

**A history of printing in Jamaica from 1717 to 1834 / reprinted from the centenary number of the "Gleaner" 13th September 1934, with biographical and bibliographical notes, by Frank Cundall.**

**Contributors**

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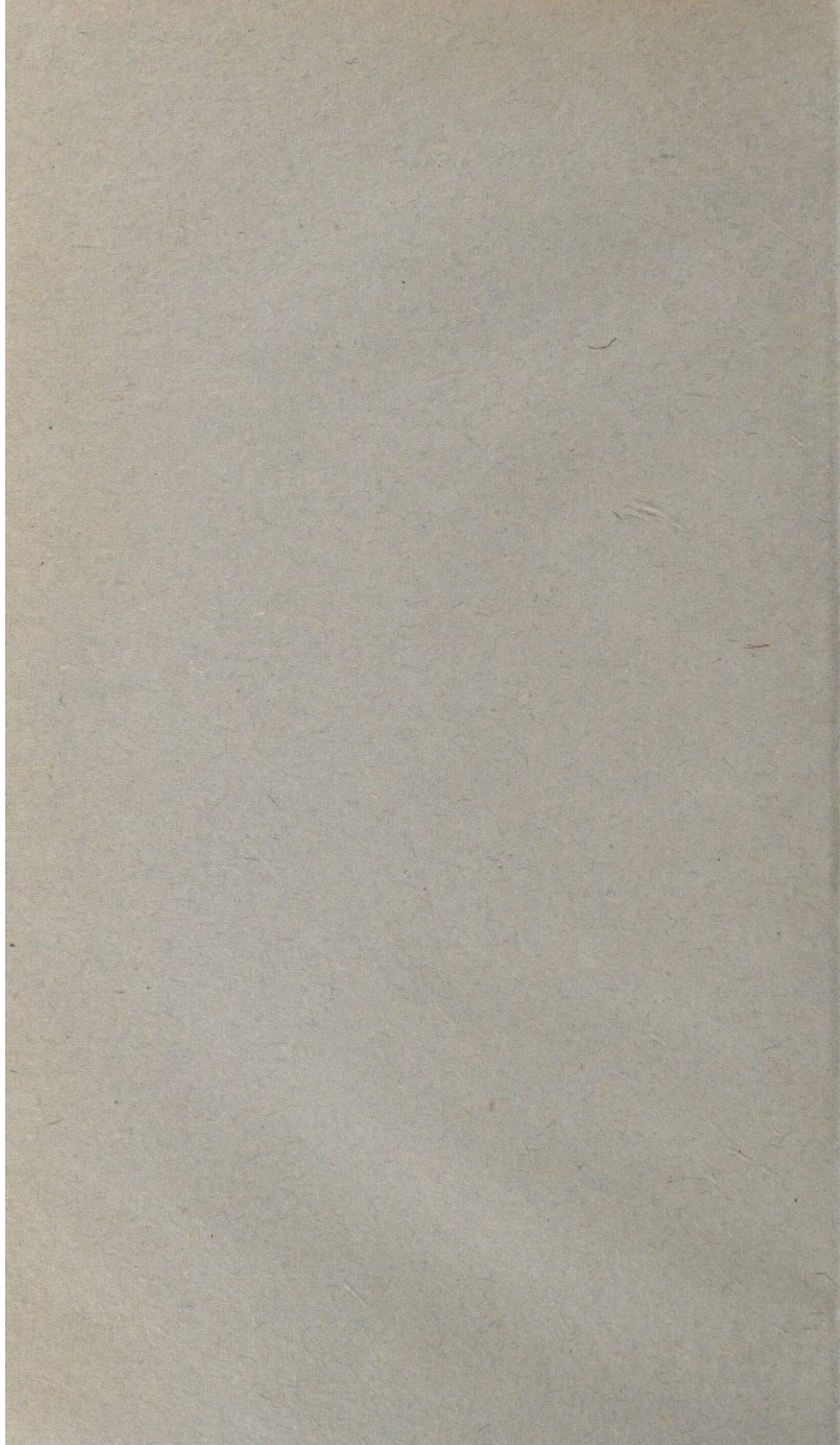
Wellcome Collection  
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London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
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**A**  
**History of Printing**

**In Jamaica from 1717 to 1834.**

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**A**  
**History of Printing**  
**in Jamaica**

*The whole PROCEEDINGS of Captain Dennis's Expedition to the Governor of the Havanna; being a Memorial, or Journal of what Occurrences happen'd during his Stay there.*

*Wednesday January 14. 1718.*

**T**HIS Day at Six in the Morning arrived in the Havana, at Eight went a-shoar, attended by a Soldier and the Lieutenant of the Sea, to the Governor, with the Letters from the Governor of Jamaica; as soon as I had deliver'd the Governor's Letter, this Governor open'd it, and went into an adjacent Room, flinging down the Cover of the said Letter, and then return'd, and ordered me to deliver all the other Papers I had about me; which I refused to do at first, but he, reiterating his Commands, I was obliged to deliver them all to him, as well those for the Factory as the others for the Prisoners, and open'd them, or most of them in my Presence: Then I was desired to retire to another Room with an Adjutant and Sergeant, which I did; and, after waiting about Three Hours, the Governor sent me out Word, That I must go a-board my Vessel, and so sent down the Lieutenant of the Sea with me. When I first came into the Harbour there was sent on Board Twelve Soldiers and a Lieutenant of Horse, in order to keep me and my People as Prisoners on Board.

*Thursday 15.* Finding I was detain'd a-board, and not having fully given my Message to the Governor, this Afternoon I wrote a Letter to the Governor's Chaplain (who is an Irish Man, and Interpreter to the Governor) and kept a Copy of the said Letter.

*Friday 16.* The Governor sent me Word that I might come a-shoar when I would, first sending the Lieutenant of the Sea Word of my Design, who would receive me at the Water-side and bring me to his Residence. I then went a-shoar, and made him acquainted (by a Memorandum for that purpose) of the many Pyracies and Depredations daily Committed by the People of Trinidad, under his Government; and particularly accused one Lagos, who had formerly taken me coming from Carolina, and was now in the Town, firing out a Ship at Trinidad, which he had taken going from Jamaica to New-York; I represented to the Governor how barbarously they had used the Mate of the said Ship, by burning Matches between his Fingers, and afterwards turning them a-shoar at Guantamoo to perish; I likewise told him how barbarously they had used me and my People, to all which he answer'd me, That he had sent Orders to Trinidad, that they should not condemn any more Vessels there, but send them round to the Abasco, but as for what was past he could not help, that he believ'd the Abasco there would not have condemn'd my Vessel without having some Reason for it, however, he said, he intended to make an enquiry of their Proceedings in that Piece, and that was all I could get of him. The Vizor Lager came into the Governor's House where I was there, and inquisitely ask'd me if

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**By**

**FRANK CUNDALL**

**INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA  
KINGSTON  
1935**

## CONTENTS.

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	Page
I.—HISTORY	1
II.—PRINTERS	32
III.—PUBLICATIONS:	
1. Books	36
2. Pamphlets and Broadsheets	46
3. Magazines	51
4. Legislation and Laws	52
5. Book Almanacs	58
6. Newspapers	61

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# ILLUSTRATIONS

Page

<b>The</b> Whole Proceedings of Captain Dennis's Expedition to Havanna, 1718. The earliest specimen of Jamaica printing in book-form.	<i>Frontispiece</i>
1. Address to Sir Nicholas Lawes and his reply. In the Public Record Office, London, 1718	3
2. A Pindarique Ode. Probably the earliest specimen of Jamaica Printing extant, 1718. In Chetham's Library	4
3. The Earliest Jamaica-printed Broadsheet, 1718. In the West India Reference Library	4
4. An Enquiry concerning the Trade, Commerce and Policy of Jamaica, 1757. In the West India Reference Library	8
5. Earliest Sheet Almanack, 1734. In the West India Reference Library	10
6. Earliest Book Almanack, 1751. In the West India Reference Library	11
7. The St. Jago Intelligencer, 1757. In the West India Reference Library	12
The Royal Gazette, 1791. In the West India Reference Library	12
St. Jago de la Vega Gazette, 1791. In the West India Reference Library	12
The Watchman, 1829. In the West India Reference Library	12
8. Persian Love Elegies. By John Wolcott, 1773. In the West India Reference Library	14
9. Journal of the Assembly, 1811. In the West India Reference Library	15
10. A Brief History of the Expedition against Fort San Juan. By Dancer, 1781. In the West India Reference Library	16
11. The Election: A Poem, 1788. In the West India Reference Library	19
12. Bryan Edwards, Author. From a painting by Abbot. In the possession of Mrs. Manders (England)	20
13. Poems. By Bryan Edwards, 1792. In the West India Reference Library	20
14. Interesting Tracts relating to the Island of Jamaica, 1800. In the West India Reference Library	22
15. Francis Cymric Sheridan. From an engraving in the Jamaica Portrait Gallery	30
16. Robert Osborn, Printer of the "Watchman". From a painting in the Jamaica Portrait Gallery	31
17. Edward Jordon, Editor of the "Watchman". From a painting in the Jamaica Portrait Gallery	31
18. Alexander Aikman, Printer. From a painting in the Jamaica Portrait Gallery	32
19. Robert Smith, Printer. From a painting in the possession of of N. B. Livingston, Esq.	35



# HISTORY OF PRINTING IN JAMAICA

FROM 1717 TO 1834.

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During the Spanish occupation of upwards of a century and a half, and during a little more than half a century of English occupation, writers in Jamaica had perforce to have their works printed in Europe.

The earliest book produced by a resident in Jamaica was "El Bernardo, O Victoria De Roncesvalles Poema heroyco", by Dr. Don Bernardo de Balbuena, who was Abbot of Jamaica from 1608 to 1618.

It was published in Madrid in 1624, when Balbuena was bishop of Puerto Rico.

In the latter part of the seventeenth century after the ownership of Jamaica had been settled by the Treaty of Madrid there were a number of Jews resident in Jamaica who from the time of Sir Thomas Lynch had the freedom of their religious worship.

The most noted and respected of these Jews at this time was the Spanish poet Daniel Israel Lopez Laguna, although, strangely enough, no reference has hitherto been made to him in Jamaica histories. Born about the middle of the seventeenth century of parents who were Maranos of Southern France, he studied classics in Spain in his youth. For several years he suffered imprisonment in the dungeons of the Inquisition whence he managed to escape. He fled to Jamaica and then openly confessed his Jewish faith for which he had suffered many tortures. Here he put into song the holy poems of the Psalms of David which had sustained him in his terrible sufferings.

This work, "one of the most remarkable products of Jewish Spanish literature," was the product of twenty-three years' labour in Jamaica at the time when the other inhabitants were engaged in poli-

tics, planting, trade or commerce. Another twenty three years elapsed before it was issued from the press. This would roughly make Laguna's residence in Jamaica extend somewhere between the years 1674 and 1719.

The following is the wording of the title-page of this rare quarto work of which there is a copy in the West India Reference Library of the Institute of Jamaica; "Espejo Fiel de Vidas que Contiene Los en Verso, Psalmos de David, Obra Devota, Vtil, y Deleytable. En Londres con Licencia da los Senoros del Mahamad, y aprovasion del Senor Haham. Ano 5,480 (1720)." It was the earliest book printed by a resident in Jamaica under British rule. It has a vignette on the title-page, a curios geroglifico and other plates engraved by Abraham Lopes de Oliviera. It is a fine copy, still in its original boards.

"A Brief and Perfect Journal of the late Proceedings and Successe of the English Army in the West Indies, by I. S.," published in London in 1655, records the doings of the fleet which captured the Island.

The earliest book published with reference to Jamaica after its capture by the British was "A Book of the Continuation of Forreign Passages;" published in London in 1657.

Before a printing press was set up in Jamaica, we know that recourse was had to the press in North America. In 1703 a sermon was preached by William Corbin at Kingston, upon June the 7th, the eleventh anniversary of the great earthquake. This was printed and sold by William Bradford at "The Bible" in New York.

If the length of time that was allowed to elapse from the date of

the first occupation by the British to the setting up of a printing press is to be taken as an indication of a colony's progress towards civilization, Jamaica compares unfavourably with some of the mainland colonies of America. From the Pilgrims' landing in 1620, till the date of the first Almanac printed at Cambridge, Massachusetts, only nineteen years elapsed, but in Jamaica no less than sixty-two years passed from the time of the landing of Penn and Venables until the setting up of a printing-press. On the other hand Jamaica was three years ahead of Cuba; and thirteen years ahead of Barbados. In Martinique the earliest printing dates from 1727, but a royal printing house was not established in Santo Domingo until 1750.

In 1715 it was customary—we learn from the manuscript Council Minutes of Jamaica of that period—to make notifications public “at the next Grand Court, Quarter Sessions, and in the churches throughout the island, or in such manner as His Excellency should think fit.”

With regard to the commencement of printing in Jamaica, it may be interesting to quote a letter signed “The Hermit in Kingston,” which appeared in the “Jamaica Journal,” for October 4th, 1823, as reprinted in the Supplement to the “Cornwall Gazette and Northside General Advertiser,” for October 7th, 1823.

#### **“FIRST NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT IN JAMAICA**

The establishment of a printing press in this Island took place about 1730. It proved a considerable convenience to the Government, and the commercial body of that day. The mercantile consignments were then published, and with facility circulated. The previous method employed to give notoriety to the arrivals of articles of mart, was having a written list attached to the door posts of the respective stores, or by engaging

a Negro to proclaim the catalogue through the streets.”

Later research has revealed the fact that a printing press was actually set up in Jamaica thirteen years earlier than the date mentioned.

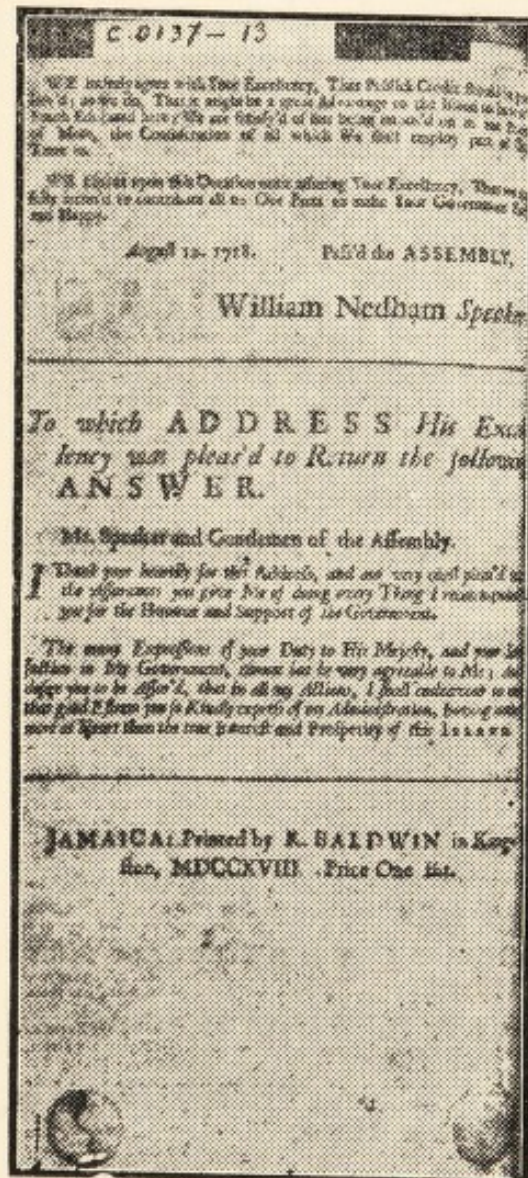
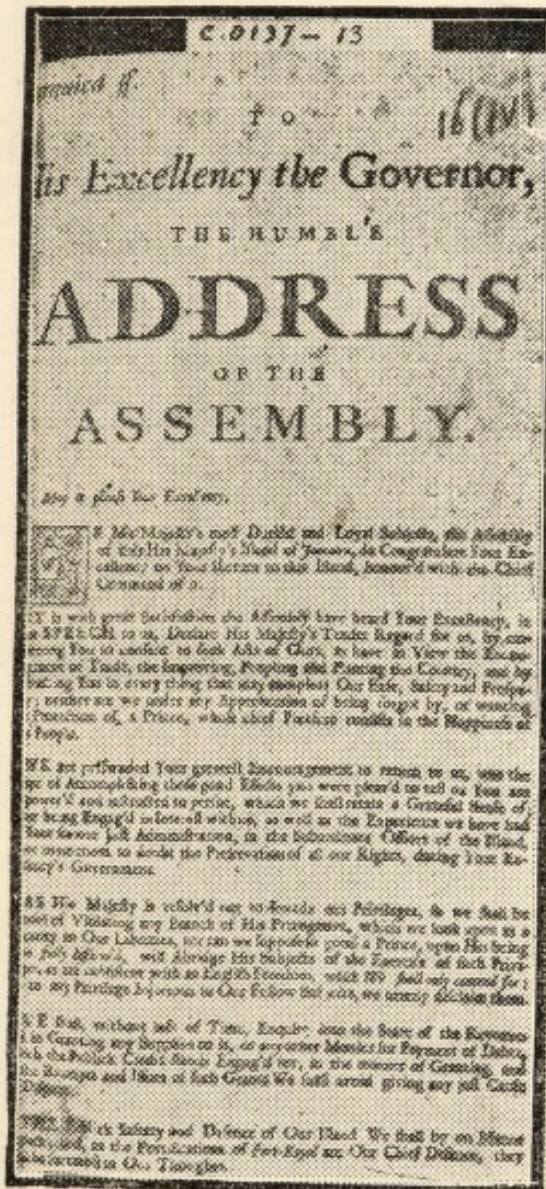
The first reference to printing that research has revealed is on the 8th of December, 1715, when the Council in a message to the Assembly said “they heartily wish that their house will join with them in establishing a printing press for publishing the Minutes of both bodies,” but nothing apparently came of the suggestion at the moment, and the Minutes of the Council were never published and those of the Assembly not until eighty years later. The first official reference to actual printing is on the 24th of November 1721, when the House of Assembly ordered “That the Votes of this House be printed, being first perused by Mr. Speaker, and that he do appoint the printing thereof and that no person but such as he shall appoint do print the same.”

The first proposal to establish a Printing Press in Jamaica is to be found in a letter of Sir Nicholas Lawes, who had recently been appointed Governor of Jamaica. He had settled in England, after having attained a position of importance in Jamaica, and was often consulted by the Council of Trade and Plantations in connection with the affairs of the colony. He proved himself in many ways before his time, especially in doing all that he could to advance the cause of culture in his adopted country. Compared with the insensate quarrels between the Assembly and the Council with which he had to deal, latter days Governors have sat upon beds of roses; but compared with the state of affairs which then existed in Barbados the Legislative Bodies and the Governor of Jamaica formed a happy family.

Lawes wrote to the Council of Trade and Plantations on the 1st of October 1717, saying:—

"I am of opinion if a printing press were set up in Jamaica it would be of great use, and benefit for publick intelligence, advertisements, and many other things. But to prevent abuses,

have some encouragement, at least the profits for a certain term, because it will require a great expence in the beginning to put it going, but time may bring it to some advantage I



### ADDRESS TO SIR N. LAWES, AND HIS REPLY

that might attend such a liberty, there should be but one, and that to be licenced to the Govr. for the time being. And I also believe a Post Office to be established in a regular manner for the security and convenience of letters, would be of great advantage to trade and make the correspondencies among the people in the island quick, easie and safe, but the undertaker must

hope to the publick revenue of that island."

As one of the earliest examples of Jamaica printing existing, now in the Public Record Office, is the thirty-eighth number of the "Weekly Jamaica Courant," which appeared on the 11th of February, 1718,—the first number must have been published on the 28th of May, 1717, four months before Lawes made his suggestion.

It seems strange that the first printing press should have been established in Kingston, and not in the capital, Spanish-Town; but Robert Baldwin, the founder, probably thought that he would get more commercial printing to do in the town where the merchants carried on business.

It is impossible to say for certain which of Baldwin's imprints is the earliest. We know that he had come out to Jamaica and had set up his press before Lawes arrived in April 1718, and he printed "A Pindarique Ode on the arrival of His Excellency Sir Nicholas Lawes." No copy of the first edition is known to exist, but a copy of the second edition is in Chetham's Library, Manchester, a facsimile being in the West India Reference Library.

The following is the first verse of the Ode:—

"HARK how the Voice of Joy  
breaks through the Air,  
In pleasing Strains that captivate  
the Ear:

Hark, 'tis Great LAWES they  
found!

Echo bears the Name around.

And with Great LAWES the vaulted  
Hills rebound;

What other Cause just Matter could  
afford

For joy so full? With less Applause  
loud Fame

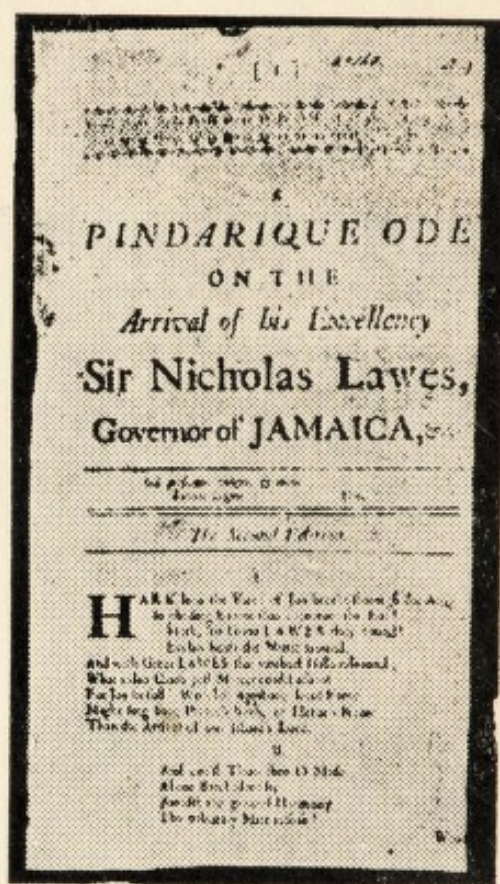
Might sing some Prince's Birth, or  
Heroe's Name

Than the Arrival of our Island's  
Lord."

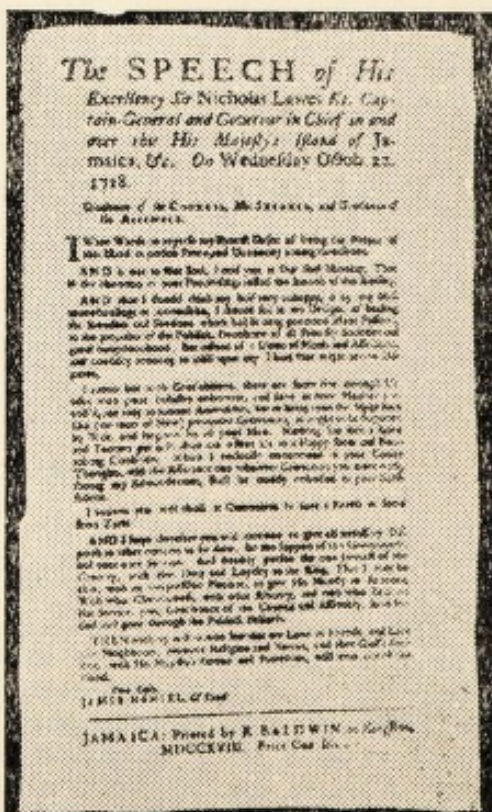
The second edition was probably printed soon after the first and thus becomes Baldwin's earliest known existing imprint.

The next known, in chronological order, is "The Address of the Assembly of Jamaica to Governor N. Lawes, with his reply. Dated 12th August 1718," in the Public Record Office, London. A facsimile copy is in the West India Reference Library.

The third piece in chronological



### PINDARIQUE ODE.



### EARLIEST JAMAICA PRINTED BROADSHEET.

order is "The Speech of His Excellency Sir Nicholas Lawes.....on Wednesday, October 22nd, 1718", of which a copy, thanks to the liberality of Sir Leicester Harmsworth, is in the West India Reference Library of the Institute of Jamaica. It is probably the first Jamaica printed broadsheet.

The earliest Jamaica printed Newspaper existing is in the Public Record Office, London. It is dated February 11th, 1718, and there is another issue of the date of April 15th, 1719, a facsimile of each being in the West India Reference Library. The "Weekly Jamaica Courant" was printed by R. Baldwin. Each consists of four printed pages, 10 inches in height and 6½ inches in width.

This first number of a Jamaica paper has a decorative initial letter—H—with Mercury handing a letter to a seated figure, possibly used as a delicate reference to Lawes's desire to establish a post office in Jamaica.

The paper starts with a Proclamation from the King ordering Reprisals against the King of Spain and granting power to issue Letters of Marque. Then follow news from Leghorn, Paris and England, and a Proclamation dissolving the Assembly. Then follows the Jamaica news: the death of James Hazlewood Esq., one of the Factors of the South Sea Company; two sloops having re-captured the ship Kingston from pirates: then the following advertisement:

"N.B. No Alterations in the Prices Current, except in Beef, which is 35s. per Barrel.

This is to give Notice, To all the Gentlemen who live in the Parishes St. Dorothy's, Clarendon, and Vere, That they may be constantly supplied; the Weekly Jamaica Courants, and all other Things that have or may be list'd, and the Places following and at such Times as is hereafter specified; that have or may subscribe for the Courants Quarterly, in the

Parish of St. Dorothy's, may be supplied by Mr. Booth, Those in Clarendon, by Mr. Hancock at the Cross, and those in Vere by Mr. Paul Freeman near the Church; whence a Negroe will set out every Wednesday Morning and stop One Hour at the Cross; and likewise one Hour at Mr. Booth's in order to take all Letters in his way from those Places to deliver them to Mr. Taylor on the Parade at Spanish-Town, on Wednesday Evening; where he is to stay that Night, in order to set out early the next Morning with the Newspapers, and Letters directed to the Places aforesaid, paying a Ryal for each Letter at either of the Parishes where they shall be left.

N.B. Those that are willing to have the Papers Quarterly, are desired to send their Names to either of the aforesaid Places, where they will be constantly sent, by

Your Obligated Humble Servant  
R.B."

This is followed by notices of absconded slaves. It is of interest to note that one of them was a white man named John Swinstead, a Barbadian, aged about 35, 5 foot, 7 inches high "run away from Mr. James Pinnock of Linguanea."

