River



Plate 81: Marchmont Bridge over the Great River

Marchmont was attacked during the Sam Sharpe Rebellion 1831-32 and the proprietor murdered (See Appendix 8 and Figure 27).

**8.27 MOCHO, St. James**



Plate 82: Bridge at Mocho



Plate 83: Scenic View



Plate 84: Tank supplied water for powering the overhead cables that took bananas from Mocho to Catadupa

In Jamaica the name Mocho means “dark and backward.” The usage probably arose from tribal rivalry during the days of slavery. Mocho or Moco is a tribal name of the Niger Delta. Owned in 1824 by John Cowan with 32 enslaved and 88 stock; owned in 1831 by his heirs with 17 enslaved and 82 stock; not mentioned in 1810 or 1817. On 9th January, 1832 during Sam Sharpe’s Rebellion, the overseer was found wounded and left for dead in a cave, and his brother was murdered (**Espeut forthcoming**). Mocho Pen was destroyed during this Rebellion (**See Appendix 8 and Figure 27**).

Mocho was a chief banana producing area. Two owners are listed for 1930 James Sawyers possessing 167 acres, valued at £240, mainly rented to tenants and United Fruit Company possessing 1903 acres, valued at £5,700, used for banana cultivation (**List Of Properties 1930**). The United Fruit Company transported bananas by an overhead belt line running from Mocho to Catadupa train station. From Catadupa the produce went by rail to Montego Bay. Migrant workers were housed in barrack type buildings at Mocho (Eulett Campbell & Lester Rose informants). Wright and White (1969: 158) noted that in 1969 the district was famous for its yams. The area now produces a produces a substantial amount of dasheen.

This area has an unusual number of sinkholes. One in the middle of the area becomes a lake after heavy rainfall (Espeut forthcoming).

#### 8.28 MT. HOREB, St. James

The village of Mt. Horeb (biblical name) was one of the Presbyterian free villages. Hope Waddell (1863:152-3) noted that it was created on a *portion of “Nairn” coffee pen then in the market, -- and consecrated to God by the name of Mt. Horeb.—Twice had blood and ashes marked the track of servile war all over it; in the recent insurrection, and forty years before in the Maroon war. The church and school house was opened in September 1839.* Nairn estate was attacked during the Sam Sharpe Rebellion (**See Appendix 8 and Figure 27**).

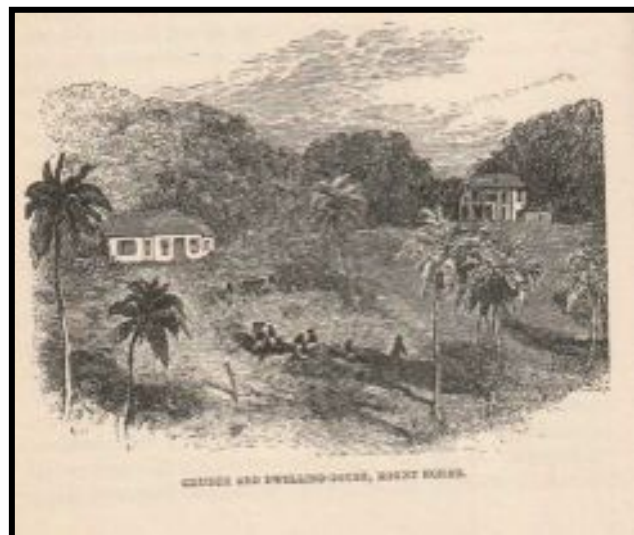


Plate 85: Church and dwelling house  
Source: H.M. Waddell

### 8.29 NIAGARA, St. James



Plate 86: Rock formation resembling a cathedral

One owner is listed for 1912 E. L. Sawyers possessing 50 acres, valued at £59, it was rented to tenants. In 1920, E. L. Sawyers owned 50 acres valued at £59 which was rented to tenants (**List of Properties** 1912, 1920).

### 8.30 PIMENTO HILL, Kenmure Road, St. James



Plates 87-90: Remains of works at Pimento Hill

The ruins of a sugar works was found along the road leading to Kenmure.

### 8.31 STEVENAGE, St James

In 1810 John Stevens deceased owned Stevenage and Save Rent. The enslaved persons numbered 52 and the stock 34. By 1831 Charles Sharpe was the owner with 41 enslaved persons and a stock of 33 (**Jamaica Almanac**). In 1920, two owners are recorded F. A. Cory with 166 acres valued at £1,460. It was used for residential, banana and cane cultivation. Authur S. Verley owned 174 acres valued at £1,100. The property was used for banana and cane cultivation (**List of Properties**).

### 8.32 STONEHENGE, St. James



Plates 91-93: Railway Station



Plate 94: Post Office

Plates 95-96: Houses at Stonehenge

After the closure of the railway the station building was used for a Church. Stonehenge lies in the pineapple belt and a Pineapple Festival is held in May at Stonehenge.

In 1831 the estate seemed to have been known as McIntosh. McIntosh estate was attacked during the Sam Sharpe Rebellion (See Appendix 8 and Figure 27). In 1938 John D. Fennell owned 228 acres valued at £900. The property was in bananas and ruinate. Joseph G. Fennel (Est.) had 77 acres valued at £291; this was in bananas and ruinate.

### 8.33 SWEETWATER, St. James



Plate 97: Sweetwater House, St. James

One owner is listed for 1938 R. F. Williams possessing 3,684 acres, valued at £6,500, used mainly for bananas, commons and ruinate.

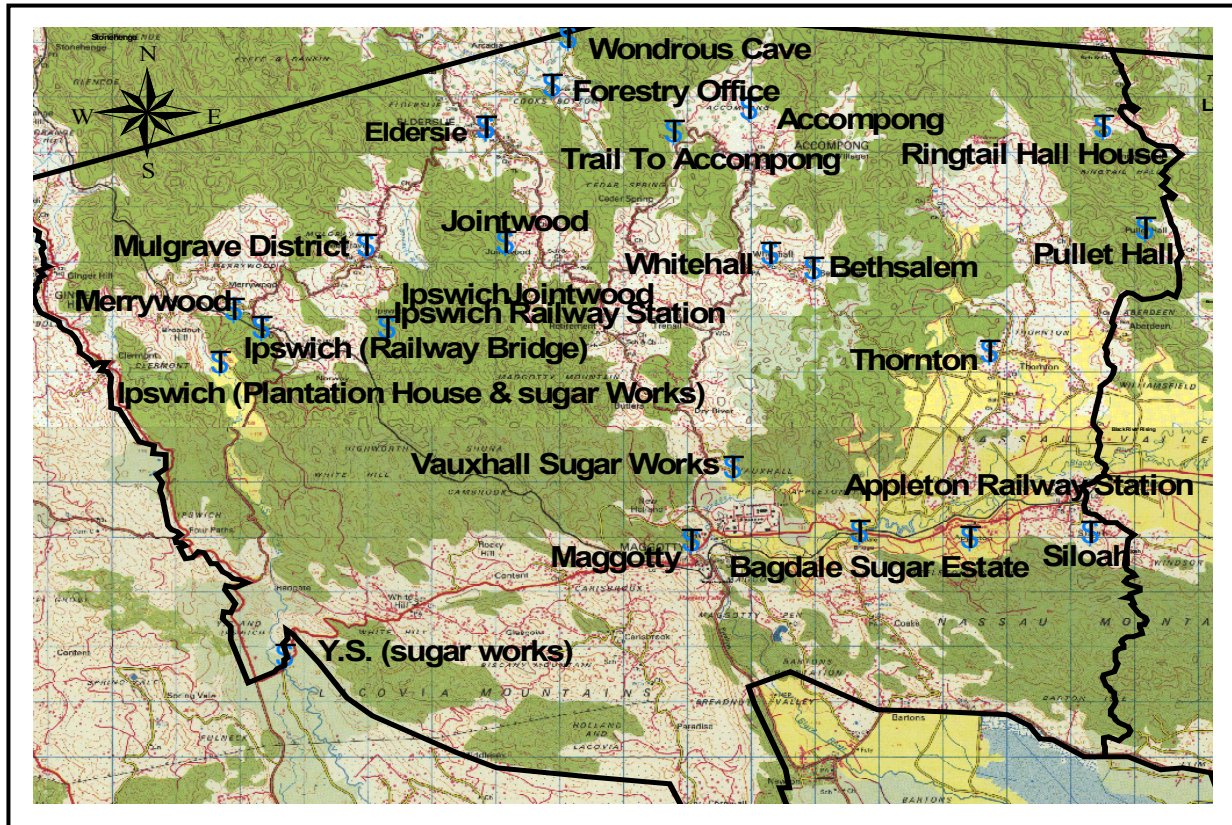
### 8.34 WONDROUS CAVES



Plates 98-99: Inside the cave

'Wondrous Caves' or Maiden River Cave is located in the vicinity of Cooks Bottom, near Elderslie and has been used as a show cave (**Fincham** 1997:382, **Morris** 1988:228).

**ZONE 3**



**Figure 9: Map of Zone 3 Sites**

**Zone 3:** Accompong, Appleton, Bethsalem, Cooks Bottom, Elderslie, Ipswich, Jointwood, Maggoty, Merrywood, Mulgrave, Polsons Patent, Pullet Hall, Ringtail Hall, Thornton, Whitehall, White Hill, YS.

**8:35 ACCOMPONG TOWN**



**Plate 100: Entrance to Accompong Town**



**Plate 101: Monument to Cudjoe**



Plate 102: Descent into Old Town



Plate 103: On the site of Old Town

### Inside the Museum



Plates 104-105: Artifacts displayed in museum excavated from Old Town



Plates 106-107: Artifacts in museum





Plate 108: Map outlining Tour Route



Plate 109: Story Board



Plate 110: Reconstructed wattle and daub house



Plate 111-112: January 6 Celebration

ACCOMPONG TOWN is located in St. Elizabeth at an elevation of 1,409 ft above sea level. The town was founded in 1734 before the signing of the Treaty in 1739 which ended the 1<sup>st</sup> Maroon War (1690-1739) as a sanctuary and provisioning area deeper in the mountains for Cudjoe's warriors. The town is named after Acheampong, said to be the brother of Cudjoe (Kojo), the great Maroon leader. (Acheampong is the Twi name for their supreme being – NYAME-NKO-PON – literally NYAME-alone-great, i.e. the god of the heavens, the creator of all things). The Treaty gave to the Maroons 1,500 acres NW of and including **Trelawny Town**, but it was determined in 1756 that this would not include Accompong Town. To avoid difficulties with the Maroons, an additional 1,000 acres around Accompong Town was given to the Maroons, but by the time the land was properly surveyed in 1758 by William Wallace, these

Maroon lands were being encroached upon by white settlers; the Assembly resolved this by buying the land and making it available to the Maroons.

During the 2<sup>nd</sup> Maroon War (1795-1796) when the Maroons of **Trelawny Town** revolted, Accompong did not join them; as a reward King George III sent them his own Prayer Book from Windsor Castle, and bestowed upon the Anglican mission station there the title of “Royal Church”; however due to the lack of priestly superintendence this church soon disappeared, and had to be restarted later by the Church Missionary Society (Anglican, founded in 1799).

The population in 1801 was 136 (38 men, 47 women, 25 boys, 11 girls, 15 children). In 1833 the Maroons here owned 14 enslaved between them out of a population of 400. In the 1830s the CMS opened a school here; it later closed after conflicts with adult Maroons. In its report on the Presbyterian Church in Jamaica, the Jamaica Handbook for 1891-1892 states: “*The Church of Accompong, which is the Church of the Maroons, is almost within the Town of Accompong, and commands from its site a very fine view. It is designed to accommodate about 300 persons*”.

As a Maroon town it is administered by a Colonel and the Maroon Council. It is best known for the massive annual celebration of the birthday of Cudjoe on the 6<sup>th</sup> of January.

In the 1940s the celebrated choreographer and dancer Katherine Dunham (1909-2006) spent many months here studying their dance, and incorporated a strong Caribbean element into her own performances. (**Espeut, forthcoming**)

### 8.36 APPLETON ESTATE

Appleton boasts the largest rum distillery in Jamaica, and produces 27,000 tons of sugar annually. The company is now owned by Angustora. Appleton Rum Tour - a Rum Tour can be taken at the factory.



Plates 113-114: Appleton sugar factory



Plates 115-116: Cane fields at Appleton

**APPLETON ESTATE**, St. Elizabeth, is a property between *Maggotty and Siloah*.

According to Sibley the estate was named after its early English owner, James Appleton. This 11,000 acre estate [3,500 acres in sugar, with smaller amounts in citrus and coffee (*Coffea arabica*)] has been producing sugar and rum since 1739. Wright (1969:160) aptly describes the estate *From Maggotty the road winds along the upper reaches of the Black River to Appleton, where the valley opens out into an expanse of cane field ringed with mountain, perhaps the most beautiful sugar plantation in Jamaica, which produces some of its most famous rums*".

In 1763 Appleton factory located in a bend of the Black River was operated by a waterwheel. It was owned in 1817 by Dickenson and Harmans with 183 enslaved and 142 stock; in 1824 with 178 enslaved and 265 stock and in 1831 with 69 enslaved and 236 stock.

J. Wray and Nephew was founded in 1825 by John Wray, a former wheelwright from St. Ann, who owned the Shakespeare's Tavern next to the present **Ward Theatre** in Kingston; he began by blending rum for sale in the tavern (Espeut). After years of experimenting he evolved a "perfect" blend of rum. As the business prospered, Wray and his nephew (Colonel Charles Ward, to whom Kingston owes its Ward Theatre), acquired their own plantation and distillery at Appleton, where conditions of soil and climate proved especially favourable (Wright & White 1969).

In 1912 the 5,901 acre property was valued at £5,000 and owned by Albert Alexander Nathan (1886-1957), a WW I (1914-1918) pilot who also owned Nathan's on **King Street**. The estate was bought in 1916 from him by Cecil Vernor Lindo (1870-1966) who also bought J. Wray and Nephew Ltd. from the estate of Lt. Colonel Charles James Ward CMG (1837-1913) in 1917 (who was the nephew). Thus the name Appleton became attached to J. Wray and Nephew. He sold both Wray & Nephew and Appleton to his brother Percival (Percy) Henriques Lindo (1877-1946) in 1939 (Espeut forthcoming).

### Appleton Railway Station



Plates 117-118: Appleton Railway Station

The Appleton Railway Station is a two-storey Jamaica/ Georgian timber structure. A timber staircase leads to the stationmaster's quarters that utilize timber latticework as a shading device.

This station was erected around 1894 (**Robertson, Wright and Brown** 2002:8-9). The Appleton Railway Station was declared a National Monument on the 3rd of April, 2003.

### 8.37 COOKS BOTTOM



Plate 119: Forestry Office

Cooks Bottom was an important banana producing area. A trail led from Cooks Bottom to Accompong Town and has such interesting names and features as Snake Pond, Iron Peg and Ten Shilling Hill. The Forestry Department Office is established in the old Cook's Bottom House (Leopold Shakes informant).

### 8.38 BETHSALEM



Plate 120: View from Bethsalem

BETHSALEM in St. Elizabeth is located between Thornton and Whitehall. **Salem** was the city of Melchizedek and is identified with Jerusalem; **beth** is the second letter in the Hebrew alphabet, and can be used to mean **second**. And so Bethsalem could mean the “Second Salem” or “New Salem” or the “New Jerusalem”. In 1859 Underhill noted that the Baptist churches of Wallingford and Bethsalem were pastored by Rev. G. Milliner (**Underhill** 1862:363).

### 8.39 ELDERSLIE



Plate 121: Vernacular House



Plate 122: Shop at Square



Plate 123: Old Banana Depot



Plate 124: Elderslie Baptist Church. The 1<sup>st</sup> Baptist Mission was established in Vauxhall, St. Elizabeth in 1840 by the Rev. James Mursell Phillippo (1798-1879). It was afterwards moved to Elderslie and still functions here.

**ELDERSLIE**, St. Elizabeth, at 1,700 ft above sea level is a property and settlement located between Niagara and Jointwood. The name derives from a Scottish place name and has been spelt Elderslea and Eldersley. George Wallace patented land which became Elderslie property in 1735 for the sum of 12s and 6d. By 1775 the property was producing sugar (**Accounts Produce**). In 1810 Elderslea was owned by Mary Jones Fry with 72 enslaved and 86 stock; by 1824 two owners are recorded Rachel C. Fowler with 25 enslaved and 6 stock and Thomas

Smyth with 84 enslaved and 23 stock (**Jamacia Almanack**). Eldersley Pen was attacked during the Sam Sharpe Rebellion 1831-2 (See Appendix 7).

**The List of Properties** 1912 records 8 owners at Elderslie. Church of Scotland with 86 acres valued at £200; E.J. Combe with 100 acres valued at £100; James Dunn 51 acres valued at £100; William Dunn 125 acres valued at £120; James G. Henry 200 acres valued at £250; Kissondial 266 acres valued at £250; Ernest Parlane 95 acres, valued at £120; R. E. Watson 54 acres, valued at £130.

Elderslie was a major banana producing area with a Boxing Plant established at the intersection of the Cooks Bottom Road.

#### 8.40 IPSWICH



Plate 125: Ipswich Railway Station



Plate 126: Ipswich Railway Bridge



Plates 127-130: Ipswich Sugar Work Ruins

In the paper 'The Line to Montego Bay' the Ipswich station is described as a "plain unpretentious building with corrugated iron roof, and a large freight room".

The IPSWICH Estate is located in the parish of St. Elizabeth, between Elderslie and Middle Quarters. Ipswich was owned in 1810 by the heirs of John Morse along with YS with 534 enslaved and 407 heads of stock. In 1824 there were 166 enslaved and 82 stock; and in 1831 161 enslaved and 79 stock. On 29 December, 1831 at the start of Sam Sharpe's Rebellion, the St. Elizabeth militia moved here, two companies of militia attacked rebels here, but despite the militia presence, the estate is damaged (Espeut forthcoming, See Appendix 7).

**IPSWICH** settlement became a free village after emancipation (Espeut forthcoming).

**The Return of Properties** for 1881 gives the extent of the property as 2,006 acres. The owners were Hawthorn and Co. The estate produced 70 hogsheads of sugar and 60 puncheons of rum. Thirty indentured immigrants were employed. In 1919 the property was owned by R. G. Sinclair. At this time 60 acres was under banana cultivation. The Estate no longer produces sugar, the works being in a ruined state. Some amount of cattle rearing is taking place. The property is known locally as the "Sinclair Place".

## 8.41 MAGGOTTY



Plate 131: Old Revere Plant which later became The Western Cement Company



Plate 132: Railway Station



Plate 133: Bridge



Plate 134: Post Office



Plate 135: Glen Stuart United Church

Bauxite processing took place during the 1970s at the Revere plant in St. Elizabeth. After the cessation of bauxite processing the plant was used for the manufacture of Cement. Tours are conducted at Apple Valley Farms. Maggoty was once the site of spectacular waterfalls which were dammed to produce hydro-electricity. In 1912 J.C. Hutchinson owned 69 acres valued at



£159, land used mainly as residential. A.M. Farquharson owned 372 acres valued at £700 land used for grazing and logwood. J.D. Mennell owned 281 acres valued at £730, land used grazing and bananas (List of Properties 1912).

#### 8.42 MERRYWOOD



Plate 136: Moravian Church



Plate 137: Scenic View

**MERRYWOOD** (*St. Elizabeth, property Mulgrave and Ipswich*). It was owned by the Hon. John Tharpe (1744-1804).

**MERRYWOOD** (*St. Elizabeth, settlement between Ipswich and Elderslie*). The cornerstone of the Moravian church here was laid on 3rd March, 1904 (**Espeut forthcoming**).

#### 8.43 MULGRAVE



Plate 138: Methodist Church



Plate 139: Wrights House



Plate 140: View from Mulgrave



Plate 141: Site of Plantation House



Plate 142: Mulgrave Primary School

**MULGRAVE** (*St. Elizabeth, settlement between Elderslie and Ipswich*). This settlement on land owned by the Hon. John Salmon was established to encourage white European immigrants to settle in Jamaica after Emancipation; it was named after Constantine Henry Phipps (1797-1863), Earl of Mulgrave (1797-1863), who was Governor of Jamaica (1832-1834) at the time of Emancipation. John Ewart, Agent-General of Immigrants, writes in 1841: *“The fourth village at Mulgrave, in St. Elizabeth, is also going on, and the honorable John Salmon having taking a deep interest in it, has given much of his attention to furthering its progress: there can be little doubt of success here, as about forty English immigrants having been located for several years on this property, and through the kindness and liberality of Mr. Salmon and his family, these people, although at first having many adverse circumstances to struggle against, have settled comfortably, are contented, and very healthy.* In December 1835 an additional forty English immigrants were settled here on his property by the Hon. John Salmon.

To induce them to stay, plots here were allocated for East Indian immigrants in lieu of their return passage to India (Espeut forthcoming).

#### 8.44 POLSONS PATENT now Mosquito Hill



Plate 143: Vernacular House

**Polsons Patent now Mosquito Hill** located between Pullet Hall and Quickstep. In 1930 Ambrose F. Watson owned 86 ½ acres valued at £180. The property was used for residence and logwood.

#### 8.45 PULLET HALL, St. Elizabeth



Plates 144-145: Vernacular Houses



Plate 146: Vernacular House



Plate 147: House that was featured in the local TV Drama "Pullet Hall"

In 1881 John Forshaw owned 270 acres and M. Taylor 223 acres. In 1930 John Forshaw had 147 acres valued at £ 400. Land use is described as ruinate. David Heron owned 108 acres valued at £270. Land use is described as ruinate

**8.46 RINGTAIL HALL** (*St. Elizabeth, property between Pullet Hall and Quick Step*). Possibly named after Ringtail Pigeons (*Columba caribea*) much hunted in the past (said to be a culinary delicacy), but are now endangered and are a protected species. It was owned in 1831 by Margaret Rowe with 12 enslaved and no stock (**Espeut forthcoming**).

### 8.47 SILOAH



Plate 148: House and shop



Plate 149: Police Station

Siloah is a biblical place-name. The Police Station was constructed in 1894.

### 8.48 THORNTON, St. Elizabeth



Plate 150: Thornton United Church



Plate 151: Name Plaque found at East Indian Barracks site Thornton. In 1845, the first East Indians arrived in the island on a contractual arrangement.

Two owners are recorded for Thornton in 1930: Anderson and Sturdy owned 200 acres valued at £500, the land in sugar cane cultivation. James Josephs owned 71 acres, valued at £180 land was used for grazing (**List of Properties** 1930).

**8.49 WHITEHALL**, St. Elizabeth, is a property between Bethsalem and Accompong. It was owned in 1810 by Donald Malcolm, Member of the House of Assembly for Hanover (1802-1806), with 94 enslaved and 216 stock along with **Barracks**; in 1817 by Malcolm and McIntosh with 81 enslaved and 315 stock. In 1824 the property was owned by Malcolm heirs with 72 enslaved and 317 stock along with **Barracks**.

## 8.50 WHITE HILL, St. Elizabeth

**The Return of Properties** for 1881 records Geo. Miller as owning 196 acres at White Hill. **The List of Properties** 1912 shows four owners: Francis Miller owning 123 acres valued at £200, mainly residential; Chas. A. Pitter, 150 acres valued at £ 220, mainly residential; O.E. Tomlinson owned 100 acres valued at £ 100, land used for grazing; O.E. Tomlinson, 459 acres valued at £300, land used for grazing.

## 8.51 YS



Plates 152 -153: Sugar Work Ruins



Plate 154: YS river



Plate 155: Historic bridge

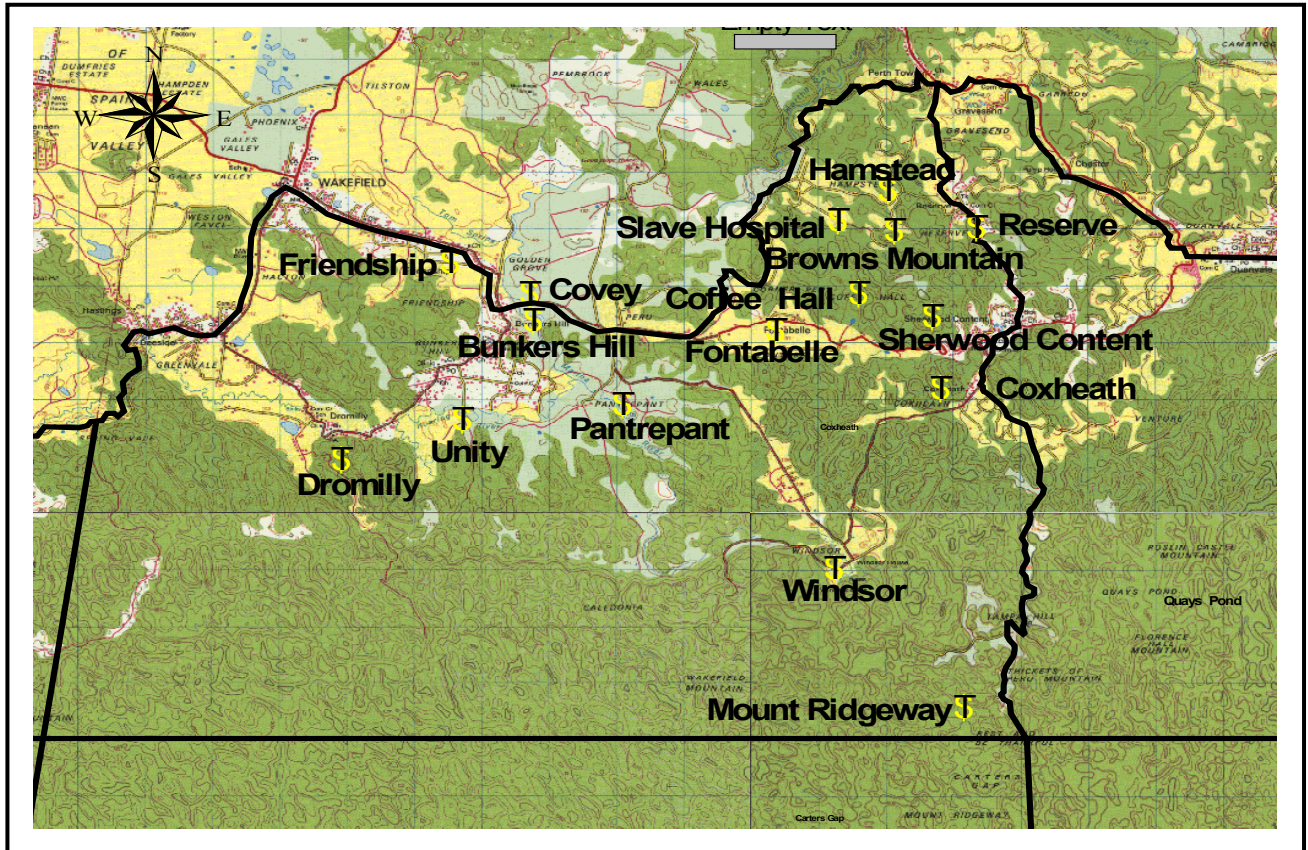
YS estate is located in the parish of St. Elizabeth between *Middle Quarters and Maggoty*. This estate was first settled by (Captain) Thomas Scott, one of those who came from Surinam in 1675. In 1739 two sugar works were in the area; one operated by the Beckfords produced 60 hogsheads of sugar and the other by Jervis Shaw also producing 60 hogsheads. It was owned in 1810 by the heirs of John Morse with 534 enslaved and 407 heads of stock along with **Ipswich**; in 1831 there were 289 enslaved and 439 heads of stock. Ruins connected to the sugar era are to be found on the property.

Enslaved from this estate took part in Sam Sharpe's 1831 Christmas Rebellion, and even though YS was a district headquarters for the militia, the estate was set on fire. The **Accompong** Maroons reported for duty here to Major General Robertson of the South Westmoreland Militia on 1 Jan 1832; they went home for their arms, promising to return the following day.

There are various explanations for the origin of the name. On old maps it is spelled "Wyess", and its commercial mark for shipping purposes was "Y.S.". Edward Long (1734-1813) says: "*Y S (so called from the Gaelic word Y S, which signified crooked, or winding)*" which describes the course of the river. The present residents of the Great House, the Browne family, have an explanation which they say was given to their ancestor who bought it from the Scotts in 1887. Captain Scott took a partner – a Mr. Yates – and branded their sugar and rum with "Y & S" for "Yates and Scott". Soon the estate (and the river) took the name of the brand without the "&".

The present estate specializes in Jamaican Red Poll cattle, and also boasts a stud farm which has bred champion racehorses. Tours to the falls can be arranged.

**ZONE 4**



**Figure 10: Map of Zone 4 Sites**

**Zone 4:** Browns Mountain, Bunkers Hill, Coffee Hall, Covey, Coxheath, Dromilly, Fontabelle, Friendship, Hampstead, Mt. Ridgeway, Pantrepant, Reserve, Sherwood, Unity, Windsor, Trelawny

**8.52 BROWN'S MOUNTAIN**



Plates 156-157 Baptist Church Ruin, Brown's Mountain



Plate 158: Graves at Baptist Church

BROWN'S MOUNTAIN is located in Trelawny between Reserve and Coffee Hall. In 1810 it was owned by David Brown with 42 enslaved and 12 stock (**Jamaica Almanac** 1810). A Baptist Church was established here in 1889. The area is now abandoned with residents moving into Sherwood Content Bottom.

#### 8.53 BUNKERS HILL, Trelawny



Plate 159: Bunkers Hill –Unity Baptist Chapel

Bunkers Hill is one of the two communities in the Cockpit Country that is slated for development under the Sustainable Tourism plan. This plan falls within the ambit of the U. S. Agency for International Development (USAID) /Protected Areas and Rural Enterprise (PARE) Project, who are the implementing partners of the USAID and the Nature Conservancy (TNC). The other stakeholders in this project are Forestry Department, the Cockpit Country LFMCS, CBO, NGOs, Tourism Product Development Company (TPDCO.), Institute of Jamaica (IOJ), National Environmental and Planning Agency (NEPA), Jamaica National Heritage Trust (JNHT) and Social Development Commission (SDC). An eco-park, on the Roaring River is planned for the area (See Appendix 13).

There are a number of caves in the area, but one in particular “Qua” cave which is now on private land, was as an important Maroon hideaway within a system of cave networks. There is also an area named “Village” which is said to have been the early settlement for enslaved on



the Bunker's Hill property and where you can still see remains of an old stone wall (Windsor web site).

Bunkers Hill in Trelawny was originally called Studely Park but was re-named at some time. "Bunkers Hill" was a battle between the Americans and the British in 1775.

In 1804 the Bunkers Hill property had an animal mill (**Robertson Map** 1804). George Reid junior owned the estate in 1810 with 215 Enslaved and 180 heads of stock. By 1859 sugar was no longer manufactured at Bunkers Hill. Underhill (1862:383) wrote: *Our esteemed missionary, Mr. Gould, at the time of our visit, was occupying the house on the estate known as Bunker's Hill, now partially settled by the people, and partially occupied as a pen. In the old mill-house below we held we held an interesting service, to celebrate the laying the foundation stone of a new chapel. The heavy rain prevented its being held on the spot where the erection is to take place, about half-a-mile off.*

By 1930 there was fragmentation of the property.

#### 8.54 COFFEE HALL



Plate 160: Cut stone ruin Coffee Hall



Plate 161: Grave, Coffee Hall

Coffee Hall is located in the parish of Trelawny between Browns Mountain and Fontabelle. In 1821 four owners are recorded for the property. James McDonald with 45 enslaved and 8 stock; Elizabeth McFarquhur possessing 12 enslaved, Jane McFarquhur with 6 enslaved and Jonathan McGhie also owning 6 enslaved. The **Jamaica Almanac** of 1832 lists James McDonald with 29 enslaved and 15 stock, Mary McDonald with 3 and Juliana McDonald with 5 as owners of the property.

## 8.55 COVEY



Plates 162-163 Boiling House



Plate 164: Windmill



Plate 165: Animal Mill

COVEY is in the parish of Trelawny. This estate was created out of land at the upper reaches of the **Martha Brae** by the Hon. John Tharpe in 1785. Covey was Tharp's most productive estate; for several years the net annual income to Tharp from Covey was in excess of £20,000. It had a windmill in 1804. In 1828 the estate had 464 enslaved and 146 stock; in 1831 with 454 enslaved and 149 heads of stock (Jamaica Almanac). It was abandoned shortly after Emancipation in 1838.

By 1863 the buildings were said to be "*beyond repair*". Covey was bought by a Mr. Coy in 1867. Next it was sold in 1898 to Mr. Oppenheimer, a retired sea captain, who had little interest in agriculture; soon the property became covered with logwood (*Haematoxylum campechianum*) and scrub. American banker John F. Thompson came to Jamaica looking for antiques and bought Covey and Good Hope in 1912. In 1950 Patrick John Harrison Tenison (born 1928) purchased both properties (**Peter Espeut forthcoming**).

Outstanding stone-work structures are to be found at Covey where the remains of the windmill, boiling house, animal mill and aqueduct can still be identified.

## 8.56 COXHEATH, Trelawny



Plate 166: Site of Coxheath Barracks



Plate 167: Vernacular House



Plates 168-169: Ruins at Coxheath



Plate 170: Well, Coxheath



Plate 171: Site of Taíno Midden, Coxheath

This is a property and settlement located between *Sherwood Content and Windsor*. Mr. E Mordey of the UK suggests that this area is named after [Coxheath in SE England](#), which was a major encampment for soldiers awaiting transportation overseas during the 18th century (Windsor web site). It is believed that a barrack was located in the vicinity of the Coxheath community centre.

The boundary was marked by two substantial (and expensive!) stones at the Sherwood Content road junction to Windsor; one stone was uprooted during road widening (Windsor web site).

In 1797 Coxheath Pen was owned by James McGhie. On 18th September, 1797, a slave named Cuffee ran away from this estate, and set up a camp in the vicinity of **Windsor** with a gang of 43 including 2 other Coxheath enslaved: Polydore and March who had escaped on 12th October, 1795. The 3 bore a grudge against McGhie, and they attacked Coxheath on 14th February, 1798 between 9-10 am. They rushed from the woods armed with guns and cutlasses and surprised Archer, a groom, who was at the stables with the horses. Archer set his 2 fierce Spanish dogs on the advancing men, and ran to the neighbouring **Windsor** Pen where the overseer, John Young, had gone on a visit. After chopping the dogs, the rebels plundered the house and returned to the woods. By the time Archer and Young returned with help from **Windsor** the rebels had vanished. It was owned in 1817 by the heirs of Robert McGhie (who also owned **Retreat** Estate) with 30 enslaved and 90 stock. By 1821 the stock had increased to 115 heads with a slave population of 29 (Espeut forthcoming).

In 1882, the extent of the property was 908 acres, ground provisions 88 acres, Guinea Grass 64 acres and wood and rinate 756. The owner was Mrs. S. Edwards (**Return of Properties**, 1882).

### 8.57 DROMILLY



Plates 172-173: Remains of Dromilly Sugar Works



Plate 174: Water wheel channel



Plate 175: Dam



Plate 176: Cockpits associated with Maroon Tracks



Plate 177: Pond, Dromilly



Plate 178: Tomb, Dromilly Estate



Plate 179: Cattle Dip, Dromilly Estate



Plates 180-181: Remains of Dromilly Great House



Plate 182: Guinpa Spring



Plate 183: William Green's tomb



Plates 184-185: Craft Worker



Plate 186: Picture by Merigot and Bourgoin of the Maroons waiting in ambush

DROMILLY, Trelawny, property between Spring Vale and Pantrepant. In 1776 it was owned by Patrick Hanlon. This estate was 821 acres. In 1795 during the 2<sup>nd</sup> Maroon War (1795-1796) this estate was attacked by the Maroons. Edward Bean Underhill (1813-1901) visited in 1859 and wrote: *“the estate of Dromilly, rendered famous in the Maroon war of 1795, by being the stronghold of the refugees, who occupied the ravines and hollows which abound in the hills that encircle it. The estate contains about 400 acres, and was lately sold for £450. The purchasers found on the estate building materials and timber sufficient to pay for it”*.

Drumelly (Dromilly) was owned in 1810 by Mrs. E. Hall with 170 enslaved and 133 heads of stock; owned in 1831 by Patrick Waugh with 84 enslaved and 124 heads of stock. By 1882 Jasper Irving owned 650 acres at Dromilly.

In 1937 the government bought 847 acres here for £3,226 (£4/acre) and sold lots at £6/acre in what was the first land settlement scheme in Trelawny. Associated with the settlement were 194 acres of forest reserve, 1 river, 2 un-entombed springs and one pond (**Espeut forthcoming**).