An advertisement tells us that "Lately published The Jamaica Almanack—2 Ryals. It is interesting to note that while the inhabitants of the old capital clung up to recent years to the old name of St. Jago de la Vega, The Kingstonians as early as 1719 dubbed it Spanish-Town.

The second number of the "Courant", April 15, 1719, contains a Proclamation of the 3rd February for dissolving the Assembly on account of the "Great contempt they have shown to our instructions and the many indignities they have offered to our Council."

Lawes made good use of the recently created printing press. He sent home during his term of office,

and thus saved for posterity, no less than thirteen examples of printing which lie hidden in his dispatches in the Public Record Office, two of them being pamphlets, two copies of a Newspaper and the rest Speeches and Addresses.

From the year 1717 when a printing press was set up in the colony down to 1757—a period of forty years—fifteen books are known to have been printed, in addition to newspapers, broadsheets, bills and Acts of Legislature and almanacs.

The earliest work of which a copy is now existing appeared in 1718. It is entitled: "The whole Proceedings of Captain Dennis's Expedition to the Governor of the Havana; being a Memorial, or Journal of what Occurrences happen'd during his Stay there. Wednesday January 14, 1718," Jamaica: Printed by R. Baldwin, in Church-street, Kingston, 1718. The only copy known to exist is in the Public Record Office where it is enclosed in a dispatch from Sir Nicholas Lawes of March 14th, 1718-19. A facsimile is in the West India Reference Library.

It consists of eight pages slightly larger than the "Courant."

Captain Dennis landed at Havana on the 14th of January 1718-1719 and stayed there until the 30th. Even though he arrived with letters from Lawes he was virtually kept a prisoner under observation and his ship was policed by Cuban soldiers. The Governor declined to free the prisoners at Trinidad saying they had been condemned as pirates, but he sent orders that no more vessels were to be condemned at Trinidad, but were to be sent on to Havana. Dennis told the governor that unless the Jamaica prisoners were better treated, those Spaniards in Jamaica would be treated in like manner. Not being allowed to go ashore he resorted to bribing to see the Factor, Captain Farrill, who had

spent much time and money in defence of English prisoners. He told Dennis that the Spaniards had hoisted the Spanish colours above the British and trailed the latter in the water upside down. Farrill told the governor "that if he did not order them to shew more Respect to the King of England's Colours he would go aboard the Assiento Vessels (that were then in Harbour) and hoist the King of Spain's Colours with his Head downwards, upon which the governor ordered an Alteration; but the Factor was no sooner gone but they hoisted them in the same manner again."

On the 29th the Governor gave Dennis his official answer and had him to dinner, at which they discussed at some length the vexed question of seeking treasure on the wrecks in those seas.

In "The Weekly Jamaica Courant" for April 15th 1719 appears the following advertisement:—"Lately publish'd TOBACCO: a poem in two books, translated from the Latin of RAPHAEL THORIUS, JAMAICA: reprinted by R. Baldwin, in Church Street, Kingston, price 2s. 6d. stitch'd in Blew paper, 6 Ryals bound in Marble Paper." No copy is known to exist.

The third book printed in Jamaica is of considerable importance. The only copy known is in the Public Record Office, having been sent home by Lawes with a despatch dated 12th June 1721. The following is a copy of the title-page:—

"The Tryals of Captain John Rackham and 10 other pirates (named), who were all condemn'd for piracy at the town of St. Jago de la Vega, in the island of Jamaica, on the sixteenth and seventeenth days of November 1720. As also, The Tryals of Mary Read and Anne Bonny etc. and of Charles Vane and others, who were also condemned for piracy. Also a true copy of the act of Parliament made

for the more effectual suppression of piracy. Jamaica:

Printed by Robert Baldwin, in the year 1721," it consists of 44 pages.

The Commissioners were Sir Nicholas Lawes, Knt., His Majesty's Captain-General, and Governor in Chief in and over this His Majesty's Island of Jamaica, and other the territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the same, (President); Francis Rose, Thomas Bernard, James Archbould, John Sadler, Ezekiel Gamersall, Samuel Moor, John Gregory, (Counsellors); William Needham, Chief Justice; Captain Vernon, Commander of His Majesty's Ship **Mary**, and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships of War at Jamaica; Captain Davers, Commander of His Majesty's Ship **Adventure**; Richard Mill, (Receiver General); Robert Baillie, (Secretary) and Giles Diston (Collector).

The Court sat on nine days, during the time from November 16, 1719 to March 22, 1720. The prisoners were tried on four charges as follows:—

1. That they on the 3rd September, upon the high seas about two leagues from Harbour Island in America and within the Jurisdiction of this Court attacked seven fishing boats and stole besides fish and fishing tackle to the value of £10 other goods and chattels.

2. That they on the 1st October about three miles from Hispaniola attacked and possessed themselves of two Merchant sloops, with apparel and tackle, to the value of £1,000.

3. On the 19th October about five leagues from Porto Maria Bay shot at and took a schooner of which one Thomas Spenlow was master, valued at £20.

4. On the 20th October about one league from Dry Harbour they attacked a Merchant sloop called "Mary", Master, Thomas Dillon, and carried her away with tackle, &c., to the value of £300.

They said they had no witnesses, but said they had not committed any Acts of Piracy, their design being only against the Spaniards.

The Court being cleared on the 16th of November, Thomas Bernard one of the Commissioners, withdrew from the Court to attend the death-bed of his son—and after due deliberation it was unanimously agreed, that John Rackham, George Fetherston, Richard Corner, John Davies, John Howell, Patrick Carty, Thomas Earl, James Dobbin and Noah Harwood were guilty of Piracy, Robberies and Felonies and they were condemned to death.

The Report says on the 18th of November, Captain Rackham, George Fetherston, Master, Richard Corner, Quarter-Master John Davies and John Powell were executed at Gallows Point, Port Royal and the bodies of Rackham, Fetherston and Corner were carried to Plumb Point, Bush-Key and Gun-Key where they hung in chains and the next day Noah Harwood, James Dobbin, Patrick Carty and Thomas Earl were executed at Kingston. All these men were from the Island of Providence in America with the exception of James Dobbin, who came from Philadelphia.

On the following Monday, Thomas Brown and John Fenwick were executed at Gallows Point.

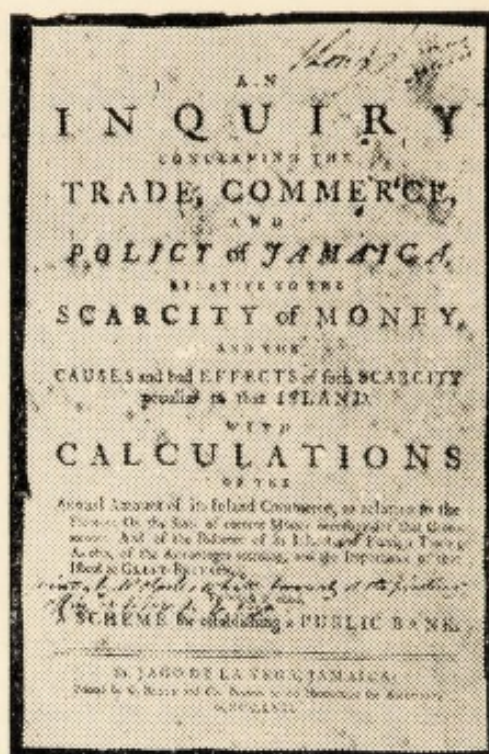
Of the fourth and fifth books of the year 1740 (A Letter from Don Blas de Lezo, the Spanish Admiral at Carthagene, to Don Thomas Geraldino: and Geraldino's Reply) the only known copies are in the West India Reference Library, which also possesses a London reprint of the former.

Of the sixth "An Essay on the Bilious or Yellow Fever of Jamaica." By John Williams, of the year 1750, the only known copy is in the possession of the American Antiquarian Society; a facsimile being in the West India Reference Library, as well as a copy of the London re-print of 1752, which also contains re-prints of the seventh, eighth, ninth tenth and eleventh—all of the year

1752 of which no Jamaica printed copies are known to exist. They are "An Epistle to the Honourable Charles Price, Esq.," by John Williams: "A Prose Epistle to a Poetic Epistle Writer," by Parker Bennett, M.D.; "A Letter to Dr. Bennett," by Dr. John Williams; "Letters to Dr. Williams," by J. Bonney, Matt Turner and John Johnson; "An Enquiry into the late Essay on the Bilious Fever," by Parker Bennett, M.D. Copies are in the West India Reference Library bound in one volume with the following title page: "Essays on the Bilious Fever: containing the different Opinions of those Eminent Physicians John Williams and Parker Bennett of Jamaica: Which was the Cause of a Duel, and terminated in the death of Both."

Of the twelfth "The Jamaica Association Develop'd" of the year 1755, no copy is known to exist, but there is a copy of the early London reprint of 1757 in the West India Reference Library. Of the thirteenth, also of the year 1755, "The Merchants Factors and Agents residing at Kingston in Jamaica—Complainant against the inhabitants of Spanish Town, adjacent parishes, and against the planters, settlers and chief body of people of the Island of Jamaica—Respondents. The Respondent's Case. Privately printed" no copy known to exist.

Of the fourteenth of the year 1757, a copy has been added to the West India Reference Library: the only other copy known to exist being in the Bodleian Library Oxford. The following is a copy of the title-page. "An Inquiry concerning the Trade, Commerce, and Policy of Jamaica, relative to the scarcity of Money and the causes and bad effects of such scarcity peculiar to that island. With calculations of the Annual Amount of its island Commerce, as relative to the Planter: Of the sum of current Money necessary for that Commerce: And of the balance of its In-



### AN INQUIRY CONCERNING THE TRADE.

land and Foreign Trade: As, also of the Advantages accruing and the importance of that island to Great Britain. To which is added: "A Scheme for establishing a Public Bank." St. Jago de la Vega, Jamaica: Printed by C. Brett and Co. Printers to the Honourable the Assembly."

This is the first year when an imprint appears from St. Jago de la Vega. The Institute copy is of special interest and value inasmuch as it bears on the title-page the signature of E. Long, the Jamaica Historian, with an indication in his handwriting that the work was "written by Mr. Charles White formerly of the printing office at St. Jago de la Vega." There are also annotations in Long's handwriting, and finally the book bears a copy of Long's armorial book-plate—On the first quarter is the Arms of Long a lion passant bearing in his dexter paw a cross crosslet fitchet on a chief three crosslets. The motto is the Long motto, *Pieux quoique preux*.

Of the fifteenth book "Minutes of

a Court Martial at Port Royal on Captain Boddam of H.M.S. Green-wich" of the year 1757. no copy is known to exist.

Of the fifteen books referred to, the only one that can be called a book within the meaning of the term is "Essay on the Bilious or Yellow Fever," which provoked a violent professional jealousy ending in the death of two of the participants as narrated in the "Journal of the Institute of Jamaica" (1893).

Of the author, Charles White, nothing is known except what Long tells us. He may be identical with Charles White, printer to the Council and the Assembly in 1763-69. The printer of the Essay, C. Brett, prefaces the work with the following advertisement "The manuscript of this Enquiry wrote in the year 1751, falling into our hands, and finding it contained many interesting remarks relative to the trade, commerce, and policy of this island: we flattered ourselves an edition from the press would be acceptable to the public and meet with sufficient encouragement to defray the charge of printing, by the sale of a small number of copies which we have accordingly struck off."

Charles Brett printed in Spanish Town from 1757 to 1761 in which year he was printer to the Assembly.

Of the fifteen books, therefore, printed in Jamaica during the first forty years of the existence of a printing press, so far as is at present known, unique copies of three are in the West India Reference Library, two are in the Public Record Office, of which a facsimile of one is in the West India Reference Library, a copy of a sixth is in the possession of the American Antiquarian Society, of which a facsimile is in the West India Reference Library while of a seventh a copy is possessed by both the Bodleian Library and the West India Reference Library which also has an early reprint of an eighth. At

present the remainder **stant nomenclum umbrae**.

In the "St. Jago Intelligencer" for Saturday, May 14, 1757, we read:

"St. Jago de la Vega

Now in the press and shortly will be published, an address of some of the freeholders and inhabitants of the parish of St. A. . to P. .p P. . . . .k, Esq. for the benefit of a poor author who having nothing to subsist on but his honest labour and remarkable veracity, is in a starving condition and therefore hopes the public will not grumble at the price of 6s. 3d. each".

No copy of this work is known to exist of The "St. A." obviously stands for St. Andrew and "P—p P—k Esq" for Phillip Pinnock, then member of the Assembly for that parish. There is no evidence that it was actually published.

The "St. Jago Intelligencer" for 1757 and the "Inquiry concerning Trade" above mentioned are the first imprints dating from St. Jago de la Vega:

Curiously enough the only Sheet Almanac in the West India Reference Library is the very early one of 1734 which was for many years the earliest piece of Jamaica printing in that Library. It was printed in Jamaica by John L. Letts. The sheet measures 19 inches by 15½ inches, but the place of printing is not mentioned.

It is evident that the art of book-binding was practised in Jamaica some time before a printing press was set up.

At a meeting of the Assembly held on the 14th December, 1715, was read a petition from the administrator of Thomas Lane, late of Port Royal, who bound books for the Island Secretary and Registry in Chancery, and on the 9th of November 1716, it came to the knowledge of the House that a sum of money was due to the estate of the late Thomas Lane, Book-binder, for binding public record books. A. Baldwin imported book-binders soon after he had set up his printing-press; but book-binding

Jamaica ALMANACK, for the Year of Our Lord 1734					
Being the Second Year after Leap Years. Calculated for this Meridian by Nicholas Hill.					
<b>JANUARY 1734</b> The longest day is 14 hours 44 minutes The shortest day is 11 hours 16 minutes The longest night is 12 hours 16 minutes The shortest night is 9 hours 16 minutes The longest day is 14 hours 44 minutes The shortest day is 11 hours 16 minutes The longest night is 12 hours 16 minutes The shortest night is 9 hours 16 minutes	<b>FEBRUARY 1734</b> The longest day is 15 hours 16 minutes The shortest day is 10 hours 44 minutes The longest night is 11 hours 44 minutes The shortest night is 9 hours 44 minutes The longest day is 15 hours 16 minutes The shortest day is 10 hours 44 minutes The longest night is 11 hours 44 minutes The shortest night is 9 hours 44 minutes	<b>MARCH 1734</b> The longest day is 15 hours 44 minutes The shortest day is 10 hours 16 minutes The longest night is 11 hours 16 minutes The shortest night is 9 hours 16 minutes The longest day is 15 hours 44 minutes The shortest day is 10 hours 16 minutes The longest night is 11 hours 16 minutes The shortest night is 9 hours 16 minutes	<b>APRIL 1734</b> The longest day is 16 hours 16 minutes The shortest day is 9 hours 44 minutes The longest night is 10 hours 44 minutes The shortest night is 9 hours 44 minutes The longest day is 16 hours 16 minutes The shortest day is 9 hours 44 minutes The longest night is 10 hours 44 minutes The shortest night is 9 hours 44 minutes	<b>MAY 1734</b> The longest day is 16 hours 44 minutes The shortest day is 9 hours 16 minutes The longest night is 10 hours 16 minutes The shortest night is 9 hours 16 minutes The longest day is 16 hours 44 minutes The shortest day is 9 hours 16 minutes The longest night is 10 hours 16 minutes The shortest night is 9 hours 16 minutes	<b>JUNE 1734</b> The longest day is 17 hours 16 minutes The shortest day is 8 hours 44 minutes The longest night is 9 hours 44 minutes The shortest night is 9 hours 44 minutes The longest day is 17 hours 16 minutes The shortest day is 8 hours 44 minutes The longest night is 9 hours 44 minutes The shortest night is 9 hours 44 minutes
<b>JULY 1734</b> The longest day is 17 hours 44 minutes The shortest day is 8 hours 16 minutes The longest night is 9 hours 16 minutes The shortest night is 9 hours 16 minutes The longest day is 17 hours 44 minutes The shortest day is 8 hours 16 minutes The longest night is 9 hours 16 minutes The shortest night is 9 hours 16 minutes	<b>AUGUST 1734</b> The longest day is 18 hours 16 minutes The shortest day is 7 hours 44 minutes The longest night is 8 hours 44 minutes The shortest night is 9 hours 44 minutes The longest day is 18 hours 16 minutes The shortest day is 7 hours 44 minutes The longest night is 8 hours 44 minutes The shortest night is 9 hours 44 minutes	<b>SEPTEMBER 1734</b> The longest day is 18 hours 44 minutes The shortest day is 7 hours 16 minutes The longest night is 8 hours 16 minutes The shortest night is 9 hours 16 minutes The longest day is 18 hours 44 minutes The shortest day is 7 hours 16 minutes The longest night is 8 hours 16 minutes The shortest night is 9 hours 16 minutes	<b>OCTOBER 1734</b> The longest day is 19 hours 16 minutes The shortest day is 6 hours 44 minutes The longest night is 7 hours 44 minutes The shortest night is 9 hours 44 minutes The longest day is 19 hours 16 minutes The shortest day is 6 hours 44 minutes The longest night is 7 hours 44 minutes The shortest night is 9 hours 44 minutes	<b>NOVEMBER 1734</b> The longest day is 19 hours 44 minutes The shortest day is 6 hours 16 minutes The longest night is 7 hours 16 minutes The shortest night is 9 hours 16 minutes The longest day is 19 hours 44 minutes The shortest day is 6 hours 16 minutes The longest night is 7 hours 16 minutes The shortest night is 9 hours 16 minutes	<b>DECEMBER 1734</b> The longest day is 20 hours 16 minutes The shortest day is 5 hours 44 minutes The longest night is 6 hours 44 minutes The shortest night is 9 hours 44 minutes The longest day is 20 hours 16 minutes The shortest day is 5 hours 44 minutes The longest night is 6 hours 44 minutes The shortest night is 9 hours 44 minutes
<b>ECLIPSES</b> There will be Two Eclipses this Year, both of the Sun, but none visible here. The first Eclipse is on the 1st of May, at 11 o'clock, and the second on the 1st of November, at 11 o'clock.					
<b>VULCAN NOTES</b> Every Sunday, 10 o'clock Every Monday, 11 o'clock Every Tuesday, 12 o'clock Every Wednesday, 1 o'clock Every Thursday, 2 o'clock Every Friday, 3 o'clock Every Saturday, 4 o'clock Every Sunday, 5 o'clock Every Monday, 6 o'clock Every Tuesday, 7 o'clock Every Wednesday, 8 o'clock Every Thursday, 9 o'clock Every Friday, 10 o'clock Every Saturday, 11 o'clock Every Sunday, 12 o'clock					
<b>Sundry Notes</b> The first day of the year is the 1st of January, and the last day is the 31st of December. The first day of the month is the 1st of the month, and the last day is the 31st of the month. The first day of the week is the 1st of the week, and the last day is the 7th of the week. The first day of the year is the 1st of January, and the last day is the 31st of December. The first day of the month is the 1st of the month, and the last day is the 31st of the month. The first day of the week is the 1st of the week, and the last day is the 7th of the week.					

## SHEET ALMANACK, 1734.

in its higher branches has never been practised in Jamaica.

The earliest name of a printer authorized by the House of Assembly to print the Votes occurs in the Journals of the Assembly for 1749. This was William Daniell who produced the first book Almanac issued "The Merchant's Pocket Companion, or, An Almanack for the year of our Lord 1751 . . .", printed in King Street, near the Court House, Kingston. In the preface, Daniell tells us that

it is "the first of the kind ever attempted to be introduced in this Island." It consists of thirty-two pages measuring five and a half inches by three and one-quarter inches. The copy in the West India Reference Library is the only copy known to exist.

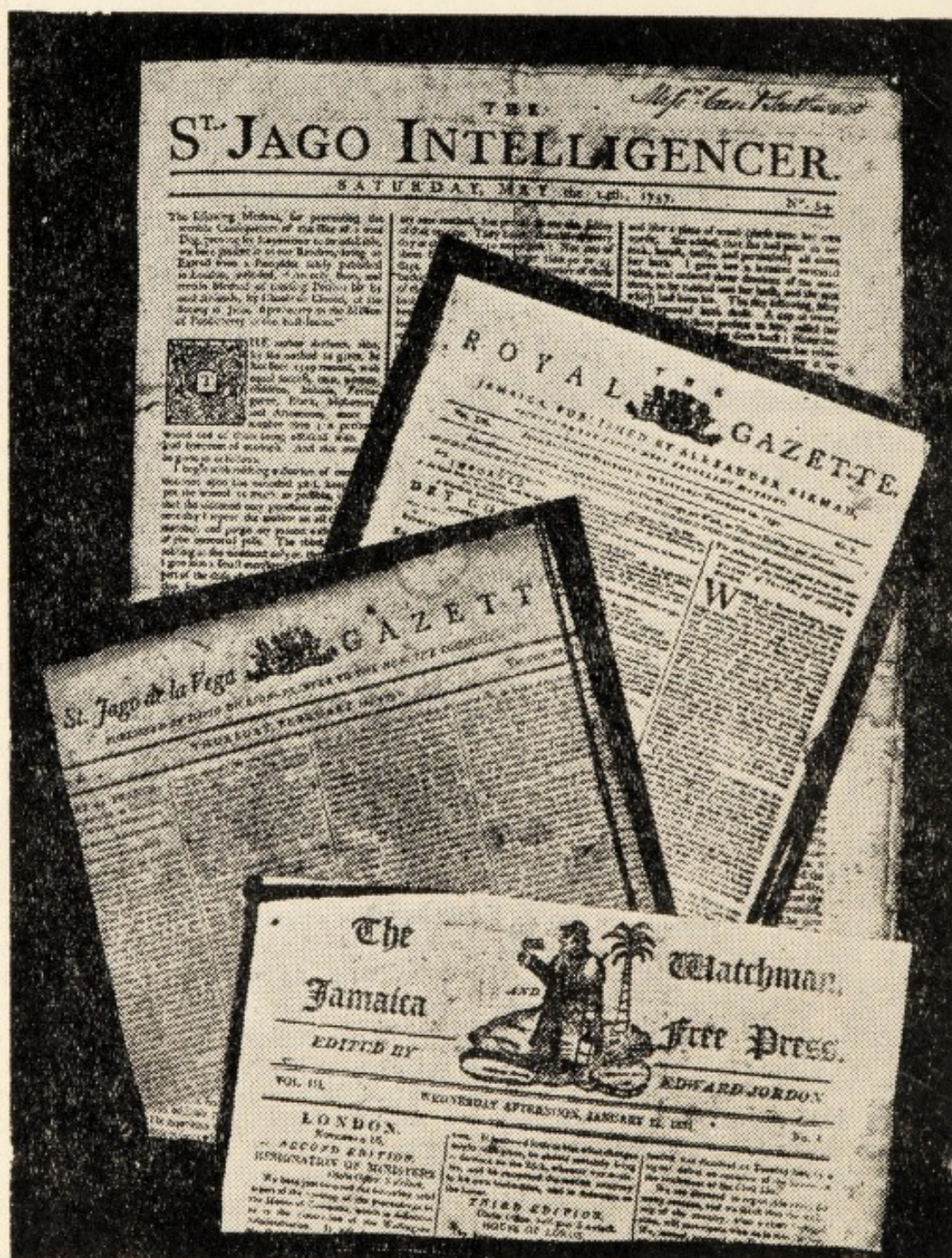
Daniell was succeeded as printer to the Assembly by Woodham in 1756. Then followed Curtis Brett & Co., 1757; Charles White in 1763; Moss & Co. in 1763; and John Lowry & Co. in 1768.



printed edition of "The Privileges of the Island of Jamaica vindicated," so it is impossible to say who was the printer. It probably appeared in 1765 as it is dated August 10th of that year.

In 1773 the Hon. Francis Cook, member of the Assembly for St. Elizabeth and later member of the

Council, published at St. Jago de la Vega "Proposal for introducing into Jamaica a quantity of gold and silver species sufficient to carry on the internal commerce of the country without the assistance of any foreign coin." Unfortunately no copy of this work is known. The second oldest Jamaica Al-



EARLY JAMAICA NEWSPAPERS.

manac known to exist is that for the year 1761, printed at St. Jago de la Vega by C. Brett and Co. The only known copy is in the Library of Mr. N. B. Livingston. The third earliest known to exist was that issued by James Fannin at Montego Bay in 1776. The upper half of the title page is missing from the West India Reference Library's copy so the exact title is unknown. No other copy of this issue or of any other issue by Fannin is known: and no other work with a Montego Bay imprint, except newspapers, is in the West India Reference Library. The only known copy of the fourth earliest almanac, for the year 1778, printed by Woolhead in Kingston, is in the possession of the Hon. S. R. Cargill.

The next earliest almanac in the West India Library is one printed by Mrs. Ann Woolhead in 1779. In the "Royal Gazette" Supplement for February 24, 1781, appears the following advertisement:

Kingston, Feb. 3, 1781.

This day is published and sold at the Royal Gazette Printing Office, in Harbour-Street; at Wm. Aikman's Shop in King Street; and by A. Aikman, at the Printing Office in Spanish-Town: Price, covered with red leather only 3s 9d., or handsomely bound with gilt, with pockets, and additional paper for memorandums, 6s. 8d.: the Second Edition of Douglass & Aikman's Almanack and Register, carefully revised and corrected, up to the Thirtieth of January last: containing the Kalendar, Jamaica Lists carefully corrected in which are included Lists of His Majesty's Ships on this station, and of the different Regiments quartered here: a compendious description of the Island of Jamaica, an account of its grand and sub-divisions, towns, villages, produce, number of inhabitants, &c., from the best authority; the Planter's Kalendar for this island, showing the

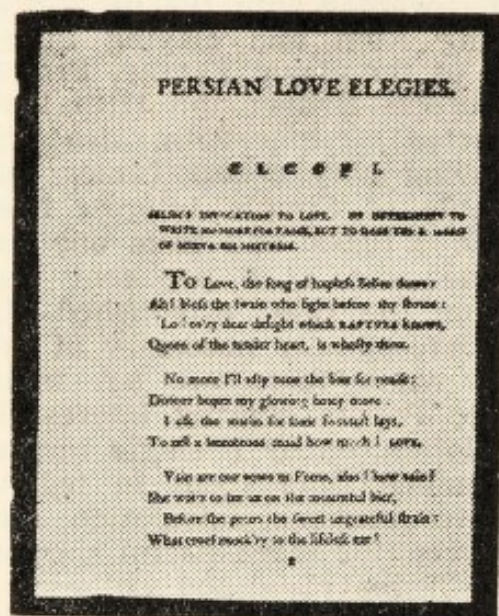
art of cultivating the Sugar-cane in its various gradations from its origin to maturity, and pointing out the proper business of the planter for every month in the year, together with the process of making Rum and claying Sugar. Lists of the Royal Family, Princes of Europe, British and Irish Lists corrected to June 25th; also the following very useful Tables, viz: a Table of Simple Interest from £1 to £10,000 and from one day to one year, at 6 per cent. per annum, the rate established by law; exceedingly necessary at this time, when there are so many Public Papers bearing interest in circulation, as by a single inspection much time spent in tedious and troublesome calculation may be saved for more useful purposes; a Table of milled dollars; a Table for the more readily reducing Jamaica currency into sterling, and sterling into Jamaica currency; a Table of Ryals or Bits, in currency and sterling; a marketing table; the weight and value of Sundry Gold Coins current here, established by law; and a table of the rates of wharfage and freight round the Island

Also (Price 1s. 8d.) "The Sheet Almanack."

In 1773 Montego Bay, the chief port on the northside of Jamaica, first produced a newspaper—"The Cornwall Chronicle or County Gazette." In 1776 it was called "The Cornwall Chronicle and General Advertiser"; and in 1781 "The Cornwall Chronicle and Jamaica General Advertiser." In 1782 James Fannin was the printer; in 1811 he had been succeeded by Shergold and Guthrie.

A work entitled "Persian Love Elegies" to which is added "the Nymph of Tauris," by Wolcot (Peter Pindar) printed in Kingston in 1773 by Joseph Thompson and Co., is the first poetical work and is probably also the earliest

work of a literary character, as opposed to pamphlets and propaganda work, printed in Jamaica. It is a very good piece of typography.



### PERSIAN LOVE ELEGIES.

The earliest poster of a commercial character known to exist is in the West India Reference Library. It is dated Kingston, 1781, and deals with the sale of part of the cargo of a prize ship, the Philippine. The printer's name is not given.

The American Revolution incidentally brought to Jamaica one who probably did more than any one else in the cause of printing in the colony. Alexander Aikman, who was born in Linlithgow on June 23, 1755, was the second son of Andrew Aikman and Ann Hunter. When a young man Aikman left Scotland for South Carolina. At the American Revolution he, in common with a number of other Loyalists, came to settle in Jamaica. Soon after his arrival he purchased the printing business of Robert Sherlock of Spanish-Town. Aikman was printer to the House of Assembly and printed the twelve volumes of the Journals in 1797-1816, the most elaborate and important piece of

printing undertaken in the colony, then or since.

In the minutes of the Assembly for the 27th of November, 1789, are some interesting details with regard to the cost of printing in those days. A committee appointed to look into the matter of public accounts reported that Alexander Aikman, "for publishing in the "Royal Gazette" for four weeks, the names of persons indebted for quit-rents, as directed by the quit-rent law, amounting to the sum of £110 which seemed to them to be an extraordinary charge; but, on the examination of Mr. Aikman, it appeared that the list occupied twenty-two columns of the Royal Gazette; that the usual and customary charge is £3 for each column, making £66; that alterations were made there several times, for which he charges £33 and £11 for the paper on which 4,000 copies were printed; composing said sum of £110 which they think moderate and reasonable."

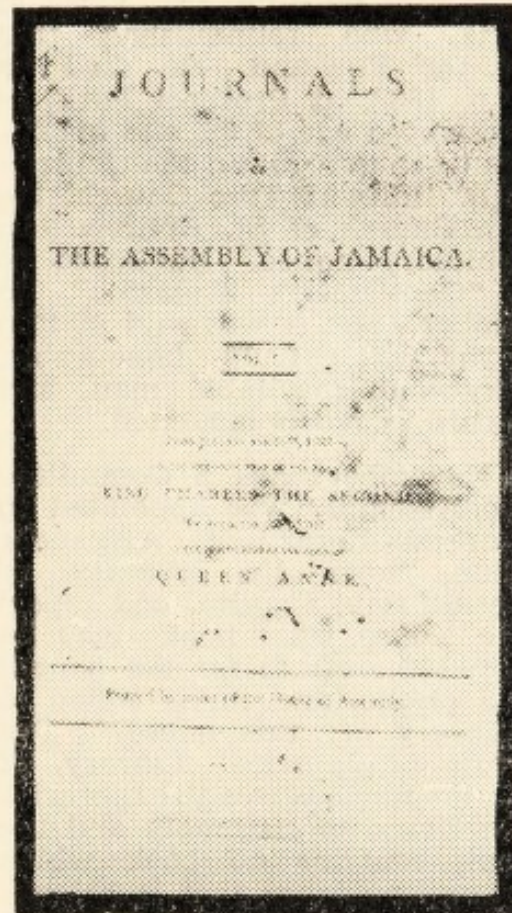
In November 1792 the Assembly appointed a Committee to "collect and revise the minutes of the house, from the earliest records of its proceedings, and to cause the same to be printed under their inspection, after the manner of the Journals of the House of Commons." The Committee consisted of seven members, none of whom achieved great fame in the colony's history outside this very useful piece of work; but Henry Shirley, the Chairman, member for St. George, was a lover of literature.

In the following December it was reported by the Committee that the minutes had been prepared down to 1740, and that Mr. Aikman, the printer to the House had been at considerable expense in importing from Great Britain new types and paper, and the Committee recommend that he should receive £500 on account.

In December 1794, the Committee reported that they had ordered Alexander Aikman to print 200 copies of the minutes, and that he had made considerable progress, but had not yet completed one volume owing to the loss by Aikman of three compositors, two by death. Aikman notified the Committee that he intended to go to England shortly when he would, "to give the impression all the beauty and elegance of which it is susceptible...., secure a white pressman for its superintendence, that part of the business being executed here by Negroes."

In April 1796, the Committee reported "That the early journals of the house being in many places defective, and it appearing from a report made to the house in the year 1715, that those defects could not be supplied in this country, the Committee, considering it a desirable object to be accomplished, directed Alexander Aikman, on his departure for England, to make the necessary inquiry at the plantation office, Whitehall, where in consequence, he discovered many of the ancient minutes of the house, and other interesting documents tending to elucidate the constitutional history of the island: he was assisted in his inquiries by Mr. Bryan Edwards, late a member of this house, who, being conversant in researches of this nature, has made an offer of his services to superintend the selection and transcription of such papers as may be necessary, the house defraying the expence of copies, which will not exceed the sum of £200 sterling: The Committee therefore recommend that the said sum be granted to their order for that purpose." The Assembly agreed. The Bryan Edwards referred to was the well known historian, then member of the House of Commons.

The preface, dated September, 1811, which tells how the Journals came to be printed, bears at the close of each copy Aikman's autograph. The work is carefully set in an artistic fount of type and is



#### JOURNALS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

marvellously free from misprints. As a work of typography it has never been surpassed in Jamaica, and bears comparison with typographical work of the period anywhere.

Having acquired the properties known as Birnamwood and Wallenford in the old parish of St. George, Aikman represented that parish in the House of Assembly from 1805 till 1825. He also owned Prospect Park in St. Andrew, now known as Vale Royal, the former residence of Robert Graham ("Doughty Deeds") then of Simon Taylor, who died there in 1813, later of the Rev. Horace Scotland and now the official residence of the Colonial Secretary.

Aikman had married in the year 1782, Louisa Susanna, the second child of Robert Wells, by Mary, eldest child of John Rowland, Merchant of Glasgow, a descendant of

the family of Ruthven, Earls of Gowrie, who relinquished that name for Rowland. He died on July 6, 1838, at Prospect Park, at the advanced age of 83, and his remains were interred in the Churchyard of Halfway Tree Church, the Parish Church of St. Andrew. In an obituary notice, published in the "Gentleman's Magazine" in November 1838, it was said of him that "he was a truly honourable, worthy and charitable man, and his death is much lamented."

In November 1804 a Committee of the Assembly was appointed to inspect the library of Alexander Aikman, "Late the property of Henry Shirley, Esquire, and report to the House what books may be procured therefrom for the benefit of the public, and to be added to the library of this house." The Institute of Jamaica Library, of which the nucleus was the Libraries of the House of Assembly and the Council, contains no book which bears any evidence that it belonged to either Aikman or Shirley, but there is one book having the armorial bookplate of Alexander W. Aikman. It is interesting to note that in the bindings of books in their Libraries both the Council and the Assembly emblazoned the Arms of Jamaica wrongly, putting a gold cross on a silver shield instead of a gules cross. Aikman's portrait is in the Portrait Gallery of the Institute of Jamaica, as is that of his partner Robert Smith.

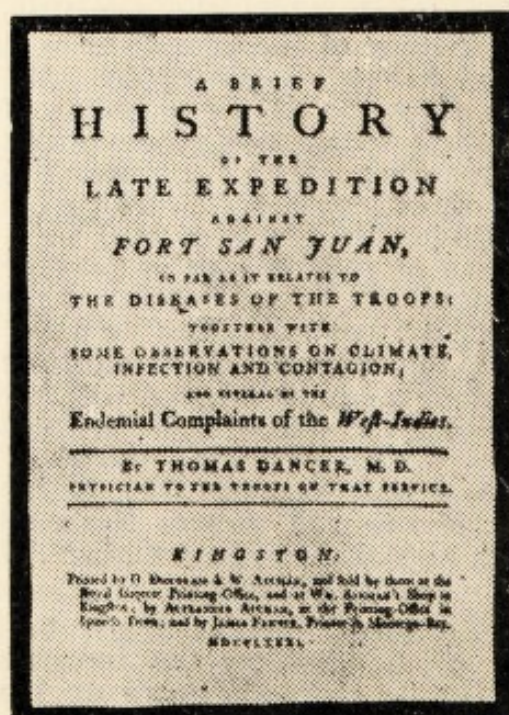
In 1779 David Douglass and William Aikman, "Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for Jamaica and its Dependencies," issued the "Jamaica Mercury and Kingston Weekly Advertiser," known from April 1780, as the "Royal Gazette." It was published weekly with Supplement, eight pages, at first in Port Royal Street, but soon afterwards in Harbour Street. William Aikman's Book and Stationery Store was in King-Street. In 1782 the Postscript became part of the Gazette. Alexander Aikman was then the print-

er. In 1803 Alexander Aikman & Son were the printers; and in 1809 it was Alexander Aikman, junior.

William Aikman was probably a brother of Alexander and identical with the William Aikman, stationer, who arrived in Jamaica on October 21, 1775, and died in November, 1784, aged 33 and was buried in the Strangers Ground, Kingston.

In 1780 David Douglass and William Aikman produced in Kingston, a good specimen of typography in "Observations on the Dysentery of the West-Indies with a new and successful manner of treating it. By Benjamin Moseley, Surgeon at Kingston in Jamaica." A copy is in the West India Library.

Dr. Dancer published in 1781, a book entitled "A Brief History of the late Expedition against Fort San Juan, so far as it relates to the diseases of the troops, together with some observations on climate, infection and contagion, and several of the endemial complaints of the West Indies." It was printed by D. Douglass and W. Aikman at the "Royal Gazette" Printing Office;



**EXPEDITION AGAINST  
FORT SAN JUAN.**

it is a very good example of typography.

In 1781 Dancer was appointed Physician to the Bath at Bath, in the parish of St. Thomas-ye-East, for which he received £300 per annum—£200 as Physician and £100 for attending to the poor at the Bath. While acting in that capacity he brought out in 1784, a small octavo volume entitled "A Short Dissertation on the Jamaica Bath Waters" also printed by Douglass and Aikman. It contains accounts of numerous experiments which Dancer made with the water, and also a curious list of persons "cured or greatly relieved" by the water.

In 1792 he published a "Catalogue of plants exotic and indigenous in the Botanical Garden", printed at St. Jago de la Vega, in which he stated that he had introduced in the two previous years many plants, some of which he owed to his correspondence with Sir Joseph Banks, the eminent botanist. In 1795 Dancer went to England for his health. Soon after his return, he was, in 1797, appointed Island Botanist, and remained at Bath till the year 1799. In the year 1804 he published a small tract, "Some observations respecting the Botanical Gardens," printed at His Majesty's Printing Office, recounting its history and removals and making suggestions for its better support. The "Dictionary of National Biography" tells us that his proposals not being accepted by the House of Assembly he resigned his position as Island Botanist. He had, however, relinquished the post of Island Botanist as early as 1802, and he held it again from 1805 till his death. The appointment was then worth £200 per annum.

On the appearance in 1801 of Dancer's "Medical Assistant" (printed by Alexander Aikman), by which work he is best known, it was anonymously attacked by an ex-official named Fitzgerald, in a professed reprint in the "Royal Gazette" of a critique in the "Edinburgh Review." Dancer's last literary work was the ex-

posure of this fiction—"A Rowland for an Oliver," printed at St. Jago de la Vega in 1809. A second edition of the Medical Assistant, printed at St. Jago de la Vega by John Lunan in 1809, was sold out, and a third, "corrected by himself with much additional matter" appeared in 1819, after his death, the editors of which had become possessed of the work with the author's corrections and additions, having purchased it at the sale of his effects. It was printed in London by R. Gilbert, for Smith and Kinnear, Kingston, Jamaica.

In 1805 Dancer published "The Exposer Exposed, An Answer to Dr. Grant's Libellous Invective on the conduct and character of Dr. Dancer," printed at Kingston by Strupar, Jackson and Strupar. It was a reply to Dr. Grant's pamphlet in answer to Dancer's criticism of Grant's Essay on the Yellow Fever of Jamaica, the squabble having originated on Grant's return to Jamaica after he had parted with his Kingston practice to Dancer. The first edition was dedicated to the House of Assembly; the second to Simon Taylor, the wealthy planter and a member of that body. A comparison of these two editions hardly confirms the statement in the Advertisement to the second edition that "The chief objection made to the former edition viz. the bad paper and type is in the present case, completely obviated." The paper is certainly better, but in the matter of type and press work there is little to choose.

In 1782 Douglass and Aikman's Almanac and Register appeared at Kingston. It consisted of 100 pages; it appeared again in 1783, 1784 and 1785, but in 1786 it became the Royal Almanack and Register, and was issued by Alexander Aikman alone.

This continued in 1787, 1788, when, "compiled, published and sold" by Aikman, it ran into a third edition; but in that year a rival appeared at Kingston—"The

New Jamaica Almanack and Register" printed by Bennet and Dickson, for Thomas Stevenson & Co., Stationers, King Street. For 1789 there is only a copy of "The New Jamaica Almanack in the West India Reference Library," as also for 1790. In 1791 this Almanac was printed at St. Jago de la Vega by David Dickson only. In 1791 the Royal re-appeared, published by Alexander Aikman at Kingston. Whether there were issues in 1789 and 1790 there is nothing to show. The New appears in 1793 as in 1791, so there was presumably an issue in 1792, but there is no copy in the West India Library. In 1793 it was printed for Stevenson and Aikman, Stationers, Kingston, so presumably Aikman had given up the Royal; but in 1794 it was printed for Thomas Stevenson only, also in 1795, 1796 and 1797; but from 1798 to 1803 it was printed by Stevenson and Aikman at Kingston. The copy for 1804 in the West India Library is imperfect and lacks the title page. From 1805 to 1808 the "New" Almanac was printed by Stevenson and Smith. In 1809 the printers were Smith and Kinnear; but so far as one can gather from the West India Library's collection, they only printed this Almanac till 1812. In 1811 they made a very useful innovation by inserting the "Givings In" for the different parishes, which contain the names of the estates, with their owners and the number of slaves and stock. These, when they occur in the Almanacs, are of very great use for reference in historical research.

In 1812 the "Royal Register and Jamaica Almanac" appeared, printed at Kingston by Alexander Aikman, junior. In 1816 Aikman first called himself, on the title-page of an Almanac, "Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, and to the Hon. House of Assembly," and he altered the title of the Almanac to the Jamaica Almanac and so it continued to 1833.

In 1787 Aikman printed and published at Kingston the "Acts of As-

sembly, passed in the Island of Jamaica from the year 1681 to the year 1769, inclusive," in two volumes. It is a good piece of typography.

This was followed in 1792 by another edition by Aikman, in two volumes, of the Laws of Jamaica passed between the 32d year of Charles II and the 23d year of George III, prepared for publication by Commissioners appointed for the purpose by two Acts passed in 1790 and 1792. In the preface we read "Provision having been made in the first of those Acts for purchasing the right of James Jones, esquire, who had obtained an exclusive privilege to compile, print, and publish the several laws which were passed between the years 1769 and 1784, that object has been accomplished." History affords no further record of James Jones, unless he is identical with the Jones who was later partner with Lunan. We also read in the preface that a comparison of the former printed copies with the original records in the office of enrolments, revealed "Many gross and monstrous errors, not only of omission, but of commission and interpolation, which have been discovered in the several preceding editions." It is to be hoped for the credit of the printers of previous editions—Aikman himself amongst them—that the monstrous errors were committed by the copyist and not by the compositor.

In the "Royal Gazette" of the 2nd of September 1781, and in the "Cornwall Chronicle" and Jamaica General Advertiser" for March 2, 1782, occurs the following advertisement.

Church St., Kingston,  
Sept. 1781.

John Lewis (from the late Mrs. Woolhead's) having advice of a press and apparatus being shipped in the Fleet daily expected from London, is induced to offer his services to the public, in the general business of a printer, hoping from his own knowledge in the art and that im-

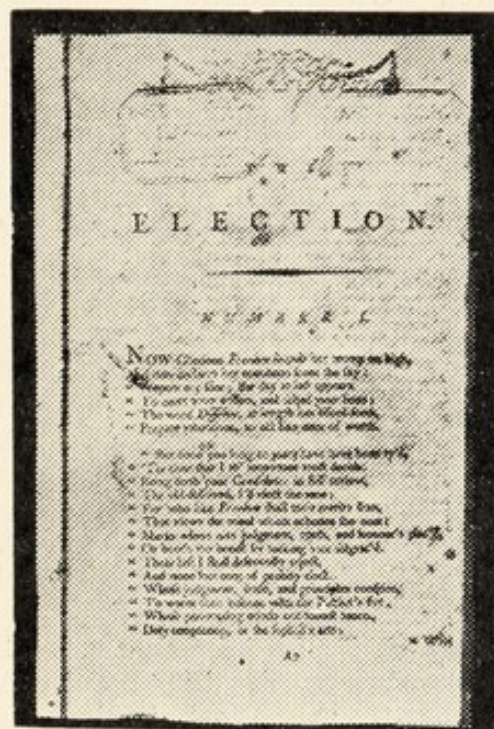
partiality which ever ought to be attendant, to merit the support of a generous public." This appears to be the earliest establishment of a printing press apart from the publication of a newspaper. In 1789, Lewis was the surviving partner of Eberall & Lewis.

In 1782 appeared a small work, which is now very rare, entitled "The Elements of Free Masonry Delineated." It was printed at Kingston by Brother William Moore at the office of Douglass and Aikman. Amongst the subscribers were the printers, James Fannin, R.W.M. of the Union Lodge, Montego Bay and Thomas Strupar. Amongst the Songs are Song II, sung by Mr. Woolls at the Theatre in Kingston, Prelude II as performed at the Theatre in Kingston..... ordered by Sir Peter Parker, Provincial Grand Master, on the 27th of April 1782 (in which Moore the printer, took part); and Prologue I spoken by Brother Moore at the Theatre in Kingston.

In 1783 Douglass and Aikman issued from their press a very creditable piece of typography entitled "Thoughts on the State of the Militia of Jamaica." The author, Alexander Dirom, Adjutant-General, in his dedication to the Governor, Major General Archibald Campbell, suggests that the thoughts might be submitted to the Committee appointed to report on the Militia Laws.

It was the days of pamphleteering, and Jamaica produced in 1783 a good example—"The Election: A Poem"—a work worthy to rank with the majority of its contemporaries issued from the press of London. It is a very rare work. The copy in the West India Reference Library is of special value as coming from the Library of the Earl of Sheffield, who is mentioned in the work, and because the names of candidates for the votes of the electors to the Assembly, who are herein passed in

review before "Freedom" supported by "Truth, Wisdom and Learning," have been added in manuscript, although many can be easi-



THE ELECTION.

ly identified by students of Jamaica history. Unfortunately there is no indication as to the printer.

Strupar and Preston printed in 1788 "Reason and Faith, or Philosophical Absurdities, and the necessity of Revelation, intended to produce Faith among infidels, and the unbounded exercise of Humanity among all Religious Men. By one of the sons of Abraham to this Brethren at the cost and for the use of the Subscribers." Amongst the subscribers appear the well-known Jamaica names of Adolphus, Aguilar, Bravo, Bonito, Belisario, Bernal, DaCosta, D'Aguilar, DeLeon, Fernandez, Feurtado, Guiteres, Henriques, Levien, Lindo, Melhado, Mendez, Silva. It is interesting to notice that this work has a few words set in Hebrew character.

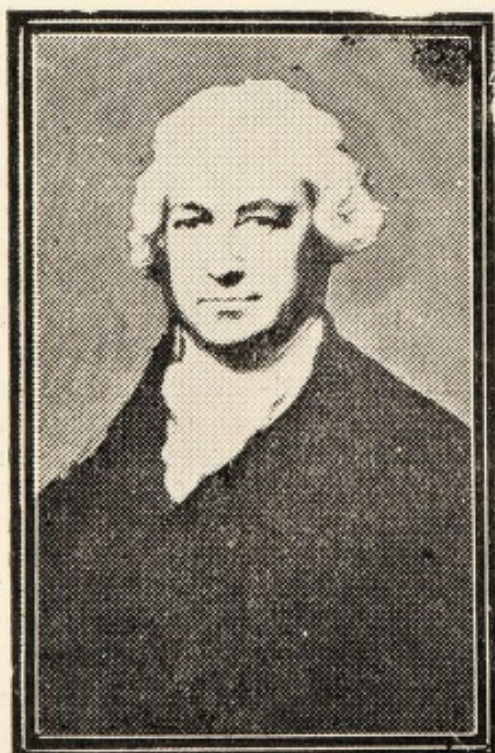
Amidst the mass of literature which was published with regard to the abolition of the Slave Trade, not a very large amount was

printed in Jamaica, though much that was printed in England was supplied by Jamaica. In 1788 appeared in Jamaica a publication entitled "Observations occasioned by the attempts made in England to effect the Abolition of the Slave Trade; shewing the manner in which Negroes are treated in the British Colonies in the West Indies; and also some particular Remarks on a Letter addressed to the Treasurer of the Society for effecting such Abolition; by the Rev. Mr. Robert Boucher Nichols (sic, Nickolls), Dean of Middleham." Unfortunately there is no copy in the Library of the West India Library which possesses, however, the reprint which appeared at Liverpool, "at A. Smith's Navigation Shop, Pool-Lane," also in 1788.

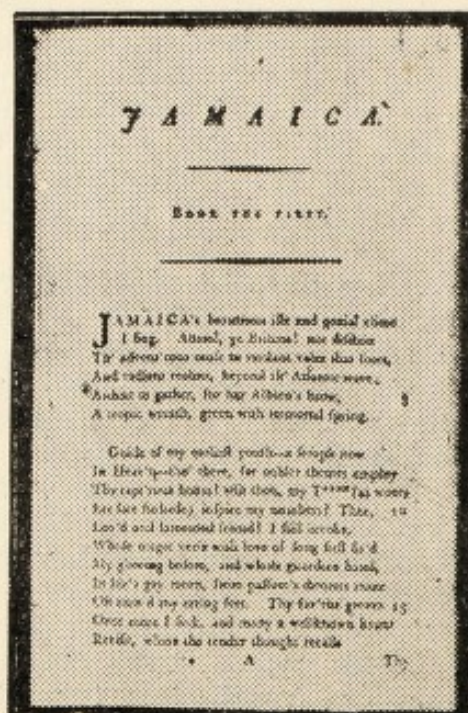
There are twenty-five works (sixty volumes in all) by Bryan Edwards in the West India Reference Library. Of those only four were printed in Jamaica. The rest were printed in England and America and translations in

France, Spain, Germany, Holland and Italy. His Poems mentioned below; "Proceedings of the Hon. House of Assembly relative to the Maroons . . . (1796)"; "A Speech delivered at a Free Conference between the Hon'ble the Council of Jamaica . . . concerning the Slave Trade, 1789," and "A Vindication of the Conduct and Proceedings of the English Government towards the Spanish Nation in 1655 in reply to the misrepresentations of some late historians; also, some account of the state of Jamaica, its inhabitants and productions, on its Surrender." By Bryan Edwards, Esquire, has no date or printer's name, but the copy in the West India Reference Library is bound up with "An Abridgment of the Laws of Jamaica," printed by Alexander Aikman at St. Jago de la Vega in 1793, and was probably printed at the same time and place.

Of "A Speech delivered at a Free Conference between the Honourable the Council and Assembly of Jamaica on the 19th November, 1789, on the subject of Mr. Wilberforce's propositions in the



BRYAN EDWARDS.



POEM BY BRYAN EDWARDS.

House of Commons concerning the Slave Trade printed by Alexander Aikman in that year. The West India Library's copy bears on its title-page the signature of John Lunan the printer. The Library also has a copy of the London re-print of 1790. His "Poems, written chiefly in the West Indies," printed for the author, also by Aikman in 1792, from the preface of which we learn that "The author, at a very early period of life presumed to sketch out a West Indian Georgick in four books, of which the lines now printed constituted the first, and he had nearly completed the second when his maturer judgment led him to believe that he had undertaken a task to which his abilities were not competent."

The third work is by no means solely the work of Bryan Edwards. It is in a volume (the copy in the West India Library lacks the title page) which also includes "A Proclamation for the encouraging of Planters in His Majesty's Island of Jamaica, in the West Indies;" "Mr. Francis Hanson's Account of the Island and Government of Jamaica: written in the year MDCLXXXII;" "Mr. William Wood's Preface to the Octavo Edition Published in London, Anno, 1716."

The West India Library copy is bound up with "An Abridgment of the Laws of Jamaica: being an Alphabetical Digest of all of the Public Acts of Assembly now in Force, from the thirty-second year of King Charles II to the thirty-second of his present Majesty King George III, inclusive as published in Two Volumes.... St. Jago de la Vega, Jamaica: Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty MDCCXCIII." It is a reprint of the account by Hanson which appeared in the very rare edition of the "Laws of Jamaica, passed by the Assembly, and confirmed by His Majesty in Council, February 23, 1683."