### 8.58 FONTABELLE



Plates 187-188: Structures in the work area at Fontabelle



Plate 189: Bauxite Relocation House



Plate 190: Gibbs Tombstone



Plate 191: Fontabelle Great House - Courtesy Windsor web site

Fontabelle Estate, Trelawny is located between *Sherwood Forest and Pantrepant*.

The Great House, which was more-or-less complete in the 1980's, has "collapsed". This house had a quite sophisticated canal system bringing water to pass underneath the house, so that you drew water upstream and did washing and toilet downstream of the house. Parts of the canal bringing water from Lagoon River can still be seen, as can the ground floor stone walls and the walls of the boiling house/factory.

In 1776 it was owned by William Rhodes James Jr. (1755-1795). In 1831 the property had 344 enslaved and 169 stock. In 1840 the extent of the property was 1,863 acres.

A Notice in the **Trelawny and Public Advertiser** of 21 Jun 1875 reads: "ADVERTISEMENT. Kingston, 17th June, 1875. "FONTABELLE ESTATE, IN THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA, Preliminary Notice of Sale" To be sold at auction in London, during the month of July next, all that Sugar Estate known as FONTABELLE situate in the Parish of Trelawny, containing 1504 acres or thereabouts, together with the Mountain Land called FONTABELLE MOUNTAIN OR MOCCO MOUNTAIN containing 550 acres or thereabouts, together with all the Buildings thereon, fixed and unfixed Machinery, live and dead Stock. About 135 acres are now in cultivation, and the Estate produces very superior Rum known by the F. W. brand" (Espeut forthcoming).

Fontabelle was purchased by Kaiser Bauxite Company for the resettlement of farmers displaced from the mining districts (Wright and White 1969:51).



### 8.59 FRIENDSHIP, Trelawny



Plate 192: Friendship United Church

The Robertson map 1804 shows the Friendship Estate possessing an animal mill. In 1810 George Reid was the owner with 207 enslaved and 195 stock. There are two references to "Friendship" in the Jamaica Almanac of 1840: one is owned by heirs of George Reid and consists of 1423 acres; the other is of 935-acres and was owned by a certain James Fowler who also owned Lottery and Grange.

The church on the crossroad is named REIDS FRIENDSHIP United Church and, according to the plaque over the doorway, was built in 1873. The name is also perpetuated by the Reids Friendship Adventist Church, and this may have come about in order to distinguish the area from another "Friendship" owned by William Stirling.

### 8.60 MARTHA BRAE RIVER

The source of the Martha Brae is associated with the lower reaches of the Windsor Great Cave. The Martha Brae River, legend say, was named after an old Taíno witch who knew the secret gold mine in a cave by the river. One day she had led the Spaniards into a cavern where there was no gold, but only human skeletons, when the river suddenly changed course and poured through the cave, drowning the gold-seekers and leaving the entrance for ever blocked up. On a map published in 1683 the river is called Para Mater Tiburen (**Wright and White** 1969:46, **Morris** 1988:132).

### 8.61 MOUNT RIDGEWAY, Trelawny

In 1882 the extent was 7,500 acres. The property was in wood and ruinate. It was owned by Strickland, Trinidad, West Indies (**Return of Properties** 1882). In 1930 the property was owned by the Government of Jamaica (**List of Properties** 1930).

8.62 PANTREPANT ESTATE, Trelawny



Plate 193: Remains of works



Plate 194: Water-wheel ruins

Courtesy of Windsor Web site



Plate 195: Section of Sugar work



Plate 196: Plantation House



Plate 197: Bridge, Pantrepant Estate



Plate 198: Cave with rock carvings seen below



Plates 199-201: Taíno petroglyphs in East and West caves

This is a property *between Bunkers Hill and Windsor on the Martha Brae*. A Welsh name meaning “house in the hollow”. An early owner was Henry Strudwick who died in 1760. The estate was bought by John Tharp in 1790. On 15 May, 1798, William Green of **Good Hope** reported that rebels had driven the enslaved out of the grounds of Pantrepant and set fire to a house adjoining the property; soldiers and militia hurried to Pantrepant and put out the fire; Green said that if this rebellion was not checked soon “*it would soon turn into a second Santo Domingo war, as disaffected enslaved were daily joining the rebels*”.

It was damaged in the 1831 Christmas Rebellion. By 1882 the property belonged to A.M. Jackson and covered 2,361 acres (**Espeut forthcoming**).

Remains of a water wheel, the boiling house and the cattle mill are clearly visible from the public road which goes through the estate and cattle-yard.

The property is presently owned by Chris Blackwell, who substantially rebuilt the Great House in the 1990s.

A Taíno kitchen midden and a cave with rock art are located on the property.

### 8.63 SHERWOOD CONTENT



Plate 202: Waldensia Baptist Church



Plate 203: The Sherwood Great House was converted into the Manse serving the Waldensia Church



Plates 204-205: Vernacular Houses



Plate 206: House and Shop



Plate 207: Site of Waldensia All Age School and Taíno midden

(*Trelawny, settlement between Duanvale and Windsor*). The foundation stone for the **Waldensia** Baptist Church here was laid on 2 Jul 1836 on land given by Mr. and Mrs. Flash; it was built by William Knibb O.M. (1803-1845) and dedicated on 26 Feb 1837; it then included 424 members and 350 enquirers. Knibb purchased the property in 1837 and founded a free village in the (Jamaican) **Piedmont Valley** and named it **Waldensia**; about 140 persons were settled there (**Espeut forthcoming**). The settlement consists of Bottom Town, Central and Top Town. A number of pretty, 19<sup>th</sup>C houses can be seen here, but many have been allowed to fall into disrepair. The suggestion is that “Content” is related to “Container”, an area in which cattle was kept. Sherwood Content is also interesting from the geological standpoint because there is an exposure of the earlier yellow limestone in this predominantly white limestone area (**Windsor web site**).

**8.64 WALDENSIA**, Trelawny is a settlement in the Piedmont Valley. The Waldenses were a Christian sect originating in the 12<sup>th</sup>C through Peter Waldo (1140-1218), merchant of Lyons, France, which merged with the Moravians. In 1561, the Waldenses were granted “freedom of worship in the valley”; that German valley was the Piedmont. It was later renamed **Hoby Town**. The Baptist Church was rebuilt nearby in 1875 and retains the name Waldensia; the Waldensia All-Age School still stands on the original site.

The Waldensia All- Age School is built on top of a Taíno site.

### 8.65 UNITY



Plate 208: Works area



Plate 209: Plantation House



Plate 210: Baptist Church

**Unity** is said to have received its name after the younger of two brothers asked the elder to lend him £1,000 to buy this plot of land; the elder brother refused to do so and the relationship between them became strained. However, both went to church on the following Sunday. The text for the sermon was taken from a psalm which reads in part: "Behold how good and pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in **unity**".

Unity was purchased by John Tharp in 1778 and the Jamaica Almanac of 1840 lists Edmund Francis Green as owning 1863 acres at Unity (**Windsor web site**). In 1804 Unity possessed a watermill and the remains of the aqueduct which took water of the Roaring River can still be seen. In 1930 William H. Vickers owned 1,650 acres valued at £ 3,500. The estate was used for grazing and sugar cane cultivation (**List of Properties 1930**). The Estate is now a land settlement area.

### 8.66 WINDSOR



Plate 211: Ruins of Military Barracks



Plate 212: Windsor House



Plates 213 -214: Slave Hospital Ruins located in an area called 'Stretch' by the locals

**WINDSOR**, Trelawny, is a property located *SW of Sherwood Content*. Settled after 1776, an early owner was Joseph Hardy. The 5,500 acre Windsor estate was purchased in the late 18th century by Hon. John Tharpe (1744-1804). It became his cattle estate; hence the name "Windsor Pen"; the Great House was built about 1795 for the Cattle Overseer. There are also ruins at the Southern end of the Great House grounds which predate the House and appear to be some kind of storage facility. Because of the strategic position of Windsor at the north end of

the Troy-Windsor trail, it seems likely that these ruins were related to the British military. The trail would have been important in relationship to the Maroons who had two Wars with the British in the 18th century. The son of a previous owner of the House, Mr. C.W. "Bill" Donald-Hill states that the ruins were a military hospital. Owned in 1817 by the heirs of the Hon. John with 214 enslaved and 394 stock; in 1824 Windsor Pen had 135 enslaved and 384 stock; in 1831 with 222 enslaved and 538 stock. Windsor Estate was fined in 1832 and required to pay an extra tax on 42 enslaved and for not having a proper stand of firearms. The Deficiency Law required that every plantation have one white person in residence for every twenty five enslaved on the estate and that there must be on hand one firearm for each white person. Windsor had around 200 enslaved and they were housed in barracks (**Windsor web site**).

In 1882 Walter Ogilvy is listed as the owner. Of the 6,545 wood and rinate accounted for 5,569, ground provisions 112, Guinea Grass 433, Common pasture and pimento 431. William Donald-Hill (1844-1927) and his wife Isabella (1864-1956) owned Windsor from 1892-1947.

The Windsor Great House has been used by researchers since at least 1920. Harold E. Anthony (mammologist at the American Museum of Natural History, NY says in his 1919-20 field notes, "*Windsor is at the end of the road, the best jumping off place for the Cockpit Country and the best sort of a collecting station. The hills are of the Cock Pit variety and close right in on the Windsor Pen. The one drawback is the miscell. pests. The ticks are terrible and the mosquitoes only a little less bad. The latter however are day biters and the nights are serene*". In 1947 the property was owned by British entomologist Dame Miriam Louisa Rothschild DBE FRS (1908-2005) and her husband, Colonel George Lane MC; she conducted seminal research on mammalian ectoparasites in **Windsor Cave** and published her "*Fleas, Flukes and Cuckoos*" in 1952 while living here (**Windsor web site**).

In 1959 the property was bought by Kaiser Bauxite Company who subdivided the estate and used it for resettlement of farmers displaced by mining activities in St. Ann; the Great House was donated to the Boy Scouts of Jamaica, who in 1986 sold it to Michael Schwartz, the present owner. Schwartz and biologist Susan Koenig live in the Windsor Great House, and operate the Windsor Research Centre for scientists interested in the unique attributes of the Cockpit Country (Espeut forthcoming).

WINDSOR The name "Windsor" was popular in Jamaica (there are at least seven Windsors) and probably originates with **Lord Windsor**, who was Governor for a short period in 1661. For the record, Black (*The Story of Jamaica*) says, "D'Oyley's successor, the handsome, young Lord Windsor, was equally unsuited to the position (*of Governor*) (although for other reasons) and gave it up after little more than ten weeks..... Windsor made general grants of land to the settlers, by which certain people benefitted far more than others.....Windsor, on the plea of 'being verie sick and uneesie' waited only long enough to secure his share of the plunder before sailing for England " (**Windsor web site**).

### 8.66A Taíno sites



Plate 215: Petroglyph Windsor Great Cave  
Courtesy: Ivor Conolley

Four Taíno sites have been found at Windsor. Two burial caves, a midden and Windsor Great Cave contain rock carvings (Ivor Conolley, JNHT SMR).

### 8.66B Windsor Great Cave

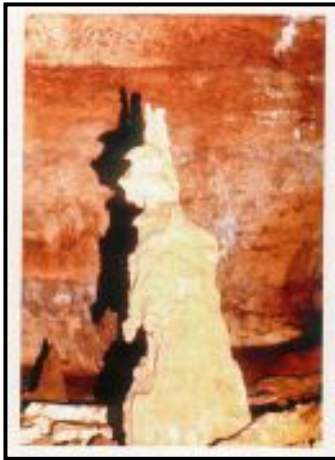


Plate 216: Brer Rabbit (Fincham 1997: Plate XVIc)



Plates 217-218: Structures associated with guano mining



This cave also has numerous stalactite and stalagmite formations. The Brer Rabbit figure is quite outstanding (**Fincham 1997:378-81, Wright & White 1969:51**). Bat manure used to be mined here (**Fincham 1997:378-81, Morris 1988:131, Wright & White 1969:51**). Stone structures and steps associated with this mining are to be found close to the Windsor Troy Trail (**Ivor Conolley and Anderson**).

### 8.66C TRAILS



Plate 219: Troy Trail- Windsor end

The Troy- Windsor Trail terminates or starts at Windsor depending on whichever end is chosen (See Troy Trail).

### 8.66D Guthrie Trail



Plates 220-223: Structures along Guthrie Trail



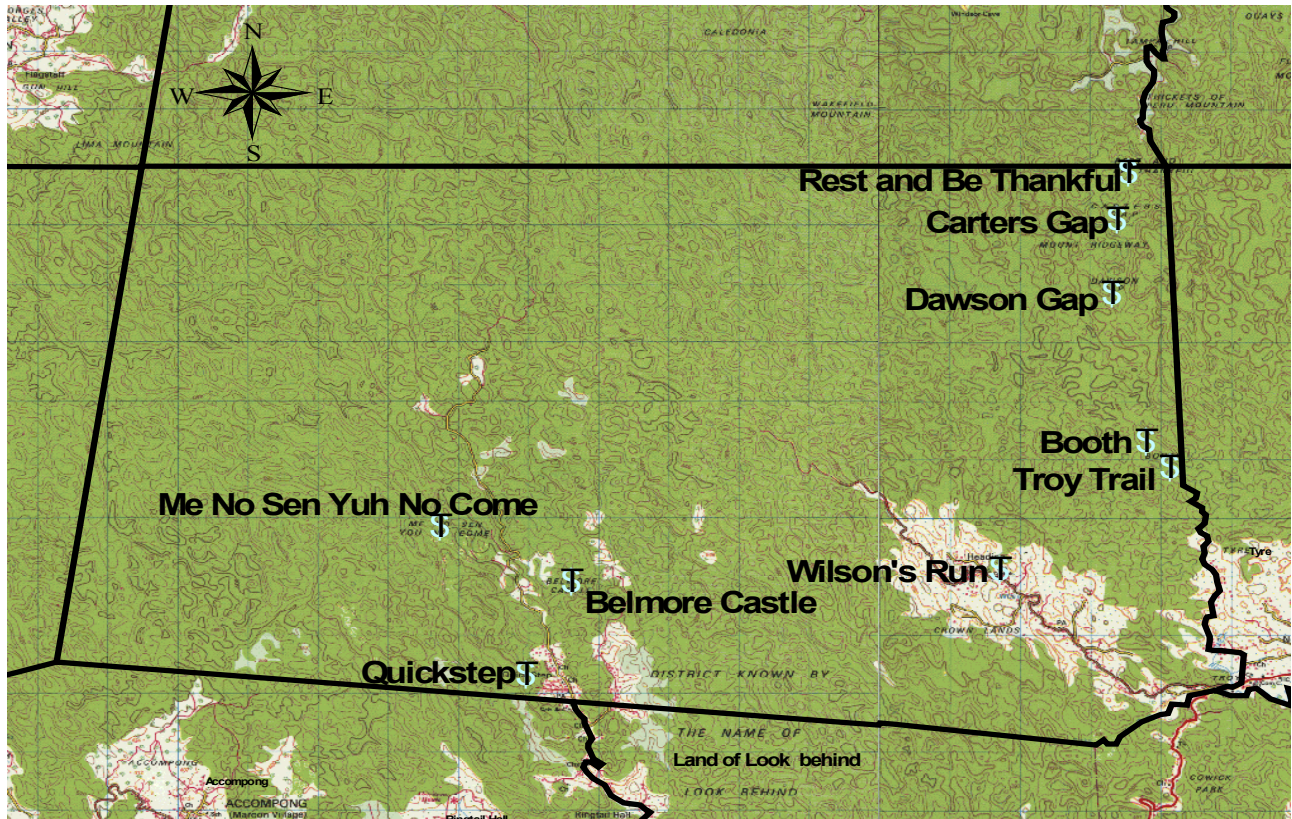
Plate 224: Along Guthrie Trail



Plate 225: Possible grave

The Guthrie Trail is located in the vicinity of Windsor. The remnants of structures were identified along this Trail. Two large cut stone structures, possibly barracks and four heaps of stones maybe graves were found.

**ZONE 5**



**Figure 11: Map of Zone 5 Sites**

**Zone 5:** Belmore Castle, Booth, Carters Gap, Dawson Gap, Me No Sen Yuh No Come, Quickstep, Rest and be Thankful, Troy Trail, Wilson’s Run.

**8.67 BELMORE CASTLE**



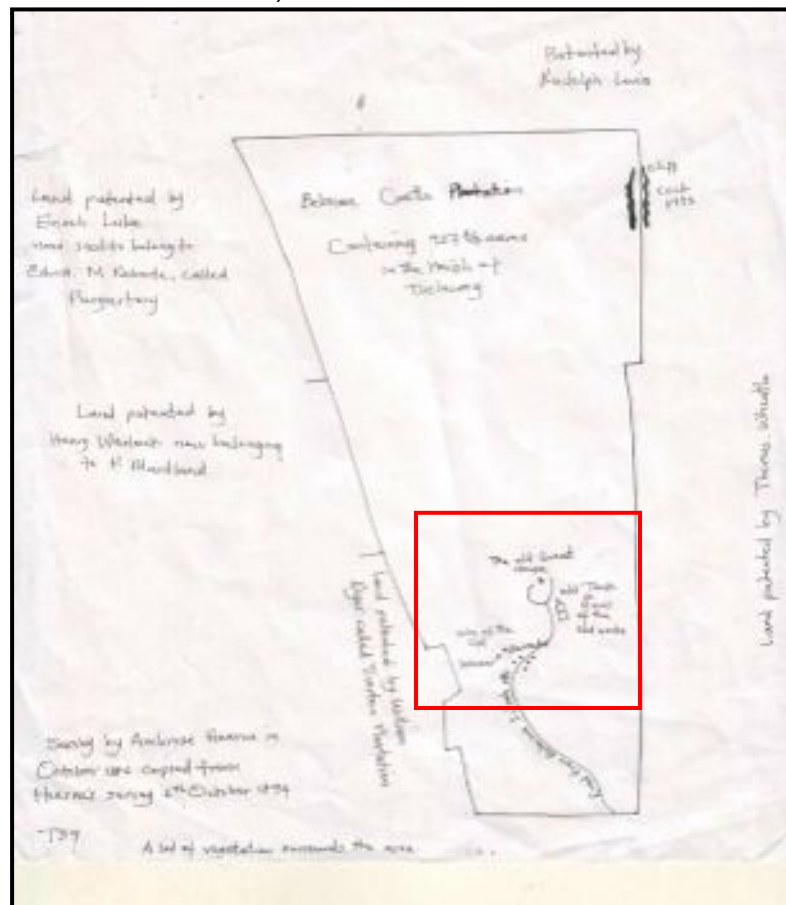
Plate 226: Ruin at Belmore Castle



Plate 227: Water tank

(Trelawny, between Quick Step and Me No Sen You No Come). The Northern Ireland peer Somerset Lowry-Corrie (1774-1841), the 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Belmore, was Governor of Jamaica (1829-1832). In 1882 the extent of Belmore Castle was 900 acres and was in wood and rinate. The

owner was M. C. Morgan (**Return of Properties** 1882). Lionel Taylor owned the property valued at £ 270 in 1930. The land was rented to tenants (**List of Properties** 1930). The property is now owned by Aubrey Taylor who grew oranges and bananas and raised cattle (Menicol Stephenson personal communication).



**Figure 12: Map showing layout of Belmore Castle**

### 8.68 BOOTH, Trelawny

Booth is on the southern end of the Windsor-Troy trail, which traverses Cockpit Country (so named because it reminded British soldiers of cock-fighting arenas: hot, sweaty, bloody affairs). This trail was built by British soldiers in the mid-18th century to control the Maroons. The British strategy was to control access to water sources - the Martha Brae River emerges in Windsor, on the north, and Booth Spring, on the south, is also perennial. The community of Booth was probably established in the post-Emancipation (1836-) period, but dwindled and died in the 1950's as many members either emigrated to England or moved further away from Cockpit Country into the more-accessible valley of Troy. Many overgrown gravestones dating from the mid/late nineteenth century can be found.

Booth Spring provides a very nice karst "window" to the Cockpit Country aquifer, where the bottom of a cockpit (or, depending upon your view of the world, the ceiling of the subterranean vadose and phreatic components) is collapsing. The geomorphology of this area is text-book cockpit karst, showing how individual sinkholes grow and coalesce to form large closed depressions with multiple points of infiltrations (uvalas) and large bowl-shaped cockpit

depressions. During periods of prolonged, heavy rains, the aquifer rises by as much as 20 meters, flooding the Booth depression. This is one of the few locations we have seen Jamaica's unpigmented, troglobitic freshwater crab, *Sesarma verleyi*, above-ground (Windsor web site).

### 8.68 CARTERS GAP

Carters Gap is located on the Troy Trail between Dawson Gap and Rest and be Thankful.

### 8.69 DAWSON GAP

Dawson Gap is located on the Troy Trail between Booth and Carters Gap.

### 8.70 ME NO SEN, YOU NO COME (*Trelawny, settlement north of Belmore Castle*).



Plate 228: House area



Plate 229: Salmon's tomb

A village at this location was founded about 1812 by runaway enslaved, and the name suggests the defiance of the band. Their intention was *“not to stir from home, not to be seen, not to attract notice”*. They had 200 acres *“of very fine provisions, in full bearing, with abundance of hogs and poultry”*. The settlement contained 14 houses *“of considerable magnitude, well built, shingled and floored ... few under 25 feet long”* with a population of 9 men, 8 women and 4 children. They had a communal meeting place *“70 feet long and open in the centre”*. The commune lasted until 1824 after an incident where two white men who visited unannounced were shot. Six companies of militia and a party of Maroons were sent against them – some 270 armed men – and the village of 17 adults and 4 children was routed. The incident was reported thusly: *“On the 26th. of October Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Gallimore, attended by ten white men and twenty Negroes, proceeded to the back part of the parish of Cornwall, about nine miles beyond the Dromilly estate, to dislodge a party of runaway Negroes who had formed an encampment in the woods near the Dromilly mountain. As they were approaching the camp they were suddenly attacked by the runaways, and Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Gallimore, who had the command of the party, were left dead; the remainder fled back to the estates. On this unpleasant affair transpiring, a detachment of militia and maroons, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, proceeded to the mountain; they were also attacked (for by some means the Negroes in the woods were acquainted with the particulars when both expeditions would come upon them), the fire was returned, and two Negroes killed; the party then proceeded to the camp, which was denominated “We no sen, you no come.” It consisted of fourteen houses, in which nine men and eight women, and four children resided; they had fled*

*so precipitately, that all their cooking utensils were left, with victuals ready prepared. The bodies of the two whites (Sutherland and Gallimore) were interred, and 130 Negroes sent to destroy the plantations in the neighbourhood of this mountain camp. Several other encampments were stated to be in the neighbouring mountains”.*

The area was resettled and known locally as Salmon Town. The settlers were evicted by the Forestry Department in the early 1960s.

### 8.71 QUICK STEP



Plate 230: Quick Step Square



Plate 231: Postal Agency



Plates 232-233: Looking North from Quick Step –towards the forest reserves



Plate 234: Gospel Hall



Plate 235: Vernacular House



Plates 236-237: Vernacular Houses



Plate 238: Vernacular House



Plate 239: Mile post marking five miles from Aberdeen Square



Plate 240: Water Tank



Plate 241: Water Catchment

**QUICK STEP**, St. Elizabeth/ Trelawny, is located between Pullet Hall and Belmore Castle. The origin of the name seems to date from the eighteenth century when British soldiers were fighting with the Maroons. This place near **Accompong** was a common haunt of the Maroons, and travelers in the area would not usually tarry for fear of an ambush. During the Second Maroon War a number of the Trelawny Town Maroons fled to this general area for refuge. Parkinson and Palmer Towns were located in the area (See Figure 13) and it was here that the last of the Trelawnys finally surrendered bringing the Second Maroon War to a close (**Robinson**

1969:136-37). In 1930 the Government of Jamaica owned 148 acres valued at £50 at Quickstep (List of Properties 1930). Grace Kilburn's Patent 300 £50 GOJ; 1930

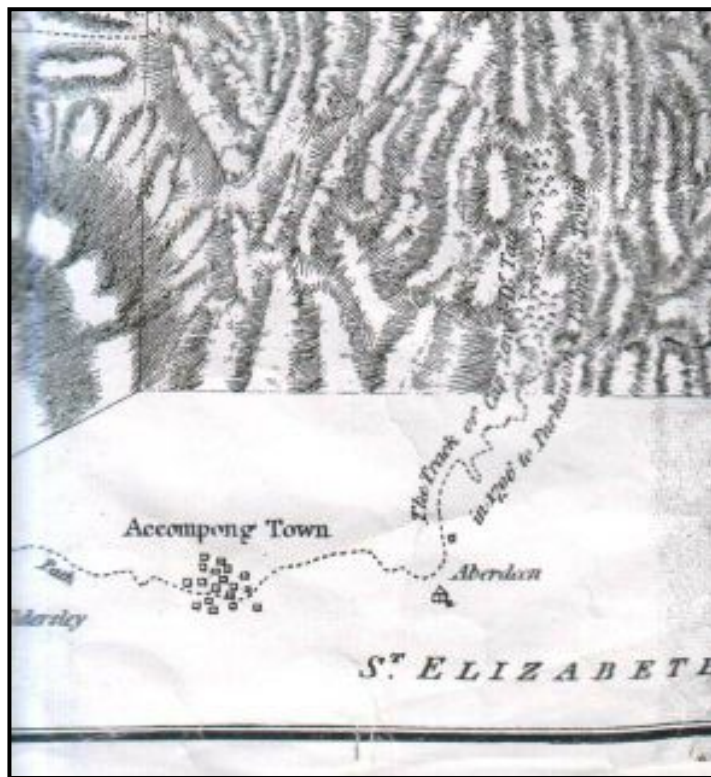


Figure 13: Extract from James Robertson's Map of Second Maroon War

### 8.73 REST AND BE THANKFUL, Trelawny



Plate 242: Cebert Anderson on the Trail



Plate 243: One Mile Marker





Plate 244: House Site



Plate 245: Ray standing in what is left of the water hole after a half century of neglect

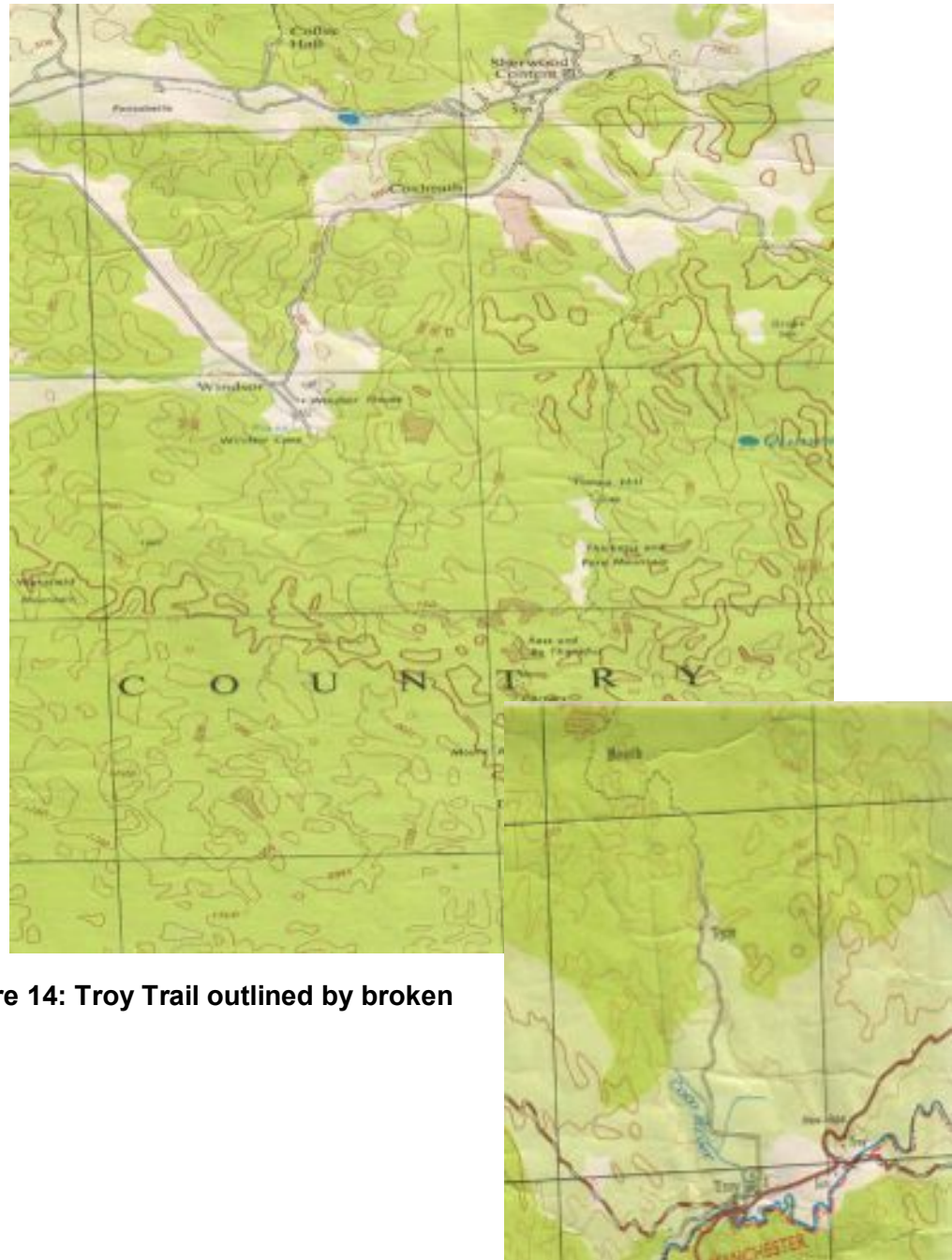


Plate 246: The Baptist Church Site

Photographs: Courtesy of Ivor Conolley

Rest and Be Thankful was occupied up to the 1960s by families who had lived in Mount Ridgeway and farmed there as well as farmed on land leased to them by Windsor Property owner, Hill. This district had a Baptist Church. They collected rainwater during the rainy season and walked three miles to the headwaters of the Martha Brae during dry periods. Water was transported by donkey and on heads at this time. They built and occupied wooden structures with thatched roofs. The main economic crop was banana which was taken to Windsor for sale. Rope was also made from the bark of the trumpet tree. Shopping was mainly done at Sherwood. Those who were ill were taken to Sherwood by sling then transported to Falmouth. They were located 3 miles from Windsor and six miles from Troy. Anderson, who used to live there, states that every year the Governor General used to ride through on horseback with a large retinue (Cebert Anderson and Ivor Connolly informants).

## 8.74 TROY TRAIL



**Figure 14: Troy Trail outlined by broken lines**

The Troy Trail is approximately 13 miles long. It runs from Windsor to Troy and passes through places with names like Rest and be Thankful, Carters Gap, Mount Ridgeway and Dawson Gap, this at an elevation of 1,000 feet.

## 8.75 WILSONS RUN



Plate 247: Trig Station Wilson Run



Plate 248: View from Trig Station



Plate 249: Section of cut-stone ruins



Plate 250: Vernacular structure

**Wilson's Run Crown Lands Peak** is the highest point of Cockpit Country (2453ft) and there are some excellent views of Cockpit Country landscape as you drive up the hill through the community of Wilson's Run.

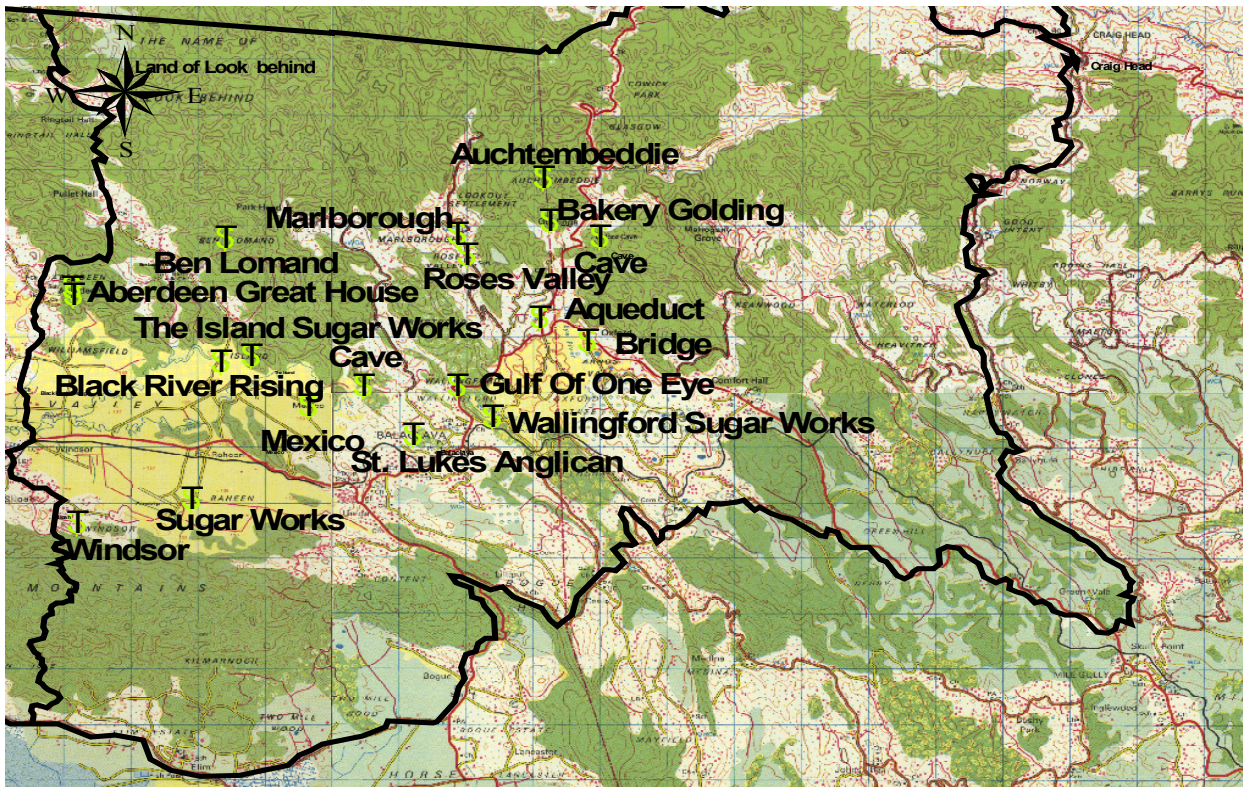
The Crown Lands Forest Trail is one of four roads that penetrate into Cockpit Country (the others are at Quickstep, Accompong and Windsor). Located north of the district known by the name of **Look Behind** and east of **Me No Sen You No Come**, the road began its life as a donkey track, one path for the donkey and one for the man walking beside it. The track follows a fault line, so hiking is relatively level.

Plant lovers, will see excellent examples of Cockpit Country epiphytes, particularly the large *Aechmea* and *Hohenbergia* tank bromeliads, nearly all of which are endemic to Jamaica. For bird lovers, Cockpit Country hosts 27 of Jamaica's 28 endemic land birds (the highest number of endemics anywhere in the insular Caribbean).

For butterfly lovers, we might see *Atlantea pantoni*, whose global range is restricted entirely to Cockpit Country.

For mosquito lovers, Jamaica has 76 species, 25 of which are endemic to the island! Cockpit Country is the biodiversity hotspot for Jamaica- thanks, in part, to the presence of its wonderfully diverse flying insect populations (Windsor web site).

**ZONE 6**



**Figure 15: Map of Zone 6 Sites**

**Zone 6:** Aberdeen, Auchtembeddie, Balaclava (St. Luke’s Anglican), Ben Lomand, Golding, Land of Look Behind, Marlborough, Oxford (Cave, Aqueduct, Bridge), Raheen, Roses Valley, Wallingford, Windsor

**8.76 ABERDEEN, St. Elizabeth**



**Plate 251: Aberdeen Square**



**Plate 252: Health Centre**



Plate 253: Looking south from Plantation House site



Plates 254-255: Ruins of Aberdeen Plantation House



Plates 256-257: Remains of Aberdeen Sugar Mill

The settlement of **Aberdeen** (also called **Ockbrook**) was established on a section of The Island Estate.

Aberdeen was named by its first owner, Alexander Forbes after the place in Scotland from which he came. He erected a great house there which is now in ruins. The environs were

peopled by Scottish settlers who came to Jamaica around 1700 after a failed attempt to colonize Darien (now in Panama).

Troops pursuing the Trelawny Town Maroons during the Second Maroon War (1796), passed by the property.