Of this work, which was publish-

ed in London there is a copy in the West India Library.

In 1791 the name Spanish-Town (for St. Jago de la Vega) first appeared as an imprint. It is on "The Jamaica Distillers Directory" of which no copy is known to exist.

In 1791 a newspaper first appeared at Falmouth, the chief town of Trelawny, which in the days when sugar was king, was of much greater importance than now. The paper, "The Jamaica Mercury and Trelawny Advertiser," was published weekly. The proprietor, printer and editor, was James K. Kelly, J.P.

In the "Royal Gazette," April 7, 1792, appears the following: "Lunan and Smart have entered upon the arduous undertaking of establishing a free and independent press under the appellation of 'The Times'.... It is proposed to publish thrice each week, and to commence on the first Tuesday in May: Subscriptions being 40s. per annum for Kingston, Spanish Town and Port Royal, and £3 for the distant parts of the Island." This notice appears again in the "Gazette" for April 14, but no mention of "The Times" having been actually published has been found.

In the Supplement to the "Royal Gazette" for May 26th 1781, is a notice of the proposed publication of a "Jamaica Magazine" "in July next" as a monthly publication at a dollar a number, subscription for six months to be pre-paid. In the Supplement for July 14 it was advertised to appear on August 14. An advertisement in the "Royal Gazette" tells us that the third number of the "Jamaica Magazine or Monthly Chronicle"—was published on the 2nd of October, which would make the date of the first number early in August; but there is no advertisement of the actual publication of the first or second number recorded, and no number of the "Jamaica Magazine" is known to exist. The third number contained articles on: History of Jamaica (continued); Method of preparing wood to resist fire; an account of the Pentandria

Monogynia Cinchona or Jamaica bark tree; Poetry and foreign intelligence, monthly occurrences, deaths, etc. But so far as is known at present the year 1793 is that of which copies exist.

In the West India Reference Library are two numbers of a very rare publication entitled "The Bon E'spirit Magazine or Abstract of the Times," printed by William Smart. The earlier is for March 1794, Vol. 2, No. II. It was presumably published quarterly. As early in its career as the fourth number the periodical was in low financial water.

Smart also published "The Columbian Magazine" at Kingston in 1796. A set of the volumes for 1796-1800 in the West India Library is believed to be unique.

In 1792 appeared "Poetical Trifles," chiefly in the Scottish Dialect. Printed at Kingston for Edward Lewis, Stationer, Spanish Town. MDCCXCII. It is a small octavo volume, and the copy in the West India Library is the only one known to the writer.

In the Postscript to the "Royal Gazette," for April 11, 1795, mention is made of the "Diary and Kingston Daily Advertiser" to be published early in May of that year; and in the Supplement for April 25 there is an advertisement to the effect that the first number of "The Diary" will be published on Saturday morning, 16th inst. The earliest number in the West Indian Library is for Saturday, June 4, 1796. It was then published by Stevenson, Dickson and Aikman at the corner of Water Lane and King Street.

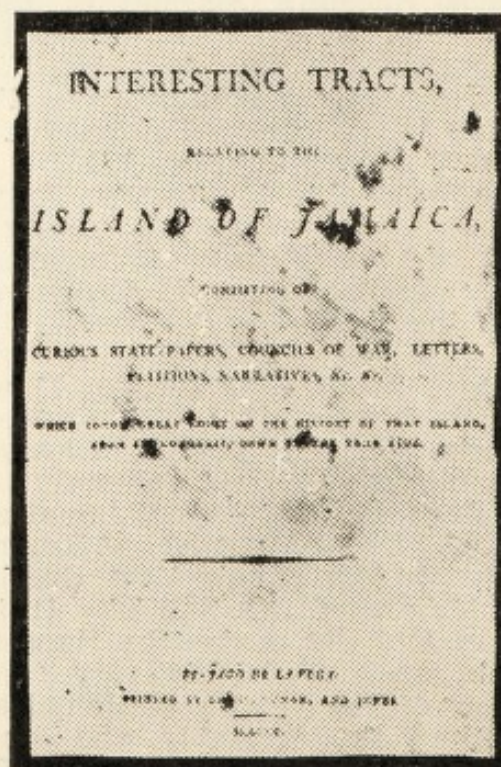
Thomas Stevenson kept a stationer and bookseller's store in King Street. It contained from time to time, more than other Jamaica papers, "American Intelligence," to which the first page was given up until ousted by advertisements. The rest mainly consisted of cuttings from English papers.

Alexander Aikman announced his intention of starting the "St. Jago Intelligencer" on the 8th of May,

1799. This must have been the second paper of that name, an earlier having appeared in 1756, and a number of 1757 is in the West India Library.

In the Supplement to "The St. Jago Gazette" for December 6, 1806, J. J. Itter is mentioned as the Editor of the "Diary and Kingston Daily Advertiser" being ordered to attend, with other editors, the House of Assembly to answer the charge of having been guilty of a breach of the privileges of the House, as related further on. In "The Kingston Chronicle," of August 3, 1818, we read—"Died. In this City. on Friday afternoon, Mr. John Joseph Itter, Head Usher of Wolmer's Free School; his remains were attended at the grave on Saturday evening by a Masonic Procession (being high in the Orders of Masonry). The Band of the 2nd West India Regiment attended on the occasion."

In 1800 one of the most valuable contributions to Jamaica history was printed at St. Jago de la Vega by Lewis, Lunan & Jones. It is in quarto form, of 300 pages, and



INTERESTING TRACTS.

is entitled "Interesting Tracts relating to the Island of Jamaica, consisting of curious State-papers, Councils of War, Letters, Petitions, Narratives, etc., etc., which throw great light on the history of that island, from its conquest down to the year 1702." The Tracts are forty-four in number, and cover a wide range of subjects including—A Proclamation by the Protector; An Apocryphal Letter from Columbus to Philip, supposed to have been written in Jamaica; Venables' account of his Taking of Jamaica; Sir William Beeston's account of the attack by the French, and his journal; and speeches of Governors, addresses to Governors, and addresses of Grand Juries.

In 1800 Aikman printed at Kingston "A Form of Prayer to be used in the Island of Jamaica, for a perpetual fast established by Law, on the seventh day of June; in consideration of the dreadful earthquake in the year 1692."

In 1802, Aikman reprinted two works which appearing first in London and Edinburgh respectively more than half a century earlier, had achieved success. The first was "The Sugar Cane: A Poem in four books. With Notes. By James Grainger, M.D." The author's experience was acquired in St. Kitts, where the preface is dated in 1752; Grainger having settled as a Physician in St. Kitts in 1759, and died there in 1767.

The other work selected for reproduction was the second edition of Grainger's "Essay on the more common West-India Diseases," edited by William Wright, the first edition having appeared anonymously in 1764.

In the life of Grainger, in the "Dictionary of National Biography," we read, "Grainger's 'Essay' and 'The Sugar Cane' were with Colonel Martin's 'Essay on Planter-ship' reprinted at Jamaica in 1802, under the general title of 'Three Tracts on West Indian Agriculture.' Martin's work is not known to the present writer; and the copies of Grainger's 'Sugar Cane'

and 'Essay' in the West India Library were apparently published as independent productions.

In the map collection in the West India Library is a rare map inscribed "A New Map of Jamaica exhibiting the boundaries of each parish and the different Post Roads throughout the Island laid down from the latest Surveys Engraved for Mary Stirling's New Jamaica Almanac, 1802." There is no other reference to Mary Stirling as a printer. No copy of the Almanac is known to exist.

To the year 1805 belongs a book printed in Little Port Royal Street, Kingston, by Lunan & Doddington. It is entitled "Proceedings of the General Court Martial assembled by order of His Excellency General George Nugent, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Jamaica, etc., etc., for the Trial of David Murray, Esq., a Commissioner appointed for the parish of Westmoreland for procuring subsistence for the Militia, and for other Duties." It was first published in the "Kingston Chronicle and City Advertiser." The charge was one of attempting to treat with the invading enemy. The prisoner was sentenced to be degraded to the ranks and fined £300, but the Commander-in-chief remitted the degradation.

In 1805, too, first appeared two newspapers, "The Kingston Chronicle and City Advertiser," and "The Jamaica Courant," also of Kingston. The first was published daily. The issue for 1814 is Vol. X. From an Advertisement appearing in the "Royal Gazette" for March 16, 1805, it appears to have been first published on the 25th of March, 1805, the printers being Lunan & Doddington, and the price 50s. in Kingston, Port Royal and Spanish Town, and £3 5/ in the country parishes. The earliest copy in the West India Library is one for 1818: it was then called "Kingston Chronicle," its editor being Andrew Lunan—probably a relative of John Lunan. The paper was largely made up of extracts from English papers. In 1827 it

was called "Kingston Chronicle and Jamaica Journal." In 1833 it went back to the original name. "Kingston Chronicle and City Advertiser."

The Jamaica Journal and Kingston Chronicle had a Sunday paper in 1828.

With reference to the "Courant" a notice appeared in the "Supplement to The Royal Gazette," of January 26th, 1805, of a newspaper to be published under the title of the "Jamaica Courant" 50s. and £3 5/- subscriptions per annum, to subscribers in Kingston and the country parishes, respectively; signed Frances M. Strupar John R. Jackson, George W. Strupar. It was published in Harbour Street, in 1805, as an article appeared in the "Postscript to the Royal Gazette," for December 28, 1805, copied from the "Jamaica Courant." The earliest number in the West India Library is for January 1st, 1813, (Vol. IX, No. 1). The publisher was G. W. Strupar who was printer to the Corporate Body of Kingston, which had been created in 1803. It consisted of four pages, mostly advertisements and cuttings from English papers, and was issued daily. The printing is not good, and so little care was exercised in reading the proofs that Harbour is spelt Hharbour in the imprints for months, and in one issue two pages are printed upside down.

In 1806 John Thomas William Bennett was appointed printer to the Corporate Body of Kingston.

In the same year Dr. N. E. Van Eeckhout, M.D., Member of the cidevant Academie Royale du Cap, in Saint Domingo, published at Kingston "An Abridged Essay on the Theory and Practice of Galvanic Electricity x x" It was a small pamphlet of twenty pages printed by Strupar, Jackson, and Strupar.

In 1811 the same author published a more elaborate work entitled "A New Theory of the

cause of the Four Electricities, called the Atmospheric, Animal, Galvano-voltaic, and Common Electricity." This consisted of two hundred and sixty-eight pages and was printed by Smith and Kinnear. It was dedicated to Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society.

The very rare copies of these works in the West India Reference Library were at one time the property of Captain Henry Kent, R.N., the Stipendiary Magistrate who lived at Belle Vue in the Blue Mountains, the home of Strupar the printer.

In December, 1806, occurred an incident having an important bearing on the liberty of the Press in Jamaica and the dignity of the House of Assembly. The Committee of Privileges reported that in their opinion a breach of the privileges of the house had been committed by a publication purporting to be certain resolutions which had been adopted at a meeting of the freeholders of the city and parish of Kingston on the 4th of December 1806, and signed "Daniel Moore, Chairman," and by the insertion of the same in the respective newspapers entitled "The Daily Advertiser," "The Kingston Chronicle and City Advertiser" and "The Courant."

Unfortunately no copy of any one of these papers of the date involved is known to exist. The only paper of that date in the Library is "The St. Jago de la Vega Gazette," which, as it appeared weekly and had an opportunity of seeing the opinion of the Assembly, abstained from publishing the offending paragraphs. In the "Supplement to the St. Jago de la Vega Gazette," November 29 to December 29 to December 6, we read: "A Report having this day been made from a Committee of Privileges that publication of the Resolution of a late meeting in Kingston are a

breach of the privilege of the Honourable House of Assembly, and the House having agreed to the report we should not, under such circumstances, think ourselves justifiable in publishing them."

In the absence of the paragraphs themselves it is only possible to assume that the meeting which gave offence to the Assembly, had some reference to the vote of 3,000 guineas by the House for the purpose of purchasing a service of plate to be presented by them to Vice-Admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth, K.B., for his memorable victory over the French Fleet off Santo Domingo in the previous February: this vote being an addition to £1,000 which had already been given to him for a sword of honour.

From the Resolution passed in the House it is evident that the meeting alluded to part of the proceedings of the Assembly as "A wanton and improvident expenditure of the public money," and "that the House had forfeited every claim to the confidence of the good people of this island by its inconsistent extravagant and unconstitutional conduct in respect to the disposal of the public money." The House resolved that the editors of the newspapers concerned, and Daniel Moore, Chairman of the meeting, were guilty of a breach of the privileges of the House. On the 6th December it was resolved, by a majority of fifteen to thirteen, that the offending editors should attend at the bar of the House. On the 8th December it was ordered: "That Alexander Aikman, Senior, do attend the House, in his place to-morrow." It was resolved: "That Alexander Aikman, Junior, one of the Editors of the "Royal Gazette" newspapers, do attend at the bar of this House to-morrow."

When questioned on the 9th, Alexander Aikman, Senior, explained that the paragraphs had appeared in the "Royal Gazette" in spite of the fact that he wished them not to do so, he having voted with the majority on the occasion in question, but which he had not time to prevent, the same being inserted in his absence while attending his duty in the House. This apparently did not satisfy the House, for he was ordered to be taken into the custody of the sergeant at arms. Alexander Aikman, Junior, on being questioned at the bar, expressed his sorrow for what he had done. He was by order of the House conveyed to the gaol by the sergeant at arms. George Worrall Strupar, one of the editors of the "Jamaica Courant," stated that he was present at the meeting in question, the 4th of December. He said, "that if he had not published the resolution he might as well have shut up his office altogether." He was by order of the House taken into custody of the sergeant at arms. Andrew Lunan, printer and publisher of the Kingston Chronicle and City Advertiser, stated that he was present at the meeting on the 4th of December. He gave as an excuse, "that he would have been ruined if he had refused to publish the resolution of such a respectable meeting, nor did he suppose in so doing he was infringing the privileges of the House." He followed into the custody of the sergeant at arms. Robert Hamilton stated that he was neither the printer, publisher nor editor of the "Daily Advertiser." He stated that that proprietor was the widow of the late J. T. W. Bennett and his family: he further stated that J. J. Itter was the editor. He was accordingly discharged from attendance on the House.

At the same meeting it was resolved that Mr. Jackson one of the editors of the Courant be taken into custody for his failure to at-

tend the House, and it was ordered that Mr. J. J. Itter do attend the House on Thursday next. The attention of the House was called to certain resolutions passed at a meeting in the parish of St. Andrew, on the 6th of December and reported in the "Courant" of 8th of December, signed "A Ector, Chairman," reflecting on the proceedings of the House. Ector was ordered to attend the House the following Thursday.

On the 10th December, Alexander Aikman, after stating that the publication was wholly without his knowledge was discharged out of custody, paying his fees. Daniel Moore admitted that he was Chairman of the meeting in question. Being asked if he did not propose one of the resolutions, said "He did; it was that which went to show that the freeholders did not intend to detract anything from the merits of Admiral Duckworth." On being asked if he did not oppose all the other resolutions he explained that "in the first instance he opposed the calling of the meeting, from the apprehension of intemperance; but it being pressed on him, and being the senior alderman, he thought he could not decline doing it; that at the meeting he was called to the chair as senior alderman; when the resolutions were offered he felt the impropriety of them, and represented to the meeting that he considered them as a breach of privileges, but said he would sign the resolutions they would come to as Chairman, and that he did sign them, considering that such signature was merely a certificate that the resolutions had been adopted, and not as a declaration of his own sentiment." He was then discharged from his further attendance on the House.

On the 11th of December a petition was presented to the House from Alexander Aikman, junior, setting forth "That he most sincerely lamented he should have drawn upon himself the displeasure of the honourable House by an

act of imprudence and inadvertence, in publishing certain resolutions of the freeholders of Kingston in the Royal Gazette of the 6th instant: That, in extenuation of such his conduct, he could only offer his youth and inexperience, assuring the House, that had he been aware that he thereby violated his privileges, he would have been the last person to countenance such a publication: That with the deepest contrition and most unfeigned sorrow for such his offence, he begged leave to throw himself on the clemency of the House trusting that they would favourably receive this, his humble petition." He was then brought to the bar of the House and severely reprimanded by the Speaker, Philip Redwood, as follows:

"Considering that you are the printer of this House, it was your indispensable duty to take the most especial care that nothing in any wise disrespectful to, or derogatory of, this House, should appear in your paper, commonly styled the Royal Gazette Gratitude and consistency demanded of you this attention and respect; You have, however, acknowledged the inserting, as well as publishing certain resolutions which have been most justly resolved by this House to be a breach of privilege. If you knew nothing of this resolution having passed previously, yet you must have known that what you inserted contained matter highly reflecting upon the deliberations and authority of this House, and expressed in terms manifestly degrading and contemptuous; and I add, having a plain tendency to inflame the public mind, and destroy public confidence in this House, as a representative body and a branch of the legislature of this Island; and it enhances this offence that this indignity to the house was committed during the sitting of this House.

However small your pretensions thereto, this House will extend its leniency to you, on account of your youth and inexperience, and the

contrition you have expressed: I am ordered by the House most severely to reprimand you, and I do reprimand you accordingly; and I hope, with such severity as will prevent your committing again the like offence, and with such effect that your future conduct may atone for the past."

It was then ordered that Alexander Aikman should be discharged paying his fees. He was then twenty-four years of age.

On the 12th of December petitions of a similar nature, were presented by Andrew Lunan and George Worrall Strupar. They were brought to the bar and severely reprimanded by the Speaker, and then discharged paying their fees. The sergeant at arms reported his ineffectual endeavours by deputy to serve Mr. Ector, and produced a certificate of oath of Mr. Itter's indisposition; but such certificate being considered unsatisfactory Mr. Itter was ordered to be taken into custody by the sergeant at arms.

On the 16th of December, a petition from J. J. Itter was presented to the House, in which he stated that he never conceived himself editor of the "Daily Advertiser," but only the foreman employed by Mrs. Bennett; and that a copy of the resolutions had been sent to the office of the "Daily Advertiser" for insertion, and he not knowing them to be a breach of the privileges of the House considered it his duty to publish the same as they had been come to at a meeting of the Body Corporate of the City of Kingston, of which corporation the late John Thomas W. Bennett, deceased, was, and his relict and family still continue to be, the printers. On being brought to the bar he was discharged paying his fees.

And so the storm in a tea-cup ended, and the dignity of the House was duly vindicated.

The first, and apparently also the last, three-volume novel to be printed in Jamaica was "Montgomery: or the West Indian Adventurer . . . . By a Gentleman resident in

the West Indies": printed at the office of the Kingston Chronicle. The first and second volumes appeared in 1812, the third in 1813. The typography is fair, but each volume has a list of errata; the author nobly owning "to his own want of a due circumspection in the revisal (sic) of the MS previous to its going to press." The author remains unknown; he was probably a Scotchman.

In 1813 Alexander Aikman, junior, printed a "Report from a Committee of the Honourable House of Assembly, appointed to enquire into various matters relative to the State and Commerce and Agriculture of the Island." It forms a valuable contribution to the commercial and economic history of Jamaica up to that period. It is interesting to compare with this, from a typographical point of view, a similar Report printed in London by Luke, Hansard & Sons. The Jamaica work does not suffer much by comparison.

A rare pamphlet appeared in 1814 from the office of the "Kingston Chronicle," entitled "Proceedings relative to the establishment of a Presbyterian Place of Worship in the City of Kingston," from which it appears that the movement to have a Presbyterian place of worship first took place on the 15th of November 1813. A subscription list was opened and in a few months realized nearly £3,000. Further efforts soon raised that sum to upwards of £8,000. In the first list appears the name of Robert Hamilton, £16 (the Aaron Bang of "Tom Cringle's Log"). The printing fraternity is well represented in the subscription list. The names of Andrew Lunan, £80; G. W. Strupar £20, and W. Norval Smart £10 13/4 occur. In a second list occur the names of Alexander Aikman junior £71 6/8; Alexander Aikman, senior £32; Robert Smart £21 6/8; and a vote of the Common Council of

Kingston £1,000. Of the above-named, Alexander Aikman, senior was elected one of the original General Committee of Management consisting of fifteen members.

John Lunan, the printer and compiler of "Hortus Jamaicensis," represented St. Catherine in the House of Assembly from 1809 to 1833. The work first appeared in parts by subscription, and afterwards in 1814 in two volumes. It was printed at the office of "The St. Jago de la Vega Gazette." It contains extracts from the manuscripts of Anthony Robinson and those of Dr. Broughton, lent to him by Alexander Aikman, who was then member for St. George. He complains, in an address to the subscribers, of a lack of assistance and information offered to him. For that reason he never completed the natural history of the island by treating of the animal and mineral kingdoms.

Lunan published in 1819 "An Abstract of the Laws of Jamaica relating to Slaves." His son, John Lunan, a barrister, published in 1828 "The Magistrate's and Vestryman's Assistant."

In 1815 appeared a "Report of a Committee of the Honourable House of Assembly on the subject of the Post Office Department," printed by Alexander Aikman, junior. From it we learn that as early as 1706 a bill was ordered to be brought in for erecting an office for the receipt and safer delivery of letters; that the House had frequently punished persons for receiving and delivering letters, and charging or exacting postage without legal authority; and that post offices were established in the island under the authority of the British Statute, 9 Anne. cap. 10, and the rates were revised by 5 George III. Cap. 25 and 18 Geo. III. Cap. 12. In 1815 the amount of the inland postage was £12,590 currency; letters from Great Britain £9,406, letters to Great Britain £9,840.

In 1817 John Ripplingham published "Jamaica considered in its

present state, political, financial and philosophical." It was printed at the office of the "Kingston Chronicle." Ripplingham tells us on his title-page that he was one of the lecturers at the Surrey Institution, London, author of "Considerations on the increasing Ascendancy of the Dissenters, &c., &c.;" and from the book we learn that he lived in Lower St. Andrew at Dallas Castle overlooking the "Hamilton's Estate" and the "Hope Estate," then the property of the Marquis of Buckingham, now the headquarters of the Government Agricultural Department.

"Jamaica Considered" deals chiefly with the state of the negroes, but other subjects, e.g., the church, the law, are also treated. Ripplingham, with questionable taste, includes in it a full report of the action brought against him by the Reverend T. Stewart, rector of St. Elizabeth, in 1819, for the seduction of his wife who had become acquainted with him on a voyage to Jamaica in 1816. The plaintiff gained a verdict of £200 currency. While in Jamaica Ripplingham edited the "Jamaica Journal" which has already been referred to, and which is much less of a scissors and paste affair than any other similar publication.

Extremely interesting from a typographical point of view is the copy in the West India Library reprint of the year 1818 by Alexander Aikman, jnr., of "The Report of a Select Committee of the House of Assembly, appointed to enquire into the origin, causes and progress of the late insurrection, printed at Barbados." It bears on its title-page the following inscription, "John Lunan Esq., from A. Aikman, Jun."

In the House of Assembly, on the 17th November, 1818, a motion was made to the effect that a pamphlet entitled "Statement of facts, or Case of Mr. Aikman" be referred to the Committee of Privileges for their consideration, whether the said pamphlet did not contain reflections injurious to the privileges of the

house. Aikman, after having been given an opportunity of saying what he wished in his defense, declared upon his honour, that he had no intention whatever of throwing any reflection or obloquy on the house; on the contrary, in order to avoid saying anything injurious to the House he had taken great pains in drawing up the statement that he had perused and re-perused it; that his object was the vindication of his own character, which he thought necessary from the nature of the evidence that was given before the Committee at the previous session. He considered he had a right to comment on that evidence, and, if he found it necessary he would do so again. It was ordered that Mr. Aikman be withdrawn from the Committee of Privileges.

Lunan, in course of discussion said, that as he felt deeply implicated in the paper now under discussion, wherein he thought his evidence had been highly reflected upon, he trusted the Committee would be made a large one. As a member of the House, and as an evidence before its Committee, he considered himself doubly entitled to its protection, and he hoped that Mr. Barrett and another member, Mr. Taylor, would be added. Mr. Barrett, Mr. Scarlett and Mr. Taylor were then added to the Committee.

On the 18th of November the Committee reported that the pamphlet entitled "Statement of Facts, or Case of Mr. Aikman" had been under consideration accordingly and they were of opinion that it did not contain reflections injurious to the privileges of the House. This report was carried by a majority of fourteen to thirteen, and the resolution was passed by the House that the pamphlet containing reflections on the conduct of a Committee of certain members is "a gross violation of the privileges of the House; and that Mr. Aikman do attend in his place and be admonished by Mr. Speaker for such breach of privileges." It is to be re-

gretted that no copy of this pamphlet is known to be in existence.

In the House of Assembly, on the 26th of November 1818, it was resolved that the paragraph in the "Cornwall Gazette" newspaper of the 25th of November, commencing "The following inimitable oration," was a gross breach of the privileges of the House; and, "that the editors of the Cornwall Gazette do attend at the bar of the House on Friday, the 4th of December, next." There is no copy of the Cornwall Gazette of that date in the West India Library and in the Minutes of the 4th December there is no reference to the attendance at the bar of the editors in question; but as the House was at that time much exercised over an alleged breach of privileges on the part of the Chief Justice, smaller fry were presumably allowed to escape.

The "Trifler" was established at Montego Bay in 1822 and was carried on until 1826 when it became the "The Gossip", a Literary, Dramatic and useful publication which was printed by A. Holmes for Francis Fiddlewood. It was, however, short-lived. It was a small octavo volume published monthly. Some numbers of the former are in the West India Reference Library.

In 1829 the Assembly ordered the payment of the following sums:—Alexander Aikman, Junr. £150 for compiling Index to Votes; Francis Treadway, £454 8/4 for printing New Militia Drill; John Lunan, £297. Advertisements in "St. Jago Gazette"; Alexander Aikman, Junr., £261 copies of Laws and Journals; William Dyer £12 0/5, Advertisement in "Cornwall Chronicle"; Alexander Aikman Junr., £2,507 13/4. Printing Laws and Votes; Andrew Lunan, £53 8/9, Printing in "Kingston Chronicle" and "Jamaica Journal", Alexander Rae, Admr. of Daniel Duncan, Decd., £73 13/9, Printing in "Cornwall Chronicle"; Alexander Holmes, Proprietor, £128 2/. Printing in "Cornwall Chronicle", and "Courant", Alexander Oppenheim,

£5 10/, Printing in "Montego Bay Gazette".