It was owned in 1810 by the heirs of James Rowe with 37 enslaved and 40 heads of stock. The property possessed an animal mill. In 1881, Jessie Robertson owned the 852 acre property. The property was in wood and ruinate. Fifteen bags of pimento bags were produced. John Calder Earle (1881-1957), bought Aberdeen Estate which he ran as a banana plantation. In 1929 he married Stella Mia Pulford (1893-1970), an English girl who had come out to Jamaica to visit a friend. She was born at a hill-station in India, the daughter of Col. Russell Richard Pulford, CIE RE, of the Indian Army, and her brother was Air-Marshal Conway W.H. Pulford of the RAF. He was captured by the Japanese during WWII following the fall of Singapore, and was beheaded by a Japanese officer in one of the prisoner-of-war camps. Stella was a talented linguist and spoke 14 languages; during WWII Sir Arthur Frederick Richards (1885-1978), Governor of Jamaica (1938-1943) [later Lord Milverton], appointed her Official Translator to the German and Italian prisoners-of-war interned at **Mona**.

### 8.77 BALACLAVA



Plate 258: BalACLAVA Square



Plate 259: Warehouse



Plate 260: Roman Catholic Mission



Plate 261: Baptist Church



Plate 262: Anglican Church



Plate 263: Ruins of Bakery



Plate 264: Bridge

On 30 July 1938 a train from Kingston derailed near here piling the five coaches with over 300 passengers on top of one another, killing 35 and seriously injuring 56 (**Espeut forthcoming**).



Plates 265-266: Graves and Monument in St. Luke's Churchyard, Balaclava



Plate 267: Balaclava Railway Station

The Balaclava Railway Station is a Jamaica/ Georgian two- storey building constructed of timber throughout. The upper floor has a gable end roof with an adjoining hip roof that has a downward fishtail fretwork on its eaves. The façade consists of sash windows and recessed panel timber doors. This station was erected around 1892 (**Robertson, Wright and Brown 2002:8-9**). The Balaclava Railway Station was declared a National Monument on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of October, 2003



Plates 268-271: Vernacular Houses

**BALACLAVA**, St. Elizabeth is a settlement between Maidstone and Appleton. Widely thought to be derived from “*baniclaba*”, which means sour curdled milk, or the creamy froth on top of boiled corn-meal rather than the Crimean War (1854-1856) battle site at which famous Jamaican nurse Mary Jane Seacole (1805-1881) neé Grant served. The first place of worship built in Balaclava (in 1852) was the Baptist church (and school) on land donated by Richard Watson by the Rev. Mr. Tylo; it was rebuilt in 1874 when the congregation outgrew the old church. At the request of Fr. Charles Eberle SJ (1899-1987) on 8 December, 1950, the Blue Sisters opened St. Gabriel’s School here as their 8<sup>th</sup> apostolate, which was well supported; the school closed in 1980 and the sisters moved away in 1981. A Book Centre of the St. Elizabeth Parish Library pioneered by Pansy Knight was sited in Balaclava in 1950, which became a Branch Library in 1967.

**8.78 BEN LOMAND**, St. Elizabeth, is sometimes incorrectly called “Belly Woman” or “Benlowman”. It was named by Scotsmen who settled in the area after the failed Darien Expedition. In 1817 Ben Lomand was owned by Ruth Duncan. The property possessed 18 enslaved and 8 heads of stock. In 1912 the 256 acre grazing property was valued at £300. The owner was James Foreshaw.



### 8.79 GOLDING, Manchester



Plates 272-273: Ruins of bakery

The ruins of a bakery were found at Golding. In 1920 Eliza Plummer owned 251 ½ acres valued at £300 at Golding Run. The land was used for grazing. In 1930 Robert Newman had 181 acres valued at £1,400. He operated a grazing pen (**List of Properties** 1920, 1930). His acreage had increased to 197 ½ acres valued at £1,400 in 1938. The land was in Guinea grass and rinate. In 1938 Stephen Hutchinson owned 52 acres valued at £220. The property was in Guinea grass and rinate (**Return of Properties** 1938).

**8.80 LAND OF LOOK BEHIND**, St. Elizabeth is also called the District of Look Behind. During the Maroon Wars in the 18<sup>th</sup>C, British Troops advancing into the Maroon stronghold of the **Cockpit Country** were often ambushed. The Maroons were masters at guerilla warfare, and this picturesque name no doubt describes the attitude of troops entering the area, which was an almost impenetrable region of razor-edged limestone pinnacles, hidden caves and tangled vines. The redcoats often rode horseback in pairs – back to back – one looking forward and one behind. Around 1824 Michael S. Myers received a patent for 300 acres in the District of Look Behind.

### 8.81 LOOKOUT, St. Elizabeth

In 1881, the extent was 50 acres, 3 acres ground provisions, 4 acres common pasture and pimento and 43 acres in wood and rinate. It was owned by R. Colly (**Return of Properties** 1882)

### 8.82 MARLBOROUGH, St Elizabeth



Plate 274: Vernacular House

Several persons are recorded as owners in 1912 and 1930. The Balaclava High School is located in this area.

**In 1912** Henry Lalor owned 77 acres valued at £120, land was used for grazing. Henry Lalor was also owner of 56 acres valued at £80, land was used for grazing. Edward Lalor owned 58 acres valued at £80, land was used for grazing. William Lalor owned 50 acres valued at £56, land was used for grazing. Mary Wright owned 87 acres valued at £60, land was used for grazing (List of Properties 1912).

**In 1930** David S. Lalor owned 77 ½ acres valued at £120, land was used for residence and grazing. David S. Lalor was also owner of 56 ¼ acres valued at £80, land was used for residence and grazing. Rhoda Evans owned 62 ½ acres valued at £60, land was used for grazing (List of Properties 1930).

### 8.83 MEXICO, St. Elizabeth



Plates 275-276: Ruins of Mexico Sugar Estate in the Appleton cane fields



Plate 277: One Eye River emerges from cave

Mexico located in St. Elizabeth is a property between Balaclava and Raheen. The estate, along with Santa Cruz Park, was owned in 1810 by William Harriott with 335 enslaved and 370 heads of stock. In 1881 the extent of the property was 1,444 acres and owned by Arthur Parcels. The estate produced 32 hogsheads of sugar and 57 puncheons of rum. Twenty-five indentured immigrants were employed.

### 8.83 OXFORD



Plate 278: Aqueduct



Plate 279: Spanish wall building

### 8.83A OXFORD CAVE



Plates 280-281: Oxford Cave

Oxford Cave is one of those names that are frequently met because of the easy access on the roadside. Like Wallingford Sink it is noted for the collapse of its bat fauna over the past 70 years, quite likely due to excessive disturbance associated with guano harvesting and tourism (McFarlane 1986) (Windsor web site).

Oxford Estate is located in the parish of St. Elizabeth along the banks of the One Eye River. The property at first took the name of the river and two works were established in the area in 1739. One belonged to Cargills heirs and produced 30 hogsheads of sugar. The other was owned by Colonel Blake produced 100 hogsheads of sugar. On 17 Aug 1768 Roger Hope Elletson (1727-1775), Lt. Governor of Jamaica (1766-1778), wrote to Jeremiah Gardner, Superintendent of the **Accompong** Maroons: *"It having been represented to the Governor that several of the Negroes belonging to Oxford Plantation in the Parish of St. Elizabeth have in a daring and refractory manner committed many Robberies there; since which nine of them have run away: and further that Application had been made to you for a Party to go in search of them, but without effect. It is His Honour's express Command which I am directed to signify to you, that you do immediately on the receipt (sic) of this Letter take care to fitt out a sufficient Party of the Maroon Negroes from Accompong Town to go after the said Runaway Enslaved; and that the Maroons do not desist from the pursuit till they have found the Enslaved, and return them to the Plantation to which they belong"*. Owned in 1824 by Andrew White with 289 enslaved and 301 heads of stock; owned in 1831 by his heirs with 283 enslaved and 256 heads of stock. In

1947 the government bought 600 acres of the **Oxford** property for £3,208 and established a land settlement scheme.

### 8.85 RAHEEN



Plates 282-283: Ruins of Raheen works

RAHEEN (*St. Elizabeth, property in the Nassau Valley between Siloah and Balaclava*). In the 1950s this was a sugar estate which also produced rum.

### 8.86 ROSES VALLEY (*St. Elizabeth, property*)



Plate 284: First shop in district      Plate 285: View of mountains



Plates 286-287: Water Catchment

Originally “Rose’s Valley” and named after William Rose, its owner in 1811.

**8.87 (THE) ISLAND** (St. Elizabeth, property located between *Appleton and Aberdeen*).



Plates 288-291: Ruins and artifacts of Island Estate –works in Negro House Piece- Appleton Estate



Plates 292-293: Black River rising at The Island Bottom

This estate was established by Alexander McFarlane (d. 1755) of Scotland. By 1739 it was in the hands of Captain Fosters Heirs and produced 100 hogsheads of sugar. It was owned in 1810 by Joseph Foster Barham with 200 enslaved and 191 heads of stock; in 1831 with 172 enslaved and 185 heads of stock. In 1881 the extent of the property was 1,351 acres. The owner was W.H. Coke. The estate produced 24 hogsheads of sugar, and 18 puncheons of rum. Island was the site of an early Moravian mission in 1760. The missionaries were poor, and cultivated the land themselves, but when they couldn't manage, they bought enslaved. This compromised their missionary activities among the enslaved. The settlement of **Aberdeen** (also called **Ockbrook**) was established here.

**8.88 WALLINGFORD Estate, St. Elizabeth**



Plates 294-295: MacFarlane Houses



Plate 296: Site of sugar works



Plate 297: Gulf (One Eye River Sinks)



Plates 298-299: Wallingford Main Cave

The Wallingford Estate was owned in 1810 by the heirs of John Fenton with 41 enslaved and 106 heads of stock; owned in 1817 by Thomas Stephenson with 46 enslaved and 95 heads of stock; in 1824 with 68 enslaved and 43 heads of stock.

The Wallingford works had an animal mill. The structures have been totally dismantled.

## 8.89 WINDSOR, St. Elizabeth

In 1763 the Windsor Sugar Estate possessed an animal mill. Joseph F. Barham was the owner in 1831. There were 167 enslaved persons and 343 heads of stock. During their tour of the island in 1802 Governor Nugent and his wife stayed at Windsor. She wrote *20<sup>th</sup> April visited Accompong Maroons- stayed at Windsor- St. Elizabeth. 21<sup>st</sup> General Nugent off to see Hector's River.*

By 1881 two owners are recorded. Jessie Roberts owned 164 acres, 30 acres in common pasture and pimento and 134 in wood and ruinate. The Heirs of J. Salmon had 234 acres in wood and ruinate. The person in occupation or charge was J.M. Farguharson. In 1912 Florence Lewis owned 381 acres valued at £780, the land was used for grazing. William Hill owned 109 acres valued at £70, the land was in ruinate.

## ZONE 7

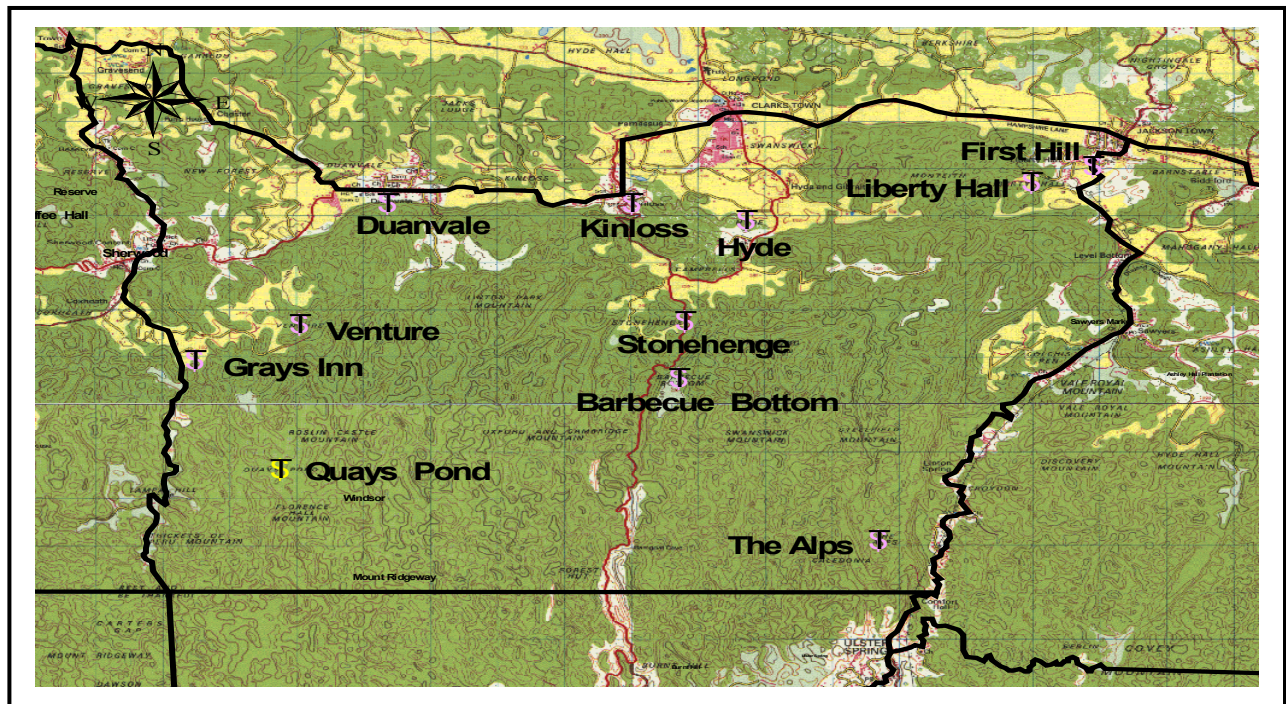


Figure 16: Map showing Zone 7 Sites

**Zone 7: Barbecue Bottom, Duanvale, First Hill, Grays Inn, Hyde, Kinloss, Liberty Hall, Quays Pond /Quaws Pond, Stonehenge, The Alps, Venture.**

### 8.90 Barbecue Bottom



Plate 300: Marker at Barbecue Bottom



Plate 301: Road to Barbecue Bottom



Plates 302-303: Scenic View

Barbecue Bottom is found along the road from Burnt Hill to Kinloss. Barbecue Bottom is so named because the earth there slants downwards to form an almost flat depression of huge proportion. Underhill (1862:365), describes it thus *The Burnt Mountain was scaled by a zigzag road along its face. Then followed a deep basin, like a gigantic well, the path winding round its side.* It is a place of scenic beauty containing numerous endemic species of both birds and plants. Now uninhabited Wright and White noted in 1969 that there a few small houses in its depth (1969:54).

### 8.91 DUANVALE



Plates 304-305: Ruins of Duanvale Sugar Works





Plate 306: Fraserville Methodist Church



Plate 307: Trittonville Baptist Church



Plate 308: Site where Clay factory stood

Plate 309: Some artifacts  
belonging to Asburga Hardwood

Plate 310: Cut-stone ruin of Nana's house



Plate 311: Vernacular House

(*Trelawny, settlement between Sherwood Content and Kinloss*). The settlement takes its name from the associated property. It was originally called "Duin Vale" which is Celtic (Scottish) for "Dark" or "Shut-In" Vale. James Campbell settled in Jamaica soon after the troubles of 1715, and received a grant of un-cleared land in an almost inaccessible area. Truly it must have seemed dark and shut-in in those early days. It was owned in 1810 by the heirs of Andrew Gardner with 242 enslaved and 180 heads of stock (Espeut forth coming).

The Methodist chapel here is named "Fraserville" after Methodist minister the Rev. Edward Fraser (1798-1872) who was born a mulatto slave in Barbados; he was manumitted in 1828 and served in Dominica and Antigua before being sent to Jamaica in 1839 where he served until his death; Fraserville was built in 1880. The Trittonville Baptist Church was built in 1894 and is named for the former Rev. Tritton (Windsor web site).

In 1971 it was discovered that the clay in the area was suitable for making pottery, so the Social Development Commission set up a pottery industry and factory there (**Knibb Sibley 1978:46**).

### 8.92 First Hill



Plate 312: United Church



Plate 313: Manse



Plates 314-315: Vernacular Houses

FIRST HILL is located in the parish of *Trelawny*. The first foothills on the N side of the Trelawny Alps. It is located at 900 ft above sea level. It juts out from the low range lining the **Hampshire Valley**, towering over **Jackson Town**. It has small caves, sudden and treacherous pitfalls, and sharp-stoned banks. The bridle track here was converted into a road in 1831. One of the 1<sup>st</sup> churches founded by the London Missionary Society (LMS) was located here. Rev. Vine who bought the land said: "*This place has neither food for man nor herb for cattle*". He began the church in a tent on Good Friday 1838. A school was erected here in 1838 by the LMS. In 1847, James Milne (d. 1873), a European schoolmaster, was ordained a minister by the LMS and sent here.

### 8.93 GRAY'S INN



Plates 316-317: Sections of Plantation house



Plate 318: Double grave



Plate 319: Water Tank



Plate 320: Water Jar

Plate 321: Green glass bottle base *in situ*

**GRAY'S INN**, Trelawny, is a property located between Coxheath and Venture. On 17 April, 1798, Thomas Johnson of Gray's Inn Settlement heard the shots as rebel enslaved attacked nearby **Ventura Settlement**. He armed a group of faithful enslaved and went to investigate, but could not penetrate the ring of rebels around the house; so he returned to Gray's Inn and kept guard all night. Next morning as Johnson saw smoke rising from **Ventura Settlement** a group of rebels went past his house; they called out saying they would return to eat second breakfast with him. Johnson gathered his weapons and fled to nearby **Coxheath** Pen for safety. It was owned in 1817 by William Fowler Holt with 76 enslaved and no stock; in 1824 with 141 enslaved and 6 stock; in 1831 with 113 enslaved and 6 stock.

#### 8.94 HYDE



Plate 322: Remnant of sugar making



Plate 323: Structures on Hyde



Plate 324-325: Refurbished Plantation House

**HYDE** (*Trelawny, property between Clark's Town and Campbell's*). In 1776 it was owned by the Rev. Joseph Stoney as trustee. The property was named after the Hon. George Hyde Clarke, Custos of Trelawny. It was owned in 1810 by Edward Clarke with 303 enslaved and 390 heads of stock; in 1817 with 318 enslaved and 312 heads of stock; in 1824 with 299 enslaved and 318 heads of stock. In 1831 the property belonged to his heirs with 282 enslaved and 283 heads of stock.

### 8.95 KINLOSS



Plate 326: Pond that appeared recently

**KINLOSS**, Trelawny, property between Clark's Town and Duanvale. The property belonged to the Campbell family; James Campbell (1697-1744) settled in Jamaica after the troubles of 1715. In 1776 when it was called **Spotfield** it was owned by John Campbell. It then came into the possession of the Munro family. In 1811 Kinloss was owned by Thomas Munro with 195 enslaved and 186 stock; owned in 1817 by Robert Haldane Scott with 199 enslaved and 241 stock; in 1824 with 251 enslaved and 231 stock; in 1831 with 249 enslaved and 237 stock. In 1840 it was owned by George Scott with 1,499 acres. The Kinloss Sugar Estate was incorporated with the **Long Pond** Sugar Estate.

### 8.96 LIBERTY HALL



Plate 327: Property House



Plate 328: Water Tank



Plate 329: Vernacular House

**LIBERTY HALL** (*Trelawny, property*). Owned in 1817 by C. Ferguson with 84 enslaved and 8 stock; in 1824 it had passed to his heirs: Catherine Ferguson and the heirs of Thomas (36 enslaved and 2 stock), Charles Ferguson and Elizabeth Ferguson (28 enslaved and 8 stock), and John Ferguson (31 enslaved and 1 stock animal); owned in 1831 by Catherine Ferguson (36 enslaved and no stock), Charles Ferguson and Elizabeth Ferguson (33 enslaved and 9 stock), and John Ferguson (33 enslaved and 2 stock).

**LIBERTY HALL** (*Trelawny, property*). Owned in 1817 by Joseph Blackwin with 2 enslaved and 1 stock animal; owned in 1824 by Elizabeth Campbell with 8 enslaved and 1 stock animal. In 1882 the 120 acre property belonged to the heirs of Mrs. E. A. Davis. One hundred acres were in wood and ruinate and twenty acres in common pasture and pimento. The area containing the property house is known as 'Rising Sun'.

### **8.97 QUAYS / QWA'S/ QUAO'S/QUAWS POND**

Quays Pond in Trelawny is located south of Coxheath and Grays Inn. The richest rainforest in Jamaica in terms of biodiversity surrounds this historic pond. James Robertson (b. 1756) the surveyor bought land overlooking the pond and built a Great House; few traces of it remain. The approx. 25 km<sup>2</sup> forest was regarded by the British Museum to be of global significance. Although it is a forest reserve, by 1994 the pond was dry and the area was being grazed by domestic cattle. The reserve was systematically logged and converted into small farms.

### **8.98 STONEHENGE**

**STONEHENGE** in Trelawny is located between Barbecue Bottom and Kinloss. The property was settled after 1776, an early owner was the Rev. Joseph Stoney, and the property name is undoubtedly a word-play on his name. Owned in 1817 by the heirs of Thomas Stoney with 173 enslaved and 77 stock; owned in 1824 by the heirs of Dr. James Vernon (1806-1821) with 168 enslaved and 120 stock; in 1831 with 167 enslaved and 120 stock. In 1920 it was owned by the Dewar family. The property has extant sugar work ruins (Orville Stanley, O'marly Napier informants).

### 8.99 The Alps



Plate 330: Village Sign



Plate 331: Section of Village



Plates 332-333: Baptist Church and Belfry



Plate 334: Ruin on Baptist Church compound



Plate 335: Water Tank



Plate 336: Postal Agency



Plate 337: Cemetery

(THE) ALPS (*Trelawny, property between Ulster Spring and Sawyers*). At 2,246 ft above sea level, it is said that these craggy mountains bear some resemblance to the famous peaks of the same name in Europe. An early name was “Valley of the Painted Rocks”. The property was owned in 1810 by Jasper Graham with 23 enslaved and 1 stock. In 1828 Alps was owned by Charles Campbell and with an enslaved population of 53 and a stock of 14 (Jamaica Almanac 1828). By 1831 it was owned by Emily D. Campbell with 29 enslaved and 15 heads of stock. In 1840 it consisted of 551 acres and belonged to Emily D. Campbell.

(The) Alps (New Birmingham) was Trelawny’s first free village founded by the Rev. Dexter in 1838, under the sponsorship of William Knibb. This Free Village eventually took the name of the originating property. The BMS began missionary work here in 1835 with Rev. Benjamin B. Dexter (d. 1839) in charge; at that time, the only place available for worship was an old coffee house which was repaired and used for the purpose. Later Dexter built a chapel to accommodate 550 persons at a cost of £500, and a mission house for £600. This was the site of the second Baptist Church in the parish. In 1859 the Rev. Edward Bean Underhill (1813-1901) visited and wrote: “*The Alps’ is one of the villages that sprung into existence soon after emancipation. The land was purchased by the Rev. B.B. Dexter, and laid out into about one hundred building lots for the village and two hundred other lots for provision grounds*”. The village was settled by ex-enslaved from that estate.

Alps is said to have 7 caves, 2 springs, a lake and a river.

## ZONE 8



Figure 17: Map showing Zone 8 Sites

**Zone 8:** Burnt Hill, Carnbie, Colleyville, Craig Head, Dutch Hill, Rock Spring, Spring Garden, St. Vincent, Troy, Tyre, Ulster Spring, Warsop.

### 8.100 BURNT HILL / BARBECUE BOTTOM



Plate 338: Road from St. Vincent end



Plate 339: Burnt Hill Rock Formation



Plate 340: Burnt Hill Sink Hole



Plate 341: Scenic View

Burnt Hill / Barbecue Bottom road was apparently built in the late 19th century when there was a plan to build a railway from Manchester through Trelawny to the busy port of Falmouth. It follows a major geological fault through the Cockpit Country and there is a spectacularly deep ravine on the east side. The bottom of this ravine is flat with a gentle slope: it is this which gave rise to the name "Barbecue Bottom" because, in Jamaica, a barbecue is a large flat, gently sloping area for drying coffee or pimento. The name depends upon your approach: -from the Albert Town end it is the Burnt Hill Road. From the north, it is known as the Barbecue Bottom Road.

The railway scheme was abandoned when it was realised that Falmouth harbour was silting up and was becoming too shallow for the larger ships.

The road has potential to be used for tourism and STEA does offer guided tours from the southern end.

### 8.101 CARNBIE (CAIRNBY), Trelawny



Plate 342: Carnbie Baptist Church



Plate 343: Ruin of Old School Carnbie





Plate 344: Carnbie Rock Formation

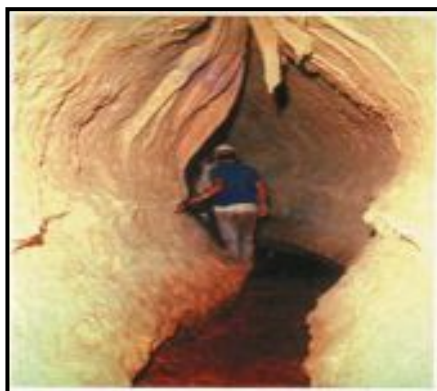


Plate 345: Printed Circuit Cave, Rock Spring

Carnbie seems to have been included with the Spring Garden property. Underhill (1859:364) wrote, *With the small Church at Spring Gardens, the Rev. G. Milliner united at the time of my visit the oversight of the Churches at Wallingford and Bethsalem, some thirty miles deeper in the mountains, and only to be reached by circuitous and unfrequented paths. Since then he has removed to Bethsalem, and Spring Gardens is connected with "The Alps," under the ministry of a native pastor, the Rev. P. O'Meally.*

#### **Mouth River Cave**

*In the hill behind the neat little chapel, which stands alone by the road-side, is Mouth River Cave, one of the grandest natural curiosities of the island. It is reached by a steep path almost obliterated by the bush. We first examined a sort of vestibule to the cavern, in which Divine worship has occasionally been held before the chapel was built. It will hold a congregation of two hundred persons.*

The Mouth River sinks near Spring Garden/ Rock Spring to reappear at the Lagoon near Fontabelle (**Wright and White** 1969:54).

In 1882 Ronald McKail owned the 70 acre property, ground provisions 2 acres, wood and ruinate 68 acres (**Return of Properties** 1882).

#### **8.101A ROCK SPRING, Trelawny**

In 1821 Robert Codling had 91 enslaved persons and 4 heads of stock. Elizabeth Collins had 4 enslaved persons 4 and no stock; Frances Collins had 5 enslaved persons and no stock; Sarah Collins had 2 enslaved persons and no stock (**Jamaica Almanac**).

#### **8.102 DURHAM, Trelawny**

It was owned in 1882 by Sterling and Company having acreage of 852 acres. Forty acres were in ground provisions and 812 in wood and ruinate (**Return of Properties** 1882). In 1930 Catherine Hastings owned 161 acres valued at £450. The property was in bananas and woodlands. Henry McFarlane also owned 161 acres valued at £500. Land use was pimento and woodlands (**List of Properties** 1930)

**8.103 DUTCH HILL, Trelawny**



Plates 346-347: Vernacular Houses



Plates 348-349: Vernacular Houses and Shop



Plate 350: Dam



Plate 351: Vernacular House shop

**8.104 SPRING GARDEN, Trelawny**



Plates 352-353: Property House

The Spring Garden property was owned in 1821 by Mark Turnbull with 69 enslaved and 16 stock (**Jamaica Almanac**). In 1882 John J. Milliner owned 120½ acres (**Return of Properties 1882**). Arthur Gager owned 65 acres valued at £ 140 and Henry Goulbourne 52 acres valued at £200. Both properties were in provisions and ruinate (**List of Properties 1930**).

### 8.105 ST. VINCENT, Trelawny

In 1882, Lord St. Vincent owned the 500 acre property (**Return of Properties 1882**). In 1930 Frank Gager owned 84 ½ acres valued at £100. The property was used for grazing and ruinate (**List of Properties 1930**).

### 8.106 TROY, Trelawny



Plates 354-355: Anglican Church



Plate 356- 357: Vernacular Houses



Plate 358: Baptist Church



Plate 359: Bridge marks the boundary between Manchester and Trelawny

**TROY**, Trelawny, is a settlement between Warsop and Auchtembeddie on the banks of the Hector's River and took the name of the associated property. It is located at 1,200 ft above sea level. The first civilian settler in the Troy valley was Mr. Knowles, around 1800, and his house, "Troy", was located near the road junction to **Craig Head**. Troy was the site of a military fort, the "Troy Post", established in 1796 by Col. Robertson and Major Shaw under Major-General George Walpole. This was located at the junction to the **Windsor** trail and was used by the Clarendon and Vere Militia and housed the canine division with wolfhounds "*big as colts*" which were imported from Cuba during the 2<sup>nd</sup> Maroon War (1795-1796). It should be noted that this area of the country was very undeveloped in the 18<sup>th</sup>C and was virtually unexplored except by the Maroons (**Espeut forthcoming, Windsor web site**).



**Figure 18: James Robertson's Map showing British Camp at Troy and Maroon Trail to Mahogany Hall ---The Second Maroon War**

In 1831 Troy belonged to William Carter with 54 enslaved and a stock of 52. In 1840 the Jamaica Almanac reports that Troy consisted of 2600 acres and belonged to William Carter. In 1882 Mrs. Ann Carter owned 1,300 acres with 20 acres in ground provision and 1,280 in wood and ruinate.

The St. Silas Anglican Church was built in 1898. In 1943 the government bought 2,621 acres here for £6,934 (£3/acre) for a land settlement scheme; they sold 1,303 acres at £7/acre; a 1,311 acre forest reserve was also created; associated with the scheme were 1 river, 2 non-entombed springs and 1 pond (**Espeut forthcoming, Windsor web site**).

### 8.106 TYRE

TYRE, Trelawny is located to the north of Troy. Both property and settlement are located on the Windsor to Troy Trail. The property was owned in 1831 by John McLymont with 54 enslaved and 6 stock. In 1840 the 2,350 acres was owned by John McLimont. The name's origins are probably the ancient Phoenician word for "rock", which would certainly fit the geology of the area. It should probably be pronounced "Ty-ree".

### 8.107 ULSTER SPRING



Plate 360: Courthouse



Plate 361: Baptist Church



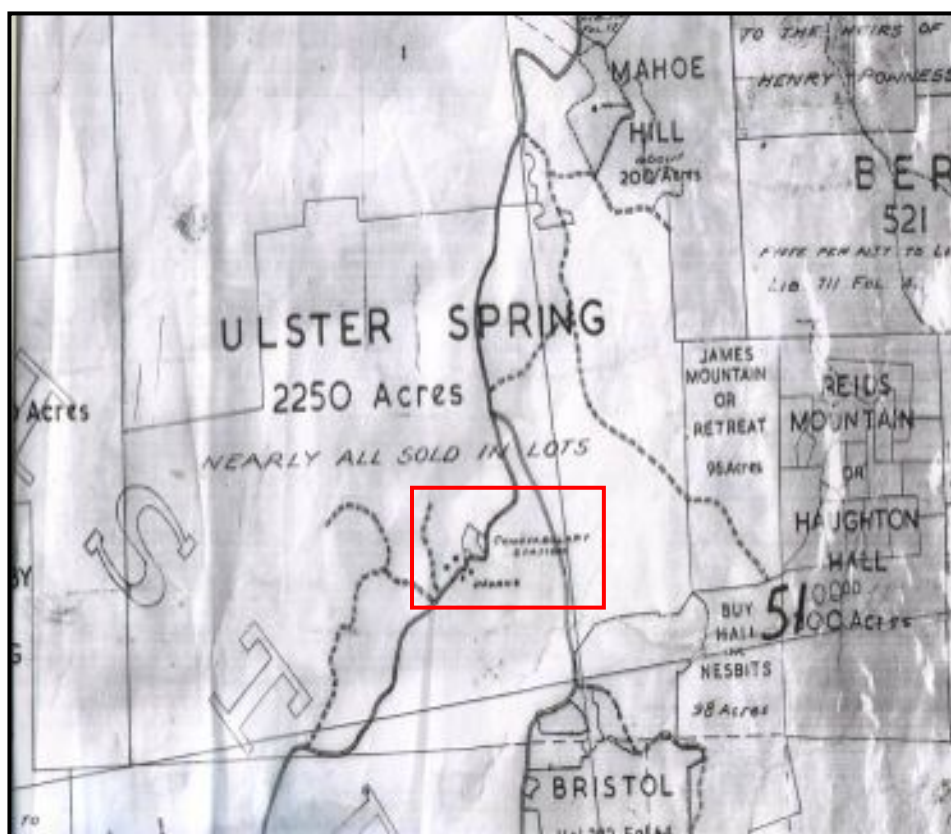
Plate 362: Plantation House



Plate 363: Remnant of sugar works



Plate 364: Ulster Spring Health Centre



**Figure 19: Map of Ulster Spring**

Ulster Spring, Trelawny Jamaica, was a 1550-acre sugar estate founded by William Frater (1781-1839). In 1821 the estate possessed 141 enslaved and 9 heads of stock. Underhill (1862:361) wrote: *For a mile or two we rode under a magnificent cliff, and through an awe-inspiring ravine, a pass between the sides of a cleft mountain. Emerging from the defile, we journeyed along a road cut in the face of the precipice, a long row of green bamboos shading it, and fencing the lower side. This costly cutting was the work of a deceased planter, the owner of Ulster Spring estate. In the times of slavery, this estate had the reputation of being one of the most fertile in the island, producing from two to four hogsheads of sugar the acre, the canes rationing for ten or twelve years without manure. Emancipation set free about one hundred and forty enslaved. As the proprietor could not agree with the enfranchised people, he introduced some eighty European immigrants to carry on the cultivation; the experiment was a costly failure. The estate is now tenantless; a small portion of it is let out for provision grounds. Hedges of orange trees still mark the dimensions of the fields; but the works are dismantled, the boiling-house is in decay, the water-wheel broken, the mill in a most dilapidated condition, and the fields are running to bush. By 1882 the property had been subdivided.*

The town has a courthouse which was built in 1893 and the Baptist Church was built in 1839. The local hospital was donated to the government in the 1920's by the Neita family and the first doctor at the hospital was Dr Atkinson who, incidentally, was the first person in upper Trelawny to own a car.

**8.106 WARSOP**, Trelawny, is a settlement between *Troy and Allsides*. This name originates in Nottinghamshire, England (**Knibb- Sibley 1978:176**).

One D.C. Napier owned 54 acres valued at £180 in 1930. The property was in canes and ruinate (**List of Properties, 1930**). In 1882 the 80 acre property was owned by Andrew Napier with 3 acres in ground provisions and wood and ruinate 77 acres (**Return of Properties**). The district boasts a number of churches including an Anglican and a Baptist.

## ZONE 9

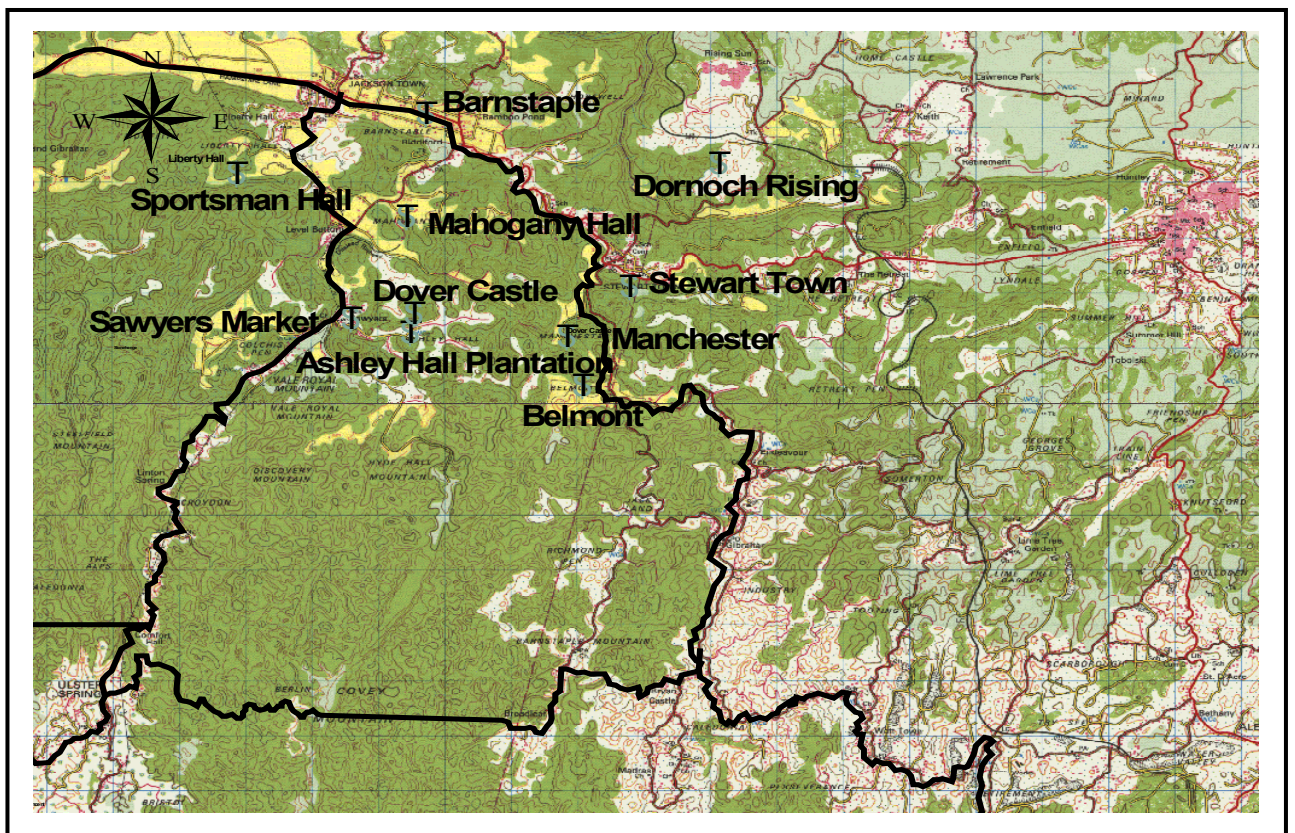


Figure 20: Map of Zone 9 sites

**Zone 9:** Ashley Hall, Barnstaple, Belmont, Dornoch Rising, Dover Castle, Mahogany Hall, Manchester, Sawyers Market, Sportsman Hall, Stewart Town

**8.110 ASHLEY HALL**, Trelawny, property located between Sawyers and Manchester Pen.



Plates 365-366: Ruins at Ashley Hall



Plate 367: Corn shredder at Appleton similar to one used at Ashley Hall

Ashley Hall was owned in 1817 by Miller and Cowper with 119 enslaved and 67 stock along with **Bellmont**; in 1821 John Cooper possessed the property with 100 enslaved and 28 stock. John L. Walcott was the owner in 1824 with 97 enslaved and 27 stock; in 1831 with 155 enslaved and 29 stock. In 1882 the extent of the property was 600 acres of which 21 was in ground provisions, 20 in common pasture and pimento and 559 in wood and rinate (**Espeut forth coming**).

Ruins at Ashley Hall include the property house, barbecues and tank. Gladys Frater recalls that a section of the house was used to store corn. Corn not yams was the main crop grown in the area. The corn was planted September to March. The corn was dried on the barbecues and corn shelled by a machine (corn- sheller) and bagged and then sold.

**8.111 Barnstaple**, Trelawny, between Jackson Town and Biddeford.



Plates 368-369: Vernacular Houses Barnstaple





Plates 370-371: Cut stone Ruins

In 1810 Barnstaple etc belonged to James Lyon with 390 enslaved persons and 408 heads of stock. In 1821 the property was in the hands of David Lyon with 193 enslaved and 41 stock; 1832 with 157 enslaved persons and 150 stock (**Jamaica Almanac**).

The extent of the property in 1882 was 700 acres, ground provisions 10, Guinea Grass 28, common pasture and pimento 562, wood and rinate 110. No owner was given (**Return of Properties 1882**).

#### 8.112 BELMONT, Trelawny



Plate 372: Cut-stone Ruin



Plate 373: Property House

Belmont is located to the south of Manchester Estate. According to the Thomas Harrison map of 1888 Belmont seemed to have once been a part of the Manchester property. J. S. Rowe owned 164 acres and the 800 acre Fergusons Belmont was owned by Cosmo Gordon. Rosina Martin owned 40 acres.

#### 8.113 Dornoch Rising or Riverhead



Plates 374-375: Dornoch Rising

In 1969 Wright and White visited the Dornoch Rising and wrote:

*It is worth pursuing the Discovery Bay road for a couple of miles in order to visit the RIVERHEAD of the Dornoch River or Rio Bueno, for the sudden emergence of this subterranean stream is one of the most striking natural phenomena in Jamaica.*

*At about 2 meter from Stewart Town, 200 yards beyond a road sign "Dornoch", turn sharp left down a rough track, steep but negotiable. At the foot of a thickly wooded slope is a rock cliff under which the water wells up silently into a deep eddying pool, and almost at once becomes a smooth stream hastening on its way to the sea. The forbidding rock face, the deep mysterious pool surrounded by great trees festooned with lianas, the small sound of trickling water in the silence, give this beautiful place an atmosphere of enchantment. Once upon a time a mermaid lived here called Dora, and on moonlight nights sat on a rock combing her long, silky hair in the mirror of the pool. A little girl from Stewart Town called Hazel heard Dora singing as she combed, and one night she disturbed the mermaid, who dived into the pool like a flash, leaving behind her finely carved comb. Hazel picked up the comb and started combing her own short, curly locks, and as she combed the hair grew longer and longer, stretching down below her shoulders and then on to the surface of the pool. As the hair soaked up water it became heavier and heavier and finally dragged poor Hazel into the pool and she was drowned. And so, it is said, even in daytime local people are wary of the riverhead. Nevertheless, William Knibb used to bring converts here for baptism. In 1842 Riverhead was already a well-known spot, "causing great attraction to strangers". Shortly before 1914 War it also attracted the Fox Film Company, who shot some scenes here for their picture, Daughter of the Gods. The parish gentry were invited to watch the proceedings, and sat in deck-chairs while the heroine, Annette Kellermann, took a fifty foot header into the pool from a platform rigged on top of the cliff. A scientific expedition has recently established beyond doubt that the sources of the Riverhead are the Cave River, which sinks at Aeon Town, and the Quashie River which sinks near Albert Town, respectively thirteen and ten miles distant.*

#### 8.114 DOVER CASTLE (Trelawny, property).



Plates 376-377: Ruins at Dover Castle



Plate 378: Barbecues



Plate 379: Trig marker

Owned in 1817 by Robert Gibb with 77 enslaved and 4 stock; owned in 1824 by his heirs with 70 enslaved and 24 stock; owned in 1831 by his heirs with 26 enslaved and 20 stock.

### 8.115 MAHOGANY HALL



Plate 380: Pastures



Plate 381: Cattle Dip



Plates 382-383: Plantation House

### Mahogany Hall

Legend derives the name from this incident. A Captain of the invading English army seeking to capture Spanish escapees or drive them from the island discovered a Spanish señorita hiding in the hollow of a mahogany tree. He fell in love with her and married her, and built a house on the other side of the tree which he called "Mahogany Hall". Or was it three officers and three señoritas? In time the old mahogany tree rotted, and a stone was placed there to mark the spot.

Mahogany Hall was owned by Sir Simon Clarke, Bart. (1727-1777). In 1817 it was owned by Sir Simon Haughton Clarke, Bart. with 156 enslaved and 133 heads of stock along with **Berkshire**; in 1831 with 160 enslaved and 434 heads of stock; and in 1840 by his heirs and consisted of 1,914 acres. Edward Bean Underhill (1813-1901) visited in 1859 and wrote: "*a grazing property was passed through, called Mahogany Penn, having excellent pastures; some of them almost equaling an English greensward. The buildings and walls were, however, in a state of dilapidation*". About 1860, it was owned by James Wauchope Fisher (1855-1906), Custos of

Trelawny (1866-1897), who built the present house there. The extent of the property in 1882 was 2,769 acres- ground provisions 20, Guinea Grass 490, common pasture and pimento 891.

The house appeared to have been used as a temporary station by the colonial powers in 1802. Lady Nugent noted: *Miss Howorth and Mr. Miller came to attend me to Mahogany Hall to meet General N. on his return there.*

In his map outlining places involved in the Second Maroon James Robertson delineates a 'Maroon Path to Mahogany Hall' (See Figure 18).

#### 8.116 MANCHESTER (MARKED CAVE), Trelawny located south of Stewart Town.



Plates 384-385: Ruin of sugar works

The West wood High School was started on the grounds of the Manchester Estate. The estate is now a grazing pen.

In 1821 the property then called Marked Cave was owned by the Hon. James Cunningham with 222 enslaved persons and 75 stock. By 1831 the name had changed to Manchester and owned by Samuel Cunningham having 207 enslaved persons and 143 heads of stock. The owner in 1882 was U. T. Todd the acreage was 1,348 (**Return of Properties** 1882). Herbert R. Milliner owned 513 acres valued at £1,300 and operated a grazing pen in 1930 (**List of Properties** 1930).

#### 8.117 SAWYERS (MARKET), Trelawny



Plate 386: Methodist Church



Plate 387: Water Catchment



Plate 388: Two-storey House



Plate 389: Cut stone ruin



Plates 390-391 Brick ovens



Plate 392: Site of Cholera Cemetery



Plate 393: Cudjoe's Cave

At This Spot  
The Rev' Ed Spratt  
Wesleyan Minister  
Fell  
From His Horse  
On July 23-1883  
Which Accident Caused His Death  
A Few Hours Afterwards  
"Be Ye Therefore  
Ready Also"

**Spratt's Memorial**

Plate 394: Spratt's Tomb



SAWYERS (Market), Trelawny, is a settlement between The Alps and Jackson Town. It is apparently named after the first owner of the property and has nothing to do with cutting lumber. Thomas Harrison's map of 188- gives Sawyer Market as belonging to the heirs of William Sawyer. Edward Bean Underhill (1813-1901) visited in 1859 and wrote: "*we reached Sawyer's Market, a considerable settlement, having a small Wesleyan chapel, standing by the roadside*". A sign on the present Methodist church identifies it as being founded in 1882. During the Great Revival of 1860-1861 even the local "King of the Obeahmen" joined in the church prayer meetings, unlike other places where they were disruptive (**Espeut forthcoming**).

The **Return of Properties** for 1882 gives the following notation: **John's Field or Sawyers** extent 50 acres with A. S. Forsyth as the owner.

A cave in the district is named for the famed Maroon leader, Cudjoe. It should be noted that on the Robertson 1804 map it shows a Maroon trail to Mahogany Hall. Mahogany Hill lies to the east of this cave. Taíno pottery sherds were recovered from this cave.

### 8.118 SPORTSMANS HALL



Plates 395-396: Cut stone ruins

SPORTSMAN'S HALL, property in Trelawny said to have been named by Colonel Edward D'Oyley, Jamaica's first English governor (1661-1662), for whom it was a hunting station. In 1776 this sugar estate with 100 enslaved was owned by Hugh Barnett Sr., a free quadroon, who died in 1784 and left it for his son, Hugh Barnett Jr. who became the owner in 1785 when he was 25 years old. Owned in 1810 by John S. Brown with 91 enslaved and 120 stock; in 1817 with 152 enslaved and 158 stock; owned in 1824 by his heirs with 124 enslaved and 160 stock; in 1831 with 234 enslaved and 230 stock. In 1882 it was owned by Sterling and Company. The property was 800 acres. It was owned in the 20<sup>th</sup>C by the Todd family who used it for grazing.

**8.119 STEWART TOWN**, Trelawny, is a settlement between Jackson Town and Brown's Town.

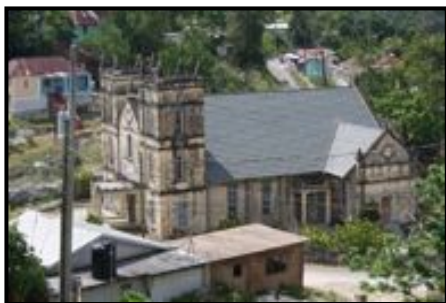


Plate 397: Webb Memorial Baptist Church



Plate 398: Methodist Church



Plate 399: St. Thomas Anglican



Plate 400: Seivwright Building



Plates 401-402: Commercial Buildings



Plates 403-404: Commercial Buildings



Plate 405: Commercial Building



Plate 406: Butcher Shop



Plate 407-409: Vernacular Houses



Plate 410: Cemetery



Plate 411: Mode of transport



Plate 412: Cut stone and brick oven



Plates 413: Cut stone ruins



Plates 414: Cut stone ruins





Plates 415-416: Westwood High School

A portion of Stewart Town falls in the parish of St. Ann. It was founded in 1815 on Foss's Patent by Act of the Assembly: "**An Act Establishing an inland Town on the Eastern Boundary of the Parish of Trelawny by the name of Stewart Town, 11<sup>th</sup> December, 1812.** Whereas under the encouragement to cultivate coffee, many persons formed settlements on the eastern boundaries of the parish of Trelawny and in the adjacent parishes very far in the interior of the island to supply the ordinary wants of whom and their enslaved, a market insensibly arose and became established on the great interior road called Foss's, and in-as-much as such establishment took place and was carried on without authority, no restraint was imposed on evil disposed persons trafficking their and good stolen elsewhere were openly vended and nightly meeting of enslaved were held for evil-practices and whereas if an authorized and properly regulated market was established there by law, not only would those evils be prevented and the conveniences of the remote settlers promoted but employment and profit-afforded such settlers in vending at such market provision, lumber and timber to the great encouragement of the population: Wherefore it be enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor, Council and Assembly of this his Majesty's Island of Jamaica (at the prayer of the free holders and inhabitants of Trelawny) and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same that from now immediately after the passing of this act, the Justices and Vestry of the parish of Trelawny for the time being shall be and there are hereby made and declared Commissioners for carrying out this act into execution and for that purpose are incorporated and a body politic

The town was named after the Hon. James Stewart (1762-1828), MHA Trelawny (1794-1822), Custos of Trelawny (1800-1821) who was instrumental in the establishment of the town. The commissioners were empowered to purchase 50 acres of land from



**Figure 21: Map of Stewart Town**

Robert Home-Gordon and lay out the lands in lots as they saw fit, and to set and collect taxes for the support of the town.

Being at a crossroads, it quickly became a market town, and many merchants had large houses there. As a direct result of the war of 1812-1814 between Britain and the USA, Jamaica suffered food shortages. Provisions were grown and a sawmill set up to cut lumber. A market of dimensions 60 ft x30 ft was built. In 1825 a company of militia was quartered in Stewart Town.

The original Baptist Church was built in 1829 by the combined efforts of the Rev. Thomas Burchell (1799-1846) and the Rev. William Knibb OM (1803-1845). On 7 February, 1832 in the aftermath of Sam Sharpe's Rebellion the Baptist chapel and Methodist church here were partially destroyed by fire set by the Colonial Church Union. The Anglican Church of St. Thomas was consecrated in 1841.

In 1861 the population was 800. The older part of town was called **Bottom**. Falmouth merchant Thomas Patrick Kidd, brother of the artist James Bartholomew Kidd (1808-1889), lived here; the latter painted a view of Stewart Town.

**Westwood High School** for girls founded by the Rev. William Menzie Webb JP MLC (1839-1912) is located here; the local Webb Memorial Baptist Church where he served for 50 years is in his memory.

The first People's Co-operative Bank here began in 1913 and was managed by John Samuel Stockhausen (1861-1939) and teacher Josiah Johnson as secretary. In 1939 a 66,000 gallon reservoir was constructed here. (Espeut forthcoming).

## ZONE 10

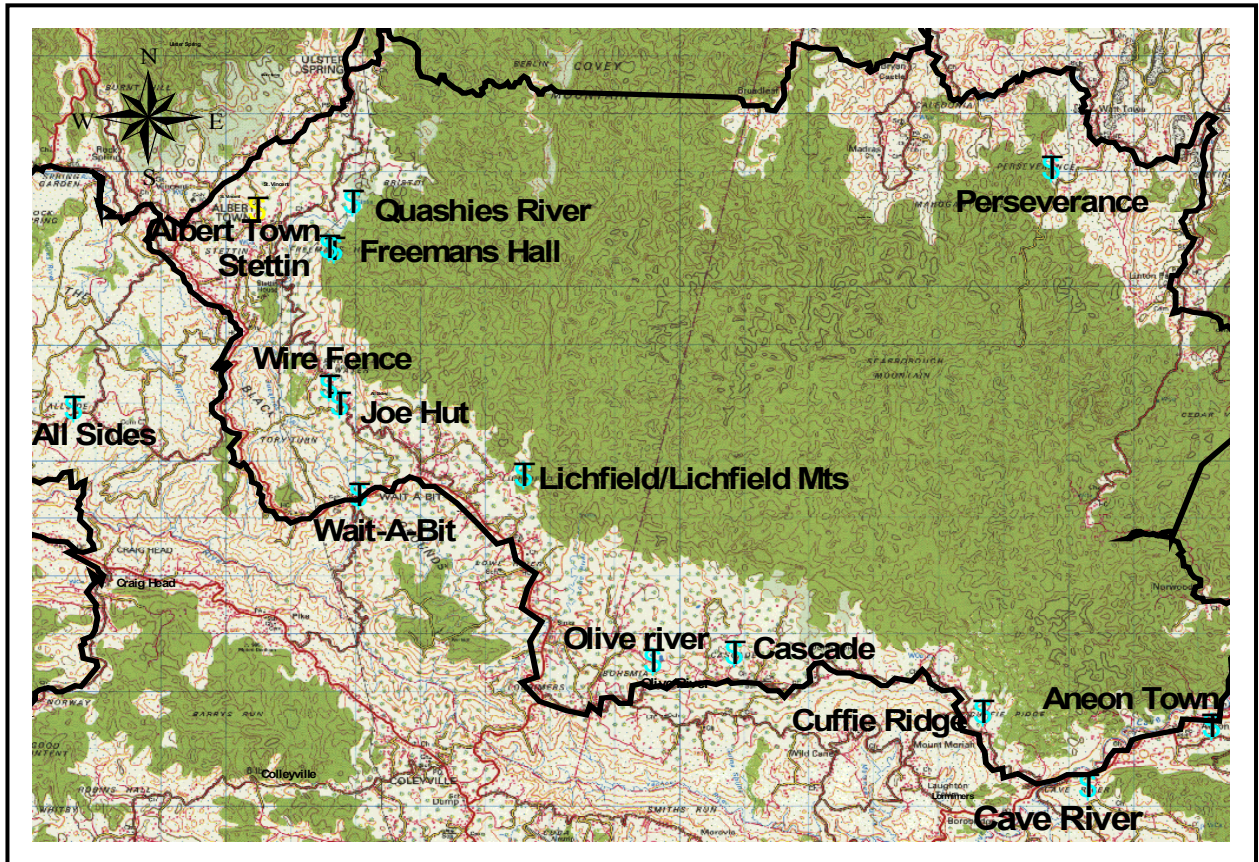


Figure 22: Zone 10 sites

**Zone 10:** Albert Town, All Sides, Aneon Town, Cascade, Cave River, Cave Valley, Cuffie Ridge, Freeman's Hall, Joe Hut, Litchfield, Olive River, Perseverance, Quashies River, Stettin, Wait- a- Bit, Wire Fence.

## 8.120 ALBERT TOWN



Plate 417: Albert Town Square



Plate 418: St. Andrew Anglican Church



Plate 419: Post Office



Plate 420: Vernacular House



Plates 421-422: Vernacular Houses

**ALBERT TOWN**, Trelawny, is located on the road from Christiana to Duncans. It is located at 2,035 feet above sea level. Albert Town was carved out of the **Freeman's Hall** property and was originally called **Santa Hill** (colloquially "SanSan") after the large number of Santamaria trees (*Calophyllum calaba*) in the area. In the mid 19<sup>th</sup>C this Free Village was named after Prince Albert Francis Charles Augustus Emmanuel of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (1819-1861), consort of Alexandrina Victoria (1819-1901), Queen of England (1837-1901); they were married in 1840. Many small sugar mills were there producing undrained molasses. Edward Bean Underhill (1813-1901) visited in 1859 and wrote: "*Beyond Ulster Spring is a new township, called Albert Town. The people settled here are numerous, and for the most part emigrants from the Alps. Their chief occupation is the growth of bread-kind for the markets in the*

*lowlands*". St. Andrew's Anglican Church, the last to be built with government funds (1868) is on the hill there. A branch of the Trelawny Parish Library is located there. A secondary school was built in 1969 which was upgraded to a high school in 1988 (**Espeut forth coming**). This was the original home of the Trelawny Yam Festival.

### 8.121 ALLSIDES

**ALLSIDES** is so-named because its boundary extends from Trelawny into Manchester: It was on "allsides" of the boundaries. In 1882 the property belonged to Campbell and the Attorney was Dr. Harvey. At this time the extent of the property was 5,100 acres, Ground provisions 100, Wood and ruiate 5,000. By the early 20th century the acreage had decreased to 4,200 and was still owned by the Campbell family. This estate was an obvious possibility for obtaining land for the growing population of the area. Rev. Houston Lynch, rector of St Andrew's Church in Albert Town from 1916-34, was active in this matter and even went to England for discussions; on his return to Jamaica, he founded the Upper Trelawny Peoples Co-operative Bank in order to accumulate funds for purchasing the property. However, it was not yet time, because the parents died and the son did not wish to sell. It was not until 1957 that the government acquired the property and sub-divided it under the Land Settlement Act (**List of Properties, Windsor web site**).

### 8.122 AENON TOWN



Plate 423: Site of Aenon Town Barracks



Plate 424: Coffee Factory



Plate 425: Baptist Church



Plate 426: Anglican Church



Plate 427: Boarding house



Plate 428: Vernacular House



Plate 429: Alleged Site of Spanish Treasure



Plate 430: Crossing the Cave River

AENON TOWN (*Clarendon, settlement between Cave Valley and Borobridge*). In the Bible (John 3:23), St. John the Baptist baptized at Aenon “*because there was much water there*”. This Aenon Town also has a lot of water, and a history of flooding (primarily from the **Cave River**). The first central factory to produce processed Jamaican highland coffee (*Coffea arabica*) was established here by a coffee co-operative. The area is associated with the legend of the Spanish treasure which was supposedly buried and a rock placed over the spot (Nico Harrison informant).

8.123 CASCADE, Trelawny



Plates 431-434: Father Pond and off springs



Plate 435: Cut stone ruin



Plate 436: Yam cultivation



Plates 437-438: Yam cultivation

A number of ponds were found in the Cascade, Olive River and John Reid area. These ponds are a part of the physical and cultural landscape. They have such names as Father, Mother and Baby Ponds. The ponds number between 15 and 20 depending on the rainy season. Water from the ponds is used for irrigation, and they also serve economic purposes as fishing for food is conducted. The ponds are also linked to legends as river maids are said to inhabit these ponds ()

In 1912 Cascade was divided amongst three owners: D. S. Waugh had 79 acres valued at £ 100; T. Gordon had 50 valued at £90 and Charles Williams had 67 acres valued at £147. All were in wood and ruinate (**List of Properties** 1912).

### 8.124 CAVE RIVER (Clarendon)



Plate 439: Channel allegedly cut by Enslaved persons to hold wheel for sugar manufacture



Plate 440: Remnant of works

In 1912 Cornelius Glaive possessed 41¼ acres valued at £250 at Cave River. William W. Wolfe owned 89 acres valued at £94. Both properties were used mainly by tenants (**List of Properties** 1912).

### 8.125 CAVE VALLEY



Plate 441: View of Cave Valley from the Police Station





Plate 442-443: Cave Valley Chimney



Plate 444: Section of sugar works



Plate 445: Old Bridge Column



Plate 446: Property House/Old Police Station



Plate 447: Property house

**CAVE VALLEY**, St. Ann, is a settlement between *James Hill and Alexandria*. The **Cave River** has carved out this beautiful valley on the border of Clarendon and St. Ann. It is famous for the production of highland coffee (*Coffea arabica*), processed in the factory at **Aenon Town**, the first of its type. It was the location of the main camp of Cudjoe After several attacks by the British, Cudjoe eventually abandoned this camp and moved to **Petty River Bottom** in the **Cockpit Country**. Cave Valley is famous for its Saturday animal market (**Espeut forthcoming**).

In June 1966 heavy rains caused the levels of the Cave and Yankee rivers to rise by as much as 75 to 100 feet, wiping out acres of cultivation, mostly bananas, for more than five miles between Cave Valley and Borobridge, and Cave Valley village was flooded for several days to depth of 12 feet (Wright 1966:84).

The towering Cave Valley Estate Chimney serves as a reminder of the 'hey-day' when sugar was king. The chimney was once a part of the sugar factory and took smoke and fumes away from the factory. The Cave Valley Sugar Estate Chimney was probably built in or about 1872 as the plaque on the wall bears that date. The Cave Valley Estate Chimney has a cut stone base of 2.44 square metres which accommodates two draught openings of 0.91 metres by 0.53 metres with arches outlined with bricks. The base has a concrete damp-proof course tray and apron. This section of the chimney is also constructed of cut stone and has a plaque with the inscription, "1872". The third segment of the chimney is constructed of brick. The height of the entire chimney is approximately 21.95 metres (HPRI- JNHT).

The Cave Valley Estate chimney, based on its age is in excellent condition, despite the need for some urgent minor repairs. It was declared a National Monument by the JNHT in June 2000.

The extent of the property in 1912 was 1,080 acres valued at £2,000. It was owned by S. L. Bernan. It was used for banana cultivation.

In the 1920s, the Estate was subsequently sold to Arthur Lindo. The land was rented to small farmers and peasants who used it for dwelling as well as agricultural production. In the 1970s a land settlement scheme was developed.

### 8.126 CUFFIE RIDGE



Plates 448-449: Cuffie Ridge

**CUFFIE RIDGE**, St. Ann is a settlement between *Cave River and John Reid*. Cuffie Ridge falls within the ambit of the early struggles with Cudjoe and the colonists. The area is most likely named after Cuffee one of Cudjoe's subordinate captains.

In 1939 the government bought 577 acres here for £2,202 (£4/acre) and established a land settlement scheme (they sold lots at £7/acre). Associated with the scheme was 1 entombed spring (Espeut forthcoming).

8.127 FREEMANS HALL



Plates 450-451: Remnant of Sugar Works, Belisle, Freeman's Hall



Plates 452-453: Banana Boxing Plant (Depot), Belisle, Freeman Hall



Plate 454: Baptist Church



Plate 455: Steps of Old Baptist Church



Plates 456-457: Houses



Plate 458: Grave stone German Town



Plate 459: Vernacular Houses



Plate 460: Vernacular House



Plate 461: Vernacular House



Plate 462: Brick oven



Plate 463: Dudley Smart German Town resident



Plate 464: Congo Town, Freeman Hall

## **FREEMANS HALL, Trelawny**

### **Sugar**

The Belisle sugar works was located at Freeman's Hall, Trelawny. The property was settled around Emancipation from which **Albert Town** was carved. In September 1841, a Mr. King of this estate was relieved of 50% of his taxes (£742 sterling) because there was no road to his property. The factory for this property was known as **Belisle**, and was famous for its rum of the same name (**Espeut forthcoming**).

### **Banana**

A Banana Boxing Plant was established at Belisle.

### **German Town**

German Town is an area in Freeman's Hall, Trelawny, which was settled by a group of Germans in the early 1900's. Names such as Stockhausen, Hohn, Runsay, Mayers are common in the area; the complexion and difference in build are striking (**Windsor web site**).

### **Congo Town Freeman Hall**

This section of Freeman Hall originally had 12 Afro- Jamaican families residing there.

Two owners are recorded for 1930. Albertha Smith possessed 80 ½ acres valued at £300 and used for bananas and rinate. Freeman's Hall Factory with 239 acres valued at £2,000 used for canes and bananas (**List of Properties 1930**).

### **8.128 JOE HUT**



Plate 465: Road sign indicating Joe Hut

According to Knibb Sibley (1978:84), in the 18<sup>th</sup> century a man with the Christian name of Joe bought land, farmed built himself a hut and lived alone for many years. The area soon took the name of Joe's Hut. It was once suggested to change the name to Joe's Town but this was rejected by the people.

### 8.129 LICHFIELD



Plate 466: Baptist Church



Plate 467: Forestry Office

#### Lichfield Mountain, Trelawny

In 1882 the acreage was 900 acres, ground provisions 151½, wood and rinate 748½ acres. The owner was Government of Jamaica.

### 8.130 LOW RIVER, Trelawny

A. Baillie owned Low River In 1882, the extent was 1,478 acres. Three owners are recorded for 1930. Louise Easy with 434 acres valued at £400, the property was occupied by tenants. Catherine White and W.T. Mendes had 382 ¼ acres valued at £ 800, land usage- tenants and banana cultivation. Estate of Robert Johnson owned 66 acres valued at £ 200, tenants occupied the property (**List of Properties**, 1930).

### 8.131 OLIVE RIVER, Trelawny

Amy R. Walder owned 529 ¾ acres valued at £1,200 in 1930. Land use is recorded as tenants and rinate (**List of Properties**, 1930).

### 8.132 PERSEVERANCE, St. Ann

In 1912 D. C. Downer owned 61 acres valued at £100. Land use was mainly residential (**List of Properties** 1912).

### 8.133 QUASHIES RIVER

A barracks was constructed at Quashies River. In 1802 the island was under the leadership of General Nugent. This was an alarming time for the government especially with respects to development in St. Domingo. During 1802 the General took a tour of the island and visited the study area. Lady Nugent noted the following General Nugent then left us for Mahogany Hall, and to-morrow he is to proceed on and view the Black Grounds, Quashies and Mouth rivers, to fix on situations for barracks.

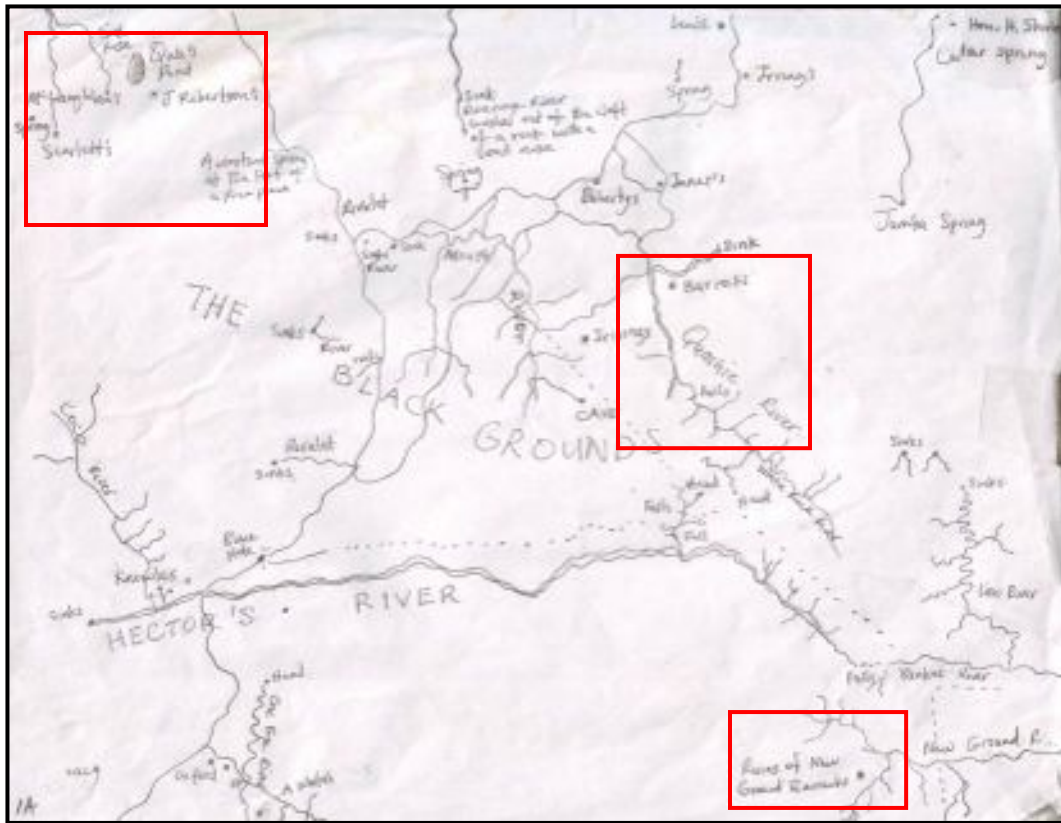


Figure 23: Map showing Barracks near Quashies River, Qwa's Pond and barracks at New ground.

**Quashies River Sink and Cave**



Plate 468: Quashies River Sink



Plate 469: Quashies Cave

The Quashies River Sink -Is described as an immense limestone bowl, where the river foams down a series of falls and disappears in the mouth of a cave. This river, along with the Cave River, emerges ten miles away as the source of the Dornoch River at Riverhead (**Wright and White**1969:54)

### 8.134 STETTIN



Plates 470-471: Ruins of Stettin Plantation House



Plate 472: Congo Hill

STETTIN Trelawny, property between *Albert Town and Wire Fence*. In 1840 this estate was owned by Dr. William Lemonius (1788-1877), a Prussian who served in the Prussian army against Napoleon; pursued to the coast he killed his horse and boarded a British warship. He came to Jamaica after the collapse of the Duke of Brunswick's Regiment. He named the property after the city in Pomerania from which his family came. He was medical officer at **Rio Bueno**. From 1834-1837 he secured more than 1,000 immigrants on behalf of the Jamaican House of Assembly from Hanover and other parts of North Germany to come to Jamaica to settle in for example **Seaford Town**). The **Jamaica Almanac** of 1840 lists William Lemonius as owning 330 plus 189 acres. In 1882 Stettin and Broad Leaf Water belonged to Whiting and Brother. The extent of the properties was 1,565 acres (**Return of Properties** 1882). In 1930 Arthur McArthur was the owner. The property was in bananas and some sections rented to tenants (**List of Properties** 1930).



**8.134A Congo Hill** is so named as this place was settled by Afro Jamaicans during slavery and in the post emancipation period. A local sugar mill and pimento processing were established here (Charlton Francis informant).

### 8.135 WAIT-A-BIT



Plate 473: View of Wait-a-bit from Manchester



Plate 474: Wait-a-bit Police Station

**WAIT-A-BIT**, Trelawny, is a settlement between Albert Town and Coleyville. It is located at 2,693 ft above sea level and is named after the wait-a-bit thorn (*Parkinsonia aculeata*) brought from Africa and planted here. The thorn is short and thick, and hard to break. If one is caught in it, one might have to wait more than a bit to be freed. In Africa it is used as a hedge against wild animals (Espeut forthcoming).

### 8.136 WIRE FENCE, Trelawny



Plate 475: Post Office



Plate 476: Vernacular House

Wire Fence is located between Wait-a-bit and Albert Town

It should be noted that due to time constraints not all the sites identified in the desk top assessment were visited. Additional information on the sites discussed above can be found in the Appendices.