In December 1832 appeared the first number of "Sheridan's Jamaica Monthly Magazine." Francis Cymric Sheridan, the grandson of the celebrated statesman and dramatist, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, came to Jamaica as private secretary to the Earl of Mulgrave, and in a little more than six months after his arrival launched his magazine. The first volume consisting of seven parts, contained a series of "Some Biographical Notices of the Governors and Others who have held the chief Authority in Jamaica" by J. M. J. M. was Dr. James Miller, M.D., the learned Secretary of the



**F. C. SHERIDAN.**

Jamaica Society, to whom Roby expressed his thanks and indebtedness in the preface of his "Monuments of the Cathedral Church and parish of St. Catherine."

With the eleventh number the editor stated that he had decided to turn it into a quarterly magazine, and so it appeared as "Sheridan's Quarterly Magazine" in February 1834, but that was the last number

in any form as Sheridan left the island in the following March. He was subsequently engaged in the Civil Service in Ireland as Colonial Secretary of Barbados, and Treasurer and Paymaster in Mauritius, where he died in September 1843.

The set, imperfect though it be, of Sheridan's Magazine in the West India Library is the only one known to exist. It has been collected part by part, during a period of many years.

The author of "Jamaica, as it was, as it is, and as it may be: x x x By a retired military officer Bernard Martin Senior" published in 1835; thus records his opinion of the press of Jamaica:—

"With one or two exceptions, as all newspapers are published in the principal towns, and the press is pretty fairly conducted, having, as is always the case, newspapers of different politics well edited. 'The Kingston Chronicle,' by Mr. Strupar; and 'The Jamaica Courant,' by Mr. Bruce, take the lead as daily papers, and are hotly, sometimes intemperately, opposed to each other. An inferior publication, under the title of 'The Watchman,' came out in 1831, edited by persons of colour; but, from the virulence and indecency with which it attacked the respectable part of the community, it received but little patronage. Since the rebellion, 'The Isonomist,' by Mr. Beaumont, has appeared. From the talents of its editor, the publication soon got into wide circulation; but, as those talents were not always appropriated to the most beneficial and edifying purposes, it frequently occurred that paragraphs were exceptionable, and many discontinued it. 'The Royal Gazette,' and 'Saint Jago de la Vega Gazette' by Mr. Aikman and Mr. Lunan, are most respectably edited, and furnish authentic intelligence; they are, however, weekly papers, The Cornwall Chronicle, published at Montego Bay, and conducted by Mr. Holmes stands high in public estimation for the

correctness of its local information; and, judging from the circumstance of its having obtained a very extensive circulation, must be considered a meritorious journal. The price of a paper is about five pounds currency per annum, and are forwarded by the weekly post to all parts of the island; consequently, there are few people who do not indulge in one or other of the newspapers. The mail bags leave Kingston post office during the afternoon of Saturday, at different hours."

Towards the close of the period under review two men came into prominence as advocates for the granting of rights to free people of colour—Edward Jordon, C.B., and Robert Osborn. The former had a brilliant political career. They were both Members of the Assembly, and Jordon was in addi-

established and published "The Watchman," the one as Editor, the other as Printer, which became afterwards the "Morning Journal."

The earliest number of "The Watchman and Jamaica Free Press" in the West India Reference Library is that for September 9, 1829. Vol. 1, No. 22. It has no name of printer or publisher.

It was published twice a week on Wednesdays and Saturdays, which would make the date of its first number June 27th. With the number (Vol. III No. 1) for Saturday, January 1st, a wood-block is inserted in the title, being a Watchman with lantern and rattle, and the motto "Nunquam dormio" and "C.J. Maddix fecit." One likes to think that the wood-cut was made in Jamaica.

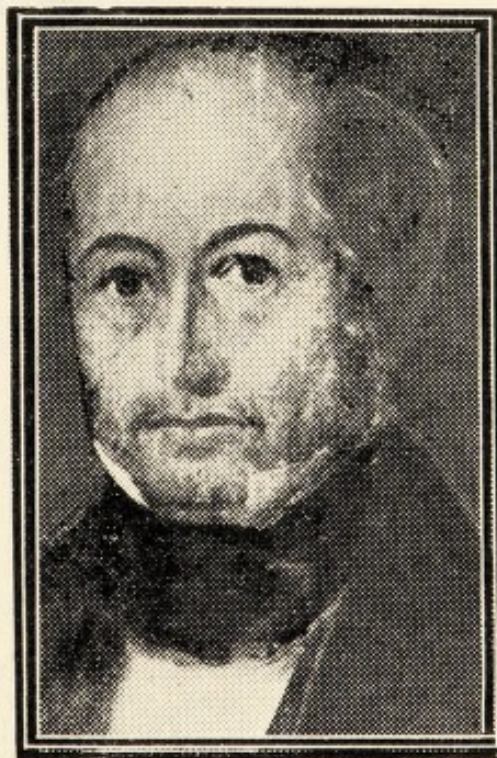
Edward Jordon's name appears



**ROBERT OSBORN.**

tion Mayor and Custos of Kingston, member of the Council, and of the Governor's Executive Committee, Receiver General, and Island Secretary, and was made a Companion of the Bath.

In pursuance of their task they



**EDWARD JORDON.**

under the title as Editor, but there is still no name of printer.

Thanks to Dr. D. C. Tate, the West India Reference Library has recently become possessed of a very rare copy of the first volume of "The Jamaica Physical Journal,"

printed for the editor Dr. James Paul, F.R.C.S., and Fellow of the Royal College of Medicine and of the short-lived College of Physicians and Surgeons of Jamaica, of which he was the first Treasurer. But he early quarrelled with the Society and resigned his membership. It was published at the office of the 'Commercial Advertiser', Kingston in 1834. Its subscribers to the number of twenty-seven, included most of the medical men of the town and nine of them were contributors to this first volume. Its publication was encouraged by the forming of a college of Physicians and Surgeons of Jamaica on the 18th of October, 1833. It was published monthly and the first volume comprised six parts. The

"Semi-Weekly Gleaner" was established in 1833. "The Gleaner and Weekly Compendium of News" was first published on the 13th of September, 1834.

With the appearance of the "Daily Gleaner" on the 13th of September, 1834, this account of Printing in Jamaica from 1718 to 1834 ends, as it forms a preface to the record of the "Gleaner" Newspaper during the past century.

This account of Printing in Jamaica is based in a measure on a paper read on behalf of the present writer before the American Antiquarian Society, in 1916, on "The Press and Printers of Jamaica prior to 1820." All the illustrations are from specimens in the Institute of Jamaica.

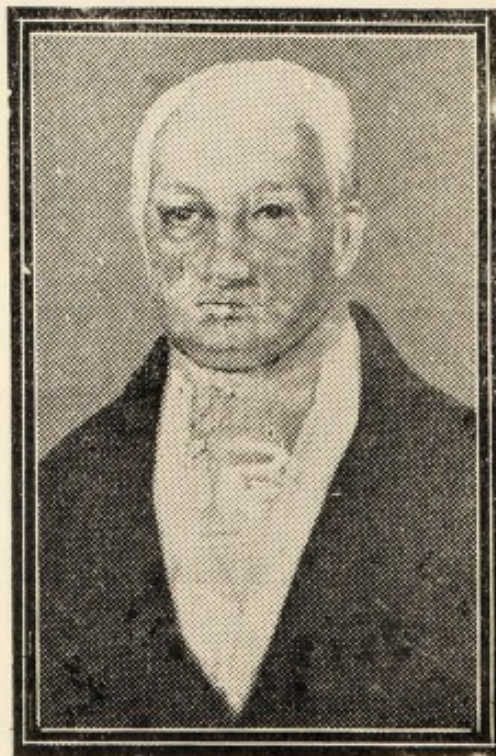
## II.—PRINTERS.

**ADAMSON, ALEXANDER.** All that is known of him is that he printed the *Jamaica Gazette* for Peter & Robert Baldwin in 1745.

**AIKMAN, ALEXANDER.** He was born in Scotland 1755, went to South Carolina, and at the American Revolution came to Jamaica; printed about 1791—1807. Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty and to the House of Assembly. He was member of the Assembly from 1805 to 1825. In 1796 he was partner with Stevenson & Dickson; in 1805 with his son, Alexander Aikman, jnr., and joint Editor, with him of "The Royal Gazette." He died in 1838 in Kingston.

**AIKMAN, ALEXANDER, JNR.** He, the son of the above, was born at Prospect Park (now Vale Royal) in St. Andrew in 1782. Printed about 1803-1831 in Kingston. Partner with Alexander Aikman, sen.; then printed from 1807 as A. Aikman, Junior; Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty and to the Assembly; he was joint Editor with Alexander Aikman, senior, of the "Royal Gazette." He died in 1831 and was buried at Halfway-Tree.

**AIKMAN, WILLIAM.** He was brother of Alexander Aikman, the elder. He arrived in Jamaica in 1775; he was partner



ALEXANDER AIKMAN.

with David Douglass. "Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty for Jamaica and its Dependen-

cies". He died in 1784 in Kingston. His will was dated 5th November, 1784, and proved on the 11th November, 1784.

**ALLEN, JOHN.** He died in 1818.

**BALDWIN, PETER.** At a Council meeting held on 30th September 1740, £20 10s. was ordered to be paid to Peter & Robert Baldwin, Printers, for Proclamations, &c. They were probably brothers.

**BALDWIN, ROBERT.** He established a printing-press in Kingston in 1718, the first press to be erected in Jamaica. He printed the "Weekly Jamaica Courant" and various works. In 1740 two books were printed by John Letts for Peter & Robert Baldwin and in 1745 Alexander Adamson printed the "Jamaica Gazette" for them. As Peter is mentioned first, it is possible that the Robert mentioned was a son of the original founder of the Press.

**BENNETT, JOHN THOMAS WILLIAM.** He printed about 1760-1791. In 1760 he was partner with Gadd & Woolhead. He was partner with David Dickson in 1787, and later with Strupar & Doddington. He became printer to the Corporation of Kingston in 1806.

**BRETT, CURTIS.** Printed about 1757 in Spanish Town. He was printer to the Assembly in 1761, and in that year he produced a Jamaica Almanack.

**CAFFEY.** He was a printer with Lowry at Spanish Town in 1766.

**DANIELL, WILLIAM.** He printed from 1749 to 1756 in Kingston. He was printer to the Assembly from 1749 to his death in 1756.

**DAVIDSON, ALEXANDER.** He printed about 1752-1755 in Kingston: he printed the "Jamaica Gazette."

**DICKSON, DAVID.** He printed about 1791-96 at St. Jago de la Vega (Spanish Town). He was Printer to the Council; partner with Bennett in 1787; in 1796 with Thomas Stevenson & Alexander Aikman in Kingston.

**DOBIE.** He was partner with Hoole in 1817.

**DODDINGTON.** He printed about 1791; he was partner with J. T. W. Bennett, and later (1805) with Lunan.

**DUNCAN, DANIEL.** He printed the "Cornwall Chronicle." He was dead in 1829.

**DOUGLASS, DAVID.** He was probably a Scotchman by birth. He went from the United Kingdom to America where he became Manager of the American Theatre before the Revolution, which, as in the case of Aikman, drove him to Jamaica. He brought the American Company of Comedians which had started in New York in 1758, from Charleston in 1774. He was Master in Chancery and a Magistrate. In 1778 he (says "Rivingston's Gazette"? American Paper) married a daughter of Dr. Peters. She was possibly a relation of Thomas Peters who was Member for Clarendon in 1718. He was also Master of the Revels, an office later held by the notorious Constantia Phillipps. He died in Spanish Town in 1786. He is said to have acquired a fortune of £25,000. In 1789 the Assembly paid to his widow Mary Douglass for "printing business," £399 4s. 6d.

**DYER WILLIAM.** He was partner with Hoole in 1820. In 1829 he printed the "Cornwall Chronicle."

**EBERALL, GEORGE.** He was partner with John Lewis, and produced the "Kingston Morning Post" in 1787.

**FANNIN, JAMES.** He printed about 1776-1807 at Montego Bay, producing the "Cornwall Chronicle" at Montego Bay from 1781-1806. He was partner with Shergold & Guthrie in 1807. Died in England in 1808.

**GADD.** He printed about 1761. He was partner with Bennett, and afterwards (1761) with Woolhead.

**GUTHRIE.** He printed about 1807 in Montego Bay; he was partner with Shergold & Fannin in 1807; and with Sherlock from 1811 to 1820.

**HOOLE, EDWARD.** He was partner with Dobie in 1817; with Dyer in 1820.

**JACKSON.** He printed about 1807. He was partner with Strupar & Strupar.

**JONES.** He printed about 1801-1809 in St. Jago de la Vega (Spanish Town). He was partner with Lewis & Lunan.

**JORDON, EDWARD, C.B.** Patriot, printer and politician, was born in 1800. He produced in conjunction with his friend Robert Osborn "The Watchman". He died in 1860. There is an oil painting of him from life in the History Gallery of the Institute of Jamaica.

**KELLY, JAMES KELLI, J.P.** He printed about 1791-1806. He was editor of the "Jamaica Mercury and Trelawny Advertiser." In 1793 he was a first lieutenant in the Trelawny regiment of Militia. In 1794 he was an Assistant Judge for Trelawny. He died in 1813 at Falmouth.

**KELLY, JOHN.** He died in 1811.

**KINNEAR.** He printed about 1809-12 in Kingston; he was partner with Smith.

**LETTS, JOHN.** He printed as early as 1734—in which year he produced an early piece of Jamaica Printing (a wall almanack, the earliest known) and as late as 1740.

**LEWIS, JOHN.** He worked for Ann Woolhead. He printed about 1781-1809. In 1789 he was the surviving partner of Lewis & Eberall. He was partner in 1801-03 with John Lunan & Jones; and in 1804 with Lunan only.

**LEYBURN.** He printed in 1788 at Savanna-la-Mar; being partner with Monk. He printed the "Savanna-la-Mar Gazette."

**LOWRY, JOHN.** He printed about 1763-1774 in Spanish Town; he was partner with Sherlock in 1768-1771. They were printers to the Assembly in 1769. John Lowry & Co were printers to the Assembly 1771-4.

**LUNAN, ANDREW.** In 1829 he printed the "Kingston Chronicle" and "The Jamaica Journal."

**LUNAN, JOHN.** He printed about 1805-1814 in Kingston; he was partner with Stewart in 1792, with Doddington in 1804-05, with Lewis in 1805, and later with Jones. He was author of "Hortus Jamaicensis." From 1809 to 1833 he represented St. Catherine in the Assembly. He was dead in November 1839.

**M'HARDIE, DAVID.** He printed and published in 1791 "The Jamaica Mercury and Trelawny Advertiser" at Falmouth.

**MONK.** He worked under Thomas Strupar. He printed in 1788 at Savanna-la-Mar; being partner with Leyburn.

**MOORE, WILLIAM.** He came with David Douglass, as one of the party of the American Company of Comedians from Charleston in 1774 and stayed on till about 1785. He printed in 1782 at the office of Douglass and Aikman, "The Elements of Free-Masonry Delineated."

**MOSS, MATTHEW.** Was partner with Charles White. They printed about 1763-69, when they were printers to the Assembly.

**OPPENHEIM, ALEXANDER.** He printed the "Montego Bay Gazette" in 1829.

**OSBORN, ROBERT,** printer, patriot, and politician who was born in 1800, worked on platform, in assembly and in the press, with his friend Jordon, in aid of the removal of disabilities from the coloured population. He printed the "Watchman." He died in 1878.

There is an oil painting of him in the History Gallery of the Institute of Jamaica.

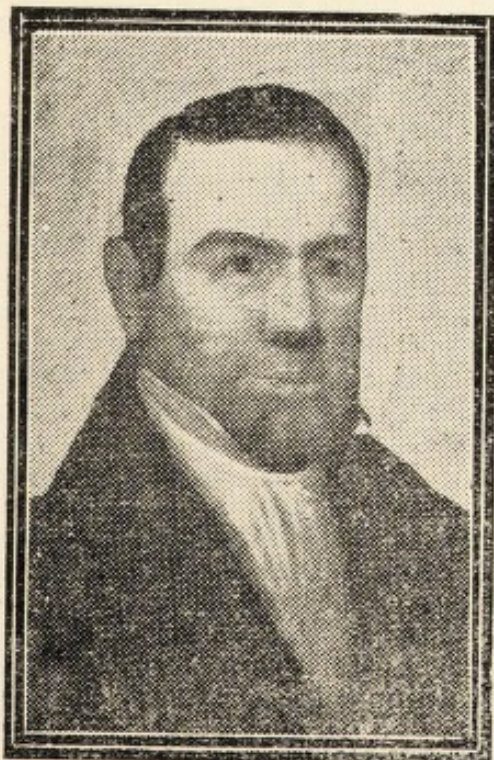
**PRESTON, JOSEPH.** He printed about 1768, being partner of Thomas Strupar.

**SHERGOLD.** He printed about 1807-1811 in Montego Bay; being partner with Fannin & Guthrie in 1807; in 1811 with Guthrie only.

**SHERLOCK, ROBERT.** He printed about 1768 in Spanish Town. He was partner with Lowry from 1768-1770. He printed the "Cornwall Chronicle" at Montego Bay in 1773. In 1777 he petitioned the Assembly for payment for work done. In 1779 he retired from business, and recommended his clients to patronise Alexander Aikman. Sherlock & Co. The firm of Sherlock & Guthrie were printers at Montego Bay from 1811 to 1820.

**SMART, WILLIAM.** He printed from 1792 to 1803. He produced the first "Jamaica Magazine." He was partner with Andrew Lunan in 1792. He died in 1803 in Kingston.

**SMITH, ROBERT.** He was born in Berwick-on-Tweed in 1771. He came to Jamaica prior to 1799 and married Hannah Moore Carpenter in 1799. He was Firewarden for Kingston, 1805-1812; Common Councillor 1809; City Treasurer 1810; Vestryman for St. Andrew 1813; Asst. Judge Court Common Pleas in St. Andrew 1837; Churchwarden of St. Andrew. He printed about 1805-12 in King-



ROBERT SMITH.

ston. He was partner with Aikman, with Stevenson, and later with Kinnear.

**STEVENSON, THOMAS.** He printed about 1796 in Kingston. He was partner with Dickson and Alexander Aikman. They published an Almanac in 1802.

**STIRLING, MARY.** All that is known of her is that a map was engraved for her "New Jamaica Almanac, 1802," no copy of which is known to exist, but a copy of the map is in the West India Reference Library.

**STEWART, JAMES.** He printed from about 1792 to 1810.

**STRUPAR, FRANCIS.** Was partner with John R. Jackson and G. W. Strupar in publishing the "Jamaica Courant" in 1805.

**STRUPAR, GEORGE WORRALL.** He printed about 1805-1818 in Kingston. He was co-editor of the "Jamaica Courant"; partner with Jackson and Thomas Strupar in 1807, the firm being Strupar, Jackson & Strupar. In 1813 he was printer to the Kingston Corporation. In 1781 Walker and Strupar had been printers of the "Jamaica Gazette" for four years.

**STRUPAR, THOMAS.** In 1781 Walker and Strupar had been printers of the Jamaica Gazette for four years. Strupar printed about 1782-91; he was partner with Joseph Preston; in 1791 with Bennett and Doddington. He died in 1796.

**THOMPSON, Joseph.** He printed from about 1773-1776 in Kingston. He printed Peter Pindar's "Love Elegies" (1773).

**TREADWAY, FRANCIS.** He was partner with Lunan in 1810. In 1829 he was working by himself.

**WALKER, JOHN.** He was a partner with Strupar from 1778-1781. In the "Gentleman's Magazine," for February, 1789, is an Elegy to the memory of Mr. John Walker, printer, who died at Kingston in Jamaica, 1786, aged 57," by Thomas Strupar.

**WEATHERBY, JOSEPH.** He was born in 1724. He printed for

the Assembly in 1770. He printed about 1775 in Kingston.

**WHITE, CHARLES.** He printed about 1763-1769; printer to the Assembly and to the Council: he was partner with Matthew Moss.

**WOODHAM, CHARLES SOMERSET.** He was successor to Daniell as printer to the Assembly in 1756. He printed about 1755-56 in Kingston.

**WOOLHEAD, MRS. ANN.** She was probably the wife of Thomas Woolhead. She printed an Al-

manack in Harbour Street, Kingston, in 1779. She was dead in 1781.

**WOOLHEAD, THOMAS.** Printed about 1756-1777. In 1756-58 he printed the "Kingston Journal." In 1761 he was partner with Gadd and Bennett. He died in Kingston in 1777, aged sixty years. The "Almanac" of 1778 has his imprint. Bryan Edwards, thus refers to him:

"Tears trickling from his only eye Woolhead shall print thine Elegy."

### III.—PUBLICATIONS.

#### 1.—BOOKS.

**1718:** The whole proceedings of Captain Dennis's Expedition to the Governor of the Havanna; being a Memorial, or Journal of what Occurrences happen'd during His Stay there Wednesday. January 14, 1718. Jamaica: Printed by R. Baldwin, in Church-Street, Kingston, 1718. Finis.

(The only copy known is in the Public Record Office. A reproduction is in the West India Reference Library.)

**1719:** Tobacco: A Poem, in two Books, Translated from the Latin of Raphael Thorius. Reprinted by R. Baldwin in Church Street, Kingston, 1719. Price 2s. 6d. stitch'd in Blew paper, and 6 Ryals Bound in Marble paper.

(No copy known.)

**1721:** The Tryals of Captain John Rackham, and other Pirates, viz., George Fetherston, Richard Corner, John Davies, John Howell, Tho. Bourn, alias Brown, Noah Harwood, James Dobbins, Patrick Carty, Thomas Earl John Fenwick, al' Fenis Who Were all Condemn'd for Piracy, at the Town of St. Jago de la Vega, in the Island of Jamaica, on Wednesday and Thursday the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Days of November 1720 As Also, The Tryals of Mary Read and Anne Bonny, alias Bonn, on Monday the 28th Day of the said Month of November, at St.

Jago de la Vega aforesaid. And of several others, who were also Condemn'd for Piracy Also A True Copy of the Act of Parliament Made for the more effectual suppression of Piracy. Jamaica: Printed by Robert Baldwin, in the year 1721.

(A copy in the P.R.O.)

**1740:** A Letter from Don Blas de Lezo, the Spanish Admiral at Carthagene, to Don Thomas Geraldino: folio: Jamaica: Printed by John Letts, for Peter and Robert Baldwin. 1740.

(A copy in the W.I.R.L.)

**1740:** The Letter sent from Don Blass (sic) de Lezo, the Spanish Admiral at Carthagena, to Don Thomas Geraldino, versify'd. To which is added The Literal Translation of the said Letter, which was intercepted by an English Ship betwixt Carthagena and Old Spain: Also The Translation of Another sent from Don Blass (sic) to Admiral Vernon. folio: Published from the Copy printed at Jamaica, and now reprinted at Cowley's-Head without Temple-Bar, 1740. Price Sixpence.

(A copy in the W.I.R.L.)

**1740:** A Letter from John Thomas Geraldino, In Answer to Don Blas de Lezo's at Carthagene. Faithfully Translated by Britannicus. folio: Jamaica: Printed

by John Letts, for Peter and Robert Baldwin, 1740.

(A copy in the W.I.R.L.)

1750: An Essay on the Bilious, or Yellow Fever of Jamaica. Kingston: Printed by William Daniell, Printer and Bookseller, at the new general printing office, the corner of Water Lane in King Street, near the Court House. 1750.

(A copy in the Library of the American Antiquarian Society and a facsimile in the W.I.R.L.)

1752: The same. Essays on the Bilious Fever: containing The Different Opinions of those eminent physicians John Williams and Parker Bennet, of Jamaica: Which was the Cause of a Duel, and terminated in the death of Both. Jamaica, Printed: London, Re-printed: For T. Waller, opposite Fetter-Lane, in Fleet-Street. 1752. Price Two-Shillings.

Bound with the above:—

- (i) An Epistle to the Honourable Charles Price, Esq. (by John Williams).
- (ii) A Prose Epistle To a Poetic Epistle Writer. By Parker Bennet, M.D.
- (iii) A Letter to Doctor Bennet (by Dr. John Williams).
- (iv) Letters to Doctor Williams, by J. Bonney, Matt. Turner, and John Johnson.
- (v) An Enquiry Into the Late Essay on the Bilious Fever. By Parker Bennett, M.D.

(Copies of the above in the W.I.R.L.)

1755: The Jamaica Association Develop'd. Jamaica: Printed in the year 1755.

(No copy known.)

1757: The same. 4to London: Re-printed 1757.

(A copy in the W.I.R.L.)

1755: The Merchants Factors and Agents residing at Kingston in Jamaica—Complainants—against the Inhabitants of Spanish Town, adjacent Parishes, and against the Planters, Settlers, and Chief Body of the people of the Island of Jamaica—respondents. The

Respondents' Case. Privately printed. (Jamaica?) 1755

(No copy known.)

1757: Minutes of a Court Martial at Port Royal on Captain Roddam of H.M.S. "Greenwich," Kingston, 1757.

(No copy known.)

1757: An address of some of the freeholders and inhabitants of the parish of St. A... to P... P...k, Esq., for the benefit of a poor author who having nothing to subsist on but his honest labour and remarkable veracity, is in a starving condition and therefore hopes the public will not grumble at the price of 6s. 3d. each.

(No copy known.)

1757: An Inquiry concerning the Trade, Commerce, and Policy of Jamaica, relative to the Scarcity of Money, and the Causes and bad Effects of such Scarcity peculiar to that Island. With Calculations of the Annual Amount of its Inland Commerce, as relative to the Planter: Of the Sum of current Money necessary for that Commerce: And of the Ballance of its Inland and Foreign Trade: As also of the Advantages accruing, and the Importance of that Island to Great-Britain. To which is added, A Scheme for establishing a Public Bank. Written by Mr. Charles White formerly of the printing office at St. Jago de la Vega. 4to. St. Jago de la Vega, Jamaica.

Printed by C. Brett and Co. Printers to the Honourable the Assembly. 1757.

(A copy in the W.I.R.L.)

1763: Sermon by the Rev. Gideon Castlefranc at St. Andrew's 2 Sep. 1763, the day appointed by His Excellency the Governor for a general thanksgiving on account of peace. Kingston, 1763.

(No copy known.)

1765: The Sable Venus. An Ode. Inscribed to Bryan Edwards, Esq. folio: Kingston, in Jamaica: Printed by Bennett and Woolhead, in Harbour Street. 1765.