# Appendix 1

## Cockpit Country Cultural Heritage Inventory

### ZONE 1

**Bandon, Castle Wemyss, Chatsworth, Flagstaff, Flamstead, Furry Town, Kensington, Maldon, Mt. Parnassus, Old Furry Town, Schaw Castle, Spring Mount, Springvale, Vaughnsfield (St. James)**

#	Name of site	Location	Grid Reference	Description	Cultural provenance	Preservation/ Threat to site	Recommendations	Source of Research
1	*Bandon	Bandon, St. James	659285.84E 690074.96N	Historic. 19 <sup>th</sup> C. Owned in 1810 by Ralph Montague. The estate was attacked in the Second Maroon War and Sam Sharpe Rebellion.	Anglo-Jamaican		Archaeological investigation of site	Robertson map 1804 Map- Morris, Cunninghame & Woolridge 1832 Senior 1835 Robinson 1969 Espeut forthcoming
2	*Castle Wemyss	Castle Wemyss, St. James	669170.84E 695149.61N	Historic. 19 <sup>th</sup> C. Owned in 1810 by Gilbert Matheson. Sugar estate with cattle mill. Used by troops during Second Maroon War. Peace Treaty ratified by Balcarres here	Anglo- Jamaican		Archaeological investigation of site	Robertson map 1804 Map- Morris, Cunninghame & Woolridge 1832 Robinson 1969 Espeut forthcoming
3	Chatsworth	Chatsworth, St. James	668701.24E 690651.28N	Historic. 19 <sup>th</sup> C. Used by troops in the second Maroons war. Cut stone Ruins	Anglo-Jamaican	Degraded Elements, neglect by man, vandals	Archaeological investigation of site	Robertson map 1804 Map- Morris, Cunninghame & Woolridge 1832 Robinson 1969 Hart 1985 Espeut forthcoming Michael Grizzle (informant) Lester Wilkson (owner)
4	Flagstaff (Trelawny Town)	Flagstaff, St. James	668213.08E 687893.70N	Historic. c. 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Contains site of Old Town/ Trelawny Town	Afro- Jamaican/ English		Further Archaeological investigation of site then Declaration	Maps-St. J 110, 160, 184,185,197 Robertson map 1804 Map- Morris, Cunninghame & Woolridge 1832 Cundall 1915 Robinson 1969 Aarons 1981 Morris 1985 <a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a> Espeut forthcoming Michael Grizzle (informant)

# Appendix 1

## Cockpit Country Cultural Heritage Inventory

#	Name of site	Location	Grid Reference	Description	Cultural provenance	Preservation/Threat to site	Recommendations	Source of Research
5	Flagstaff Site of the British Barracks	Flagstaff, St. James		Erected in 1796 on 300 acres of Trelawny Town land after exiling of Maroons at the end of the Second Maroon War. Contains swimming pool, well, Gunhill, remnants of barracks and hospital, parade ground, Military cemetery	English	Degraded Elements, neglect by man, vandals	Further Archaeological investigation of site then Declaration	St. J 168 Robertson map 1804 Map- Morris, Cunninghame & Woolridge 1832  Cundall 1915 Wright 1966- Lady Nugent Robinson 1969 Wright & White 1969 Carey 1971 Aarons 1981 Morris 1985 Espeut forthcoming Michael Grizzle, Kenrick Cameron (informants)
6	Flagstaff Dragoons Hole	Flagstaff, St. James		Historic. Area where members of the light Dragoons regiment was ambushed during the Second Maroon War. 37 soldiers were killed and many wounded	English, Natural	Vegetation, Elements	Archaeological investigation of site	Map- Morris, Cunninghame & Woolridge 1832 Robinson 1969 Wright & White 1969 Hart 1985 Michael Grizzle (informant)
7	Flagstaff Colonel Sanford's Grave	Flagstaff, St. James		Colonel Sandford was killed during ambush at Dragoon's Hole, believed to be buried at this spot. Balcarres found and buried him	Anglo-Jamaican	Degraded Elements, neglect by man, vandals	Archaeological investigation of site	Robinson 1969 Hart 1985 Michael Grizzle, Kenrick Cameron (informants)
8	Petty River, Trail to Petty River and Petty River Bottom	Flagstaff, St. James		Petty River Bottom is the site of Cudjoe's first Town in St. James, site of signing the Peace Treaty. c. 18 <sup>th</sup> century.	Afro-Jamaican	Vegetation Elements	Archaeological investigation of site	Dallas 1803 Cundall 1915 Robinson 1969 Carey 1997 Michael Grizzle (informant)

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## Cockpit Country Cultural Heritage Inventory

#	Name of site	Location	Grid Reference	Description	Cultural provenance	Preservation/Threat to site	Recommendations	Source of Research
9	Furry Town	Flagstaff, St. James	662153.76E 68616.17N	Section of Trelawny Town where Furry and followers were settled. This became New Town	Afro- Jamaican	Elements, housing construction, cultivation	Archaeological investigation of site	Robinson 1969 Hart 1985 Carey 1997 Espeut forthcoming Michael Grizzle Kenrick Cameron (informants)
10	Sugar mill	Flagstaff, St. James		Area used for the local manufacture of wet sugar  Vernacular House	Afro- Jamaican  Afro- Jamaican	Elements, neglect by man, vandals  Good		Michael Grizzle, Kenrick Cameron (informants)
11	Flamstead	Flamstead, St. James	663410.46E 686601.22N  663410.46E 686601.22N	Historic plantation.  Site of German settlers  Anglican Church 20 <sup>th</sup> C Historic  Plantation House 19 <sup>th</sup> Century  Banana Depot 20 <sup>th</sup> C Historic concrete	Anglo- Jamaican/ Afro- Jamaican, Germans  Jamaican  Anglo- Jamaican  Jamaican	Good  Degraded: in poor state of repair  Degraded, abandoned	Archaeological investigation of site  Archaeological investigation of site  Archaeological investigation of site	Senior 1835 Wright & White 1969 Knibb Sibley 1978    Wright & White 1969
12	Kensington	Kensington, St. James	662671.05E 691196.67N	Historic sugar estate. Played pivotal role in the Sam Sharpe rebellion as the trash houses were lit as a signal to start the rebellion.	Anglo- Jamaican		Archaeological investigation of site	Map- Morris, Cunninghame & Woolridge 1832 Senior 1835 Underhill 1862 Wright & White 1969 Morris 1985 Kennedy 2008 Espeut forthcoming

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## Cockpit Country Cultural Heritage Inventory

#	Name of site	Location	Grid Reference	Description	Cultural provenance	Preservation/Threat to site	Recommendations	Source of Research
13	Maldon	Maldon, St. James	664849.00E 688697.36N	Free village founded circa 1840 by Rev. Walter Dendy with financial assistance from the Baptists of Maldon in Essex England	Afro-Jamaican		Archaeological investigation of site	Underhill 1862 Wright & White 1969 Knibb Sibley 1978 Espeut forthcoming
14	Baptist church	Maldon, St. James		Current church built with some of the stones salvaged from the wreck of Dendy's chapel destroyed by 1957 earthquake. Some stones may have come from Schaw Castle. Designed by Rev. Cyril Morgan; known as Baptist Cathedral  Branch Texas College. Started by Rev. Cyril Morgan; closed in 1965. Now Maldon Basic School  Methodist Church  Water Catchment	Afro-Jamaican  Jamaican  Jamaican  Jamaican	Good Elements, neglect by man, vandals  Good Elements, vandals  Good  Good		Underhill 1862 Wright & White 1969       Wright & White 1969
15	Mt. Parnassus	Mt. Parnassus, St. James	665147.20E 697048.68N	Historic ruins of sugar works. Maroons attacked and burnt estates during Second Maroon War	Anglo- Jamaican	Degraded Elements, neglect by man, vandals	Archaeological investigation of site	St. J 309 A, 112, 34 Robertson 1804 Map- Morris, Cunninghame & Woolridge 1832 Robinson 1969 Espeut forthcoming
16	*Old Furry Town	Flamstead area, St. James	662153.76E 687616.17N	Site of Maroon Town established by Furry	Afro-Jamaican		Archaeological investigation of site	Robinson 1969 Carey 1997 Espeut forthcoming Michael Grizzle (informant)

# Appendix 1

## Cockpit Country Cultural Heritage Inventory

#	Name of site	Location	Grid Reference	Description	Cultural provenance	Preservation/Threat to site	Recommendations	Source of Research
17	Schaw Castle	Schaw Castle, St. James	667131.13E 689768.44N	Trelawny Town Maroons retreated here during Second Maroon War	Anglo- Jamaican	Degraded Elements, neglect by man, vandals	Archaeological investigation of site	Map- Morris, Cunninghame & Woolridge 1832 Robinson 1969 Wright & White 1969 Hart 1985 <a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a> Espeut forthcoming, Michael Grizzle (informant)
18	*Spring Mount	Spring Mount, St. James	661051.17E 693884.93N	Historic 19 <sup>th</sup> C sugar estate. 20 <sup>th</sup> C banana	Anglo- Jamaican		Archaeological investigation of site	St. J 113 Map- Morris, Cunninghame & Woolridge 1832 Senior 1835
19	*Springvale	Springvale, St. James	668786.44E 692135.78N	Historic Great house used by owner in 18 <sup>th</sup> century as summer residence. Grazing pen. Used by troops of the second Maroon war	Anglo- Jamaican	Good Elements, neglect by man, vandals	Archaeological investigation of site	Map- Morris, Cunninghame & Woolridge 1832 Wright & White 1969 Hart 1985 <a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a>
20	*Vaughnsfield	Vaughnsfield, St. James	665032.60E 687048.68N	Used by troops in the Second Maroon War. Ruins	Anglo- Jamaican	Degraded Elements, neglect by man, vandals	Further Archaeological investigation of site	Map- Morris, Cunninghame & Woolridge 1832 Senior 1835 Wright 1966- Lady Nugent Robinson 1969 Wright & White 1969 Knibb Sibley 1978 Hart 1985

# Appendix 1

## Cockpit Country Cultural Heritage Inventory

### ZONE 2

**Arcadia, Auchindolly, Cambridge, Catadupa, Chesterfield, Croydon, Garland, Horse Guard, Jericho, Kenmure, Lapland, Marchmont, Mt. Horeb, Mocho, Niagara, Pimento Hill, Stevenage, Stonehenge, Sweetwater (all in St. James)**

#	Name of site	Location	Grid Reference	Description	Cultural provenance	Preservation/ Threat to site	Recommendations	Source of Research
21	Arcadia	Arcadia, St. James	665590.00E 677149.14N	French place name. Village in southern St. James			Archaeological investigation of site	Knibb Sibley 1978
22	*Auchindolly	Auchindolly, St. James	659520.25E 679623.03N	18 <sup>th</sup> century Estate in southern St. James. Had property house	Anglo- Jamaican		Archaeological investigation of site	Robertson map 1804 Knibb Sibley 1978 Eulet Campbell, Lester Rose (informants)
23	*Cambridge	Cambridge, St. James	655583.98E 685168.41N	Historic Estate. Attacked during Sam Sharpe Rebellion 1831-1832	Anglo -Jamaican		Archaeological investigation of site	Map- Morris, Cunninghame & Woolridge 1832 Senior 1835 Cundall 1915 Wright and White 1969 Knibb Sibley 1978
24	*Cambridge Railway Station	Cambridge, St. James	654585.97E 685269.90N	Jamaican Georgian Style. C. 1894. Declared National Monument 2003				Robertson, Wright, Brown 2002
25	Catadupa	Catadupa, St. James	657755.91E 680966.3N	Historic Estate, Anglican Church, Pentecostal Church, Aqueduct, Dam, Square, Banana Depot, Property House, Vernacular Houses, Bridge			Archaeological investigation of site	Map- Morris, Cunninghame & Woolridge 1832 Cundall 1915 Robinson 1969 Wright and White 1969 Knibb Sibley 1978 www.cockpitcountry.com
26	Catadupa Railway Station	Catadupa, St. James	657554.64N 685269.90E	c. 1895. Two storey timber building. Declared National Monument in 2003				Commonwealth Institute 1990 Robertson, Wright, Brown 2002 Eulet Campbell, Lester Rose (informants)
27	Chesterfield	Chesterfield St. James	657600.04E 676315.40N	Historic. Property Houses. Affected by Sam Sharpe Rebellion.	Anglo- Jamaican	Good Elements, neglect by man, vandals	Archaeological investigation of site	Map- Morris, Cunninghame & Woolridge 1832
28	*Croydon	Croydon, St. James	657243.39E 681432.62N	Historic. Affected by Sam Sharpe Rebellion.	Anglo- Jamaican		Archaeological investigation of site	Map- Morris, Cunninghame & Woolridge 1832 Kennedy 2008



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## Cockpit Country Cultural Heritage Inventory

#	Name of site	Location	Grid Reference	Description	Cultural provenance	Preservation/ Threat to site	Recommendations	Source of Research
29	Garlands	Garlands, St. James	662324.07E 684388.06N	Historic. Village 20 <sup>th</sup> C. bananas	Anglo- Jamaican		Archaeological investigation of site	Eulet Campbell, Lester Rose (informants)
30	Horse Guard	Horse Guard, St. James	664376.89E 682920.80N	Historic. 18 <sup>th</sup> century, Site of Barracks-13th Dragoons in 1795	Anglo- Jamaican		Archaeological investigation of site	Map- Morris, Cunninghame & Woolridge 1832 Cundall 1915 Wright and White 1969 Knibb Sibley 1978 <a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a>
31	Horse Guard Baptist church	Horse Guard, St. James		Second Baptist Church to be built	Afro-Jamaican	Good Elements, neglect by man, vandals		Cherry Maxwell, Eulet Campbell, Lester Rose (informants)
32	*Jericho	Jericho, St. James	659610.59E 682920.80N	Historic. Affected by Sam Sharpe Rebellion. Abandoned village	Anglo- Jamaican		Archaeological investigation of site	Map- Morris, Cunninghame & Woolridge 1832 Senior 1835 Eulet Campbell, Dexter Lewis, Ucall Harvey, Lester Rose (informants)
33	*Kenmure	Kenmure, St. James	666411.87E 684376.26N	Historic. 18 <sup>th</sup> century, 12 slaves were carried off during 2nd Maroon War	Anglo- Jamaican		Archaeological investigation of site	Robertson 1804 Robinson 1969 Eulet Campbell , Michael Grizzle (informants)
34	Lapland	Lapland, St. James	659225.69E 680966.37N	Historic. Sugar Estate. Affected by Sam Sharpe Rebellion. Vernacular houses, missionary church	Anglo- Jamaican		Archaeological investigation of site	Map- Morris, Cunninghame & Woolridge 1832 Senior 1835 Eulet Campbell, Lester Rose (informants)
35	Marchmont	Marchmont, St. James		Historic. Proprietor killed during Sam Sharpe Rebellion.	Anglo- Jamaican		Archaeological investigation of site	Map- Morris, Cunninghame & Woolridge 1832
36	Marchmont Bridge	Marchmont, St. James	657118.45E 678861.40N	Bridge over Great River		Fair Elements, neglect by man, vandals		

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## Cockpit Country Cultural Heritage Inventory

#	Name of site	Location	Grid Reference	Description	Cultural provenance	Preservation/ Threat to site	Recommendations	Source of Research
37	*Mt. Horeb (Nairne)	Mt. Horeb, St. James	657086.82E 689292.62N	Historic. Biblical Place name. Free Village- Presbyterian Church. Affected by 2 <sup>nd</sup> Maroon War	Afro-Jamaican		Archaeological investigation of site	Map- Morris, Cunninghame & Woolridge 1832 Waddell 1863 Hart 1985
38	Mocho	Mocho, St. James	661019.18E 682360.69N	Historic. Affected by Sam Sharpe Rebellion. Banana producing area. African tribal name			Archaeological investigation of site	Map- Morris, Cunninghame & Woolridge 1832 Wright & White 1969 Espeut forthcoming Eulet Campbell, Lester Rose, Ucall Harvey, Dexter Lewis (informants)
39	Niagara	Niagara, St. James	663964.66E 677918.89N	Village in southern St. James			Archaeological investigation of site	
40	Pimento Hill	Pimento Hill, St. James	665002.17E 686074.01N	Historic. Sugar work ruins	Anglo- Jamaican	Degraded Elements, neglect by man, vandals	Archaeological investigation of site	Owned by Gloria of "Gloriana Hotel", Montego Bay Eulet Campbell, Lester Rose (informants)
41	*Stevenage	Stevenage, St. James	657473.45N 680701.87E	Historic. Estate named after its first owner Stevens	Anglo- Jamaican		Archaeological investigation of site	Map- Morris, Cunninghame & Woolridge 1832
42	Stonehenge	Stonehenge, St. James	659059.79E 676999.18N	Railway station, Vernacular structures, Pineapple Festival	Jamaican	Fair Elements, neglect by man, vandals	Archaeological investigation of site	Wright and White 1969 Espeut forthcoming Eulet Campbell, Lester Rose (informants)
43	Sweetwater	Sweetwater, St. James	662027.19E 680641.57N	Property House	Anglo- Jamaican	Fair Elements, neglect by man, vandals	Archaeological investigation of site	Eulet Campbell, Lester Rose (informants)

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## Cockpit Country Cultural Heritage Inventory

### ZONE 3

Accompong, Appleton, Bethsalem, Cooks Bottom, Elderslie, Ipswich, Jointwood, Maggotty, Merrywood, Mulgrave, Polsons  
Patent, Pullet Hall, Ringtail Hall, Siloah, Thornton, Whitehall, White Hill, YS

#	Name of site	Location	Grid Reference	Description	Cultural provenance	Preservation/Threat to site	Recommendations	Source of Research
44	Accompong	Accompong, St. Elizabeth	670135.90E 676046.72N	Maroon Settlement. Founded 1734. Monument to Cudjoe, Museum walking tour, church, Old Town, January 6 Celebration	Afro- Jamaican	Good Elements	Further Archaeological investigation of site Then Declaration	Dallas 1803 Map- Morris, Cunninghame & Woolridge 1832 Cundall 1915 Wright 1966- Lady Nugent Robinson 1969 Wright and White 1969 Sangster 1973 Knibb Sibley 1978 Hart 1985 Morris 1985 Carey 1997 Agorsah 1994 Espeut forthcoming
45	Appleton Railway Station	Appleton, St. Elizabeth	673579.19E 668256.58N	Two-storey Jamaican Georgian timber structure. Built 1894. Declared a National Monument 2003		Elements, neglect by man, vandals		JNHT'S Site and Monument Records. Robertson, Wright and Brown 2002 Earnel Morgan (informant)
46	Appleton Sugar Works	Appleton, St. Elizabeth An earlier historic, 18th century works existed in vicinity		Functioning Estate-manufactures rum		Good Elements		Map- Craskell and Simpson-1763 Wright and White 1969 Sangster 1973 Morris 1985 www.appletonrum.com
47	*Appleton Karst Tower Cave	Appleton, St. Elizabeth		Cave-Prehistoric	Taíno	Elements, vandalism	Archaeological investigation of site	Ivor Connolly informant Jamaica Cave Organisation
48	*Bagdale Sugar Works	Bagdale, St. Elizabeth	671867.27E 668375.33N	Historic, 18th century.	Anglo- Jamaican		Archaeological investigation of site	1763 Craskell and Simpson map, Jamaica Almanac, Espeut forthcoming
49	Bethsalem	Bethsalem, St. Elizabeth	671127.22E 673153.96N	Village. Biblical name. Has good views of the surroundings, United Church			Archaeological investigation of site	Underhill 1862 Espeut forthcoming

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## Cockpit Country Cultural Heritage Inventory

#	Name of site	Location	Grid Reference	Description	Cultural provenance	Preservation/Threat to site	Recommendations	Source of Research
50	Cooks Bottom-Forestry Office	Cooks Bottom, Elderslie, St. Elizabeth	667042.33E 675627.85N	Historic, over a hundred years old		State of Disrepair Elements, neglect, vandalism	Archaeological investigation of site	Leopold Shakes (informant)
51	Wondrous Cave	Cooks Bottom, Elderslie, St. Elizabeth	667401.33E 678005.22N	Contains numerous formations, tourist attraction	Natural	Elements	Archaeological investigation of site	Morris 1985 Fincham 1997 Leopold Shakes (informant)
52	*Trail to Accompong Town	Cooks Bottom, Elderslie, St. Elizabeth	668959.92E 675627.85N	Historic path Via Cooks Bottom. Has several points of interest- Snake Pond, Iron Peg- used to mark boundary between Maroon lands and Government, Ten Shilling Hill	Afro- Jamaican	Vegetation cover	Archaeological investigation of site	Leopold Shakes (informant) Map- 1:50,000 Sheet D
53	Elderslie (Eldersley)	Elderslie, St. Elizabeth	666013.84E 675704.74N	Village. Scottish place name. Early sugar estate. Then pen, large banana plantation was at Cooks Bottom  Banana Depot  Baptist Church Established in 1840  Vernacular House	Anglo-Jamaican  Used to be banana collection point  Afro- Jamaican	Ruin, destroyed by earthquake  Good  Fair Elements, vandals	Archaeological investigation of site	Map- Morris, Cunninghame & Woolridge 1832 Robinson 1969 Knibb Sibley 1978 Espeut forthcoming Leopold Shakes- citizen  Espeut forthcoming

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## Cockpit Country Cultural Heritage Inventory

#	Name of site	Location	Grid Reference	Description	Cultural provenance	Preservation/Threat to site	Recommendations	Source of Research
54	Ipswich Railway Station	Ipswich, St. Elizabeth	664468.59E 672385.79N	Two storey structure	Jamaican	Abandoned, poor, degraded Elements, neglect, vandals		Wright and White 1969 Donald Watson (informant)
55	Railway Bridge	Ipswich, St. Elizabeth	662505.44E 672070.40N	Circa 1894. Concrete bridge built by the Main Road Department. Train passed under	Jamaican	Elements, neglect by man, vandals		"The Line to Montego Bay" Vernon Gentles (informant)
56	Ipswich Estate, Sugar works, Plantation House	Ipswich, St. Elizabeth	661851.22E 671441.79N	Historic, Ruin, 18th century. Known locally as the Sinclair property. Substantial cut stone work and house ruins	Anglo- Jamaican	Ruin, abandoned Elements, neglect, vandals	Many elements of sugar plantation to be seen Archaeological investigation of site	Map- Morris, Cunninghame & Woolridge 1832 Wright and White 1969 Morris 1985 Espeut forthcoming Vernon Gentles , Donald Watson (informants)
57	Jointwood	Jointwood, St. Elizabeth	666313.56E 676477.71N	Historic. Village	Anglo- Jamaican		Archaeological investigation of site	www.cockpitcountry.com Espeut forthcoming
58	Maggotty	Maggotty, St. Elizabeth	669222.53E 668208.76N	Historic. Railway station, post office, falls- dam, Apple Valley Farm -Tours			Archaeological investigation of site	Cundall 1915 Wright and White 1969 Sangster 1973 Morris 1985 www.applevalleypark.com
59	Merrywood	Merrywood, St. Elizabeth	662061.18E 672399.53N	Historic Property and settlement. Property 18 <sup>th</sup> C was owned by Hon. John Tharpe- one of the wealthiest planters in Anglo-America.	Anglo- Jamaican, Afro- Jamaican		Archaeological investigation of site	Espeut forthcoming
60	Moravian Church	Merrywood, St. Elizabeth		Cornerstone of church laid in 1904	Jamaican	Fair	None identified	

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## Cockpit Country Cultural Heritage Inventory

#	Name of site	Location	Grid Reference	Description	Cultural provenance	Preservation/Threat to site	Recommendations	Source of Research
61	Mulgrave District	Mulgrave, St. Elizabeth	664136.40E 673561.90N	Historic. 19 <sup>th</sup> C. Established by Hon. John Salmon to encourage white European settlers immediately after Emancipation. Forty English settlers before Emancipation. Plots also to be allocated to East Indians in lieu of return passage. Named after Earl Mulgrave the Governor of Jamaica	Anglo- Jamaican		Archaeological investigation of site	Cundall 1915 Espeut forthcoming
62	Moravian Church	Mulgrave, St. Elizabeth		Historic Formerly Methodist now Moravian	Anglo- Jamaican	Elements		Veron Mardner (informant)
63	Plantation House Site	Mulgrave, St. Elizabeth		Historic. Ruin, portion of wall Previous owners of property Groves and Wright deceased	Anglo- Jamaican	Poor, degraded Elements, vandals	Archaeological investigation of site	Veron Mardner (informant)
64	Wright's House	Mulgrave, St. Elizabeth		Historic	Anglo- Jamaican	Dilapidated Elements, man's neglect		Veron Mardner (informant)
65	Pullet Hall Plantation House	Pullet Hall, St. Elizabeth	676326.20E 673869.18N	Historic Not found	Anglo- Jamaican		Archaeological investigation of site	St. E. 679 T. 129 Donald Watson (informant)
66	*Ringtail Hall House	Ringtail Hall, St. Elizabeth	675677.29E 675735.55N	Historic. Property possibly named after Ringtail pigeons ( <i>Columba caribea</i> ) much hunted in the past, but are now endangered and are a protected species. The estate was owned in 1831 by Margaret Rowe with 12 slaves and no stock.	Anglo- Jamaican	Abandoned Elements and vegetation cover.	Archaeological investigation of site	St. E. 679 T. 129 Espeut forthcoming Donald Watson (informant)

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#	Name of site	Location	Grid Reference	Description	Cultural provenance	Preservation/Threat to site	Recommendations	Source of Research
67	Siloah	Siloah, St. Elizabeth	675469.08E 668351.67N  674946.95E 668835.74N	Historic. Village  Police Station. Historic		Good Elements	Archaeological investigation of site	Hart 1985
68	Thornton	Thornton, St. Elizabeth	673894.37E 671646.72N	United Church  Site of East Indian Barracks	Anglo Jamaican  East Indian	Good Elements  Barracks destroyed. Replaced by playfield	Archaeological investigation of site	Donald Watson (informant)
69	*Vauxhall Sugar Works	Vauxhall, St. Elizabeth	669880.76E 669537.74N	Historic. 18th century. Had water wheel Proprietor murdered -2 <sup>nd</sup> Maroon War	Anglo Jamaican		Archaeological investigation of site	Map- Craskell and Simpson-1763 Espeut unpublished Map-Morris, Cunninghame & Woolridge 1832
70	*White Hall	White Hall ,St. Elizabeth	670468.71E 673422.26N	Historic Estate One section was sold to Reynolds Mine, the other to small settlers			Archaeological investigation of site	Espeut forthcoming
71	*White Hill	White Hill, St. Elizabeth	679806.46E 670008.56N	Historic Estate	Anglo Jamaican		Archaeological investigation of site	Map- Morris, Cunninghame & Woolridge 1832 Espeut forthcoming
72	Y.S Sugar Works	Y. S., St. Elizabeth	662862.97E 666124.41N	Historic, Ruin, 18th century.	Anglo Jamaican	Stable. Many elements of sugar plantation to be seen Elements, neglect, vandals	Archaeological investigation of site	Map- Craskell and Simpson-1763, Map- Morris, Cunninghame & Woolridge 1832, Wright and White 1969 Morris 1985 Espeut forthcoming,

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## Cockpit Country Cultural Heritage Inventory

### ZONE 4

**Browns Mountain, Bunkers Hill, Coffee Hall, Covey, Coxheath, Dromilly, Fontabelle, Friendship, Hampstead, Mt. Ridgeway, Pantrepant, Reserve, Sherwood, Unity, Windsor, (Trelawny)**

#	Name of site	Location	Grid Reference	Description	Cultural provenance	Preservation/Threat to site	Recommendations	Source of Research
73	Browns Mountain	Browns Mountain, Trelawny	682293.11E 695233.27N	Historic, 19 <sup>th</sup> C. Owned in 1810 by David Brown	Anglo-Jamaican		Archaeological investigation of site	Robertson 1804 map. Espeut forthcoming Asburga Hardwood, Rohan Patterson-Gooden, Hubert Foster (informants)
74	Baptist Church	Browns Mountain, Trelawny		Baptist Church built February 6, 1889. Ruin Has cemetery	Jamaican	Abandoned Elements, neglect by man, vandals	Archaeological investigation of site	Rohan Patterson-Gooden, Hubert Foster (informants)
75	Slave Hospital	Slave hospital, Browns Mountain, Trelawny	681457.49E 695409.25N	Historic, 19th C cut stone structure	Anglo/ Afro-Jam	Ruin, abandoned Elements, neglect, vandals	Archaeological investigation of site	Rohan Patterson-Gooden, Hubert Foster (informants)
76	Aqueduct Bunkers Hill	Bunkers Hill, Trelawny		Historic. Aqueduct took water from Roaring River for Unity Sugar Works		Elements, neglect by man, vandals	Archaeological investigation of site	Robertson 1804 map. Stephen McDonald (informant)
77	Baptist Church	Bunkers Hill/ Unity Baptist Church, Trelawny		Afro Jamaican		Fair Elements, neglect by man, vandals		Underhill 1862
	Proposed Eco-Park	*Bunkers Hill, Trelawny	676926.31E 694125.61N	Proposed eco park. Historic. Associated with Maroons Sugar estate Site of slave village	Anglo Jamaican		Archaeological investigation of site	Robertson map 1804 Underhill 1862 <a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a> Stephen McDonald (informant)
78	Coffee Hall	Coffee Hall, Trelawny	681756.84E 694125.61N	Historic. Cut stone ruins, graves	Anglo-Jamaican	Degraded, ruins. Elements, neglect by man, vandals, vegetation cover	Archaeological investigation of site	Rohan Patterson-Gooden, Hubert Foster (informants)
79	Covey	Covey/ Good Hope, Trelawny	676875.26E 694125.63N	Historic. Sugar Works. Ruins-now part of Good Hope Estate	Anglo-Jamaican	Fair Many elements of sugar plantation to be seen Elements	Archaeological investigation of site Possible declaration	Espeut forthcoming Deloris Holt (informant)



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#	Name of site	Location	Grid Reference	Description	Cultural provenance	Preservation/Threat to site	Recommendations	Source of Research
80	Coxheath	Coxheath, Trelawny	682983.49E 692442.53N	Historic. Cut stone ruins  Site of Barracks	Anglo-Jamaican	Degraded, ruins Elements, neglect by man, vandals	Archaeological investigation of site	Espeut forthcoming <a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a> Mike Schartz, Ivor Connolly, Rohan Patterson-Gooden, Hubert Foster (informants)
81	Dromilly	Dromilly, Trelawny	674073.64E 691205.12N	Historic. Troops here in 2nd Maroon War. Remains of Sugar works, Great House. Spring , Pond, Tombs	Anglo-Jamaican	Degraded, ruins Elements, neglect by man, vandals	Archaeological investigation of site	Wright 1966 Robinson 1969 <a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a> Espeut forthcoming Henry J. Young, Hubert Young, Donald Kindness, Rothney Scott, Tinilyn Anderson (Informants)
82	Fontabelle	Fontabelle, Trelawny	680520.68E 693469.49N	Historic. Remains of Sugar works, Great House. Lagoon River. Bauxite relocation settlement	Anglo Jamaican	Degraded, ruins Many elements of sugar plantation to be seen Elements, neglect by man, vandals	Archaeological investigation of site Possible declaration	Robertson 1804 map Wright and White 1969 <a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a> Espeut forthcoming Ivor Connolly, Rohan Patterson-Gooden, Hubert Foster (informants)
83	Friendship	Friendship, Trelawny	675702.39E 694668.54N	Historic. Sugar works  United Church	Anglo Jamaican	Good Elements, neglect by man, vandals	Archaeological investigation of site	Robertson 1804 map  <a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a>
84	Hampstead	*Hampstead, Trelawny	682204.28E 695947.77N	Historic. Sugar Work Ruins, Great House, Taíno site	Anglo Jamaican	Fair Elements, neglect by man, vandals	Archaeological investigation of site	Robertson 1804 map Higman 1988
85	Martha Brae River	Martha Brae River, Trelawny		Historic. Name associated with legend of Taíno and Spanish colonists	Natural			Morris 1985

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## Cockpit Country Cultural Heritage Inventory

#	Name of site	Location	Grid Reference	Description	Cultural provenance	Preservation/Threat to site	Recommendations	Source of Research
86	Mount Ridgeway	*Mt. Ridgeway, Trelawny	683334.75E 686836.85N	Historic. Plantation	Anglo Jamaican		Archaeological investigation of site	Jamaica 1:50,000 map-Sheet C
87	Pantrepant	Pantrepant, Trelawny	678248.05E 692166.77N	Historic. Sugar works. Taíno midden and petroglyph	Anglo Jamaican	Good Elements	Archaeological investigation of site Declaration of Cave Art	Morris 1985 <a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a> Ivor Connolly (informant)
88	Reserve	*Reserve, Trelawny	683507.47E 695282.15N	Historic. Sugar works.	Anglo Jamaican		Archaeological investigation of site	Robertson 1804 map Higman 1988
89	Sherwood (Content)	Sherwood (Content), Trelawny	682850.37E 693728.57N	Historic. Plantation House. Waldensia Baptist Church. Estate site, Taíno midden	Anglo Jamaican Afro Jamaican Taíno	Good  Degraded, school built on site	Archaeological investigation of site  Declaration of Waldensia Church	Underhill 1862 Wright and White 1969 Morris 1985 <a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a> , Espeut forthcoming Ivor Connolly (informant)
90	Unity	Unity, Trelawny	675874.35E 691909.62N	Historic. Sugar estate. Property House  Baptist church (Bunkers Hill)	Anglo Jamaican Afro Jamaican	Degraded Disrepair Good	Archaeological investigation of site Declaration of Unity Baptist Church	Robertson 1804 map <a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a> Rothney Scott (informant)
91	Windsor	Windsor, Trelawny	676354.80E 667878.82N	Historic. Barracks, pen, scientific research centre. Slave hospital  Windsor Cave Taíno petroglyph	Anglo Jamaican	Good  Elements  Ruin Elements Elements Elements	Archaeological investigation of sites Declaration of Great House compound and Windsor Cave	Wright and White 1969 Sangster 1973 Higman 1988 Fincham 1997 <a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a> Espeut forthcoming Mike Schartz, Ivor Connolly, Cebert Anderson (informants)

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## Cockpit Country Cultural Heritage Inventory

### ZONE 5

Belmore Castle, Booth, Carters Gap, Dawson Gap, Me No Sen Yuh No Come, Quickstep, Rest and be Thankful, Troy Trail,

Wilson's Run

#	Name of site	Location	Grid Reference	Description	Cultural provenance	Preservation/Threat to site	Recommendations	Source of Research
92	Belmore Castle Plantation	Belmore Castle, Trelawny	675765.17E 679175.15N	Historic, Ruins of plantation houses, barbecues, water tank	Anglo-Jamaican,	Ruin, abandoned Elements, vandals	Archaeological investigation of site	Cundall 1915 Jamaica 1:50,000 map-Sheet D Espeut forthcoming Donald Watson, Menicol Stephenson, Novelette Sutherland, Ezekiel Thompson, Arthur Salmon (informants)
93	*Booth	Booth Trelawny	683958.77E 681581.02N				Archaeological investigation of site	<a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a> Jamaica 1:50,000 map-Sheet D
94	*Carters Gap	Carters Gap Trelawny	683542.76E 685371.72N				Archaeological investigation of site	Jamaica 1:50,000 map-Sheet C
95	*Dawson Gap	Dawson Gap Trelawny	682468.47E 684108.82N				Archaeological investigation of site	Jamaica 1:50,000 map-Sheet C
96	Me No Sen Yuh No Come	Me No Sen Yuh No Come Trelawny	673901.43E 680126.04N	Historic Abandoned village. Tombs	Afro Jamaican		Elements Archaeological investigation of site	Jamaica 1:50,000 map-Sheet D Espeut forthcoming Donald Watson, Arthur Salmon (informants)
97	Quickstep	Quickstep Trelawny/ St Elizabeth	675118.57E 677577.65N	Historic. Associated with Maroon War. Village, Mileposts Water catchments Post office	Anglo Jamaican, Afro Jamaican	Good	Elements Archaeological investigation of site	<a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a> Espeut forthcoming Donald Watson, Novelette Sutherland, Ezekiel Thompson, Arthur Salmon (informants)
98	*Rest and be Thankful	Rest and be Thankful Trelawny	683706.19E 656188.90N	Abandoned village, Baptist church ruins	Afro Jamaican		Archaeological investigation of site	Ivor Conolly Cebert Anderson (informants) Jamaica 1:50,000 map-Sheet C
99	*Troy Trail	Troy Trail Trelawny	684307.81E 681122.95N	Runs from Troy to Windsor.			Archaeological investigation of site	Jamaica 1:50,000 map-Sheets C and D Ivor Conolly (informant) <a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a>

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## Cockpit Country Cultural Heritage Inventory

#	Name of site	Location	Grid Reference	Description	Cultural provenance	Preservation/Threat to site	Recommendations	Source of Research
100	Wilson's Run	Wilson's Run Trelawny	681866.01E 679383.75N	Historic estate. Cut stone ruin, Vernacular houses, had a number of local mills for wet sugar production, trig station, gate way into forest reserve			Archaeological investigation of site	Jamaica 1:50,000 map-Sheet D Espeut forthcoming Pastor Clive Linton, Herbert Foster, Charlton Francis (informants)

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## Cockpit Country Cultural Heritage Inventory

### Zone 6

Aberdeen, Auchtembeddie, Balaclava, Ben Lomand, Golding, Land of Look Behind, Marlborough, Mexico, Oxford, Raheen, Roses Valley, The Island, Wallingford, Windsor

#	Name of site	Location	Grid Reference	Description	Cultural provenance	Preservation/Threat to site	Recommendations	Source of Research
101	Aberdeen Great House Site	Aberdeen St. Elizabeth	676288.16E 672129.05N	Historic. 18 <sup>th</sup> Century, Ruin. Associated with the Second Maroon War-Troops passed here on their to the Maroon Camps of Parkins and Palmer	English/ Scottish	Abandoned, poor, degraded	Agents of weathering, man's neglect Archaeological investigation of site	Map –James Robertson 1804 Robinson 1969 Knibb Sibley 1978 Jamaica 1:50,000 map-Sheet D <a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a> Espeut forthcoming Donald Watson, Ella Rowe (informants)
102	Aberdeen Sugar Works	Aberdeen St. Elizabeth	673955.28E 674970.79N	Historic, Ruin, 18th century. Section of boiling house remains, outline of Animal mill clearly visible  Site of slave burial ground Alleged site of slave burials for Aberdeen Plantation	Anglo-Jamaican  Afro- Jamaican	Degraded, poor  In wooded area	Farming, and scrap metal collectors Archaeological investigation of site  Vegetation, farming	Map –James Robertson 1804  Espeut forthcoming  <a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a>  Ella Rowe (informant) Oral- tradition –local citizens
103	*Auchtembeddie	Auchtembeddie Manchester	683324.76 E 674135.43N	Taino Site Vernacular Houses				JNHT'S SMR
104	St. Lukes Anglican	Balaclava St. Elizabeth	681365.92E 669495.08N	Cemetery-Railway victims Train derailment in area, 35 died, 56 injured- July 30, 1938	Jamaican	Good. Elements  Fair Elements Neglect, vandals	Possible declaration	Morris 1985  Plaque on Monument, Espeut forthcoming
105	Baptist Church	Balaclava St. Elizabeth		First place of worship in Balaclava-built in 1852;rebuilt in 1874 when congregation out grew the old church	Afro-Jamaican	Fair Elements		Espeut forthcoming
106	Bakery	Balaclava St. Elizabeth		Red brick oven, chimney believed to be remains of first bakery in parish		Ruin. Elements Degraded Vandals, neglect	Archaeological investigation of site	Local citizen

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## Cockpit Country Cultural Heritage Inventory

#	Name of site	Location	Grid Reference	Description	Cultural provenance	Preservation/Threat to site	Recommendations	Source of Research
107	Balaclava Village	Balaclava St. Elizabeth		Cut-stone Ware house- Building almost roofless. Shop /Shop-house, two storied. Shop on ground floor, living accommodation upstairs. Piazza downstairs, open verandah. Appears to be closed. Vernacular Houses Bridge	Jamaican	Degraded  Elements		
108	Balaclava Railway Station	Balaclava St. Elizabeth	682110.67E 669393.96N			Dilapidated, squatters Elements	Possible declaration	
109	St. Gabrielle Catholic Church and Mission	Balaclava St. Elizabeth		On December 8 <sup>th</sup> 1950 Blue Sisters opened school here at request of Fr. Charles Eberle S.J. school closed in 1980	Jamaican	Elements, neglect, vandals		Espeut forthcoming
110	*Ben Lomand House	Ben Lomand St. Elizabeth	678579.81E 673041.91N	Scottish. 18 <sup>th</sup> Century. Originally a property now a village. Sometimes incorrectly called "Belly Woman" or "Benlowman"			Archaeological investigation of site	Espeut forthcoming Map -St. E 679 Donald Watson (informant)
111	Bakery' Golding	Golding Manchester	683400.03E 673355.7 N	Historic Estate Site of Bakery		Degraded, abandoned Elements	Archaeological investigation of site	<b>List of Properties</b>
112	*Land of Look Behind	District of Look Behind Trelawny/ St. Elizabeth	676711.38E 676876.62N	Historic. Associated with the Maroons and the British	Afro Jamaican English		Archaeological investigation of site	Espeut forthcoming 1:50,000 Sheet D
113	Marlborough	Marlborough St. Elizabeth	682024.48E 673120.6N	Vernacular House. Site of Balaclava High School	Jamaican	Good Elements		

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## Cockpit Country Cultural Heritage Inventory

#	Name of site	Location	Grid Reference	Description	Cultural provenance	Preservation/ Threat to site	Recommendations	Source of Research
114	Mexico	Mexico, St. Elizabeth	679806.46E 670008.56N	Historic, Sugar Works Ruin, 19th century. Section of cut stone sugar works- in Appleton cane fields. Dam- associated with sugar works. Plantation  Bridge	Anglo- Jamaican	Ruin, abandoned Cultivation of sugar cane by Appleton Estate  Functional	Archaeological investigation of site	Espeut forthcoming Donald Watson, Leroy Riley, Earnel Morgan (informants)
115	Cave River rises	Mexico, St. Elizabeth- Gulf of Mexico-	680622.11E 669825.30N	One Eye River emerges from under ground through cave- has waterfall inside , close to the mouth	Natural	Elements		Dermot Wright, Donald Watson (informants)
116	Bridge	Oxford	683973.81E 671183.16N	Cut stone. Marks border between St. Elizabeth and Manchester	Anglo- Jamaican	Elements		
117	Cave	Oxford, Manchester	684157.45E 673656.16N	Show cave, contains bat guano	Natural	Elements Humans		Sangster 1973 Morris 1985 <a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a>
118	Aqueduct	Oxford, St. Elizabeth	683269.38E 671609.89N	Historic. 18 <sup>th</sup> C. stone structure. Associated with Oxford (One Eye) Sugar works	Anglo- Jamaican	Ruin Elements Vandals	Archaeological investigation of site	Espeut forthcoming
119	Spanish wall structure	Oxford, St. Elizabeth	683269.38E 671609.89N	Historic. Appears to have been part of sugar estate buildings	Anglo- Jamaican	Elements Vandals	Archaeological investigation of site	
120	Raheen Sugar Works	Raheen St. Elizabeth	678066.40E 668342.38N	Historic	Jamaican	Abandoned, degraded Cultivation of sugar cane by Appleton Estate Elements	Archaeological investigation of site	Espeut forthcoming Donald Watson., Leroy Riley (informants)
121	*Roses Valley House	Roses Valley, St. Elizabeth	682167.12E 672728.36N	Historic. Estate- older section called William Piece. Mahoney section had up to 15 local mills producing wet sugar- up to 1950s.	Anglo-Jamaican  Afro-Jamaican		Archaeological investigation of site	<a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a> Espeut forthcoming Donald Watson, Alphanso Ellis, Wallingford (Informants)

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## Cockpit Country Cultural Heritage Inventory

#	Name of site	Location	Grid Reference	Description	Cultural provenance	Preservation/Threat to site	Recommendations	Source of Research
122	Roses Valley	Roses Valley, St. Elizabeth		Historic shop Oldest shop in area. Belonged to Mr. Longmore. Water Catchment (Parish Tank) Historic. Paid a farthing per pan for water. Parish tank built 1944	Afro-Jamaican			Alphanso Ellis, Wallingford (nformant)
123	The Island sugar works	Island Bottom Appleton	678951.72E 670919.09N	Historic, Ruin, 18th century.	Anglo-Jamaican	Degraded, remnants of wall and scatter of artifacts Cultivation of sugar cane by Appleton Estate Elements	Archaeological investigation of site	T. 129 Craskell & Simpson 1763 map  Leroy Riley, Donald Watson (informants) Espeut forthcoming
124	Black River Rising	Island Bottom, Appleton, St. Elizabeth	678507.67E 670814.86N	Black River emerges from underground	Natural	Elements		Leroy Riley, Donald Watson (informants)
125	Gulf of One Eye	Wallingford, St. Elizabeth	682031.54E 670363.02N	One Eye River Sinks into cave  Caves	Natural  Natural	Elements		Craskell & Simpson 1763 map <a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a> Fincham 1997 Leroy Riley, Donald Watson, Dermot Wright, Alphanso Ellis (informants)
126	Wallingford Sugar Works Site	Wallingford, St. Elizabeth		Historic, 18th century. Had animal mill	Anglo-Jamaican	Totally dismantled, only few cut stone blocks scattered on the ground	Archaeological investigation of site	Map- Craskell and Simpson- 1763 Alphanso Ellis, Wallingford (Informant)
127	McFarlane Houses	Wallingford St. Elizabeth		Jamaican vernacular	Jamaican	Fair Elements		Dermot Wright (informant)
128	*Taíno Site	Wallingford St. Elizabeth			Taíno			JNHT'S SMR
129	*Windsor	Windsor St. Elizabeth	676021.09E 669190.97N	Historic Estate			Archaeological investigation of site	Espeut forthcoming



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## Cockpit Country Cultural Heritage Inventory

### ZONE 7

Barbecue Bottom, Duanvale, First Hill, Grays Inn, Hyde, Kinloss, Liberty Hall, Quaws Pond, Stonehenge, The Alps, Venture.

#	Name of site	Location	Grid Reference	Description	Cultural provenance	Preservation/Threat to site	Recommendations	Source of Research
130	Barbecue Bottom	Barbecue Bottom, Trelawny	691874.31E 690816.51N	So named because the earth slopes downward giving the shape of a barbecue. Tourist attraction	Natural	Elements	Archaeological investigation of site	Underhill 1862 Wright and White 1969 Knibb Sibley 1978 <a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a> Espeut forthcoming Ivor Connolly, Rohan Patterson-Gooden, Hubert Foster, Asburga Hardwood, Charlton Francis (informants)
131	Duanvale	Duanvale, Trelawny	687533.51E 694524.94N	Sugar works  Baptist Church  Methodist Church  Site of Clay Factory  Vernacular houses	Anglo Jamaican  Afro Jamaican  Anglo Jamaican  Jamaican  Jamaican	Ruin, Elements  Good  Good  Degraded  Fair	Archaeological investigation of site	Knibb Sibley 1978 <a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a> Espeut forthcoming Asburga Hardwood, Alvin Palmer (informants)
132	First Hill	First Hill, Trelawny	698070.45E 695290.54N	United Church Cemetery  Manse, ruin  Vernacular Houses	Anglo-Jamaican  Afro-Jamaican	Fair  Elements  Fair	Archaeological investigation of site	Knibb Sibley 1978 Espeut forthcoming O'marly Napier, Clifford Thomas (informants)
133	Grays Inn	Grays Inn Trelawny	684655.48E 691194.96N	Historic. English place name. Ruin of property house, barbecue, water tank, tombs	Anglo Jamaican	Degraded Elements	Archaeological investigation of site	Knibb Sibley 1978  Espeut forthcoming Ivor Connolly, Rohan Patterson-Gooden, Hubert Foster (informants)

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## Cockpit Country Cultural Heritage Inventory

#	Name of site	Location	Grid Reference	Description	Cultural provenance	Preservation/ Threat to site	Recommendations	Source of Research
134	Hyde	Hyde Trelawny	692891.77E 694144.62N	Historic property, first sugar then cattle. Refurbishing of property house  Taíno site	Anglo Jamaican  Taíno	Fair  Elements	Archaeological investigation of site	<a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a> Espeut forthcoming Orville Stanley, O'marly Napier, Ian Gordon (informants)  JNHT'S SMR Ivor Conolly (informant)
135	Kinloss	Kinloss, Trelawny	691180.16E 694496.45N	Historic. Sugar Estate  Pond	Anglo Jamaican  Natural		Archaeological investigation of site	<a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a> Espeut forthcoming Asburga Hardwood (informant)
136	Liberty Hall	Liberty Hall, Trelawny	697161.27E 694943.37N	Historic estate Property house  Vernacular houses	Ruins	Degraded Elements	Archaeological investigation of site	<a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a> Espeut forthcoming Clifford Thomas, O'marly Napier, Ian Gordon (informants)
137	*Quaws /Quays Pond	Quaws /Quays Pond, Trelawny	685916.99E 688879.02N	Historic	Natural Historic	Elements	Archaeological investigation of site	Espeut forthcoming Rohan Patterson-Gooden
138	*Stonehenge	Stonehenge, Trelawny	691978.38E 692007.67N	Historic. English place name Sugar estate Extant sugar ruins	Anglo-Jamaican	Elements	Archaeological investigation of site	Knibb Sibley 1978 Commonwealth Institute 1990 <a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a> Orville Stanley, , O'marly Napier, Ian Gordon (informants)
139	The Alps	The Alps, Trelawny	694879.13E 687374.28N	Historic coffee estate Free Village Baptist Church Cemeteries	Anglo Jamaican Afro Jamaican	Elements Elements vandalism  Good	Archaeological investigation of site	Underhill 1862 Wright and White 1969 Knibb Sibley 1978 Besson 1992 <a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a> Espeut forthcoming Charlton Francis (informant)
140	*Venture	Venture Trelawny	686207.71E 691938.56N	Historic estate. c. 19 <sup>th</sup> century Ruins Attacked by slaves in 1798	Anglo-Jamaican	Elements	Archaeological investigation of site	Espeut forthcoming Ivor Connolly, Rohan Patterson-Gooden, Hubert Foster (informants)

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## Cockpit Country Cultural Heritage Inventory

### ZONE 8

Burnt Hill, Carnbie, Colleyville, Craig Head, Rock Spring, Spring Garden, St. Vincent, Troy, Tyre, Ulster Spring, Warsop.

#	Name of site	Location	Grid Reference	Description	Cultural provenance	Preservation/Threat to site	Recommendations	Source of Research
141	Burnt Hill	Burnt Hill, Trelawny	691703.15E 684778.35N	Scenic area. Contains numerous sinkholes historic road.	Natural Jamaican	Good Elements	Archaeological investigation of site	Underhill 1862 <a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a> Charlton Francis (informant)
142	Carnbie	Carnbie, Trelawny	691256.68E 684278.30N	Historic Estate  Baptist Church Ruins of Old School	Anglo-Jamaican  Afro-Jamaican	Good Elements, vandals	Archaeological investigation of site	List of Properties  Underhill 1862 Charlton Francis (informant)
143	Colleyville	Colleyville, Manchester	696199.82E 672699.58N	Historic estate, now village	Anglo-Jamaican  Afro-Jamaican		Archaeological investigation of site	Espeut forthcoming
144	Craig Head	Craig Head, Manchester	691827.77E 676676.76N	Historic estate, now village	Anglo-Jamaican  Afro-Jamaican		Archaeological investigation of site	Espeut forthcoming
145	*Rock Spring (Mouth River Cave)	Rock Spring (Mouth River), Trelawny	691452.26E 683682.27N	Cave, river sinks  Historic. Site of barracks,  Baptist church first held in cave	Natural  Anglo Jamaican  Afro Jamaican	Elements	Archaeological investigation of site	Underhill 1862 Wright 1966- Lady Nugent Robinson 1969 Wright and White 1969 Fincham 1997 Charlton Francis (informant)
146	Spring Garden	Spring Garden Trelawny	690676.19E 683133.31N	Historic estate  Property house- tours conducted	Anglo Jamaican	Good Elements	Archaeological investigation of site	<a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a> Espeut forthcoming Charlton Francis, Ripton Stewart (informants)
147	St. Vincent	St. Vincent Trelawny		Historic. Village			Archaeological investigation of site	Espeut forthcoming
148	Troy	Troy Trelawny	686386.69E 677672.99N	Historic. Military camp established during 2 <sup>nd</sup> Maroon War. Village, Baptist and Anglican Churches. One end of Troy Trail		Fair Elements	Archaeological investigation of site	Robertson 1804 map Robinson 1969 Knibb Sibley 1978  <a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a> Espeut forthcoming Herbert Foster, Charlton Francis, Donald Watson (informants)

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## Cockpit Country Cultural Heritage Inventory

#	Name of site	Location	Grid Reference	Description	Cultural provenance	Preservation/Threat to site	Recommendations	Source of Research
149	*Tyre	Tyre Trelawny	685182.95E 679707.13N	Historic Village along Troy Trail			Archaeological investigation of site	<a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a> Espeut forthcoming
150	Ulster Spring	Ulster Spring Trelawny	694622.39E 685082.63N	Historic. Remnant of sugar works. Dam Plantation house. Courthouse. Anglican church Baptist church Vernacular houses, Shops		Fair Elements	Archaeological investigation of site	Underhill 1862 Wright and White 1969 Knibb Sibley 1978 Commonwealth Institute 1990 <a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a> Espeut forthcoming Charlton Francis, James Dunbar, O'marly Napier (informants)
151	Warsop	Warsop Trelawny	688721.57E 679591.69N	Historic. English place name			Archaeological investigation of site	Knibb Sibley 1978 <a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a> Espeut forthcoming

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## Cockpit Country Cultural Heritage Inventory

### ZONE 9

**Ashley Hall, Barnstaple, Belmont, Dornoch Rising, Dover Castle, Mahogany Hall, Manchester, Sawyers Market, Spratt's Tomb, Sportsman Hall, Stewart Town**

#	Name of site	Location	Grid Reference	Description	Cultural provenance	Preservation/Threat to site	Recommendations	Source of Research
152	Ashley Hall Plantation	Ashley Hall, Trelawny	699643.07E 691550.63N	Historic. 19 <sup>th</sup> C Plantation House ruin- Large cut stone structure, section of house used to store corn, barbecue and water tank.	Anglo-Jamaican	Ruin, abandoned Elements, vegetation Man's neglect	Archaeological investigation of site	Espeut forthcoming Monica and Gladys Frater (informants)
153	Barnstaple	Barnstaple, Trelawny	699878.30E 695501.99N	Historic. Sugar estate. Cut stone ruins  Vernacular houses		Degraded Elements, Vandals Fair Elements	Archaeological investigation of site	Espeut forthcoming Anthony Thomas (informant)
154	Belmont	Belmont, St. Ann	702248.53E 690578.78N	Historic Property house, water tank and ruins	Anglo Jamaican	Degraded Elements, vandals	Archaeological investigation of site	Espeut forthcoming Monica and Gladys Frater, Courtney Brown (informants)
155	Dornoch Rising	Riverhead Trelawny	704294.83E 694605.99N	River rises- Rio Bueno River, associated with legend, Scene of movie <i>Daughter of the Gods</i>	Natural, Historic	Good Elements		Wright and White 1969 Sangster 1973 O'marly Napier, Ian Gordon (informants)
156	Dover Castle	Dover Castle Trelawny	699710.31E 691892.72N	Historic Ruins, water tank, barbecues	Anglo Jamaican	Degraded Elements Vegetation vandals	Archaeological investigation of site	Espeut forthcoming Monica and Gladys Frater (informants)
157	Mahogany Hall	Mahogany Hall Trelawny	699605.06E 693631.14N	Historic. Site of legend.  Estate Ruin of property house Cattle dip	Spanish  Anglo Jamaican	Degraded Elements Vegetation vandals	Archaeological investigation of site	Underhill 1862 Wright 1966- Lady Nugent Wright and White 1969 Knibb Sibley 1978 Espeut forthcoming Samuel Holmes, Clifford Thomas, O'marly Napier, Ian Gordon (informants)

# Appendix 1

## Cockpit Country Cultural Heritage Inventory

#	Name of site	Location	Grid Reference	Description	Cultural provenance	Preservation/Threat to site	Recommendations	Source of Research
158	Manchester	Manchester Trelawny	702010.81E 691482.13N	Historic Sugar estate cattle pen  First site of Westwood High School	Anglo Jamaican	Degraded Elements	Archaeological investigation of site	Espeut forthcoming Monica and Gladys Frater, Anthony Thomas Chris Christie (informants)
159	Sawyers Market	Sawyers Market Trelawny	698756.25E 691808.21N	Historic Village  Methodist Church.  Vernacular houses  Brick ovens  Water catchment  Cholera cemetery	Anglo Jamaican  Afro Jamaican	Good Elements Elements  Degraded Elements Fair Elements  Farming	Archaeological investigation of site	Underhill 1862 Wright and White 1969 <a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a> Espeut forthcoming Monica and Gladys Frater (informants)
160	Spratts Tomb			Roadside tomb of Minister who was thrown from his horse		Fair Elements		
161	Sportsman Hall	Sportsman Hall Trelawny	697031.73E 694426.26N	Historic Ruin of works, property house Water tanks	Anglo Jamaican	Degraded Elements, vegetation, vandals	Archaeological investigation of site	Knibb Sibley 1978 Espeut forthcoming Clifford Thomas, O'marly Napier, Ian Gordon (informants)
162	Stewart Town	Stewart Town Trelawny/ St. Ann	702961.70E 692375.97N	Historic Westwood High School. Village Anglican, Methodist, Baptist Churches, vernacular structures – houses and shops, cut stone ruins, cemetery, schools	Anglo Jamaican Afro Jamaican	Elements	Archaeological investigation of site Town can be declared a heritage site	Wright and White 1969 Sangster 1973 Knibb Sibley 1978 Commonwealth Institute 1990 <a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a> Espeut forthcoming Anthony Thomas, Eileen Piggott (informants)

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## Cockpit Country Cultural Heritage Inventory

### ZONE 10

Albert Town, All Sides, Aneon Town, Cascade, Cave River, Cave Valley, Cuffie Ridge, Freemans Hall, Joes Hut, Lichfield and Lichfield Mountain, Olive River, Perseverance, Quashies River, Stettin, Congo Hill, Wat-a-bit, Wire Fence

#	Name of site	Location	Grid Reference	Description	Cultural provenance	Preservation/Threat to site	Recommendations	Source of Research
163	Albert Town	Historic Free Village Trelawny	693664.43E 682615.40N	Contains shops, post office, community centre, restaurants etc  St. Andrew Anglican Church	Afro Jamaican  Anglo Jamaican	Elements		Underhill 1862 <a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a> Espeut forthcoming Charlton Francis (informant)
164		Albert Town, Trelawny		Anglican Church		Good Elements		Espeut forthcoming Charlton Francis (informant)
165	*All Sides	Trelawny	690552.58E 693884.93N	Historic Village			Archaeological investigation of site	<a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a> Espeut forthcoming
166	Aneon Town	Aneon Town Clarendon	708372.27E 673643.42N	Historic Coffee factory Associated with  Spanish legend  Barrack ruins	Jamaican  Spanish  English	Good-functioning Elements  Degraded Elements Farming	Archaeological investigation of site	Wright and White 1969 Espeut forthcoming Nico Harrison (informant)
167	Cascade	Cascade St. Ann	701012.38E 674917.61N	Historic cut-stone ruin. Number of ponds-some associated with legends of mermaids etc		Degraded Elements  Natural	Archaeological investigation of site	Espeut forthcoming Nico Harrison, Barnett Watson (informants)
168	Cave River	Cave River Clarendon	706461.99E 672614.35N	Historic. Sugar works. Channel cut by slaves for water wheel, dam. Barracks		Degraded Elements vandalism	Archaeological investigation of site	Wright and White 1969 Knibb Sibley 1978 Espeut forthcoming Nico Harrison (informant)

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## Cockpit Country Cultural Heritage Inventory

#	Name of site	Location	Grid Reference	Description	Cultural provenance	Preservation/Threat to site	Recommendations	Source of Research
169	Cave Valley	Cave Valley St. Ann	711662.35E 675017.70N	Historic. Sugar works. Bridge.  Chimney  Property house- old police station, market	Anglo Jamaican	Degraded Elements, vandals  Declared National Monument 2000  Degraded Elements, vandals	Archaeological investigation of site	Wright and White 1969 Knibb Sibley 1978  Espeut forthcoming Nico Harrison, Nicholas Simmons (informants)
170	Cuffie Ridge	Cuffie Ridge St. Ann	704853.97E 673881.14N	Historic. Associated with the early Maroons in the area			Archaeological investigation of site	Espeut forthcoming Nico Harrison (informant)
171	Freemans Hall	Freemans Hall Trelawny	694841.09E 681916.17N	Historic. Belisile Sugar factory- ruins Ruins- banana depot  German Town  Congo Town  Baptist church and cemetery,  Vernacular houses	Anglo Jamaican Jamaican  German  Afro Jamaican  Afro Jamaican  Jamaican	Degraded Elements, vegetation, vandals     Good Elements  Fair Elements	Archaeological investigation of site	Espeut forthcoming Charlton Francis Clive Linton, Dudley Smart (informants)
172	Joes Hut	Joes Hut Trelawny	694926.20E 679220.12N	Historic Village			Archaeological investigation of site	Knibb Sibley 1978 Espeut forthcoming
173	Lichfield and Lichfield Mountain	Lichfield Trelawny	697760.33E 677988.99N	Historic Village Ruins  Forestry office  Forest Reserve  Baptist Church	Anglo Jamaican  Jamaican  Afro Jamaican	Elements  Good Elements Elements  Fair Elements	Archaeological investigation of site	Espeut forthcoming  Horace Campbell, Joseph Fullerton (informants)



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## Cockpit Country Cultural Heritage Inventory

#	Name of site	Location	Grid Reference	Description	Cultural provenance	Preservation/ Threat to site	Recommendations	Source of Research
174	Olive River	Olive River Trelawny	699760.88E 674773.22N	Historic Village			Archaeological investigation of site	Espeut forthcoming
175	*Perseverance	Perseverance St. Ann	705897.35E 683344.57N	Historic Village			Archaeological investigation of site	Espeut forthcoming
176	*Quashies River	Quashies River Trelawny	695123.52E 682730.46N	Historic. Barracks  River sinks, cave	Anglo Jamaican Natural		Archaeological investigation of site	Robertson Map1804 Wright 1966- Lady Nugent Wright and White 1969 Fincham 1997 <a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a> Espeut forthcoming Charlton Francis (informant)
177	Stettin	Stettin, Trelawny	694757.95E 681944.69N	Historic. German place name German settler-Lemonius- brought in German immigrants Ruin of Stettin house	German		Archaeological investigation of site	Knibb Sibley 1978  <a href="http://www.cockpitcountry.com">www.cockpitcountry.com</a> Espeut forthcoming  Charlton Francis, Pastor Clive Linton, Pius Walcott (informants)
178	*Congo Hill			African settlement	Afro Jamaican		Archaeological investigation of site	Charlton Francis, Pastor Clive Linton, Pius Walcott (informants)
179	Wait- a- Bit	Wait- a- Bit Trelawny	695228.64E 677655.31N	Historic Village School, police station	Jamaican		Archaeological investigation of site	Espeut forthcoming
180	Wire Fence	Wire Fence Trelawny	694757.95E 679513.12N	Village Post office	Jamaican		Archaeological investigation of site	Espeut forthcoming Burns Brooks (informant)



## Appendix 2

### The Taíno

The history of the Jamaican Taíno is generally divided into three cultural periods. The first is the Ostionan, locally known as “Redware”, due to its characteristic red slip. The Redware people are said to have colonized Jamaica ca. 650 AD, and settled primarily along with the southern coast. The Meillacan or “White Marl” culture occupied the island from ca. 900 to 1500 AD. The third cultural group, the Fairfield complex or Montego Bay Style is variant of the White Marl culture that developed ca. 1100 AD. The Montego Bay Style is unique to Jamaica, and primarily found on the western section of the island.

To date, twenty-three Taíno sites have been recorded in the study area (Duerden 1897; Sherlock 1939; Howard 1950; Vanderwal 1968; Fincham 1977, 1997; ASJ 1965-85, and JNHT files). These sites have been found in a wide range of terrain from the interior valleys to ridge tops and consist of middens, burials, and rock art (See Table 1). Cultural remains from the sites in the area reveal that the Taíno maximized the available natural resources.

### Caves

The Cockpit country boasts extensive cave systems, which the Taíno readily utilized. Caves were important to the Taíno as these places figured prominently in their religion and mythology. They were regarded as a uterus, a cosmic receptacle that provides the context for creating and nurturing life and bringing it forth to the world. Their myths place the origin of man, of the sun and moon in caves. This belief has been reflected in their reverence to caves and in the rock art, as their have been efforts to visualize the creation story through petroglyphs (rock carving) and pictographs (rock painting). Caves were also used by the Taíno for shelter, water sources, burials, shrines and sanctuaries wherein were placed ‘images’ that played a significant role in their lives.

**Table 1: Taíno sites located within the study area**

Number	Name of Site	Location	Type
1	Stonehenge	St. James	Midden
2	Hyde	Trelawny	Midden
3	New Forest,	Trelawny	Midden
4	Duanvale	Trelawny	Midden
5	Coxheath	Sherwood Content, Trelawny	Midden
6	Sherwood	Trelawny	Midden
7	Windsor	Trelawny	Midden
8	Pantrepant	Trelawny	Midden
9	Auchtembeddie	Manchester	Midden
10	Wallingford	St. Elizabeth	Burial Cave
11	Hyde Cave	Trelawny	Burial Cave
12	Gray's Cave,	Rock Spring, Trelawny	Burial Cave
13	Windsor Hole	Trelawny	Burial Cave
14	Windsor Cave, Bungalow Windsor	Trelawny	Burial Cave
15	Windsor Great Cave	Trelawny	Burial Cave
16	Windsor Great Cave	Trelawny	Rock Art
17	Pantrepant East Cave	Trelawny	Rock Art
18	Pantrepant West Cave	Trelawny	Rock Art
19	Home Away Cave	Caledonia Mountain, Trelawny	possible Rock Art-petroglyphs
20	Shorty's Cave	Piedmont, Sherwood Content, Trelawny	Potsherds
21	Cudjoes Cave	Sawyers, Trelawny	Potsherds
22	Penn (Pent) House Cave	Aberdeen, St. Elizabeth	Potsherds
23	Appleton Karst Tower Cave	Appleton Estate, St. Elizabeth	Potsherds

## Appendix 3

### 3A

#### The Spanish

To date no extant structures associated with the Spanish period of occupation has been uncovered in the study area. However place names and legends involving the Spanish do occur, for example, those associated with Martha Brae and Mahogany Hall. In addition the Spanish Road running from Martha Brae to Oristan may have passed through the area.

### 3B

#### The British

Most of the extant structures in the area are associated with the English Period of occupation. Historically, the area is divided into five parishes namely, St. James, Trelawny, St. Elizabeth, St. Ann and Manchester. The parish of Trelawny was created in 1770 out of sections of St. James and St. Ann and Manchester in 1814 out of St. Elizabeth, Vere and Clarendon.

### 3C

#### The Military

From the capture of the island in 1655 there was the need to protect the island from external attacks. Threats also came internally from slave uprisings. To protect the island the British had a permanent military presence. There was the local militia; troops of the established army were based on the island; and the Royal Navy patrolled the seas, moving troops, and protecting convoys and the colony from pirates and enemies. Each of the established British regiment did a tour of duty in the island. Many soldiers and sailors who served in the island did not return to Britain: thousands died through tropical diseases and others through warfare, some deserted and some remained after discharge (Grannum 1995:49).

### 3D

#### The Maroons

Historically the study area is important as one of the main places of the guerilla activity conducted by the Maroons in defence of their independence (Morrissey 1982:27). The original Maroons were Africans left behind when their Spanish masters fled the island following the English invasion of 1655. R. C. Dallas (1803:33), notes *The term Maroon had been hitherto confined to the body of original Spanish fugitives, and it was not till about the year 1730, when Cudjoe became formidable, and parties were fitted out against him, that he and his people were included in the appellation.*

In 1690, the enslaved Africans on the Suttons Estate in Clarendon, who were mainly Coromantees, rebelled, killed the man in charge and ceased the estate's arms and ammunition. The following day the fighters were overwhelmed and the ringleaders captured and executed. Some managed to escape to the hinterland where they established themselves.

*Unlike other runaway slaves, this group in Clarendon did not seek the safety of Maroon settlement in the north and east of the island but remained in the Clarendon hills, forming themselves into small gangs, which soon began raiding the farms of settlers in remote parts of the parish. When Indians from Mosquito Coast were brought to the island to join forces with*

*detachments of British soldiers to ferret out the rebels, the gangs in Clarendon merged into a single unit. They elected Cudjoe as their leader, and on assuming command, he appointed his two brothers, Accompong and Johnny, as captains under him* (Curtin 1983: SMR).

Their number was continually supplemented during subsequent years by escaped slaves. Naturally, the existence of groups of “free” Africans in an island being commercially developed through the use of forced African labour, posed a serious threat to the socio-economic system of the time. Moreover, the Maroons habitually raided plantations and this attracted the ire of the slave owners.

From Clarendon Cudjoe’s band migrated to the northwestern part of the Cockpit Country, east of present-day Maroon Town. Two main settlements were established before 1739; one under Cudjoe at Cudjoe Town later renamed Trelawny Town in honour of Governor Trelawny. The other was named in honour of Cudjoe’s brother, Accompong. The landscape provided impenetrable natural fortresses from where guerilla strikes and foraging expeditions were conducted. Cudjoe settled at Petty (Petit) River Bottom which was very large containing seven acres of land and a spring of water. The only entrance was through a long, narrow pass, so narrow that a party of men had to move in single file. This passage was easily defended. The choice of the position was equally judicious in respect to predatory incursions, as the parishes of St. James, Hanover, Westmoreland and St. Elizabeth were open to him. He could act with smaller detachments, and obtain abundant supplies from different quarters (Carey Robinson 1971: 43-44).

At first the Government’s efforts to subdue the Maroons were ineffectual. Eventually, in the 1730’s a concerted effort was made to break their power. The British forces were unable to dislodge the Maroons. Eventually, the Governor sued for peace and a treaty was signed in 1739 which assured the Maroons under Cudjoe’s command continued, if somewhat curtailed, freedom (Morrissey 1982:29).

It was at Petty River that the Peace Treaty was signed in 1739. The treaty was concluded with Cudjoe by Colonel Guthrie and Captain Sadler. The formalities were carried out on 1<sup>st</sup> March, 1739, under a large cotton tree growing in the centre of the cluster of Maroon huts at the entrance of the long passage which led into Petty River Bottom Cockpit (Robinson 1971:50). The treaty called for cessation of hostilities by both parties for ever. It guaranteed full freedom and liberty to Cudjoe and his people and gave them ownership of 1,500 acres of land. [Reference has been made to the fact that (under the real treaty) Cudjoe’s people were awarded 15,000 acres of land including Luana and Lacovia, but afterwards this would be altered by erasing the last 0] (Carey 1997:420). Amongst other things the treaty spoke to the treatment of runaway slaves etc. For full details of Treaty see below. Cudjoe’s original camp at the Petty River gave way to a town slightly to the north called the Old Town to distinguish it from the New Town (Furry Town) a half mile away through a narrow defile (See Map--).

## Peace Treaty between the British and the Maroons 1739

( 58 )

*Articles of Pacification with the Maroons of  
Trelawny Town, concluded March 1, 1738.*

IN the name of God, amen. Whereas Captain Cudjoe, Captain Acompong, Captain Johnny, Captain Cassee, Captain Quasco, and several other negroes, their dependants and adherents, have been in a state of war and hostility, for several years past, against our sovereign Lord the King, and the inhabitants of this island; and whereas peace and friendship among mankind, and the preventing the effusion of blood, is agreeable to God, consonant to reason, and desired by every good man; and whereas his majesty George the Second, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, and of Jamaica, Lord, Defender of the Faith, &c. has, by his letters patent, dated February the twenty-fourth, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight, in the twelfth year of his reign, granted  
full

( 59 )

full power and authority to John Guthrie and Francis Sadler, esquires, to negotiate and finally conclude a treaty of peace and friendship with the aforesaid Captain Cudjoe, and the rest of his captains, adherents, and others his men; they mutually, sincerely, and amicably, have agreed to the following articles:

First, That all hostilities shall cease on both sides for ever.

Second, That the said Captain Cudjoe, the rest of his captains, adherents, and men, shall be for ever hereafter in a perfect state of freedom and liberty, excepting those who have been taken by them, within two years last past, if such are willing to return to their said masters and owners, with full pardon and indemnity from their said masters or owners for what is past; provided always, that, if they are not willing to return, they shall remain in subjection to Captain Cudjoe and in friendship  
with

( 60 )

with us, according to the form and tenor of this treaty.

Third, That they shall enjoy and possess, for themselves and posterity for ever, all the lands situate and lying between Trelawny Town and the Cockpits, to the amount of fifteen hundred acres, bearing north-west from the said Trelawny Town.

Fourth, That they shall have liberty to plant the said lands with coffee, cocoa, ginger, tobacco, and cotton, and to breed cattle, hogs, goats, or any other stock, and dispose of the produce or increase of the said commodities to the inhabitants of this island; provided always, that when they bring the said commodities to market, they shall apply first to the custos, or any other magistrate of the respective parishes where they expose their goods to sale, for a licence to vend the same.

Fifth,

( 61 )

Fifth, That Captain Cudjoe, and all the Captain's adherents, and people now in subjection to him, shall all live together within the bounds of Trelawny town, and that they have liberty to hunt where they shall think fit, except within three miles of any settlement, crawl, or pen; provided always, that in case the hunters of Captain Cudjoe, and those of other settlements meet, then the hogs to be equally divided between both parties.

Sixth, That the said Captain Cudjoe, and his successors, do use their best endeavours to take, kill, suppress, or destroy, either by themselves, or jointly with any other number of men, commanded on that service by his excellency the Governor, or commander in chief for the time being, all rebels wheresoever they be, throughout this island, unless they submit to the same terms of accommodation granted to Captain Cudjoe, and his successors.

Seventh,

( 62 )

Seventh, That in case this island be invaded by any foreign enemy, the said Captain Cudjoe, and his successors hereinafter named or to be appointed, shall then, upon notice given, immediately repair to any place the Governor for the time being shall appoint, in order to repel the said invaders with his or their utmost force, and to submit to the orders of the commander in chief on that occasion.

Eighth, That if any white man shall do any manner of injury to Captain Cudjoe, his successors, or any of his or their people, they shall apply to any commanding officer or magistrate in the neighbourhood for justice; and in case Captain Cudjoe, or any of his people, shall do any injury to any white person he shall submit himself, or deliver up such offender to justice.