(A copy in the W.I.R.L.)

**1766:** The Privileges of the Island of Jamaica Vindicated; with an Impartial Narrative of the late dispute between the Governor and House of Representatives, upon the case of Mr. Olyphant, A Member of that House. Jamaica Printed:

(No copy known.)

**The same.** 4to London Reprinted, for J. Wililams, at No. 38, in Fleet Street; J. Almon, in Picadilly, S. Bladon, in Pater-noster-row; and Richardson and Urquhart, at the Royal Exchange. 1766. Price Two Shillings and Sixpence.

(A copy in the W.I.R.L.)

**1810:** The same. The Privileges of Jamaica Vindicated with an Impartial Narrative of the late Dispute between the Governor and House of Representatives, Upon the Case of John Olyphant, Esq. A Member of that House. Jamaica, Printed: London, Reprinted, 1766. A New Edition, revised, corrected, and considerably enlarged. To which is added, A recent Case of Breach of Privilege. 4to. Jamaica:

Printed by Alex. Aikman, jun. Printer to the Hon. House of Assembly. 1810.

(A copy in the W.I.R.L.)

**1773:** Persian Love Elegies. To which is added The Nymph of Tauris. By John Wolcot. Omnia vincit amor. folio: Jamaica: From the Press of Joseph Thompson and Co. in Kingston. 1773.

(A copy in the W.I.R.L.)

**1773:** Propossal For Introducing into Jamaica a quantity of Gold and Silver species sufficient to carry on the internal commerce of the Country without the assistance of any foreign Coin. By the Hon. F. Cooke. St. Jago de la Vega, 1773.

(No copy known.)

**1775:** The Group By Mrs. Mercy Otis Warren of Boston. Jamaica (sic) printed, Reprinted Philadelphia 1775.

**The same,** Boston 1775.

**The same,** New York n.d. (1775). (No copy known.)

**1777:** Jamaica. Printed Catalogue and Manuscript list of prices of the contents of The Sloop Sally, as she now lays at the West End. 2 leaves, folio. Kingston, (Jamaica.) 6 June, 1777.

(No copy known.)

**1779:** The New Comic Opera of the Duenna, as it is acted at the Theatre. Published, And sold at the New Printing-Office in Harbour-Street, and at the shop of W. Aikman in King-Street. (Price 3s. 9d.)

(No copy known.)

**1780:** A Letter and Petition, tending to Secure and Increase the Trade of the British West Indies. Kingston, Jamaica. 1780

(No copy known.)

**1780:** Observations on the Dysentery of the West-Indies, with a New and successful manner of treating it. By Benjamin Moseley, Surgeon at Kingston in Jamaica. folio. Kingston: Printed by David Douglass and William Aikman, Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. 1780.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

**1781:** A Brief History of the late expedition against Fort San Juan, so far as it relates to the diseases of the troops: together with some observations on climate, infection and contagion; and several of the Endemial Complaints of the West-Indies. By Thomas Dancer, M.D. Physician to the Troops on that Service. folio: Kingston: Printed by D. Douglass and W. Aikman, and sold by them at the Royal Gazette Printing-Office, and at Wm. Aikman's Shop in Kingston; by Alexander Aikman, at the Printing-Office in Spanish-Town; and by James Fannin, Printer in Montego-Bay. 1781. Price 6s. 8d.

(A copy in the W.I.R.L.)

**1784.** A Short Dissertation on the Jamaica Bath Waters to which is prefixed, an introduction concerning Mineral Waters in general; shewing the methods of examining them, and ascertaining their contents. By Thomas Dancer, M.D. 4to. Kingston, (Jamaica). Printed by D. Douglass &

Alex. Aikman, Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty 1784.

(A copy in the W.I.R.L.)

- (1784) Port Henderson and its Bath, its properties and virtues. By Thomas Dancer. (Name of Printer and date not known).

(No copy known.)

1792. Catalogue of Plants, exotic and indigenous, in the Botanical Gardens Jamaica 1792. By Thomas Dancer. St. Jago de la Vega. 1792.

(No copy known.)

1801. The Medical Assistant; or Jamaica Practice of Physic: designed chiefly For the Use of Families and Plantations. By Thomas Dancer, M.D. late Physician to the Bath and Island Botanist. 4to. Kingston, Jamaica: Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. 1801.

(A copy in the W.I.R.L.)

1809. The same. The Second Edition. 4to St. Jago de la Vega. Printed by John Lunan, Printer to the Honourable the Council. 1809.

(A copy in the W.I.R.L.)

1819. The same. 8vo. London: Printed by R. Gilbert, St. John's Square, Clarksenwell, For Smith and Kinnear, Kingston, Jamaica. 1819.

(A copy in the W.I.R.L.)

1782. The Manual and Dragoon Exercise, as practiced by His Majesty's Troops. By Edward Wilcox. Kingston. 1782.

(No copy known.)

1782. The Elements of Free-Masonry. Delineated. 8vo. Kingston, Jamaica: Printed by Brother William Moore; at the Office of Messrs. Douglass and Aikman: Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. 1782.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1783. Thoughts on the State of the Militia of Jamaica. Nov. 1783. By Alexander Dirom. 4to Jamaica: Printed by Douglass & Aikman,

Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty 1783.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1788. Observations, Occasioned by the attempts made in England to effect the Abolition of the Slave Trade; shewing the manner in which Negroes are treated in the British Colonies in the West Indies; and, also, some particular Remarks on a Letter addressed to the Treasurer of the Society for effecting such Abolition, from the Reverend Mr. Robert Boucher Nicholls, Dean of Middleham. By G. Franklyn 4to Kingston, Jamaica: Printed by Thomas Strupar and Joseph Preston, in Harbour Street. 1788.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1788. The same. Kingston, Jamaica, printed: and 4to. Liverpool: Reprinted at A. Smith's Navigation Shop, Pool-Lane. 1788.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1789. The same. By G. Franklyn, Esq., Kingstown, Jamaica, Printed 4to London: Reprinted at the Logographic Press, and sold by J. Walker, No. 169, opposite Bond Street, Piccadilly; C. Stalker, Stationer's Court, Ludgate Street; and W. Richardson, under the Royal Exchange 1789. Price two Shillings and Sixpence.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1788. Reason and Faith, or, Philosophical Absurdities, and the Necessity of Revelation, intended to Promote Faith among Infidels, and the Unbounded Exercise of Humanity among all Religious Men. By one of the Sons of Abraham to his Brethren. 4to Jamaica: Printed by Strupar and Preston, at the cost and for the Use of the Subscribers. 1788.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1788. The Election, a Poem: with corrections and additions by the Author.

Written immediately after the General Election in 1787, and first published in Numbers in the Kingston Journal: Now re-pub-

lished at the request of several Gentlemen. 4to Kingston, Jamaica: Printed by Bennett & Dickson 1788.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1789. A Speech delivered at a Free Conference between the Honourable the Council and Assembly of Jamaica, Held the 19th. November, 1789, on the subject of Mr. Wilberforce's Propositions in the House of Commons, concerning the Slave Trade. By Bryan Edwards, Esq. 4to Kingston, Jamaica. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1789.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1790. The same. Kingston, Jamaica, Printed. 4to. London: Re-printed for J. Debrett, opposite Burlington House, Piccadilly. 1790.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1791. The Jamaica Distillers Directory: A Treatise on Fermentation, Distillation and Rectification By John Baillie. By Subscription 20s. Spanish Town, 1791.

(No copy known.)

1821. The Jamaica Distiller's Directory: A Treatise on Fermentation, Distillation, and Rectification. Intended for improving the quality and increasing the quantity of Jamaica Rum; By cleansing the Low Wines of their Emphyreumatic Oil which gives New Rum a disagreeable flavour and smell. Likewise, A method of fermenting Molasses by themselves, so as to produce from a fifth to a seventh part more Rum than is obtained by the present practice. By John Baillie. Second Edition. 4to Jamaica: Printed at the Office of the Saint Jago de la Vega Gazette, 1821.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1792. Poems written chiefly in the West Indies. (By Bryan Edwards.) 4to Kingston, Jamaica: Printed for the Author, by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. 1792.

4to. Kingston, Jamaica: Print-

ed for the Author, by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. 1792.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1792. Poetical Trifles, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect, 4to. Kingston: Printed for Edward Lewis, Stationer, Spanish Town. 1792.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1792. System of Exercise and Manoeuvres for the Kingston Regiment of Foot Militia, Aikman, Kingston, 1792.

1795. The same.

(No copies known.)

1792. Hortus Eastensis or a Catalogue of Exotic Plants in the Garden of Hinton East, Esq., in the Mountains of Liguanea, at the time of his decease. By Arthur Broughton, Kingston, 1792.

(No copy known.)

1794. Hortus Eastensis: or, a Catalogue of Exotic Plants cultivated in the Botanic Garden, In the Mountains of Liguanea, in the Island of Jamaica. To which are added, Their English Names, Native Places of Growth, by whom introduced, and, as far as can be ascertained, the Epoch of their Introduction, etc. etc. By Arthur Broughton. Published by Order of the Honourable House of Assembly. folio. St. Jago de la Vega: Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly. 1794.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1793. A Vindication of the Conduct and Proceedings of the English Government towards the Spanish Nation, in 1655. In reply to the misrepresentations of some late Historians: also, Some Account of the State of Jamaica, its Inhabitants and Productions, on its Surrender. By Bryan Edwards, Esq. Printed by Alexander Aikman at St. Jago de la Vega, Jamaica: Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty 1793.

(A copy in the W.I.R.L.)

1793. Treatise on the Nature and Cure of the Yaws. By J.F. Nembhard. Kingston, 1793.

(No copy known.)

27cm., 135 p. taxon.

**1793.** Copy of the Representation and Petition of the Assembly of Jamaica, to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent. St. Jago de la Vega, 1793.

**The same.** 1811.  
(No copies known.)

**1794.** Hortus Americanus containing an account of the Trees, Shrubs, and other Vegetable Productions, of South-America and the West-India Islands, and particularly of the Island of Jamaica; Interspersed with many curious and useful Observations, respecting their Uses in Medicine, Diet, and Mechanics. By the late Dr. Henry Barham. To which are added, A Linnaean Index, etc. etc. 8vo Kingston, Jamaica: Printed and Published by Alexander Aikman Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty and to the Honourable House of Assembly 1794  
(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

**1795.** The Covenant of the Ana-baptist Church. Begun in America, December 1783. (By George Lisle.) Jamaica, 1795.  
(No copy known.)

**1796.** Proceedings of the Honourable House of Assembly (Jamaica) relative to the Maroons; including the correspondence between The Right Honourable Earl Balcarres and the Honourable Major-General Walpole, during the Maroon Rebellion; with the Report of the Joint Special Secret Committee. (By Bryan Edwards.) To whom those Papers were referred. 4to St. Jago de la Vega. Printed by Alexander Aikman. Printer to the Honourable The Assembly 1796.  
(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

**1797.** Observations and Advices for the Improvement of the Manufacture of Muscovado Sugar and Rum. First Part. By Bryan Higgins, M.D. 4to. St. Jago de la Vega: Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly. 1797.  
(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

**1800.** The same Second Part St. Jago de la Vega, 1800.

**1801.** The same, Third Part. St. Jago de la Vega, 1801.

**The same,** Fourth Part, To which is added, The description of a kiln, for the drying of Coffee projected by Dr. Higgins, Jamaica 1808  
(No copies known.)

**1798.** Evidence and Examinations taken before the Secret Committee of Safety; Laid before the House on Friday, the 14th and 21st. of December, 1798. Printed, by Order of the House, by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the Honourable House of Assembly. folio. St. Jago de la Vega 1798.  
(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

**1800.** Interesting Tracts, relating to the Island of Jamaica. consisting of curious State-Papers, councils of war, letters, petitions, narratives, &c. &c, Which throw great light on the history of the island, from its conquest, down to the year 1702. 4to St. Jago de la Vega: Printed by Lewis, Lunan, and Jones 1800.  
(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

**1802.** An Essay on the Yellow Fever of Jamaica, by David Grant, M.D.  
(No copy known.)

**1802.** The Sugar-Cane: A Poem. In four books. With Notes. By James Grainger, M.D., &c. London: Printed. 8vo. Jamaica: Re-printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. 1802.  
(A copy in the W.I.R.L.)

**1802.** An Essay on the more common West-India Diseases; and the Remedies which that country itself produces: to which are added, Some Hints on the Management, &c. of Negroes. By James Grainger, M.D. the Second Edition. With Practical Notes, and a Linnaean Index, By William Wright, M.D., F.R.S. Physician to His Majesty's Forces. Edinburgh: Printed. 8vo. Jamaica: Re-printed by Alexander Aik-

11cm. 7, 212 p. 184.

23 cm. x 11 3/4 p.

man, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. 1802.

(A copy in the W.I.R.L.)

1804. Report from a Committee of The Honourable House of Assembly appointed to inquire into the proceedings of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain & Ireland relative to the Slave-Trade &c. folio: Jamaica: Printed by Alexander Aikman, Junior, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly (1804).

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1804. Report of Committee of House of Assembly, Jamaica, on the Slave Trade, 23rd. Nov. 1804. With 2 folding tables. Circulated for official use. Jamaica, (1804).

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1804. Some Observations respecting The Botanical Garden. (at Bath). By Thomas Dancer, M.D., Island Botanist. 4to Jamaica: Printed at His Majesty's Printing-Office. 1804.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1805. The Exposer Exposed, an Answer to Dr. Grant's Libellous Invective on the Conduct and Character of Dr. Dancer. 4to Kingston. Printed by Strupar, Jackson, and Strupar. 1805.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1805. The Critic criticised or Strictures on Thomas Dancer's "Jamaica Practice of Physic," by the Author, printed in the (sic) city of Kingston, Jamaica, 1805.

(A copy was formerly in Kerr Collection.)

1806. An Abridged Essay on the Theory and Practice of Galvanic Electricity, and its Application in the Cure of Sundry Diseases. To which is added, The History of a Number of Cases in which it proved successful.

By N.E. van Eeckhout, M.D. 4to. Kingston, Jamaica: Printed by Strupar, Jackson, and Strupar. 1806.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1809. A Rowland for an Oliver: or

a Jamaica Review of the Edinburgh Reviewers.

By Thomas Dancer: being a defence of his work, entitled "The Medical Asssitant". St. Jago de la Vega. 1809.

(No copy known.)

1808. Minutes of the Proceedings of the Trial of an Action for Defamation, in the Grand Court, Held in Spanish Town, on Monday, 17th. October, 1808; Bayly, Wentworth, Esq. vs. Donaldson, The Revd. Colin. This important and interesting Trial occupied eleven hours, after which the Jury retired for a few minutes, and, on their return, found the defendant guilty, and assessed damages seven hundred and sixty-six pounds, with costs. 4to Kingston. Printed by A. Lunan, Jun. 1808.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1808. Addresses presented by the Hon. the Council, the Assembly, etc., of the Island of Jamaica to Sir Eyre Coote, Lieut.-Gov. on his expected departure from that Island: with his Replies thereto. St. Jago de la Vega: Printed by John Lunan, 1808.

1809. An Account of Jamaica, and Its Inhabitants. By a Gentleman, long resident in the West Indies. (J. Stewart). 2nd Edition. 4to Kingston, Jamaica. 1809.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1811. A New Theory of the Cause of the Four Electricities, called the atmospheric, animal, galvanovoltaic, and common electricity.

Describing their causes, and Demonstrating by numerous experiments of successful practice, their effect in the cure of diseases. By N. C. [sic] van Eeckhout, M.D. 4to Kingston. Printed by Smith and Kinnear. 1811.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1812. Montgomery; or, The West-Indian Adventurer. A Novel, in three volumes. By a Gentleman Resident in the West-Indies. vols 1 & 2. 1812. vol. 111 1813. 8vo. Jamaica. Printed at the Office of

the Kingston Chronicle. 1812, 1813.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1814. Hortus Jamaicensis, or a Botanical Description, (according to the Linnean System) and an account of the virtues, &c. of its indigenous plants hitherto known, as also of the most useful exotics. Compiled from the best authorities, and alphabetically arranged, In two volumes. By John Lunan. 4to. Jamaica: Printed at the Office of the St. Jago de la Vega Gazette. 1814.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1814. Proceedings relative to the Establishment of a Presbyterian Place of Worship in the City of Kingston. folio. Jamaica: Printed at the Kingston Chronicle Office. 1814.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1817. Jamaica, considered in its present state, Political, Financial, and Philosophical. By John Rippingham Esq. 4to Jamaica. Printed at the Office of the Kingston Chronicle 1817.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1818. Mr. Rippingham's Tract upon Education in General. Kingston, Jamaica, 1818. Printed by G. W. Strupar.

(A copy in the W.I.R.L.)

1819. The Hermit in London: or, Sketches of English Manners. (First Series) (Second Series) 4to. Jamaica:

Printed at the Office of the Kingston Chronicle. 1819.

(A copy in the W.I.R.L.)

1820. A return of Slaves, made in the Precinct of St. Catherine in the year 1817, in compliance with the Act 57, Geo. iii. c. 15. Spanish Town, June 15, 1820.

(No copy known.)

1820. Treatise on the Diseases of Negroes, as they occur in the Island of Jamaica: With Observations on the Country Remedies. By James Thompson, M.D. 4to. Jamaica: Printed by Alex. Aikman, Jun. Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty and to the Hon. House of Assembly, 1820.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1820. Some Observations on the Starry Firmament; with a few Remarks, deducible therefrom, To the Solace of Man. To which are now added some objects to the doctrine of an eternal hell. By Omnium Amicus. 4to. Jamaica: Printed at the Office of the Kingston Chronicle. 1820.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1821. An Essay upon Plantership, humbly inscribed to His Excellency George Thomas, Esq. Chief Governor of all the Leeward Islands, as a Monument to Ancient Friendship. By Samuel Martin, Senior, Esq. Fourth Edition, 4to. Jamaica.

Printed at the Office of the Saint Jago de la Vega Gazette, 1821.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1823 The Report of a Debate in Council over Despatch from Lord Bathurst to His Excellency Sir Henry Warde. Barbados. Printed at the Barbadian Office. Jamaica Reprinted by Alex. Aikman, jun. 1823.

(No copy known.)

1823. Proceedings in The King and Beaumont, For Libel, tried in the August Surry (sic) Assizes 1823. 4to Kingston. Printed and Published by the Author at the Office of the Public Advertiser 1823.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1824. The Defence of the Settlers of Honduras against the unjust and unfounded Representations of Colonel George Arthur, late Superintendent of that Settlement. Principally contained in his correspondence relative to the condition and treatment of the slaves at Honduras, 1820-1823, and printed by order of the House of Commons, 16th June, 1823. Published by Order of the Inhabitants of Honduras, and by whose Resolution every member of the Imperial Parliament is to be presented with a Copy. To which is added (by the printer) An account of the descent of the Spaniards on the Settlement in the year 1798. folio. Jamaica.

Printed by Alex: Aikman, jun. Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, and to the Honourable House of Assembly. 1824.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1824. The Maniacs, or Fantasia of Bos Bibens; characteristic of some of the Fanatics, who are conspiring the ruin of their country at home. By a West Indian. ? Jamaica. 1824.

(No copy known.)

1824. The Statistical History of the Parish of Manchester; in the Island of Jamaica. By the Revd. George W. Bridges. 4to. Jamaica. Printed by the Author at the Wakefield press. 1824.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1825. A New Theory of Optics, as regards Refraction of Dense Media, and Vision. By Alexander Watt 8vo. Jamaica. Printed at the Office of the Kingston Chronicle 1825.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1825. A New Theory of Physical Astronomy, established upon Analogy, and the Laws of Chemical Action. By Alexander Watt. 6mo. Jamaica. Printed at the Office of the Kingston Chronicle. 1825.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1826. Domestic Occurrences and Proceedings of Public Bodies in the Island of Jamaica from July 1 to December 31, 1825. St. Jago de la Vega 1826.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

- 1826 Hortus Eastensis. By James Wiles 1826. (Printer not known)

(No copy known.)

1826. Notes in Defence of the Colonies, on the Increase and Decrease of the Slave Population of The British West Indies. By a West Indian. 4to Jamaica, 1826.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1827. A Service for the Parochial Church of Saint Ann, Jamaica. Arranged and Engraved by the Rector and sold for the benefit of the Choir. Price Ten Shillings.

folio. Printed at the Pontine Press. (St. Ann, Jamaica). 1827.  
(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1827. Instructions for the Drills, Formation and movements of the Militia of Jamaica. By Authority.

Printed for F. Treadway. At the Office of the Kingston Chronicle and Jamaica Journal. 6mo. Jamaica. 1827.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1827. The Isle of Devils. A Historical Tale, Founded on an anecdote in the annals of Portugal. (From an unpublished Manuscript.) By M. G. Lewis, M.P. (This Poem was written by Monk Lewis, on his last voyage to Jamaica, and is a literary curiosity. This is its first appearance in Print). Printed at the Courant and Advertiser Office, Harbour Street, Kingston, 4to. Jamaica. 1827.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

- 1828: The Ordinances of the City and Parish of Kingston, Jamaica. Consolidated and Amended. To which are prefixed, The Acts of Incorporation. 12mo. Kingston, Jamaica. Printed at the Jamaica Courant and Public Advertiser Office, by the Printers to the Corporation. 1828.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

- 1828: Two Letters to, the Colonial Secretary from Hector Mitchell, in answer to the Yellow Book. Jamaica, 1828.

(No copy known.)

- 1828: Sketch of the plan and objects of the Jamaica Auxiliary Church Missionary Society, Jamaica. 1828.

(A copy in the Bodleian Library.)

- 1828: Address to the Subscribers and friends of the Jamaica Auxiliary Church Missionary Society by the Committee. Jamaica. 1828.

(A copy in the Bodleian Library.)

1832. First Annual Report of the Jamaica Auxiliary Bible Society 1832, with a list of Subscribers and benefactors. Jamaica, 1832.

(A copy in the Bodleian Library.)

**1828.** Jamaica Magistrate's and Vestryman's Assistant, containing A digest of all the laws of the Island alphabetically arranged, From 33 Chareles II. to 8 George IV. With forms of holding Quarter-Sessions, Coroners' Inquests. Oaths, Warrants, Summonses, Recognizances, &c. &c. 4to. Jamaica. Printed at the Office of the St. Jago de la Vega Gazette, 1828.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

**1829.** Every Man His Own Farrier, containing the Causes, Symptoms, and most approved methods of cure for every disease to which the horse is liable; with a Veterinary Pharmacopoeia. By Francis Clater, The Twenty-eighth Edition, with numerous additions and corrections. To which is added, A Practical Treatise on the most prevalent diseases of dogs. By F. Clater and Son. 12mo. Jamaica: Printed by Alexander Holmes, Montego Bay, 1829.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

**1829.** Case of alleged libel—Augustus H. Beaumont against the Reverend John Bleby for an alleged libel at the April Surrey-Assize Court, 1829. With a succinct view of the Rise, progress and present state of Methodism in the British West Indies by James Geddes, Kingston, Jamaica, 1829.

(A copy was formerly in the Kerr Collection).

**1830.** Letters on the necessity of Establishing a College of Physicians and Surgeons in Jamaica, with notes and observations. Kingston, Jamaica. 1830.

(A copy in the Bodleian Library.)

**1831.** Monuments of the Cathedral-Church and Parish of St. Catherine; Being Part 1. of Church Notes and Monumental Inscriptions of Jamaica, in the year 1824. By John Roby. 4to. Jamaica: Published by Alex. Holmes. Montego Bay. 1831.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

**1831.** Members of the Assembly of

Jamaica, from the Institution of that branch of the Legislature to the present time: Arranged in Parochial Lists. By John Roby. 4to. Jamaica: Published by Alex. Holmes, Montego Bay. 1831.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

**1832.** The Sketch of a Plan, for the effectual abolition of slavery, on principles of justice to every colonial interest, and in full accordance with every temperate desire of the British Philanthropist. Inscribed to Lord Brougham and Vaux, and the friends of rational freedom. By Lyndon Howard Evelyn, Esq. 4to. Jamaica: Alexander Holmes, Montego Bay, 1832.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

**1833.** Vindication of the Conduct of Colonel Grignon, and of the Western Interior Regiment, under his Command, During the Rebellion of 1831 and 1832, with two maps. 4to. Jamaica: Printed at the Office of the St. Jago Gazette. 1833. Price 13s. 4d.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

**1833.** A Narrative of recent events connected with the Baptist Mission in this island, comprising also a sketch of the Mission, from its commencement, in 1814, to the end of 1831. By the Baptist Missionaries. 4to. Jamaica: Printed and Published for the Proprietors, By Edward Jordon and Robert Osborn, at the Office of the Jamaica Watchman in Water-Lane, Kingston, next door to the Office of the Royal Gazette. 1833.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

**1833.** Remarks on the Points in Dispute Between The Governor And Council, and the Late House of Assembly, Comprising a succinct account of the Controversy Which lasted from 1678 to 1680, between the Governor, the Earl of Carlisle, and the House of Assembly; also of the Controversy Which lasted from 1765 to 1766 between the Governor, Sir William Henry Lyttelton, and the House of Assembly; also, of the Controversy in 1808, Between Major-General

Carmichael, and the House of Assembly; and also, an Inquiry into the right of the Imperial Parliament to Legislate for this island, Regarded as a question of Law. By John Lunan, Jun., Esq. A.M. Formerly of Caius College, Cambridge, and Barrister at Law of the Inner Temple, London. Jamaica: Printed by John Lunan, at his Office, in the Town of St. Jago de la Vega, and registered

on oath, in the Receiver-General's Office, agreeably to an Act of this Island, 2 William 4, c. 43. 1833. Just Published, And for sale at the Printing Office in this Town, and at Mr. Treadway's, Harbour Street, Kingston. Price One Dollar.

(No copy known).

1834. Memoir of Elizabeth Crayne Townsend. By a Friend to Virtuous Youth, Kingston, 1834.

(No copy known.)

## 2.—PAMPHLETS & BROADSHEETS.

1718. A Pindarique Ode on the Arrival of His Excellency Sir Nicholas Lawes, Governor of Jamaica, etc.

(No copy is known to exist).

The same. The Second Edition, Printed by R. Baldwin in Church Street in Kingston, 1718.

(A copy in Chetham's Library, Manchester. A photostat copy in the W.I.R.L.)