Ninth, That if any negroes shall hereafter run away from their masters or owners, and fall into Captain Cudjoe's hands,

( 63 )

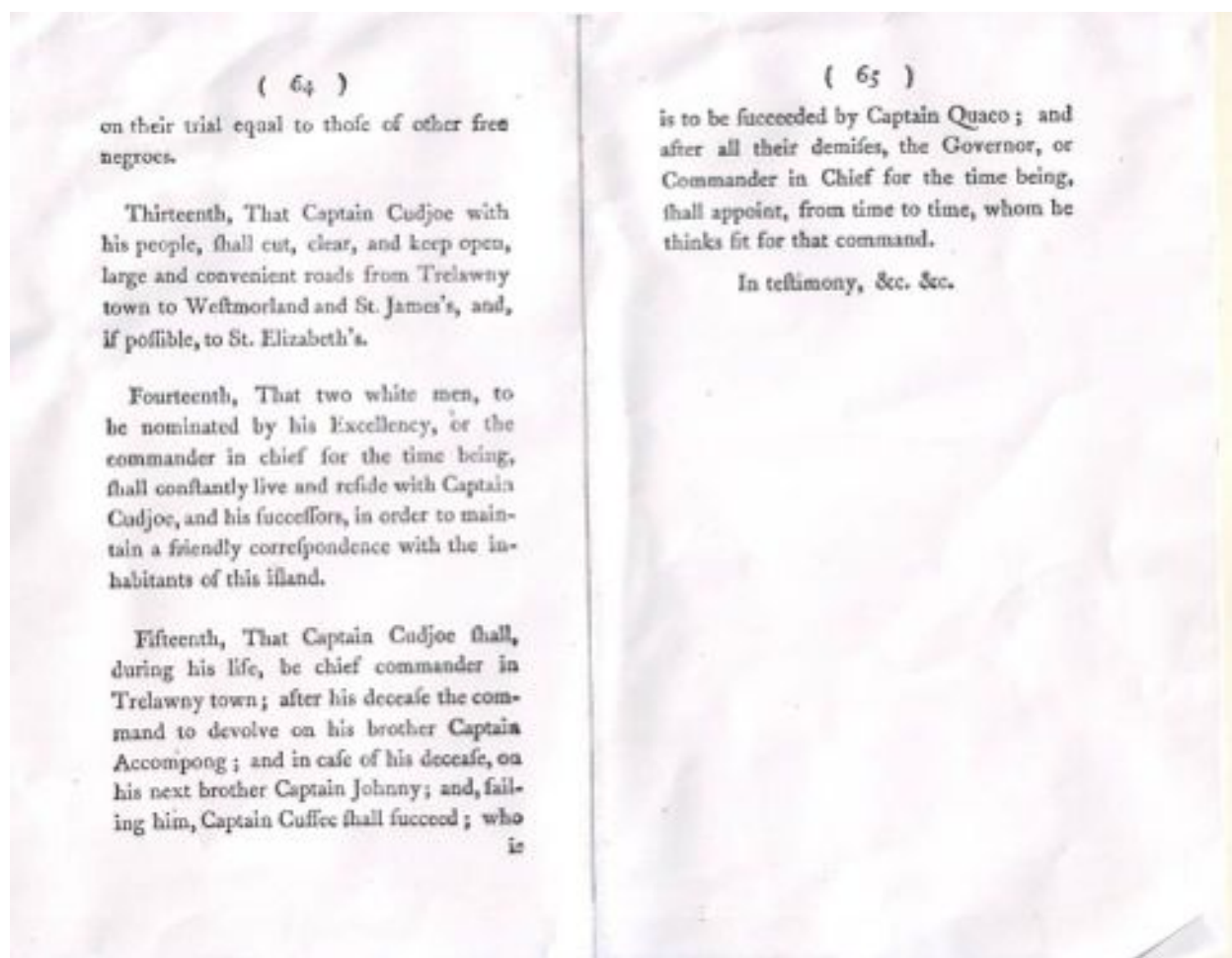
hands, they shall immediately be sent back to the chief magistrate of the next parish where they are taken; and those that bring them are to be satisfied for their trouble, as the legislature shall appoint.

Tenth, That all negroes taken, since the raising of this party by Captain Cudjoe's people, shall immediately be returned.

Eleventh, That Captain Cudjoe, and his successors, shall wait on his Excellency, or the commander in chief for the time being, every year, if thereunto required.

Twelfth, That Captain Cudjoe, during his life, and the Captains succeeding him, shall have full power to inflict any punishment they think proper for crimes committed by their men among themselves, death only excepted; in which case, if the Captain thinks they deserve death, he shall be obliged to bring them before any justice of the peace, who shall order proceedings on





3D1

### The Second Maroon War 1795-6

The Second Maroon War 1795 involved the Maroons of Trelawny Town. After fifty-nine years of peace the Trelawny Town Maroons grew dissatisfied. Two of their sources of complaint were the small land space given to them which was too small for their growing population and their newly-appointed Superintendent. However, the trigger of the war was the trial and punishment of two of their members for stealing and killing some tame hogs. The sentence of "lashes at a cart's tail" was carried out in a common workhouse at the hands of a slave whom the Maroons had previously caught and handed over to the authorities. The Maroons were furious at this insult, regarding the treatment received by the two men as breach of their treaty. War was declared. After inflicting heavy losses on their opponents, they were eventually forced to surrender, and contrary to promises made to them, were exiled from the country (Aarons 1981:29). The Maroons were deported to a settlement in Nova Scotia Canada and were eventually allowed to settle in Sierra Leone in Africa.

Some of the areas affected by The Second Maroon War:

Bandon, Schaw Castle and Shands} went up in flames

Kenmure –burnt and 12 slaves carried off

Darliston trash house & Lewis holdings fired

Catadupa Lapland, Ginger Hill, Gowdeys Mocha and other places destroyed

Nairne burnt

**Places associated with British Troops movements during the War**

Castle Wemyss

Spring Vale

Chatsworth

Dromilly

Vaughnsfield

**Other places troops passed in St. Elizabeth**

Elderslie

Accompong Town

Aberdeen

One Eye

## Appendix 4

### AGRO- INDUSTRIES

#### 4A

#### The Sugar Industry

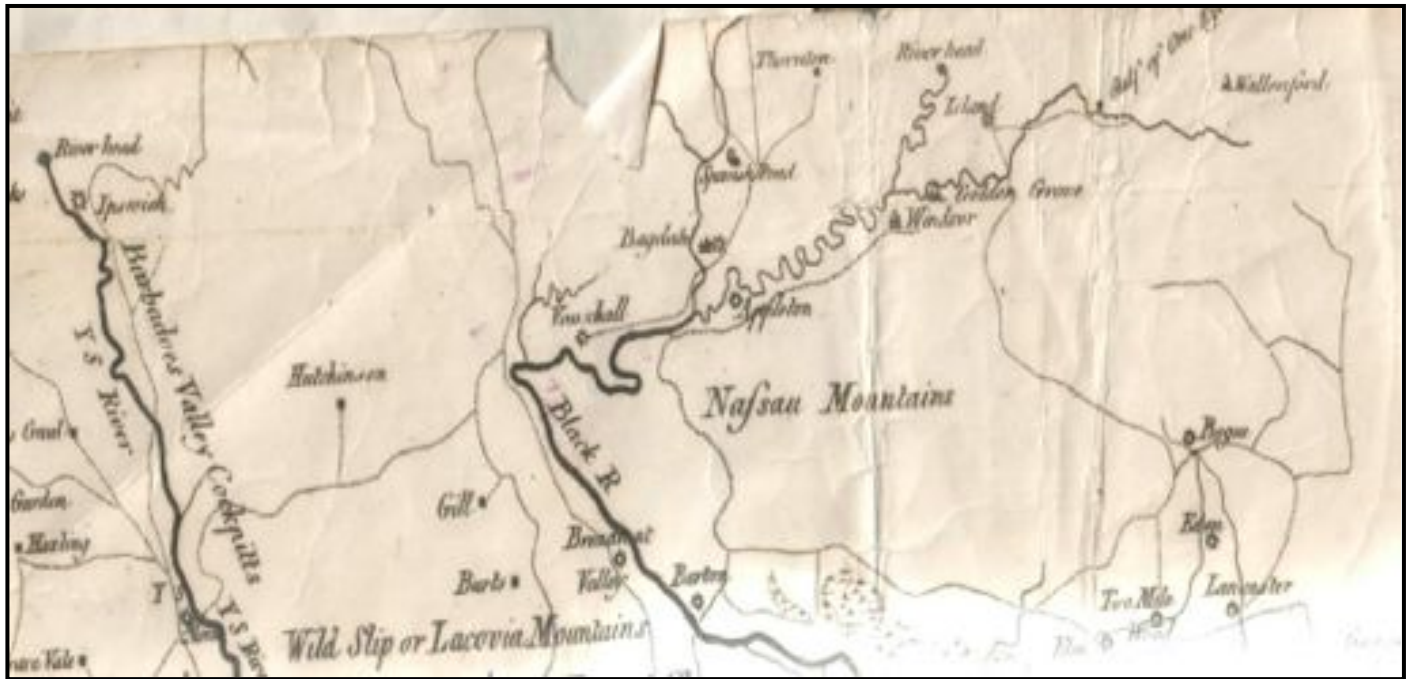
The Spanish introduced the sugar cane (*saccharum officinarum*) into the island but they grew sugar on a small scale. It was not until 1660's that an attempt was made to put the sugar industry on a regular footing by Sir Thomas Modyford, the English governor (Senior 1983:157-8).

The large -scale production of sugar saw the demise of the multi-crop economy and the consolidation of the land held by small settlers into large plantations held by a few big planters. However, the presence of the Maroons had retarded the growth of plantations in this section of the island. Richard Sheridan notes that: Seventeenth century plantations were confined largely to the south-central plains region of Jamaica which was accessible to the ports of Port Royal, Kingston, and Old Harbour and less vulnerable to attack by land and sea. After the Maroon War, however, plantations spread to outlying parts of the island, increasing from 429 to 775 between 1739 and 1775 (Sheridan 1970:45). The parish of St. James, for example, was flooded by white settlers after 1740; the number of sugar works in this parish multiplied rapidly from 8 in 1739 to 94 in 1768 (Burnard 2002:76).

**Table 2: Sugar Estates in the Study Area in 1739**

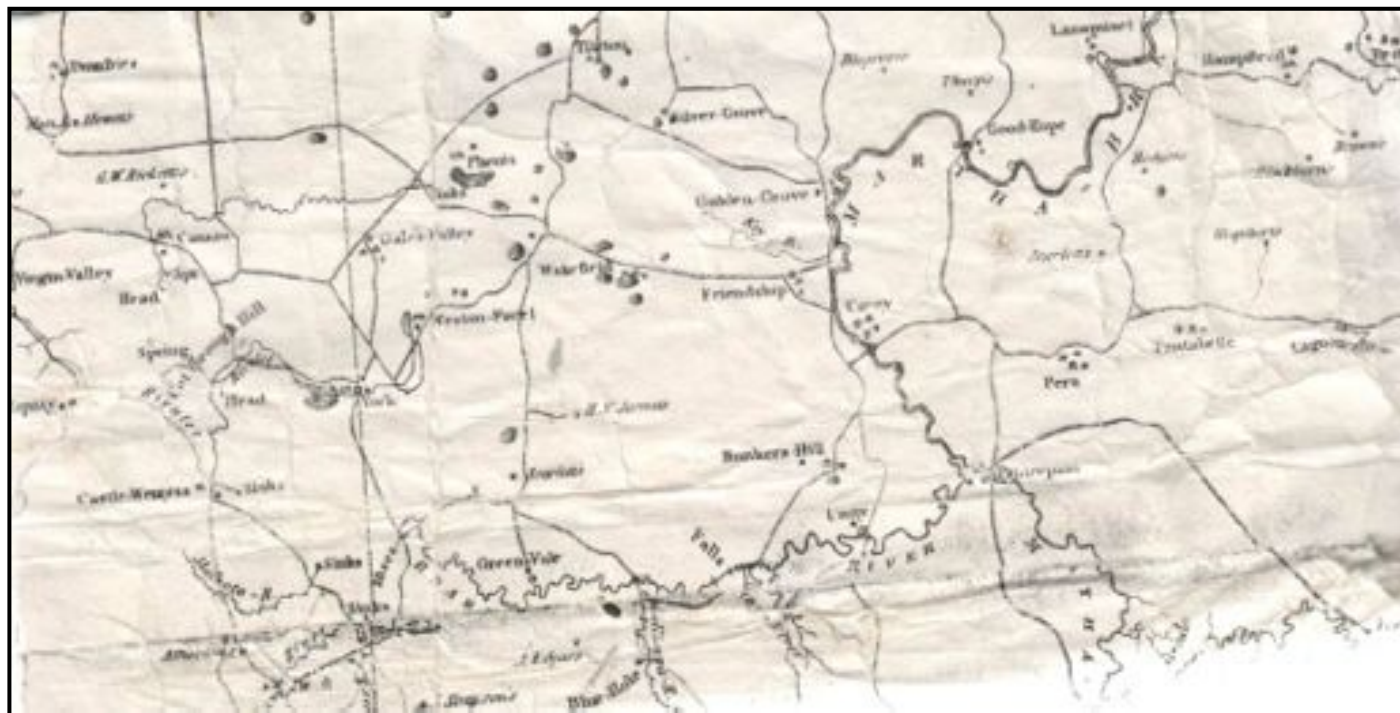
Name of Estate	Owner (S)	Hogsheads of Sugar produced
<b>St. Elizabeth</b>		
Y. S.	Beckfords	60
Y. S.	Jervis Shaw	60
Island's	Captain Fosters Heirs	100
One Eye (Oxford)	Cargills Heirs	30
One Eye (Oxford)	Colonel Blake	100

**Source: A list of Sugar Plantations Drawn up in 1739 for James Knight, Receiver General of Jamaica**



**Figure 24: Extract from Thomas Craskell and James Simpson Map of Jamaica 1763 showing sugar Estates in St. Elizabeth**

By the eighteenth century, the sugar industry was the cornerstone of Jamaica's economy (Sheridan 1965, 1968, 1973:215, 1976), and slavery was the primary means of labour (Williams 1970:136). Each estate had its own mill but these eventually gave way in the 19<sup>th</sup> century to the more economical central factories. Throughout this period some estates also changed hands.



**Figure 25: Extract from James Robertson Map of Jamaica 1804 showing sugar Estates in Trelawny and St. James**

The production of sugar demanded a large labour force that was supplied by African slaves. It is estimated that between 1700 and 1786 some 496,000 to 610,000 enslaved Africans were imported into Jamaica. These Africans were settled on sectors of the estates which came to be called villages.

There are numerous extant structures both industrial and residential which are associated with the sugar industry including plantation houses, work buildings, dams and slave hospitals. Of special note are the ruins at Ipswich, St. Elizabeth; Covey, Fontabelle, Stonehenge and Manchester- in Trelawny and Mt. Parnassus, St. James. There are also remnants of works and features at Ulster Spring, Pantrepant, Belisle (Freemans Hall), Dromilly, Unity, Duanvale, Hyde in Trelawny; The Island, Aberdeen, Mexico, One Eye /Oxford, St. Elizabeth.

**Table 3: Sugar Estates in the Study Area in 1879- 82 and 1919**

Name of Estate	Owner	Acreage in cane cultivation	Acreage in grass, woodland and ruinate	Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle	Process of manufacture	Crop in 1882 Hogsheads of sugar	Puncheons of rum	Remarks
<b>1879-1882</b>								
<b>St. Elizabeth</b>								
Appleton	William Hill	30	5,723	Water	Ordinary	13	36	
Ipswich	Messrs. Farington	66	1,940	Steam	Ordinary	74	55	In the Encumbered Courts
The Island	W.H. Coke	20	1,048	Water	Ordinary	15	9	Abandoned
Mexico	A. Parcels	48	1,396	Cattle	Ordinary	65	48	
Y. S.	Messrs. Farington	120	5,884	Water	Ordinary	135	80	In the Encumbered Courts
<b>Trelawny</b>								
Fontabelle	Charles H. Stewart	120	1,384	Water	Common Process	90	62	
Hyde	Simon Thompson	224	3,584	Steam	Centrifugal	230	168	This includes canes taken off Gibraltar
Pantrepant	M. Machado	-	2,351	Steam	Common Process	3	2	Abandoned
<b>St. Ann</b>								
Cave Valley	Hon. Henry Sewell	190	890	Steam	Open Coppers and Steam Pans	170	130	
<b>1919</b>								
<b>St. Elizabeth</b>								
Appleton	Lindo Bros	300	5,352 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Water & Steam	Canes sent to Grange Central	-	-	
<b>Trelawny</b>								
Fontabelle	C. deCordova	215	1,289	Steam	Common and Centrifugal	95	68	
Freemans Hall	S.M. Fisher	25	214	Steam	Common and Centrifugal	25	70	
Manchester	H. R. Milliner	27	1,178	Steam	Common and Wetzel pans	7	-	
<b>St. Ann</b>								
Cave Valley, including Greenock	Bernard & Pattison	110	1,552	Steam	Aspinall and Wetzel Pans	74 ½	95	

## 4B

### The Coffee Industry

Sir Nicholas Lawes, then Governor of Jamaica introduced coffee (*Coffea arabica*) into the island in 1728 from Martinique. Between 1728 and 1768 the coffee industry developed largely in the foothills of St. Andrew and then gradually spread into the Blue Mountains, St. Andrew and the mountains of Manchester, St. Ann and St. Elizabeth. Although Coffee had been introduced in 1728 it was not until 1773 that it was officially encouraged. By 1774 there were about 150 coffee plantations in the island, and this number quadrupled by 1792. By 1800 there were 686 plantations in operation. The coffee boom in Jamaica peaked in 1815 when Jamaica exported 30% of the world's coffee.

Coffee production on large plantations suffered tremendously after emancipation. Between 1838 and 1847, 465 Coffee Plantations were abandoned. After emancipation Coffee became mainly a

small settler crop. Between the years 1866-1900 production increased among the peasants to the extent that they produced approximately two thirds of the total coffee export output. The peasants were the sole producers in St. Mary, St. Ann, Trelawny, St. James, Hanover, Westmoreland, St. Elizabeth and St. Catherine.

Central Pulperies were erected—most were owned and operated by Coffee Co-operatives. Pulperies were located in the study area at Aneon Town, Clarendon; Maggoty, St. Elizabeth and Catadupa St. James.

## 4C

### The Banana Industry

Banana (*Musa sapientum*)

The Spaniard brought the plant from the Canary Islands to the West Indies. It was first grown in Santo Domingo in 1516 and is believed to have reached Jamaica around 1520. However, the plant on which the later *Banana trade* was based, the Gros Michel, was not introduced until 1835 when it was imported from Martinique by a planter named Jean Pouyat. From Pouyat's bananas this fine variety spread through the island.

The banana gained commercial importance in the late nineteenth century. The originators of the trade were American sea captains who on their trips to Jamaica in the 1860's began to see the potential in the fruit. Two captains were George Busch and Lorenzo Dow Baker. Baker and Busch supplied bananas on a small scale until 1877 when a regular trade was started.

The banana industry developed at a time when the sugar industry was seriously in decline. Banana was grown for commercial and domestic use throughout the study area. In some instances the United Fruit Company leased properties for banana production as was the case in St. James in 1918-19 (See Table 4). Banana was grown also by small settlers in places such as Quick Step and Troy. Mr Norman Wright at Balaclava recalls that donkeys laden with the fruit came from the hills. The fruit was then transported by train to Montego Bay. Central collection points were set up in some areas known as Boxing plants- remains of these are found at Elderslie and Freemans Hall.

**Table 4: Banana Production 1917, 1918-1919**

Year 1917			Year 1918-1919		
Estate	Acreage in Banana cultivation	Owner	Estate	Acreage in Banana cultivation	Owner
Cave Valley St Ann	50	J.L. Bernard	Cave Valley St Ann	30	J.L. Bernard
Aberdeen St Elizabeth	50	Marion Calder	Aberdeen St Elizabeth	30	Marion Calder
Ipswich St Elizabeth	58	R.G. Sinclair	Ipswich St Elizabeth	60	R.G. Sinclair
Oxford St Elizabeth	365	C.F. Pengelly			
Garland St James	290	United Fruit Company (Lessee)	Garland St James	318	United Fruit Company (Lessee)
Lapland St James	80	A. J. McCatty	Lapland St. James	10	A. J. McCatty
Mocho St James	431	United Fruit Company (Lessee)	Mocho St James	402	United Fruit Company (Lessee)
Stivenge St James	80	F.A. Cory	Stivenge St. James	60	F. A. Cory
Springvale St James	50	H. Sharpe	Spring Vale St. James	10	H. Sharpe
Dromilly, Trelawny	25	O.H. Marescaux			
Freemans Hall, Trelawny	20	R. B. Smith			
Mahogany Hall, Trelawny	50	H. E. Capstick			
Stettin	15	Sir Hy. Blake et al			

**4D****Other Produce**

Historically a variety of crops has been produced throughout the study area –to suit market forces.

**Corn**

Corn was grown and sold commercially. At Ashley Hall for example a section of the house was used to store corn. The barbecues were used for drying corn. Corn not yam was the main crop grown in places such as Sawyers Market, Ashley Hall and Roses Valley.

**Barbecues** were also used to dry annatto, pimento, coffee and cocoa.

In 1916 Aberdeen Estate had 10 acres in **cocoa** cultivation, Oxford 32 and Cave Valley 10.



**Citrus** was grown up to the 1970s in places such as Oxford, Aberdeen, and Quick Step and taken to the May Pen Citrus Factory (Donald Watson personal communication)

**Ginger**-In 1860 Underhill said that on his journey from Falmouth into Upper Trelawny he passed numerous settlements laid out as provision grounds, or under ginger cultivation. Lord Oliver noted in 1936 that the small cultivators' crop next in importance to coffee and pimento was ginger.

#### 4E

##### Pens

During the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries cattle was raised and food provisions grown on estates called pens. Pens were usually established on lands unsuitable for the growth of sugar cane. Some estates that suffered from the fallout in sugar also took up pen keeping. Pens produced, livestock, grass, and ground provisions for the local market. These pens supplemented their income by growing pimento, cotton and logwood for export. Worn out cattle from estates were purchased and fattened for the local market. Some had lime -kilns. Timbers for building small crafts and wharf-pilings were produced. The word 'pen' in many of the place names in the study area recalls the former occupation of pen keeping.

In 1918 the following properties were recorded as grazing pens in the *Handbook of Jamaica*.

**Table 5: Grazing Pens 1918**

Name of Pen	Owner	Acres in grass and common	Other Acreage	No. of Cattle
<b>St. James</b>				
Spring Vale	H. F. Sharpe	720	1,251	110
<b>Trelawny</b>				
Good Hope and Covey	J. F. Thompson & Sons	369	1,432	306
Hampstead, Reserve, Retreat	Victor Gentles	714	710	200
Hyde & Gibraltar	C. Lopez	1,398	2,355	473
Mahogany Hall	H. E. Capstick	1,440	1,450	300
Pantrepant	C. T. Dewar	665	1,717	254
Sportsman Hall	U. T. Dodd	230	337	100
Unity	J. F. Thompson & Sons	414	1,237	200
Windsor	W. D. Hill	885	5,660	200
<b>St. Elizabeth</b>				
Oxford	C. F. Pengelly	1,100	521	340
Raheen	Heirs of W. D. Pearman	2,600	1,993	1,000
Vaux Hall	Estate of Salmon	530	210	309
White Hall	Louis Crooks	1,300	492	300
Windsor	Florence Lewis	280	101	158
Y.S	P. J. Browne	1,450	3,818	1,056

## Appendix 5

### **INDUSTRIAL**

#### **5A**

##### **Lime and Timber Industry**

Abundant limestone and timber are to be found in the region. Lime was produced for construction as well as the sugar industry. Lime was used as one of the main ingredients in mortar and also in the clarification of sugar (Hodges; Buisseret). Hardwood timber was cut for lime burning, house construction and cabinet making. Wood was also the chief fuel for domestic and industrial purposes.

#### **5B**

##### **Sawmill**

Several sawmills existed through out the study area for example at Stewart Town. The name Sawmill in the Quick Step area recalls the days when this activity took place in the environs.

#### **5C**

##### **Bakeries, Ovens/Furnaces**

Ruins of bakeries were found at Golding and Aneon Town. A number of ovens were identified two being associated with the German immigrants.

#### **5D**

##### **Processing Plants**

Bauxite processing took place during the 1970s at the Revere plant in St. Elizabeth. After the cessation of bauxite processing the plant was used for the manufacture of Cement. In 1971 it was discovered that the clay in Duanvale, Trelawny was suitable for making pottery. A pottery factory now defunct was set up there.

# Appendix 6

## TRANSPORT/ INFRASTRUCTURE

### 6A

#### Railway

The Jamaica Railway Company was incorporated in the year 1843 under the 7<sup>th</sup> Victoria, capacity 25, and the line was opened for traffic on the 21<sup>st</sup> November, 1845. The rail service was established in the United Kingdom in 1825, the United States in 1830 and Canada in 1836. Not only did the Jamaica Railway have the distinction of being constructed so soon after the first Public railway in Britain, but also, it was first constructed in the British colonies.

On November 21, 1845, the Earl of Elgin, then Governor of Jamaica, opened the Jamaica railway. In all, the cost of the line together with the building and rolling stock was £222,250. The Kingston and Spanish Town Railway Stations were the first to be constructed in the island.

The railway met immediate success but this was soon dissipated by the island wide repercussions of the Sugar Duties Act of 1846. The Act equalized the tariff on sugar and abolished all protective duties which favoured the colonies. This meant Jamaica's sugar, rum, coffee, and other exports had no protection against the cheaper products from slave-owning countries like Cuba and Brazil. This action brought about the rapid decline of the British West Indies. As a result, the railway enterprise stood still for the next 22 years. By the middle of the 1860's, modifications in the island's economy brought new hope of revival to the stagnant railway. The introduction of banana and, to a lesser extent, citrus aided this recovery, so much so, that by 1867 the Railway Company got permission to extend their line from Spanish Town to the village of Old Harbour, a distance of 11 miles. Between 1882 and 1885 railway lines from Old Harbour to Porus was completed.

In 1889 the Government sold the railway for £800,000 to the West India Improvement Company, an American syndicate. Within the relative brief period of management by the West India Improvement Company (1890-1900), a significant phase of development in terms of the extension of railway lines and the construction of new railway stations were achieved. Soon after acquisition, the Company began working to extend the line from Porus to Montego Bay. By January 22, 1891, a section of 12 ½ miles from Porus was constructed. By March 10, 1892, a further section of 18 miles (making 30 ½ miles to Porus) was incorporated with the Jamaica railway. By February 15, 1894, two other sections consisting of 12 ½ at the Montego Bay end and 9 miles from Appleton to Ipswich were completed. By June 14, 1894, a further length of 2½ miles to Cambridge was constructed shortly afterwards. The total extension between Porus and Montego Bay was completed by 1894 (Robertson, Wright and Brown 2002:3-5).



## **Integrity/ Sustainability**

Most stations are in need of repair. Some are now used as bars, grocery shops or residences. Many stations have had additions and alterations made to their original form, nevertheless the original design features remain intact (Robertson, Wright and Brown 2002:12).

In 2002 the JNHT team of Robertson, Wright and Brown recommended four of the station in the study area to be declared as National Monuments- namely, Balaclava, Appleton, Catadupa and Cambridge (Robertson, Wright and Brown 2002:8-9).

## **6B Bridges**

Jamaica, the land of wood and water, has many rivers and streams that had to be bridged in order to allow for free movement. As early as 1663 there was passed in the House of Assembly: *An Act for Repairing and Mending the Highways and Bridges*. By the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century there were already several sturdy bridges erected on this island. In 1889-98 during the Administration of Sir Henry 40 bridges were erected on main roads over previously un-bridged rivers (H/N Bridges File). Several bridges were noted in the study area on public roads as well as on estates.

Bridges in Jamaica sometimes serve dual purposes. They are not only used to make rivers passable but some represent boundaries between parishes. Troy Bridge marks the boundary between Trelawny and Manchester and Oxford Bridge between Manchester and St. Elizabeth.

## **6C Roads**

A number of historic roads and trails exist in the study area for example the Ring Road, the Burnt Hill / Barbecue Bottom Road, and the Troy Trail. Some roads are seen as the gateway into the greater cockpits and these usually end as unpaved roads such as that at Quickstep and Wilson Run

## **6D Water Supply**

Water was critical to the workings of the plantations and those not located near rivers sunk wells, built tanks and dug ponds. Citizens made use of springs, and ponds where available and also constructed tanks. To augment the domestic water supply 'parish tanks' were built by the government most which now fall under the ambit of the NWC. A number of NWC pumping stations are located throughout the area.

## Appendix 7

### Peasantry, Free Village-Post Emancipation

#### 7A

##### Peasantry

The post-emancipation period saw the establishment and growth of a peasantry as many ex-slaves left the plantations to set up villages. Hundreds of 'free villages' were established across Jamaica following emancipation in 1838 (Senior 1983:64). Maldon in St. James falls in this category.

The peasantry was established on marginal land purchased or rented from the plantation or upon captured land outside of the plantation system (Witter 1992:6). During the late 19<sup>th</sup> century some planters in times of severe economic hardship also sold marginal portions of their estates in small lots (Satchell 1992:25).

Barry Higman (1988:266) noted:

*The system of separated "mountain" provision grounds was particularly common in the western parishes of Westmoreland, Hanover, St. James and Trelawny, where the distinction between coastal plains and interior uplands was most marked.*

*Sturge and Harvey described the system in 1837:*

*The parish of Trelawny is one of the largest and wealthiest in the island. It is almost exclusively planted with canes. The estates occupying plains and undulating lands near the coast, and the negro's provision grounds being situated in the mountain woodlands of the interior, at distances varying from three to even twenty miles from their homes.*

*After emancipation, planters came to see mountain provision grounds as much less useful or necessary adjuncts to their properties. The collection of rents was made difficult by the isolation of these lands and the fluidity of the cultivations. Thus many preferred to sell and the mountains were often the first areas of plantation lands to be subdivided for sale.*

Between the years 1929-1949 the Colonial government started a land settlement scheme which benefited small settlers (Stolberg 1992:39-61).

Some areas in the region based on peasant development are Alps, Albert Town and Quick Step.

#### 7B

##### Free Village

Free villages were townships established in Jamaica in the wake of full freedom from slavery and apprenticeship in 1838. Two main factors accounted for their emergence- the harsh treatment by the planters towards the ex-slaves, for example, low wages and high rental fees which sometimes led to eviction from plantation dwellings; and the desire among some blacks for personal liberty and land of their own.

Previous to emancipation, the slaves lived on the plantation to which they belonged, usually in little villages or 'slave yards'. They were allowed to cultivate the lands around their huts and, most important they buried their dead nearby. But since the planters opposed emancipation and the demand for money –wages from the formerly enslaved, they drove the newly freed people

from their former homes on the estates. The planters believed that they since they were now homeless they would have to return to the estates. But their plans were foiled.

The development of the free villages was both haphazard and planned. In the first case, individual freedmen bought random sections of waste land and subdivided for the purpose by planters who needed quick capital; likewise, they obtained lots from the owners of abandoned properties who were anxious to recover some of their losses. In the second case, planned villages were established under well defined leadership which came from the church (William Green 1976:302). Jean Besson notes In an acute context of plantation –peasant conflict the Baptist Church, under the leadership of James Phillip and William Knibb, played a major role in establishing post-emancipation settlement through the purchase and subdivision of properties. Other missionaries from the Moravian, Presbyterian and Methodist denominations were also highly instrumental in the formation of these villages as they also bought land which they sold off in small lots to their congregation. Even before emancipation, the missionaries had begun to buy up old estates. These villages founded by missionaries usually contained a church.

## Appendix 8

### **SAM SHARPE**

The 1831-32 Emancipation War, also known in Caribbean history as the “Christmas Rebellion”, the “Baptist War” or the “Sam Sharpe Rebellion” was significant as it represented the last of a long period of enslaved opposition to the brutal slavery regime in Jamaica. It was one of the two great enslaved-led wars that occurred in the colonized Caribbean in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The other was the Saint Domingue revolution of 1791 that led to the overthrow of slavery and the plantation system and the subsequent independence of Haiti in 1804. Many historians regard the 1831-32 Emancipation War as the event that forced Britain to legislate against the system of slavery in the British-colonized Caribbean.

The War started on the night of Tuesday December 27, 183. An enslaved person identified as John Dunbar by some sources, and an enslaved woman whose name has not been ascertained, set fire to John Henry Morris’ property of Kensington in the parish of St. James. The torching of this property, situated at a high elevation, was intended to send a signal to enslaved people on other properties to join the war.

Places associated with Sam Sharpe and the War in the study area in the parish of St. Elizabeth are Eldersly, Ginger Hill, Ipswich, Island, Mexico, Pisagh, Oxford, Union and Vauxhall. In the parish of St. James the estates were Bandon, Bellefont, Cambridge, Catadupa, Chesterfield, Croydon, Flamstead, Horse Guards, Jericho, Kensington, Lapland, Marchmont, Mocho, Mt. Parnassus, Naime (Mt. Horeb), Spring Mount, Stevenage and Vaughnsfield.

### **The Suppression**

When it was all over, the cost in lives and property was horrendous; so was the brutality of the suppression. Damage to property (which was calculated to include the loss of enslaved people through death, imprisonment or deportation) was estimated at over £1,154,589. The ‘damage’ to the proprietors totaled £425,818.15/- in St. James, £47,092 in Westmoreland, £22,146.9.7 in St. Elizabeth, £4960.7.6 in Trelawny, £46,270 in Manchester, £772.10.0 in Portland and £1280.0.0 in St. Thomas-in-the-East. The extent of the damage to landed property reflected the fact that the enslaved targeted the most prosperous part of the island, bringing great damage in particular to the sugar industry, the mainstay of slavery in Jamaica. It should be noted that there was no attempt to calculate and tally the damage done to the provision grounds and houses of the enslaved.

The punishment of the revolutionaries was savage. The colonial army and the paramilitary forces unleashed a ‘reign of terror’ on them. The arbitrary hanging of enslaved people, mostly men (the majority of revolutionaries), and the burning of ‘their property’ (for which they only had customary use), were wide-scale. The local militia shot many of the revolutionaries on sight before the authorities could even institute the trials. Based on the official estimates (it could be more based on the actions of the local regiments) some 619 were killed - 307 in open rebellion and some 312 executed by the Slave Courts and the Courts Martial. Kamau Brathwaite puts the figure killed in battle even higher, estimating that over 1000 enslaved people had been shot or killed by other means during the war. By contrast, only 14 Whites were killed, with 12 having been wounded. The official records also indicate that 3 free coloured men were killed and 2



wounded in the armed struggle. Fourteen free people were also tried and convicted for their role in the revolt (including a white man, a Mr. Ellery, and persons described as 'brown'). According to Michael Craton's account, of those executed, 28% were shot and 72% hanged. Others were transported (deported), whipped and/or imprisoned; and some must have died from their wounds. Governor Belmore was quite aware that the punishments for many were out of proportion to the 'crimes' committed; but he defended the horrendous punishments ordered thus: *"I regret to state, that in suppressing this most calamitous rebellion many slaves have perished in the field, and numbers have been executed after trial, but the audacity of the rebels was so great, that striking examples were found indispensably necessary, for mistaken lenity [leniency] would have only operated as an indirect encouragement to the disaffected to persevere in their lawless designs"*.

**Table 6: Enslaved persons from estates in the study area who were punished for their presumed part in the War**

**Parish of St. Elizabeth**

No.	Names	Owners/Properties	Sentences/ Punishment
1.	George Baker	Ipswich	Acquitted
2.	Robert Baker	Island	300 lashes
3.	James Bogle	Island	300 lashes
4.	Archibald Campbell	Pisgah	Acquitted
5.	Nancy Campbell	Ipswich	50 lashes
6.	Catambo	Ipswich	Transported for life
7.	Julian Child	Eldersly	Discharged
8.	Clarisa	Ginger Hill	Acquitted
9.	William Daly	Oxford	Death
10.	Richard Ferguson	Island	Death
11.	Joseph Finlay	Mexico	50 lashes
12.	Anna Freeburn	Ipswich	50 lashes and 3 months imprisonment
13.	Jason Macintosh Fry	Eldersly	Death
14.	Lewis Gordon	Mexico	50 lashes
15.	Rebecca Hart	Pisgah	Acquitted
16.	Sarah Jackson	Ginger Hill	Transported for life
17.	Garrick Jones	Ring tail Hall	300 lashes
18.	Edward Jones	Mexico	50 lashes
19.	Edward Kerr	Pisgah	100 lashes
20.	Matty	Ipswich	50 lashes
21.	James Muir	Island	300 lashes
22.	Thomas Muir	Island	300 lashes
23.	William Muir	Island	500 lashes
24.	Patty	Ginger Hill	Pardoned
25.	Phoebe	Mocho	Acquitted
26.	Prince	Pisgah	250 lashes
27.	Priscilla	Ipswich	Transported for life
28.	William Smith	Eldersly	Death
29.	Queen	Ginger Hill	To be confined during martial law
30.	John Reid	Island	Transported for life
31.	William Robertson	Pisgah	Transported for life
32.	Sam	Union	50 lashes
33.	James Hart alias Sam Sharpe	Pisgah	Death
34.	John Smalling	Union	50 lashes
35.	Charlotte Smith	Ipswich	50 lashes
36.	Henry Watson	Ipswich	Remanded
37.	Henry Watson	Ipswich	Transported for life
38.	Robert White	YS	300 lashes
39.	John Whittaker	Ginger Hill	Death
40.	Billy Wilmot	Mexico	50 lashes
41.	?	Ipswich	Death
42.	Robert Young	Island	Death

## Parish of St. James

**Table 7: Some of those who were “tried”, punished and who died along with Sam Sharpe in 1831/32**

No.	Names	Owners/ properties	Sentences/property
1.	(Lucius alias )William Anglin	Cambridge	100 lashes
2.	James Bennett	Springfield	Death by execution
3.	November alias William Bowen	Cambridge	Death/executed
4.	George Clarke	Lapland	200 lashes
5.	Cromwell	Spring Mount	Death/executed
6.	Cyrus	Vaughansfield	Death/executed
7.	Alexander Gow	Castle Wemyss	Death/commuted to 6 months in prison.
8.	George Halson	Spring Mount	Death/executed
9.	George Lawrence	Cambridge	Death/executed
10.	M. (?) Lawrence	Kensington (Head driver)	Death/executed
11.	Richard Lawrence	Kensington	Death/executed
12.	John Mason	Kensington	Death/executed
13.	Charles McClennan	Springfield	Death/commuted to transportation.
14.	John McDonald	Chesterfield	Transported for life
15.	Allick alias Alexander Milne	Chesterfield	3 months in prison, 50 lashes going in, 50 coming out.
16.	Robin	Flamstead	Death/executed
17.	Kitty Scarlett	Cambridge	Death/commuted to transportation.
18.	Samuel Sharpe	Samuel Sharpe, Esq.	Death/executed
19.	Francois alias Francis Vaughn	Flamstead	Death/executed
20.	George Wallace	Spring Mount (head driver)	Death/executed
21.	William	Spring Mount	Death/executed

*From research conducted by ©Prof. Verene A. Shepherd  
Chair, Jamaica National Bicentennial Committee*

**“Our Freedom Journey... Honouring Our Ancestors”**

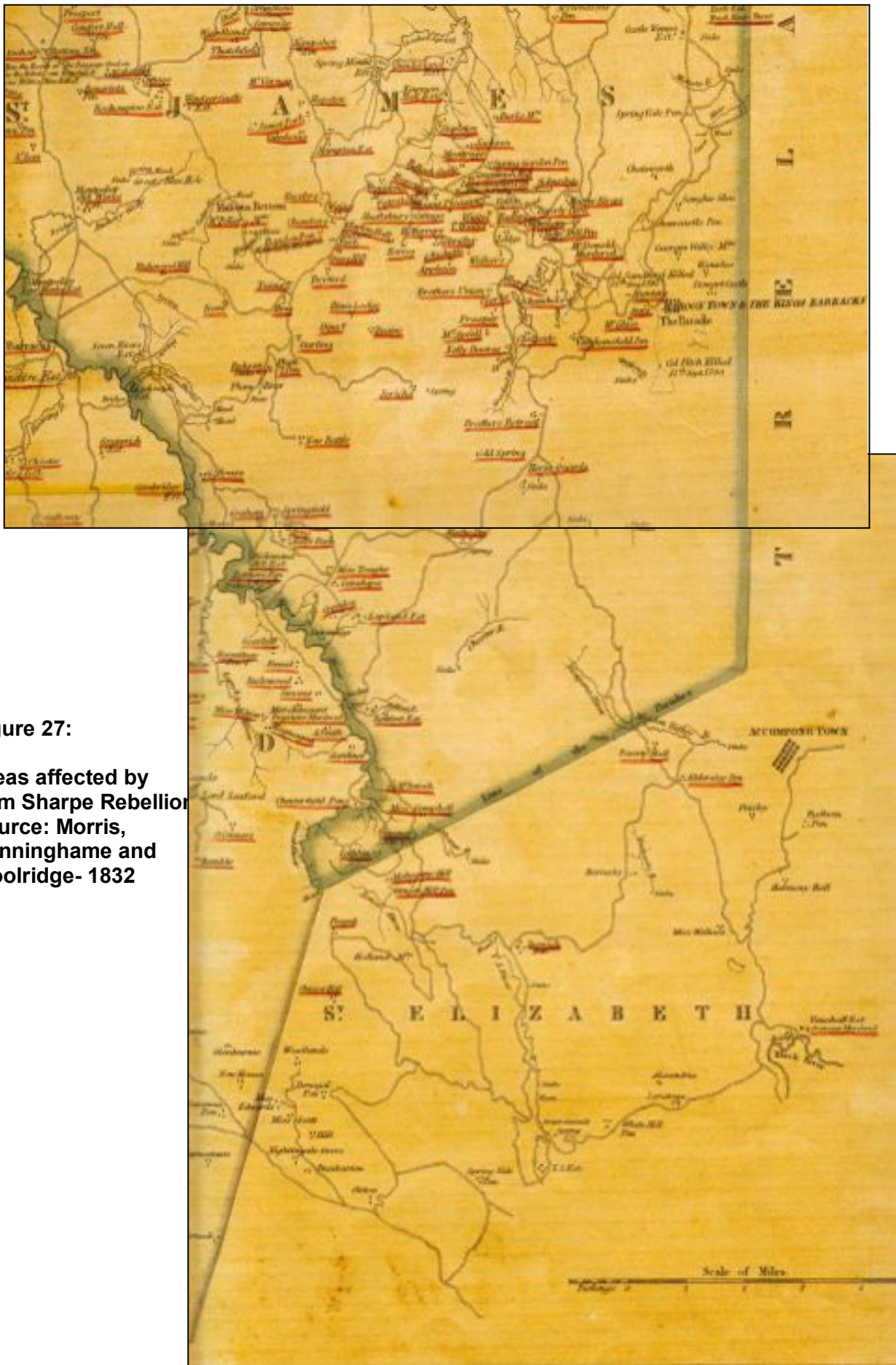


Figure 27:  
Areas affected by  
Sam Sharpe Rebellion  
Source: Morris,  
Cunninghame and  
Woolridge- 1832

## Appendix 9

### PLACE-NAMES

Place-names reflect the nature, mentality and history of a country and its inhabitants and cannot be ignored when reconstructing the historic landscape. Place-names may contribute to the reconstruction of patterns of settlement by groups of people (Faull 1979:34) such as the Germans at German Town or the African ( Mocho, Cuffie, Quashie, Quaw, Congo, Cudjoe, Accompong). It can also give a picture of an area of landscape at a specific time such as The Island. They can refer to topographic features, soil type and vegetation, for examples, ponds – Quaws Pond, Lagoon–Lagoon River, ridge-Cuffie Ridge, The Alps, Browns Mountain, Barbecue Bottom, Gulf- One Eye) in. Mahogany Hall referred to the trees to be found there. The Alps is said to have derived its name from the fact that these mountains bear a resemblance to the European Alps.

Place- names can indicate present or past activities as reflected in the following – Barracks, Flagstaff, Gunhill- tells of military activity; Sawmill- the timber industry. It must be noted that the reason for naming certain places may be lost over time as exemplified by Pullet Hall. Place names can indicate “State of wellbeing’ as in Pleasant Hill and Comfort Hall. Threat to well being is indicated by Mosquito Hill, Lookout, Me No Sen Yu No Come, Land of Look Behind, Quick Step Effort and state of mind in Perseverance, Rest and be Thankful.

Place-names are subject to change and this can occur for various reasons such as new settlers inhabiting a region or new activities occurring at the locations. Just as place-names are subject to change so also the status of the places bearing the names may themselves also alter as at no time has man’s exploitation of his environment remained totally static. Woods have been felled and so have contracted in size or disappeared altogether; marshland has been drained settlements have expanded, contracted or been abandoned completely; and specialized sites have changed their purpose (Faull 1979: 37). Surviving place-names will often fossilize earlier features of the landscape which have now disappeared for example The Island; Duan Vale meaning ‘Dark and Shut in’ suggesting a heavily forested area.

Many of the names in the study region are transfer names and may be reflective of nostalgic yearning of earlier owners of previous homelands. Examples are Aberdeen, Auchtembeddie, Auchindolly- Wemyss –in Wemyss Castle –Scotland; Ulster in Ulster Spring, Limerick- Ireland; Stettin- Germany; Oxford, Cambridge, Grays Inn, Barnstable, Windsor, Vauxhall, and Kensington- England; Lapland- Northern Europe; Rising Sun- Asia; Bunkers Hill, Niagara-Branch Texas, - North America. Other countries are represented by Mexico and Peru.

Some names commemorate famous persons such as Albert- Albert Town, Prince Consort of Queen Victoria. Others have biblical names Bethsalem, Tyre, Canaan and biblical connotations as is reflected in church names like St. Andrews, St Gabrielle. Place-names can be repeated as in the case of Aberdeen in St. Ann and St. Elizabeth. Many names denote ownership- Vaughnsfield, Schaw Castle, Roses Valley.

Names can become corrupted over time such as Cut Through Hill to Cut Throat Hill. Ben Lomond- Belly Woman, Ben Lowmond or shortened- The Alps- Alps, Sawyers Market- Sawyers

### **Trelawny Name Place Quiz**

Though to the parish I belong  
To get to me the journey is long  
Beyond the border you must go  
And come in again  
My place to know

I come in rolls and like to run  
To keep me still you pin me down  
On eight feet poles in two feet holes

Why the hurry? What's the rush?  
Just a minute, take a break  
Look around, take a seat

I may be a Caribbean Island  
But I am also in Trelawny  
In the sea I am south  
In the parish I am also south

My big brother goes between Italy and Switzerland  
My small brother stays in Australia  
Here I am a link between North and South Trelawny

I bear the name but no longer  
Shelter to that animal of fame  
Some long time ago his curried  
meat became the feed game

Extract from **Trelawny Name Place Quiz**  
Basil Ferguson

## Appendix 10

### Attractions etc.

The study area contains a number of developed trails, tours and attractions.

**Table 8: Attractions in the area**

<b>Celebrations</b>	(a) Accompong- January 6 (b) Kensington- August Emancipation
<b>Tours and Attractions</b>	(a) Appleton Rum Tour (b) Apple Valley Farms (c) Spring Garden- Stewart's Farm Tour (d) Accompong Museum and Walking Tour (e) Flagstaff Walking Tour
<b>Nature Trails &amp; Scientific Research</b>	(a) Windsor, Troy Trails (b) Burnt Hill, Barbecue Bottom (c) Rock Spring, One Eye Gulf (d) Quashie River- Congo Hill (e) Bird Watching- Burnt Hill area (f) Tours conducted by STEA (South Trelawny Environmental Agency) (g) Windsor Research Centre
<b>Caving</b>	Ipswich, Wondrous, and Windsor Caves
<b>Food</b>	(a) Yam Festival- Originated in the Albert Town area- held yearly on Easter Monday (b) Pineapple Festival held in May At Stonehenge
<b>Craft and Artifacts</b>	(a) Wood work items are made in Dromilly (b) Artifacts at Ms. Asburga Hardwood, Duanvale

# Appendix 11

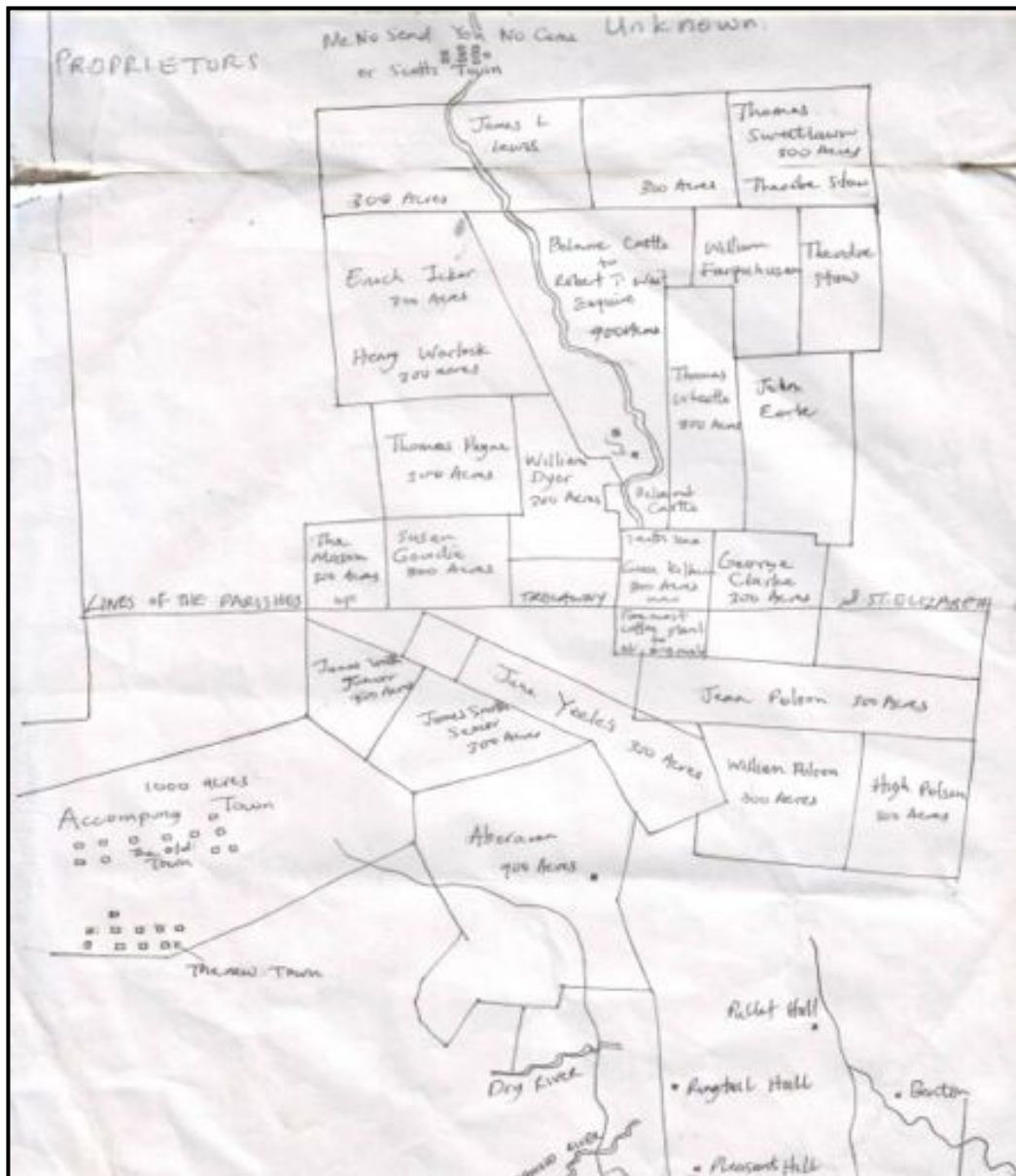


Figure 28: Showing Accompong Old and New Towns, Pullet Hall, Ringtail Hall, Me No Sen You No Come, Aberdeen etc



# Appendix 12

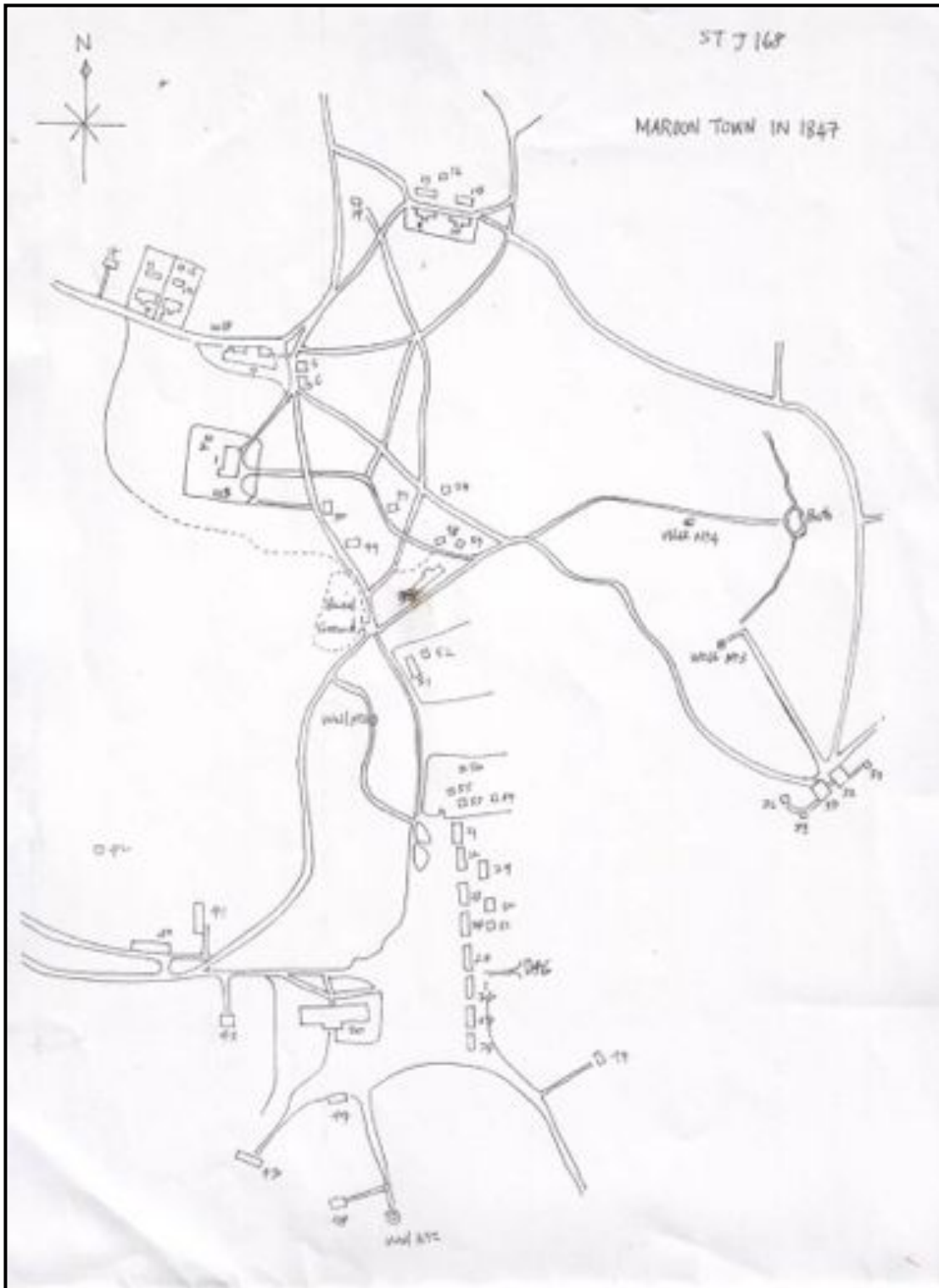


Figure 29: Map and Key -1847 Maroon Town Barracks

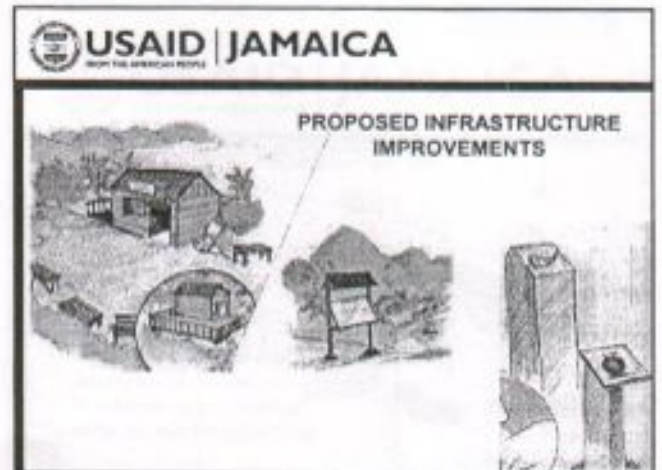
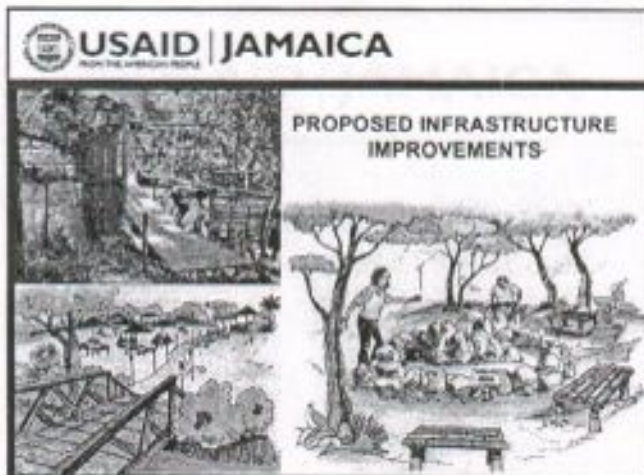
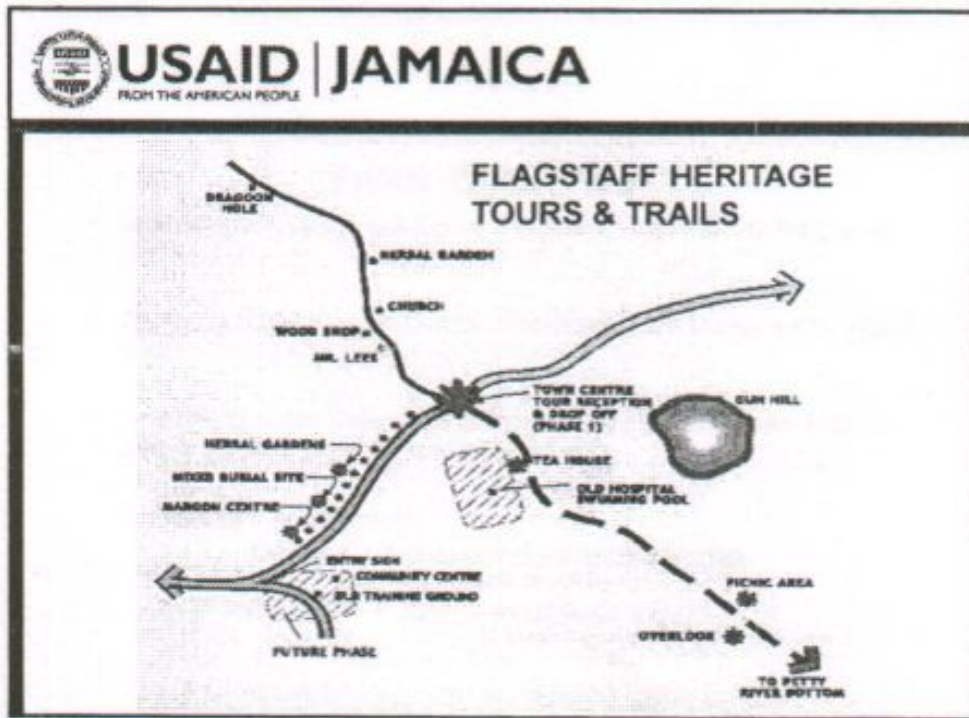
### Key to 1847 Maroon Town Barracks (above)

No.	Description of Building	Of what material constructed	State of Repair	Accommodation	Occupation
1	Commanders Officer Quarter	Boarded walls on stone footing. Roof shingled	Tolerably good	One field officer	One field officer
2	Commanders Kitchen	Part stone and part boarded wall, on stone footing and shingled roof	Tolerably good	-	-
3	Commanders Privy	Boarded walls and shingled roof in the ground	Tolerably good	-	-
4	Officer's Quarters	Boarded walls on stone footing Roof shingled	Inside good outside tolerably good	Mess room and 15 officers	Mess room and 3 officers
5	Officer Mess Kitchen	Stonewall boarded and shingled roof	Good	-	-
6	Officer's old kitchen	Part stone and part boarded walls shingled roof	Indifferent		Carpenter's shop
7	Officer's Hut 1	Wattled and plastered walls and boarded floors thatched roof	Dilapidated	One officer	Medical officer
8	Officer's Hut 2	Wattled and plastered walls and boarded floors thatched roof	Bad	One officer	Medical officer
9	Officer's Hut 3	Wattled and plastered walls and boarded floors thatched roof	Bad	One officer	One officer
10	Officer's Hut 4	Wattled and plastered walls and boarded floors thatched roof	Bad	One officer	Chaplin
11	Officer's cook house	Wattled and plastered walls and boarded floors thatched roof	Bad		
12	Officer's cook house	Wattled and plastered walls and boarded floors thatched roof	Bad		
13	Officer's cook house	Wattled and plastered walls and boarded floors thatched roof	Bad		
14	Officer's cook house	Wattled and plastered walls and boarded floors thatched roof	Bad		
15	Privy for officer's hut	Wattled and plastered walls and boarded floors thatched roof	Bad		
16	Privy for officers hut	Wattled and plastered walls and boarded floors thatched roof	Bad		
17	Officer's Privies 12&3	Masonry walls and shingled roof	good		
18	Officer's privies 4&5	Boarded walls on stone roofing. Roof shingled	very good		
19	North Guard house	Boarded shingled walls & roof on stone footing	Tolerably good	A guard	Sergeant major
20	Soldiers Barracks	Lower walls stone upper walls boarded & shingled. Roof shingled. Open verandah on the north side.	Tolerably good	189	161 men

No.	Description of Building	Of what material constructed	State of Repair	Accommodation	Occupation
21	Soldier's Hut 1	Wattled & plastered walls thatches roof and marl floor	Bad		Unoccupied
22	Soldier's Hut 2	Wattled & plastered walls thatches roof and marl floor	Bad		Unoccupied
23	Soldier's Hut 3	Wattled & plastered walls thatches roof and marl floor	Being rebuilt		Unoccupied
24	Soldier's Hut 4	Wattled & plastered walls thatches roof and marl floor	Being rebuilt	393 men	Unoccupied
25	Soldier's Hut 5	Wattled & plastered walls thatches roof and marl floor	Quite new		Unoccupied
26	Soldier's Hut 6	Wattled & plastered walls thatches roof and marl floor	Quite new		Unoccupied
27	Soldier's Hut 7	Wattled & plastered walls thatches roof and marl floor	Bad		Unoccupied
28	Soldier's Hut 8	Wattled & plastered walls thatches roof and marl floor	Bad		Unoccupied
29	Barrack Store No 1	Boarded walls shingled roof – on piers of masonry	good		stores
30	Sergeant's Map room	Temporary wattled building, kept up by the Regt. wall lines with canvas Roof thatched	Bad	Map	map
31	School room	Temporary wattled building, kept up by the Regt. wall lines with canvas Roof thatched		school	school
32	New hospital	Stone walls and shingled roof	good	Patients 31	sick
33	Old hospital	Lower storey walls of stone upper storey of board shingled. Roof shingles	indifferent		
34	Hospital guard house	Boarded walls on stone footing	Good	A guard	Library and reading room
35	Hospital cook house	Stonewall and shingled roof	good		
36	Hospital dead house	Boarded wall on stone footing shingled roof	good		
37	Hospital Prives 1&2	Boarded walls shingled roof	Tolerably good		
38	Bake house provision commist & bar stores	Stonewall & shingled roof small part of walls boarded	good		
39	Store-guard house	Boarded walls, shingled roof	Good	A guard	Orderly room guard and dup room & lock up
40	Main guard house	Stone walls-shingled barded floor	Tolerably good	A guard	
41	Solitary cells 1,2,3&4	Stone wall board floor, shingled roof	Tolerably good	4 prisoners	
42	Magazine	Stonewall shingled roof	good		
43	Canteen	Wooden walls on stone footing with shingles roof	Tolerably good		
44	Soldiers cook house	Stone wall shingled roof	Tolerably good		
45	Soldier's privy no1	Boarded walls stone soil pit	Tolerably good		
46	Soldier's privy no2	Boarded walls stone soil pit	Tolerably good		
47	Women's privy	Boarded walls stone soil pit	good		
48	Washing shed	Shingled roof on post	Tolerably good		
49	Officer's stable(new)	Stonewall shingled roof	Good	4 horses	
50	Officer's stable (old)	Stonewall shingled roof	bad	3 horses	2 mules
51	2n Mr. private hut	Wattled plastered and thatched	Good		

No.	Description of Building	Of what material constructed	State of Repair	Accommodation	Occupation
52	2n Mr private Kitchen	Wattled plastered and thatched	Good		
53	Bk Serjt private hut	Wattled plastered and thatched	Good		
54	Bk Serjt private kitchen	Wattled plastered and thatched	Good		
55	Bk serjt private stable	Wattled plastered and thatched	Good		
56	Bk serjt private privy	Wattled plastered and thatched	good		
57	Cart shed	Thatched roof on post	good		
58	Armoury	Stonewall & shingled roof	good		
59	Esquire hut	Thatched roof	good		

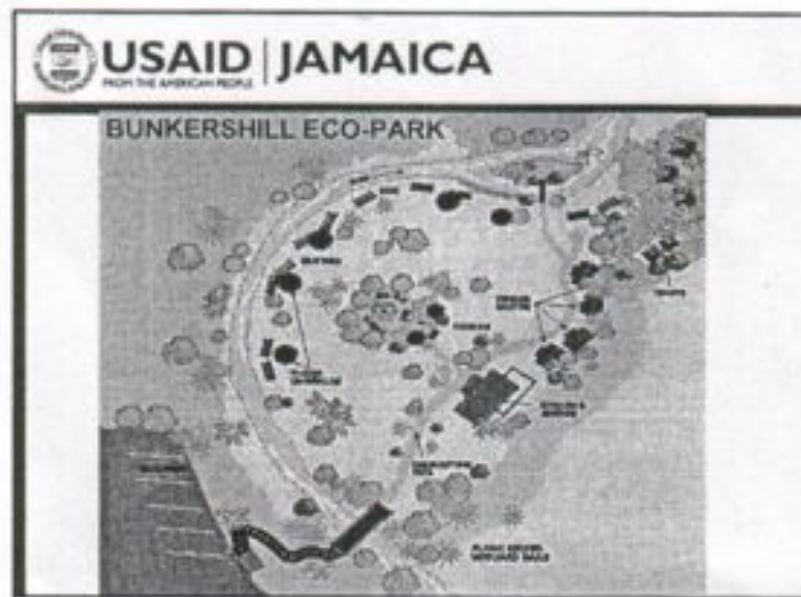
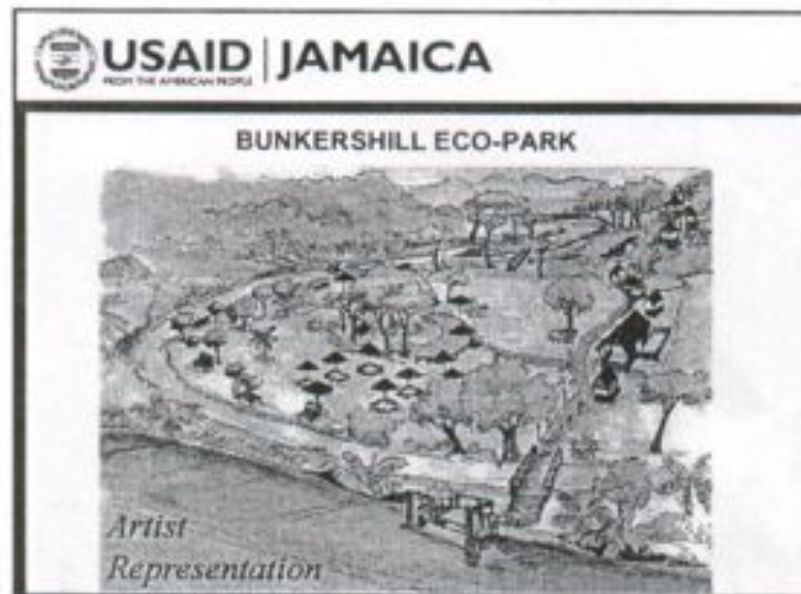
# Appendix 13



**Figure 30 A-C: Proposed Development at Flagstaff and Bunkers Hill**

Heritage Tour in Flagstaff- Features: 1. Maroon and British Heritage 2. Culture 3. Viewing the Cockpit Country features

13A



Source USAID- Protected Area & Rural Enterprise (Pare) Project

- Eco-Park in Bunkers Hill- Features -1. River, with small fall  
2. Interaction with nature

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**Arc View GIS 3.2**

**Ikonos Imagery**

## **INTERVIEWS/ PERSONAL COMMUNICATION**

Gladys and Janet Frater- re Sawyers Market, Cudjoe's Cave, Ashley Hall, Dover Castle

Cebert Anderson- Windsor re Rest and be Thankful

Charlton Francis- Albert Town- Congo Hill, Congo Town, German Town

Dudley Smart- German Town- Freemans Hall- re German Town

Samuel Holmes –Mahogany Hall re Mahogany Hall

Orville Stanley- Hyde re Stonehenge (Trelawny)

Henry J. Young – Dromilly re Dromilly

Donald Kindness- Dromilly re Dromilly

Rothney Scott- Dromilly-re Unity

Nico Harrisson- Stettin- re Cascade, Cave River, Aenon Town

Michael Grizzle- Flagstaff- Old Furry Town, Petty River, Flagstaff, Chatsworth, Mt. Parnassus, Kenmure

Menicol Stephenson- Quick Step-re Belmore Castle

Alphanso Ellis –Wallingford re Wallingford, Roses Valley

Earnel Morgan- Appleton re Appleton, Thornton

Leroy Riley- Appleton re The Island, Mexico, Raheen

Leopold Shakes- Elderslie- re Elderslie, Cooks Bottom

Vernon Mardner- Mulgrave re Mulgrave, Ipswich

## Estate Maps and Plans

Map #	Information	Year
<b>St. James</b>		
St. J 27	Richmond Hill Estate	
St. J 28	Springfield Pen	
St. J 33	Maroon Town Barracks	
St. J 38	Croydon Plantation etc	
St. J 39	Vaughnsfield Pen	
St. J 42	Mocho Plantation	
St. J 110	Maroon Town Patents	
St. J 160	Maroon Town lands	
St. J 162	Plum Pen	
St. J 166	Richmond Hill Estate etc	
St. J 167	Chesterfield	
St. J 168	Maroon Town- (Flagstaff) layout	1838
St. J 184, 185	Maroon Town	
St. J 191	Mocho	
St. J192	Cooks Bottom	
St. J 197	Maroon Town Barracks, Summerfield etc	
St. J 202	Millers Run-Elderslie etc	
St. J 203	Mt. Lebanon, Horse Guard	
St. J 309A, 112, 34	Mt. Parnassus	
St. J 113	Spring Mount	
<b>St. Elizabeth</b>		
St. E 579	Accompong Maroon Lands	
St. E 580	Accompong, Elderslie etc., patents	1751
St. E 671	Ringtail Hall	
St. E 679	Island	
St. E 680	Aberdeen, Ringtail Hall	
St. E 684	Mulgrave, Barracks Pen	
St. E 692	Island, Ringtail Hall etc	
St. E 719	Island, Aberdeen	
St. E 754	Look Behind- traverse of road	
St. E 772	Ipswich, Ginger Hill	
St. E773	Appleton	
St. E 774 & 775, 778	Island	
St. E 777	Elderslie, Mulgrave, Accompong	
St. E 794	Bogue, Union, Island etc	
St. E 795	Mexico	
St. E 860	Appleton etc	

Map #	Information	Year
<b>Trelawny</b>		
T 13	Fontabelle	
T16	Deeside	
T 19	Bunkers Hill	1840
T 28	Piedmont	
T 29	Browns Mountain, Sherwood Pen etc	
T 31	Pateson's Land-Bryan Castle etc	
T 33	Dromilly Estate	
T 39	Pantrepant	
T 40	Wakefield Settlement	
T 43	Forest Estate- Layout of sales	
T 46	Hamden Mountain, Bunkers Hill etc	1842
T 49	Dromilly etc	
T 52	Stewart Town Street lots- no key	
T 54, 55, 59	York Estate- subdivision	
T 61	Browns Mountain –subdivision, names	
T 62	Fontabelle, Coxheath, Coffee Hall	
T 88	Browns Mountain	
T 92	Coxheath Pen	
T 96	Sherwood	
T 130	Mt. Plenty	
T 134	Cadastral-Yankee River etc	
T 176	Retreat Pen, Stewart Town, Manchester	
T 206	Bunkers Hill	
T 256	Freeman Hall	
T 278	Patents- Road from Barnstaple	
T 410	Bunkers Hill	
T 415	Bunkers Hill	
T 416	Bunkers Hill	
T 440	Bunkers Hill	
T 468	Bunkers Hill	
T 485	Bunkers Hill 1843	1843
<b>St. Ann</b>		
St. Ann 32	Scarborough	
St. Ann 203	Scarborough	
St. Ann 1330	Industry Pen, Brampton Castle	

**NB:** There are a number of repetitions pertaining to the information gathered by the maps