1718. To His Excellency the Governor, The Humble address of The Assembly. To which address His Excellency was pleas'd to Return the following Answer. August 12, 1718, Jamaica: Printed by R. Baldwin in Kingston, 1718. Price One Bit.

(A copy in P.R.O. and a facsimile in the W.I.R.L.)

1718. The Speech of His Excellency Sir Nicholas Lawes, Kt. Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over this His Majesty's Island of Jamaica, etc. On Wednesday October 22, 1718. Jamaica: Printed by R. Baldwin in Kingston, 1718. 1p. Price One Bit.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1718. The Speech of His Excellency Sir Nicholas Lawes Kt. Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over this His Majesty's Island of Jamaica, &c. On Saturday November 1. 1718.

Jamaica: Printed by R. Baldwin in Kingston, 1718. 1p. Price One Bit.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1718. The Speech of His Excellency Sir Nicholas Lawes Kt. Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over this His Majesty's Island of Jamaica, &c. On Thursday Novemb. 6. 1718. Jamaica: Printed by R. Baldwin in Kingston, 1718. 1p. Price One Bit.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1719. The Speech of His Excellency Sir Nicholas Lawes Kt. Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over this His Majesty's Island of Jamaica, &c. at the Opening the Assembly, on Tuesday the Twentieth of October 1719. Jamaica: Printed by R. Baldwin, in Kingston 1719. 4pp. Price One Ryal.

(A copy in P.R.O.)

1719. To His Excellency the Governor, The Humble Address of The Assembly. Jamaica: Printed by R. Baldwin in Kingston, 1719. Price One Ryal. 1p.

(A copy in P.R.O.)

1720. The Speech of His Excellency Sir Nicholas Lawes Kt. Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over this His Majesty's Island of Jamaica, &c. June the 16th. 1720. Jamaica: Printed by R. Baldwin in Kingston 1720. Price Two Ryals. 5pp.

(A copy in P.R.O.)

1720. The Speech of His Excellency Sir Nicholas Lawes Kt. Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over this His Majesty's Island of Jamaica, &c. On Friday

June 24, 1720. Jamaica: Printed by R. Baldwin in Kingston, 1720. 1p.

(A copy in P.R.O.)

1720. To His Excellency the Governor, The Humble Address of the Assembly. Jamaica: Printed by R. Baldwin, in Kingston 1720. 1p.

(A copy in P.R.O.)

1720. The Speech of His Excellency Sir Nicholas Lawes Kt. Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over this His Majesty's Island of Jamaica, &c. On Friday June 28, 1720. Jamaica: Printed by R. Baldwin, in Kingston 1720. 1p.

(A copy in P.R.O.)

1720. To His Excellency the Governor The Humble Address of the Assembly. June 29. 1720. Jamaica: Printed by R. Baldwin in Kingston. 1720. 1p.

(A copy in P.R.O.)

1720. The Speech of His Excellency Sir Nicholas Lawes Kt. Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over this His Majesty's Island of Jamaica &c. On Friday July 8, 1720. Jamaica: Printed by R. Baldwin, in Kingston, 1720. 1p.

(A copy in P.R.O.)

1720. To His Excellency the Governor, The Humble Address of the Assembly July 9, 1720. Jamaica: Printed by R. Baldwin in Kingston, 1720. 1p.

(A copy in P.R.O.)

1721. The Humble Address and Representation of the Assembly of Jamaica to His Majesty With His Excellency's Answer and some Messages in Relation thereto By His Excellency's Command, Jamaica. Printed by Robert Baldwin, 1721. Price Four Ryalls. The Second Edition. The last entry dated 22 July 1721. 7½ pp.

(A copy in P.R.O.)

1721. The Speech of His Excellency Sir Nicholas Lawes Kt. Governor &c. to the Honourable the Council and Assembly on Tuesday the 17th of October 1721. Ja-

maica. Printed by Robert Baldwin 1721. Price One Ryall. 1p.

(A copy in P.R.O.)

1734. Jamaica Almanack for the year of Our Lord 1734. Being the Second Year after Leap-Year Calculated for this Meridian by Nicholas Holst. Jamaica: Printed by John Letts for M. Baldwin. Price three Ryalls.

(The only copy known to exist is in the W.I.R.L.)

1755. The Speech of His Excellency Charles Knowles, Esq., on Tuesday, the 8th of April, 1755, Kingston. Printed by William Daniell, printer to the Honourable the Assembly of Jamaica in King Street. (A copy is in the John Carter Brown Library).

1755. The Addresses of the Honourable the Council and Assembly to His Excellency Charles Knowles .... The Humble Address of His Majesty's Council of Jamaica. Kingston. Printed by William Daniell. Printer to the Honourable Assembly of Jamaica.

(A copy is in the John Carter Brown Library).

1755. Battle of Lake George. Broadside, printed by the Courant of Kingston, Jamaica—Wednesday Oct. 8, 1755, giving the order of Battle and other information about the battle on "Monday the Eighth of September 1755, near Lake Sacrament, now Lake George."

(A copy was sold at the Sale of the DePuy Library, New York.)

1781. Kingston, December, 7, 1781. For Public Sale, (By Virtue of an Order of the Court of Vice-Admiralty) On Monday next the 10th. instant, Between Nine and Twelve in the Forenoon, Part of the Cargo of the Ship Philippine, A prize to his Majesty's ships Jupiter and Mercury, and cutter Rattle-Snake.

(A copy in the W.I.R.L.)

1781. The Sheet Almanac for the year 1781. Published by the Royal Gazette, Spanish Town. 1781.

(No copy known.)

**1782.** The Sheet Almanack. Published by the Royal Gazette at Kingston.

(No copy known.)

**1788**—Two Reports from the Committee of the Honourable House of Assembly, appointed To enquire into, and report to the House, the Allegations and Charges contained in the several Petitions which have been presented to the British House of Commons, on the Subject of the Slave-Trade, and the Treatment of the Negroes, &c., &c., &c. Published by Order of the House. 4to. Saint Jago de la Vega: Printed for David Douglass, Printer to the Honourable the Council and Assembly. 1788.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

**1789.** The same, St. Jago de la Vega, 1789.

**1790.** The same, London 1790.

(No copies known.)

**1795.** The Sheet Almanack. Published by the Royal Gazette at Kingston.

(No copy known.)

**1799.** The Sheet Almanack. Published by Stevenson and Aikman at Kingston.

(No copy known.)

**1800.** A Form of Prayer to be used in the Island of Jamaica, for A Perpetual Fast established by Law, on the Seventh Day of June; In commemoration of the dreadful Earthquake in the year 1692. 4to. Kingston, Jamaica: Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. 1800.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

(ab 1800). Elegy, To the Memory of Mr. Alexander Stead, who died lately in the Parish of St. Thomas in the East.

Date and Printer not known.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

**1804.** The Sheet Almanack. Published by the Royal Gazette at Kingston.

(No copy known.)

**1805.** Proceedings of the General Court Martial, assembled by order of His Excellency General George Nugent, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Jamaica, &c., &c. For the Trial of David Murray, Esq. A Commissioner appointed for the Parish of Westmoreland, for procuring Subsistence for the Militia, and for other Duties. Held in Spanish-Town the 8th, and 9th. of July, 1805.

(First Published in The Kingston Chronicle and City Advertiser.) With a preface, observations, &c &c. folio. Kingston (Jamaica): Printed by Lunan & Doddington, Little Port-Royal Street. 1805.

18 pp.

(A copy in the W.I.R.L.)

**1818.** The same. Jamaica, printed at His Majesty's Printing Office, 1818.

(Formerly in the Kerr Collection.)

**1809.** An Essay on Task-Work, its practicability, and The Modes to be adapted for its Application to different Kinds of Agricultural Labour. 4to. Jamaica. Printed by Alex. Aikman, Jun. Printer to the Honourable House of Assembly. 25 pp. (n.d. ? 1809).

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

**1812.** The Sheet Almanack. Published by the Royal Gazette at Kingston.

(No copy known.)

**1813.** The Jamaica Royal Sheet Calendar. Price 5/ and pasted on paste board, 6/8 at His Majesty's Printing Office.

(No copy known.)

**1813.** Report from a Committee of the Honourable House of Assembly, appointed to inquire into various matters relative to the state of the Commerce and Agriculture of the Island; The probable Effects thereon of opening the Trade to the East-Indies; and the operation of the present maximum on the exportation of Sugar. folio. Jamaica: Printed by

Alexander Aikman, Jun. Printer to the Honourable House of Assembly. 1813.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1815. Report of a Committee of the Honourable House of Assembly on the Subject of The Post-Office Department. folio. Jamaica: Printed by Alex. Aikman, Jun. Printer to the Hon. House of Assembly. 1815.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1816. The Sheet Almanack. Published by the Royal Gazette at Kingston.

(No copy known.)

1816. Further Proceedings of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, relative to a bill, introduced into the House of Commons, for Effectually preventing the unlawful Importation of Slaves, and holding Free Persons in Slavery, in the British Colonies. To which is annexed Examinations, taken upon oath before a Committee of that House, for The Purpose of Disproving the Allegations of the said Bill. folio: Jamaica: Printed by Alex. Aikman Jun. Printer to the Hon. House of Assembly. 1816.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1817. The Jamaica Sheet Calendar. 5/ or on paste board one dollar cash at His Majesty's Printing Office.

(No copy known.)

1818. The Report from A Select Committee of the House of Assembly appointed to inquire into the origin, causes, and progress, of the late Insurrection. Barbados: Printed (By order of the Legislature) By W. Walker, Mercury and Gazette Printing-Office. folio. Jamaica: Reprinted by Alex. Aikman, Jun. Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty and to the Hon. House of Assembly, 36 pp. 1818.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1818. Statement of Facts, or Case of Mr. Aikman. (Jamaica, 1818.)

(No copy known.)

1818. The Funeral Sermon preach-

ed on the 9th day of October 1818, in the parish church of Westmoreland . . . over the remains of Anthony Gilbert Storer, Esq., . . . By the Rev. George Robert Goodin Hill. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Junr. 1818.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1820. Remarks on the Present State of the Spanish Colonies, and the Importance of Cuba to the interests of Great Britain, in the Caribbean Sea. 4to. Jamaica. Printed at the Office of the St. Jago de la Vega Gazette. 1820.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1823. An Address to the Right Hon. Geo. Canning, on the present state of this Island, and other matters. By Dennis Reid, Of the Parish of Westmoreland. 4to. Jamaica. Printed by Alex. Aikman, Jun. Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, and to the Hon. House of Assembly. 1823.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1823. Proceedings of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, in relation to those which took place in the British House of Commons, on the 15th. of May last, in consequence of Mr. Buxton's Motion for the Gradual Abolition of Slavery throughout These Colonies.

Distributed among nearly all the Editors of papers published in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, as well as of the other principal papers in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and those in the British North-American Provinces and Colonies in South-America. The West-India Islands, and the United States, at the sole and individual expence of, and presented to all the subscribers to the Royal Gazette by, the publisher, the proprietor and editor thereof.

4to. Jamaica: Printed by Alex. Aikman, Jun. Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, and to the Hon. House of Assembly. 1823.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

1824. A View of Slavery in connec-

tion with Christianity: being the substance of a discourse delivered in the Wesleyan Chapel, Stoney-Hill, Jamaica, Sept. 19, 1824, by Robert Young, Wesleyan Missionary. Published by Request. 4to. Jamaica: Printed by Alex. Aikman, Jun., Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, and to the Hon. House of Assembly, 1824. Price 3s. 4d.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

**1825.** The same. With an Appendix, containing the resolutions of the missionaries in that connection, at a general meeting held in Kingston, Sept. 6, 1824. Jamaica: Printed by Alex. Aikman, Jun. Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, and to the Hon. House of Assembly. 1824. 8vo. London Re-printed for Smith, Elder, & Co. 65 Cornhill, 1825. Price 1s. 6d.

(A copy in the W.I.R.L.)

**1824.** A Sermon Preached in the Church of Spanish-Town, on the third day of Decmber, 1823, before the Clergy, At their Annual Meeting, by the Reverend Lewis Bowerbank, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, Rector of St. Catherine's, Chaplain to the Honourable the Council, and one of His Majesty's Ecclesiastical Commissaries for Jamaica. 4to. Jamaica: Printed at the Office of the St. Jago de la Vega Gazette. 1824.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

**1824.** Report of the Jamaica District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, with an account of the Receipt and expenditure, from its commencement to the 31st. December, 1823. And the Sermon preached at the Annual Meeting of the Clergy on the third day of December last. 4to. Jamaica. Printed at the Office of the St. Jago de la Vega Gazette. 1824.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

**1825.** A Charge delivered to the Candidates for Holy Orders, at the Cathedral Church, in Spanish-Town, Jamaica, On Saturday, the 9th of April, 1825, being the day before the primary ordina-

tion in that Diocese. By Christopher, Lord Bishop of Jamaica, Published with His Lordship's permission, by the Jamaica District Committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. 4to. Printed at the Office of the St. Jago de la Vega Gazette. 1825.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

**1825.** An Essay on Dancing, addressed, in the form of a letter, to the Wesleyan Societies in the Island of Jamaica, By Robert Young. 4to. Jamaica: Printed by Alex. Aikman, Jun. Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, and to the Hon. House of Assembly. 1825.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

**1825.** The Rev. Mr. Cooper and his Calumnies against, Jamaica, particularly his late pamphlet in reply to Facts Verified on Oath. By a West Indian. 4to. Jamaica. 1825.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

**1826.** Notes in Defence of the Colonies. On the Increase and Decrease of the Slave Population of the British West Indies. By a West Indian. 4to. Jamaica. 1826.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

**1827.** A Sermon, delivered in the Parish Church of St. Ann, Jamaica, before the Worshipful Master, the Officers, and Brethren of the Seville Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, on the 4th. November 1827. By George Wilson Bridges. 4to. Jamaica: Printed for the Seville Lodge by Alex. Holmes, Falmouth. 1827.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

**1827.** The Consolidated Slave Law, Passed the 22d. December, 1826, Commencing on the 1st. May, 1827. With a Commentary, (shewing the difference between the new law and the repealed enactments,) Marginal Notes, And a copious Index. Second Edition, carefully compared with the original. 8vo. (Jamaica. Published for Augustus H. Beaumont, By the Courant Office. 1827.

(A copy in W.I.R.L.)

## 3.—MAGAZINES.

**1781:** In May 1781 a notice appeared in the "Royal Gazette" that the "Jamaica Gazette" proposed to issue a monthly "Jamaica Magazine" or "Monthly Chronicle". No. 1 July, No. 2 August and No. 3 September were published, but no copies are known to exist.

**1793: The Bon E'sprit Magazine; or Abstract of the Times.** As the issue for March 1794 is Vol. 1, No. IIII, the first number evidently appeared in December 1793. The Magazine was printed by William Smart.

[The W.I.R.L. has Vol. 1. No. IIII, March 1794 ("Embellished with a plate"); and Vol. II, No. 1, November 1794.]

**1796: The Colombian Magazine; or Monthly Miscellany.** Printed by W. Smart, Church Street, Kingston.

[The W.I.R.L. has Vol. I, June, 1796, to the number for June, 1800. The numbers for January, July and August, 1799, are missing. It is not known whether there are any numbers published after June, 1800].

**1798: The New Jamaica Magazine.** Printed and published monthly at St. Jago de la Vega by Lunan and Lewis: [As each half-year comprised a volume and the half-year for July to December, 1798, is Vol. II, the magazine was apparently first issued in January, 1798, the half-year January to June being Vol. I. The W.I.R.L. has Vol. I. Jan.-June and Vol. II, July to December, 1798. Vol. III, January to June 1799].

**1804: The Jamaica Magazine; or Repertory of Entertainment and Knowledge.** Vol. I, St. Jago de la Vega, 1804 continued.

[This title is taken from Sabin's "Dictionary of Books". No. 35598. No copy is known.]

**1812: The Jamaica Magazine.** Containing original Essays, Moral, Philosophical and Literary; together with interesting Sketches, Biographical and Political, from

the latest European Publications; and on subjects of general utility, comprehending selections from recent tracts, the latest Discoveries and Inventions in Science and the Fine Arts; various Gleanings and Remarks, collected by a Gentleman of general and extensive reading . . .

Printed for the Proprietors at the Kingston Chronicle Office, Harbour Street, Kingston. [The W.I.R.L. has Vol. I, No. 1 February, 1812, to Vol. IV, No. 6, December, 1813. There is no evidence of any further publication, nor any record of cessation]

**1818: The Jamaica Journal.** Edited by Mr. Rippingham. Printed at the Office of the Jamaica Courant, Harbour Street, Kingston. [The W.I.R.L. has No. 1 November 1818, pp. 1-110; and pp. 238-339 of a subsequent number, which from the pagination appears to be No. 2.)

**1818-1819: The Jamaica Quarterly Journal and Literary Gazette.** Conducted by a Society of Gentlemen, vol. 1 for Feb. 1818 to vol. II for March, 1819, Kingston, Jamaica. Printed and Published for the Proprietors at the Office of the Kingston Chronicle, 1819.

(No copy of this Magazine is known to exist.)

**1831-1832: The Christian Record.** (New Series). For September, vol. I, No. I, 1831. May, vol. I No. 5, 1832. June, vol. 1, No. 6, 1832. July, vol. 1, No. 7, 1832. 4to. Jamaica. Published by J. G. Jameson; at the Office of the Christian Record, two doors east of E. Menzies and Co., Water-Lane, Kingston.

(A copy in the W.I.R.L.)

**1832-1834: Sheridan's Jamaica Monthly Magazine.** Jamaica: Printed at the office of the Kingston Chronicle and City Advertiser. Vol. 1, No. 1 for December 1832. Vol. 1 No. 2 January 1833. Edited by Francis C. Sheridan,

Spanish Town and Printed and Published at the Office of the Kingston Chronicle and City Advertiser. By James Lunan. Vol. 1 No. 5 April, 1833. Vol. 1 No. 8, July 1833. Vol. 1 No. 9. August, 1833. Vol. 1 No. 10 September 1833. Vol. 1 No. 11. October, 1833. Vol 1. No. 12. The Jamaica Quarterly Magazine. January 1834. [Copies of the above are in the W.I.R.L. No copies of Nos. 3, 4, 6 and 7 are known to exist.]

1834: The Jamaica Physical Journal. Vol. 1 Edited by James Paul, Esq., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London; Fellow of the London College of Medicine; and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Jamaica. 4to. Kingston, Jamaica. Printed for the Editor, at the office of the Commercial Advertiser 1834 [A copy in the W. I. R. L.]

(2) April 5186. Aug. 1835  
(3) 2, 709 p. 46. 1836

#### 4.—LEGISLATION AND LAWS.

1752: An Act to give a recompence to persons vexed by writs of Replevin. Jam. (1752).

1752: An Act to prohibit the importation of Sugar. Jam. 1752.

1752: An Act for making provision for such persons as may arrive from Sugar Colonies. Jam. 1752.

1757: An Act for regulating Surveyors. Jam. 1757.

1757: An Act for settling mutual debts one against the other. Jam. 1757.

1758: An Act for dividing the island of Jamaica into three Counties. St. Jago de la Vega 1758. [No. copies of the above are known].

1769-71: Acts of the Assembly passed in the Island of Jamaica, from 1681 to 1769, 2 vols. St. Jago de la Vega, 1769-71. (A copy in John Carter Brown Library).

1785-1834: Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the Honourable Assembly, folio: Saint Jago de la Vega: 1785, 1791-1801.

The same: Printed for David Douglass, Printer to the Honourable the Council and Assembly, folio: Saint Jago de la Vega: 1786-1788.

The same: Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the Honourable the Council and Assembly, folio: Saint Jago de la Vega: 1790.

The same: Printed for Alexander Aikman, Printer to the Honourable Assembly, folio: Saint Jago de la Vega, 1802.

The same: Printed by Alexander Aikman, Junior Printer to the Honourable the Assembly, folio: Saint Jago de la Vega, 1803-1810.

The same: Printed by Alexander Aikman, Junior Printer to the Honourable the Assembly, folio: Jamaica. 1811-1830.

The same: Printed at the office of the Royal Gazette, Jamaica: 1831.

The same: Printed by Alexander W. Aikman, Harbour-Street, Kingston, 1832-1834.

The same: Printed by John Lunan, St. Jago de la Vega, 1834.

(57 volumes, 1785-1834, in the W.I.R.L.)

1786: Acts of the Assembly. Passed in the Island of Jamaica; from 1770, to 1783, inclusive. folio: Kingston, Jamaica: Printed for James Jones, Esq., by Lewis and Eberall. 1786. (A copy in the W.I.R.L.)

1787: Acts of Assembly, passed in the Island of Jamaica, from the year 1681 to the year 1769, inclusive. In two volumes. (Bound in one) folio: Kingston, Jamaica: Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. 1787 (A copy in the W.I.R.L.)

**1789: Acts of Assembly** passed in the Island of Jamaica, from the year 1784-1788 inclusive. Kingston, Jamaica. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. 1789.

(A copy in the John Carter Brown Library.)

**1789: An Act** for repealing certain clauses of an act for repealing an act, entitled, "An Act for the better discovering and collecting the arrears of His Majesty's Quit-Rents," &c. (18 Dec. 1788). St. Jago de la Vega, 1789. (No copy known.)

**1789: An Act** to explain and amend an act, entitled, "An Act for the more effectual prevention of smuggling," &c. (19 Dec. 1788.) St. Jago de la Vega, 1789. (No copy known.)

**1789: An Act** for laying a duty on all Wines and upon Brandy, Gin, and other foreign Spirits, retailed within this Island, and on Rum sold for consumption, &c. (20th. Dec. 1788). St. Jago de la Vega, 1789. (No copy known.)

**1789: An Act** for raising a tax by the Poll, &c. (20th. Dec. 1788.) St. Jago de la Vega, 1789. (No copy known.)

**1789: An Act** to repeal an Act, entitled, "An Act to prevent the enticing or inveigling of Slaves," &c., &c. (14th Oct., 1788). St. Jago de la Vega, 1789. (No copy known.)

**1789: The same,** An Act to repeal an Act, entitled, "An Act to repeal several acts and clauses of acts, respecting Slaves," etc. (6 Nov. 1788.) St. Jago de la Vega, 1789. (No copy known.)

**1789 An Act** to oblige the several inhabitants of this Island to provide themselves with a sufficient number of white men, white women or white children, etc. (9 Dec. 1788.) St. Jago de la Vega, 1789. (No copy known.)

**1789: Acts of Assembly,** passed in the Island of Jamaica. from 1783 to 1788 inclusive. (Published by order of the Honourable House of Assembly). 4to. Saint Jago de la Vega: Printed for David Douglass, Printer to the Honourable the Council and Assembly, 1789.

(A copy in the W.I.R.L.)

**1791 Preface and historical documents** intended to be prefixed to the new edition of the Jamaica laws. St. Jago de la Vega, 1791. (A copy in the John Carter Brown Library. It is reprinted with slight variations, in the 1792 edition of the Laws.)

**1792 :An Act** to oblige the several inhabitants of this Island to provide themselves with a sufficient number of white men. St. Jago de la Vega. 1792.

(A copy is in the Widener Library.)

**1792: An Act** for raising a tax by Poll, &c. (20th December, 1788.) St. Jago de la Vega, 1792. (A copy is in the Widener Library.)

**1792: The Laws of Jamaica:** Comprehending all the Acts in Force, Passed between the Thirty-Second Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, And the Thirty-Third Year of the Reign of King George the Third. To which is prefixed, A Table of the Titles of the Public and Private Acts passed during that time. Carefully revised and corrected from the original records; And Published under the Direction of Commissioners appointed for that purpose. 2 Volumes. 4to. St. Jago de la Vega, Jamaica: Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1792.

(A copy in the W.I.R.L.)

**1793: An Abridgment of the Laws of Jamaica;** being an Alphabetical Digest of all the Public Acts of Assembly now in Force, from the Thirty-Second Year of King Charles II. to the Thirty-Second Year of his present Majesty King

George III. inclusive, as published in two volumes, under the Direction of Commissioners appointed by 30 Geo. III. cap.xx and 32 Geo. III. cap.xxix. 4to. St. Jago de la Vega, Jamaica: Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. 1793.

(Formerly in the Kerr Collection.)

**1793-1794:** *The Laws of Jamaica* passed 33-34 George III. St. Jago, 1793-1794.

(No copy known.)

**1796** *An Abridgment of the Laws of Jamaica*, comprehending the subject matter of each Act and Clause properly digested. To which is prefixed by way of Index, a Table of the General Titles and marginal notes. Kingston, Printed for James Jones, Esq., by Lewis and Eberall.

(Formerly in the Kerr Collection.)

**1795:** *Journals of the Assembly of Jamaica*. Vol. II. From March the 1st, 1709-10, in the eighth year of the reign of Queen Anne, to February the 19th, 1730-31, in the fourth year of the reign of King George the Second. . . . By Alexander Aikman, folio: Jamaica. 1795.

**1795:** Vol. IV. From March the 18th, 1745-46, in the nineteenth year of the reign of King George the Second, to December the 22nd, 1756, in the thirtieth year of the reign of King George the Second. . . . By Alexander Aikman, folio: Jamaica. 1795.

**1797:** Vol. III. From May the 4th, 1731, in the fourth year of the reign of King George the Second, to July the 13th, 1745, in the nineteenth year of the reign of King George the Second. . . . By Alexander Aikman, folio: Jamaica. 1797.

**1800:** Vol. VI. From November the 18th, 1766, in the seventh year of the reign of King George the third, to December the 21st, 1776, in the seventeenth year of the reign of King George the Third. . . . By Alexander Aikman, folio: Jamaica. 1800.

**1802:** Vol. VII From October the 21st 1777, in the seventeenth year of the reign of King George the third, to December the 23rd, 1733, in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of King George the Third. . . . By Alexander Aikman, folio: Jamaica. 1802.

**1804:** Vol VIII. From October the 19th 1784 in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of King George the Third, to March the 5th 1791 in the thirty-first year of the reign of King George the Third. . . . By Alexander Aikman, folio: Jamaica. 1804.

**1805:** Vol. IX From October the 25th 1791, in the thirty-second year of the reign of King George the third, to August the 4th, 1797, in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of King George the Third. . . . By Alexander Aikman, folio: Jamaica. 1805.

**1807:** Vol. X From October the 31st 1797, in the thirty-eighth year of the reign of King George the third, to June the 23rd, 1802, in the forty-second year of the reign of King George the third. . . . By Alexander Aikman, folio: Jamaica, 1807.

**1809:** Vol. XI From October the 19th 1802, in the forty-second year of the reign of King George the third, to November the 28th, 1807, in the forty-eighth year of the reign of King George the third. . . . By Alexander Aikman, folio: Jamaica. 1809.

**1811:** Vol. I. From January the 20th, 1663-4 in the fifteenth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, to April the 20th, 1709, in the eighth year of the reign of Queen Anne. Printed by order of the House of Assembly. By Alexander Aikman, folio: Jamaica. 1811.

**1816:** Vol. XII From October the 25th 1808 in the forty-ninth year of the reign of King George the third, to December the 22nd, 1815, in the fifty-sixth year of the reign of King George the third. . . . By Alexander Aikman, folio: Jamaica. 1816.

**1822:** Vol. XIII. From October the 29th, 1816, in the fifty-seventh year of the reign of King George the third, to December the 15th, 1822, in the second year of the reign of King George the fourth. . . . By Alexander Aikman, Junior. folio: Jamaica. Printer to the Honourable House of Assembly. 1822.

**1829:** Vol. V. From September the 27th, 1757, in the thirty-first year of the reign of King George the second, to September the 12th, 1766, in the sixth year of the reign of King George the third. . . . By John Lunan, folio: St. Jago de la Vega, Jamaica. 1829.

**1829:** Vol. XIV. From October the 1st, 1822, in the third year of the reign of King George the fourth, to December the 22nd, 1826, in the seventh year of the reign of King George the fourth. . . . folio: St. Jago de la Vega, Jamaica. Printed by John Lunan. 1829.

Index, printed by Alexander Aikman and Son, Jamaica: 1803-1806, 1808, 1810, 1812, 1817, 1823; and by John Lunan, St. Jago de la Vega, 1829.

(A complete set of 15 volumes in the W.I.R.L.)

**1802:** An Abridgment of the Laws of Jamaica, being an Alphabetical Digest of all the Public Acts of Assembly now in Force, from the Thirty-Second Year of King Charles II. to the Thirty-Second Year of his present Majesty King George III. inclusive, as published in two volumes, under the Direction of Commissioners appointed by 30 Geo. III. cap. xx and 32 Geo. III. cap. xxix. The Second Edition, 4to. St. Jago de la Vega, Jamaica: Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. 1802.

(A copy in the W.I.R.L.)

**1831:** An Abridgement of the eighth volume of the Laws of Jamaica, being an Alphabetical Digest of all the Public Acts of Assembly

now in Force, from the fifth to the tenth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George IV inclusive, and published under the Direction of Commissioners appointed by 59 Geo. III. cap. xxiv. 4to. Jamaica. Printed at the Office of the Royal Gazette. 1831.

(A Copy in the W.I.R.L.)

**1802:** The Laws of Jamaica: comprehending all the Acts in Force, passed between the thirty-second year of the reign of King Charles the Second, and the thirty-third year of the reign of King George the third. To which is prefixed, a Table of the Titles of the Public and Private Acts passed during that time. Carefully revised and corrected from the original records; and published under the Direction of Commissioners appointed for that purpose by 30 Geo. II. cap. xx. and 32 Geo. III. cap. xxix. The Second Edition. Vols. I and II. 4to. St. Jago de la Vega, Jamaica: Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. 1802.

**1811:** The same Vol. III Passed between the thirty-third year of the reign of King George the Third, and the thirty-ninth year of the reign of King George the Third, inclusive. . . . And published under the Direction of Commissioners appointed for that purpose by 30 Geo. III. cap. xx and 47 Geo. II. cap. xviii. The Second Edition. 4to. Jamaica: Printed by Alexander Aikman and Son, Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. 1811.

**1812:** Vol. IV. . . . Passed between the Fortieth Year of the Reign of King George the Third, And the Forty-Fourth Year of the Reign of King George the Third inclusive. And published under Direction of Commissioners appointed for that purpose by 30 Geo. III. cap. xx and 32 Geo. III. cap. xxix. With a copious abridgment. The Second Edition. 4to. Jamaica: Printed by Alexander Aikman and Son, Printers

to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. 1812.

**1817:** Vol. VI. . . . Passed between the Fifty-First year of the Reign of King George the Third, and the Fifty-Seventh Year of the Reign of King George the Third, inclusive. . . . 4to. St. Jago de la Vega, Jamaica: Printed by Alexander Aikman and Son. Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty 1817.

**1824:** Vol. V. . . . Passed between the Forty-Fifth Year of the Reign of King George the Third, and the Fiftieth Year of the Reign of King George the Third, inclusive. . . . And Published under the Direction of Commissioners appointed for that purpose by 30 Geo. III. cap. xx and 47 Geo. III. cap. xviii. With a copious abridgment. The Second Edition. 4to. Jamaica: Printed by Alexander Aikman, Jun. Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1824.

**1824:** Vol. VII. . . . Passed between the Fifty-Eighth year of the Reign of King George the Third, and the Fourth year of King George the Fourth, inclusive. . . . And published under the Direction of Commissioners appointed for that purpose by 59 Geo. III. cap. xxiv.

**1824** The same With a copious abridgment. 4to Jamaica. Printed by Alexander Aikman, jun. Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. 1824.

(A set of the seven volumes in the W.I.R.L.)

**1802:** **The Laws of Jamaica:** comprehending all the Acts in Force, passed between the Thirty-Third Year of the Reign of King George the Third, and the Thirty-Ninth Year of the Reign of King George the Third, inclusive. To which is prefixed, a Table of the Titles of the Public and Private Acts passed during that time. Carefully revised and corrected from the original records; and published under the Direction of Commissioners appointed for that

purpose by 30 Geo. III. cap. xx and 32 Geo. III. cap. xxix. With a copious abridgment. Volume the third. 4to. St. Jago de la Vega, Jamaica: Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. 1802.

(A copy in the W.I.R.L.)

**1817:** Vol. 6. . . . Passed between the Fifty-First Year of the Reign of King George the Third, and the Fifty-Seventh Year of the Reign of King George the Third, inclusive. . . . With a copious abridgment. Volume the sixth. (A copy in the W.I.R.L.)

**1831:** Vol. 8. . . . Passed between the Fifth Year of the Reign of King George the Fourth, and the Eleventh Year of King George the Fourth, inclusive. . . . And published under the Direction of Commissioners appointed for that purpose by 59 Geo. III. cap. xxiv. volume the eighth, 4to. Jamaica: Printed at the Office of the Royal Gazette. 1831.

(A copy in the W.I.R.L.)

**1810:** An Act for the protection, subsisting, clothing, and for the better order, regulation and government of the slaves, and for other purposes. St. Jago de la Vega, 1810.

(No copy known.)

**1817:** An Act for raising a Tax by the Poll and on trades, supercargoes, &c., dated 19th Dec., 1816. Jamaica, 1817.

(No copy known.)

**1817:** An Act for the more particular Return of Slaves in this Island and the enrolment thereof (dated 11 Dec. 1816). Jamaica, 1817.

(No copy known.)

**1817:** An Act for raising a Tax on Land within this Island, and applying the same to the public service. (Dated 20 Nov. 1816). Jamaica, 1817.

(No copy known.)

**1817:** An Act for making further and other provision for collect-

ing the public taxes (dated 20 Nov. 1816). Jamaica, 1817.

(No copy known.)

**1817:** An Act for laying a duty upon all wines and upon Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (dated 20 Nov. 1816) Jamaica, 1817.

(No copy known.)

**1817:** An Act in furtherance of the Provisions of the Abolition Laws within this Island (dated 19th Dec. 1816) Jamaica, 1817.

(No copy known.)

**1817:** An Act in aid of the several Acts relating to aliens and persons of suspected character arriving in this Island (dated 19th Dec. 1816) Jamaica, 1817.

(No copy known.)

**1817:** An Act for the subsistence, clothing, and the better Regulation and Government, of Slaves; for enlarging the powers of the Council of Protection: for preventing the improper transfer of slaves; and for other purposes. 4to. Jamaica: Printed by Alex. Aikman and Son, Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. 1817.

(A copy in the W.I.R.L.)

**1817:** An Act in aid of the Militia Law, &c. (dated 19th Dec. 1816) Jamaica, 1817.

(No copy known.)

**1818:** The Laws of Jamaica, passed in the Fifty-Eighth Year of the Reign of King George the Third. Published under the Direction of Commissioners appointed for that purpose by 30 Geo. III. cap. xx and 47 Geo. III. cap. xviii. 4to. Jamaica: Printed by Alexander Aikman and Son, Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. 1818.

(A copy in the W.I.R.L.)

**1821:** The Laws of Jamaica, passed in the First Year of the Reign of King George the Fourth. Published under the Direction of the

Commissioners appointed by 59 Geo. III. cap. xxiv. 4to. Jamaica: Printed by Alexander Aikman, jun. Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, and to the Hon. House of Assembly. 1821.

(A copy in the W.I.R.L.)

**1819:** An Abstract of the Laws of Jamaica relating to Slaves. (From 33 Charles II., to 59 George III. inclusive). With the Slave Law at length, also, an appendix, containing an Abstract of the Acts of Parliament relating to the Abolition of the Slave-Trade. By John Lunan. 4to. Jamaica: Printed at the Office of the Saint Jago de la Vega Gazette. 1819.

**1823:** An Act for raising a tax by the Poll, and on trades, supercargoes, etc. Jamaica, 1823.

(No copy known.)

**1825:** The Laws of Jamaica, passed in the Fifth Year of the Reign of King George the Fourth. Published under the Direction of Commissioners appointed by 59 Geo. III. cap. xxiv. 4to. Jamaica: Printed by Alexander Aikman, jun. Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, and to the Honourable House of Assembly. 1825.

(A copy in the W.I.R.L.)

**1831:** The Laws of Jamaica, passed in the First Year of the Reign of King William the Fourth. Published under the Direction of Commissioners appointed by 59 Geo. III. cap. xxiv. 4to. Jamaica: Printed at the Office of the Royal Gazette, 1831.

(A copy in the W.I.R.L.)

**1833:** The Toleration Acts of I. William iii. C.18 and 10 Ann C. 2. with the opinion of the Judges of the Grand Court as to their being in force in Jamaica, and two Charges of His Honour the Chief Justice. Kingston, 1833. (No copy known.)

## 5.—BOOK ALMANACS.

- 1751** The Merchant's Pocket Companion, or, an Almanack For the Year of our Lord 1751, Being the Third Year after Bissextile or Leap Year. Fitted to this Meridian containing, The different Courts of Quarter Sessions, Common Pleas, &c. for Port Royal and Kingston throughout the year, the last Day of Summoning for ditto and Grand Court. The Jews Hollidays throughout the Year. A List of such goods as are liable to pay Duty in the Receiver General's Office and the Sums that are to be paid. A complete List of the Council and Assembly of this island. The public Offices and Officers. Names of the Custos's, Judges of the Gr. Court, Chancery Office and Officers, Admiralty Office and Officers, King's Officers, Provost Marshall and his Deputies. Days for chusing Vestrymen, &c. &c. To which is added, A Discourse upon Meteors. Kingston: Printed by William Daniell, in King-street, near the Court-House.  
(The only copy known is in the W.I.R.L.)
- 1761** An Almanack and Register for Jamaica for the year 1761 containing A List of the Honourable the Council and Assembly, the Custodes, and other Civil Officers. &c &c. St. Jago de la Vega. Printed by C. Brett and Co. Printers to the Hon. the Assembly.  
(A copy is in the possession of N. B. Livingston, Esq.)
- 1776.** (Title torn) Year of Our Lord 1776; being Bissextile or Leap-Year ..... Jamaica: Montego Bay, Printed by James Fannin.  
(Copy in W.I.R.L.)
- 1778** An Almanack and Register for the year of Our Lord 1778. Jamaica Printed by Thomas Woolhead in Harbour Street.  
(A copy is in the possession of Hon. S. R. Cargill.)
- 1779** An Almanack and Register for the Year of our Lord 1779 being the third after Bissextile or Leap-Year, Adapted for the Vertex of Jamaica ..... To which is added The Conjunction of the Planets. Kingston, Jamaica: Printed by Ann Woolhead in Harbour Street.  
(Copy in W.I.R.L.)
- 1781** An Almanack and Register for the Year of our Lord 1781 ..... Kingston, Jamaica: Printed by Ann Woolhead in Harbour Street.  
(Copy in the W. I. R. L.)
- 1781** Douglass and Aikman's Almanack and Register. Douglas and Aikman, Kingston.  
(No copy known.)
- 1782-1785** Douglass and Aikman's Almanack and Register for the Island of Jamaica: calculated for the Year of our Lord 1782. From the Creation of the World 5786 and of the Julian Period, 6495; . . . 4to. Kingston; Published by Douglass and Aikman, Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.  
(Copies in W.I.R.L.)
- 1785** The Royal Almanack and Register for the island of Jamaica, . . . 1786 . . . 4to. Kingston: Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.  
(A copy in W.I.R.L.)
- 1786** The Royal Almanack and Register for the island of Jamaica, for the year of our Lord 1786. Being the second after Leap-year. 4to. Kingston: Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to The King's Most Excellent Majesty.  
(Copy in W.I.R.L.)
- 1787** (Title missing. Evidently Aikman's)  
(Copy in W.I.R.L.)
- 1788** The New Jamaica Almanack and Register, Calculated to the Meridian of the island, for the Year of our Lord 1788. Being

- Bissextile or Leap-Year. 4to. Kingston, Printed by Bennett & Dickson for Thomas Stevenson & Co. Stationers, King Street.  
(Copy in W. I. R. L.)
- 1788** The Royal Register together with an Almanack calculated for The Meridian of Longitude 76 degrees 45 West from London, and The Parallel of Latitude where the Arctic Pole is elevated 18 degrees above the Horizon; For the Year of our Lord 1788, From the Creation of the World 5792, Being Bissextile, or Leap-Year. The Third Edition. 4to. Kingston, Jamaica Compiled, Published, and sold by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.  
(Copy in W. I. R. L.)
- 1789** The New Jamaica Almanack and Register. Calculated to the Meridian of the island and the year of our Lord 1789: Being the first after Bissextile or Leap-Year. Second Edition-Corrected to the 12th Jan. 4to. Kingston: Printed by Bennett and Dickson for Thomas Stevenson and Co Stationers, King Street.  
(A copy in W. I. R. L.)
- 1790.** The same . . . 4to. Kingston Printed by Bennett and Dickson for Thomas Stevenson & Co. Stationers, King Street.  
(Copy in W.I.R.L.)
- 1791.** The same Being the Third after Bissextile or Leap-Year. (Second Edition-Carefully Corrected). 6mo. Saint Jago de la Vega. Printed by David Dickson For Thomas Stevenson & Co. Stationers. Kingston.  
(Copy in W.I.R.L.)
- 1791** The Royal Almanack and Register, for the island of Jamaica for the Year of Our Lord 1791 From the Creation of the World 5795 And of the Julian Period 6054. Being the Third after Bissextile or Leap-Year. 4to. Kingston: Published by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.  
(Copy in W. I. R. L.)
- 1792** The Royal Almanack and Register, Alexander Aikman, Kingston.  
(No copy known.)
- 1793** The New Jamaica Almanack and Register, Calculated to the Meridian of the Island for the Year of our Lord 1793. Being the First after Bissextile or Leap Year. 6mo. Saint Jago de la Vega. Printed by David Dickson, for Stevenson and Aikman, Stationers, Kingston. 1793  
(Copy in W.I.R.L.)
- 1794** The same .....(Second Edition—Carefully Corrected) 6mo. Saint Jago de la Vega. Printed by David Dickson, for Thomas Stevenson, Stationers, Kingston 1794.  
(Copy in W.I.R.L.)
- 1795-1797** The same ..... (Second Edition). 6mo. St. Jago de la Vega. Printed by David Dickson for Thomas Stevenson, Stationers, Kingston. 1795-1797.  
(Copies in W.I.R.L.)
- 1798-1803** The same ..... Second Edition 6mo. Kingston: Printed by Stevenson and Aikman. 1798-1803.  
(Copies in W.I.R.L.)
- 1804** The New Jamaica Almanack and Register, for the year of our Lord 1804. (Being the Bissextile, or Leap Year). Adapted to the Meridian and Latitude of Port-Royal. (Second Edition—Carefully Corrected). 6mo. Kingston: Printed by Stevenson and Smith.  
(Copy in W. I. R. L.)
- 1805-1808** The same. 6mo. Kingston: Printed by Stevenson and Smith. 1805-1808.  
(Copies in W.I.R.L.)
- 1809** The New Jamaica Almanac and Register, for the year of our Lord 1809 being the first after Bissextile or Leap Year. Carefully computed from the best Astronomical Tables. And adapted to the Meridian and Latitude of Port Royal. 6mo. Kingston: Printed by Smith and Kinnear.  
(Copy in W.I.R.L.)

**1810 The same** (Second Edition) ..... 6mo. Kingston: Printed by Smith & Kinnear. 1810.

(Copy in W.I.R.L.)

**1810 The Royal Register and Jamaica Almanac**, for the year 1810 the second after Bissextile or Leap Year. Calculated to the Meridian of Port Royal 6mo. Kingston Printed by Alex Aikman, junior.

(Copy in W.I.R.L.)

**1811 The New Jamaica Almanac, and Register**, for the year of our Lord 1811. Being the third after Bissextile or Leap Year. Carefully computed from the best Astronomical Tables, and adapted to the Meridian of Port Royal. 6mo. Kingston, Printed by Smith & Kinnear.

(Copy in W.I.R.L.)

**1812 The same** ..... 6mo. Kingston Printed by Smith & Kinnear.

(Copy in W. I. R. L.)

**1812 The Royal Register and Jamaica Almanac**, for the year 1812, Being Bissextile. Calculated to the Meridian of Port Royal. 6mo. Kingston: Printed by Alex. Aikman, Junior.

(Copy in W. I. R. L.)

**1813-1815 The same** ..... 6mo. Kingston: Printed by Alex Aikman, junior 1813-1815.

(Copies in W.I.R.L.)

**1816 The Jamaica Almanac**, for the year 1816, Being Bissextile, or Leap Year. Calculated to the Meridian of Port-Royal. 6mo. Kingston: Printed by Alex. Aikman, junior, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty and to the Hon. House of Assembly. 1816.

(Copy in W. I. R. L.)

**1817 The same** ..... 6mo. Kingston: Printed by Alex. Aikman, junior. Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty and to the Honourable House of Assembly. 1817.

(Copy in W. I. R. L.)

**1818 The same** ..... To which is prefixed a Chart, exhibiting the Distances, and Bearings by the Mariner's Compass, of the different Post Towns, Villages, &c in the Island, from Spanish Town the Seat of Government. 6mo. Kingston: Printed by Alex. Aikman, junior, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, and to the Hon. House of Assembly. 1818.

(Copy in W. I. R. L.)

**1819 The Jamaica Almanack** for the year 1819, being the third after Bissextile, or Leap-Year. Calculated to the Meridian of Port-Royal. 6mo. Kingston: Printed by Alex. Aikman, junior, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty and to the Honourable House of Assembly.

(Copy in W. I. R. L.)

**1820-1829 The same** ..... 6mo. Kingston: Printed by Alex Aikman, junior, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, and to the Honourable House of Assembly.

(Copies in W.I.R.L.)

**1831 The Jamaica Almanack** for the year 1831, being the third after Bissextile, or Leap-Year. Calculated to the Meridian of Kingston. 6mo. Kingston: Printed by Alex. Aikman, junior, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty and to the Honourable House of Assembly.

(Copy in W. I. R. L.)

**1832 The same.** 6mo. Kingston: Printed at the Office of the Royal Gazette.

(Copy in W. I. R. L.)

**1833 The same** 6mo. Kingston: Printed by Alexander Wells Aikman, Harbour Street.

(A copy in the W.I.R.L.)

## 6.—NEWSPAPERS.

Arranged Chronologically.

- 1718 The Weekly Jamaica Courant** With News Foreign and Domestick. Publish'd by Authority Wednesday, February 11, 1718 (Jamaica: Printed by R. Baldwin in Kingston, 1718. Price One Bit, or Three Half Crowns a Quarter.)
- 1719 The same** ..... With News Foreign and Domestick. Published by Authority. Wednesday, April 15, 1719. Jamaica: Printed by R. Baldwin in Kingston, 1719. Price One Bit or Three Half-Crowns a Quarter. 4pp.  
(Original copies in P.R.O. Photostat copies in W.I.R.L.)
- 1720 The same** No. 224 June 17, 1720 and No. 235 September 12, 1720.  
(Copies in P.R.O.)
- 1721 The same.** With News Foreign and Domestick Publish'd by Authority Wednesday June 28 1721 Jamaica: Printed by R. Baldwin 1721. Price one Bit or 7/6 per quarter. 4pp.  
(A copy in P.R.O.)
- 1745 The Jamaica Gazette** Saturday December 14 1745. No. 96 Kingston, Alexander Adamson for Peter Baldwin. To be published every Saturday (Price Two Ryals or 7/6 per Quarter). 4 pp.  
(Copy in the New York Public Library. Photostat copy in W.I.R.L.)
- 1775 The same** ..... (No. 715) Saturday March 25 1775 (No. 406) Kingston: 4 pp. Printed by Joseph Weatherby in Harbour Street. Supplement to the Jamaica Gazette July 1 1775. 1p.  
(Copies of above in W. I. R. L. The Royal Empire Society has 1788 July 2-Nov. 29).
- 1755-1840 St. Jago de la Vega Gazette** (St. Jago de la Vega).  
(1791 earliest and 1832 latest in W.I.R.L.)
- 1756-1789 The Kingston Journal.**  
(The American Antiquarian Society has Nov. 29 1760; Oct. 24 1761. The Royal Empire Society has Apr. 5-9 1788 The British Museum has Aug. 26 1789 Harvard College has Aug. 19, 1789)
- 1757 The St. Jago Intelligencer** No. 54 Saturday May 14th 1757 St. Jago de la Vega, Jamaica: Printed by Curtis Brett & Co. Printers to the Honourable the Assembly. 4pp.  
(A copy is in the W.I.R.L. The American Antiquarian Society has 1768, Apr. 16)
- 1773-1851, Cornwall Chronicle and County Gazette** (Montego Bay)  
(The W.I.R.L. has 1816, 1817, 1826.)
- 1776 Kingston Journal and Jamaica Universal Museum** (Kingston) Printed by Joseph Thompson & Co. in Harbour Street, folio.  
(The Massachusetts Historical Society has Oct. 26, 1776.)
- 1779-1842 Jamaica Mercury and Kingston Weekly Advertiser;** later called Royal Gazette, (Kingston). First issued Saturday May 1, 1779.  
(The W.I.R.L. has 1779-82, 1791-'93, 1795-'97, 1799-1806, 1809-1831, 1834. The British Museum has Mar. 25, 1799; April 1, 1780; (Royal Gazette) 1780. Nos. 50-88; 1781; 1811, Nos. 24-52; 1812, Nos. 27-52; 1813-1818; 1819, Nos. 1-17. The Massachusetts Historical Society has June 30, 1781. The American Antiquarian Society has May 26, 1787. The Wisconsin Historical Society has May to July, 1779 and 1782. The New York Historical Society has 1779-1782, 1791, 1798, 1799).
- 1782 Cornwall Mercury and Savanna-La-Mar Weekly Advertiser** (Savanna-La-Mar.)  
(In the "Supplement to the Royal Gazette", Sept. 7, 1782, appeared the following: "To

be published at Sav-La-Mar, so soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained, 'The Cornwall Mercury And Savanna-La-Mar Weekly Advertiser.' It is signed David M'Hardie. There is no further mention of this paper in the "Royal Gazette" of 1782 and unfortunately the next earliest copy to 1782 in the W.I.R.L. of any paper is 1791 so there is no certainty of the "Cornwall Mercury and Savanna-La-Mar Weekly Advertiser" having been published).

**1786 The Kingston Morning Post.** Was published in Kingston in 1787. John Lewis and George Eberall were the printers.

(The British Museum has January 5, 1787).

**1788 Savanna-La-Mar Gazette** (Savanna-La-Mar).

(The earliest issue is that of July 15, 1788 vol. I no. 29 entitled "The Savanna-La-Mar Gazette", and is printed by Monk and Leyburn. The American Antiquarian Society has 1788 July 15, 29 and Supplement, Aug. 5, 12, 19, 26, Sept. 2, 9, 23, Supplement to Sept. 30.

**1790 Daily Advertiser** (Kingston) (The British Museum has Jan. 1-Dec. 29, 1790. The American Antiquarian Society has Jan. 1-Dec. 31 1791. vol 2 printed by Strupar, Bennett & Doddington. The Library of Congress has Jan. 22, Feb. 19, 23, 25, Mar. 3, 4, 9, 15, June 10, July 22, 29, Aug. 2, 24, 1802. Harvard has April, 12 1804, published by John T. W. Bennett, vol. 15, no. 88.)

**1791 Jamaica Mercury and Tre-lawny Advertiser** (Falmouth) Published weekly at Falmouth.

(There is no copy in the W.I.R.L.)

**1792. The Times** (Kingston).

(It is mentioned, but there is no evidence that it was ever published).

**1795 The Diary and Kingston Daily Advertiser** (Kingston).

(The W.I.R.L. has: 1796. June 4 to Dec. 23. 1802. Jan. 1 to June 30. Some numbers are missing. The Library of Congress has 1800, Dec. 20; 1801, Nov. 13; 1802 Feb. 22, Mar. 4, 5, 13, June 14, July 24, Aug. 16, 18, 23. Harvard has Feb. 20, 1796).

**1801 The Kingston Mercantile Advertiser** (Kingston).

(The Library of Congress has 1801, July 4, 7, 9, 11, 16, Aug. 4, 15, 18, 25, 27, Sept. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, 26; Feb. 25, Mar. 4, 9, 16, Apr. 1, 25, May 8, 13, 27, June 8, July 2, 3, 24, 29, Aug. 3, 17, 24, 26.)

**1805-1837 The Kingston Chronicle and City Advertiser** (Kingston) Published daily at Kingston.

(The W.I.R. Library has 1818-1830, 1833-37. Some numbers are missing. The American Antiquarian Society has 1814 Feb. 2; 1815, Mar. 4, 1819, July 30, 31, Aug. 3, 5, 6.

**1805-1828 The Jamaica Courant** (Kingston).

(The W.I.R.L. has 1813, 1818, 1821, 1823, 1828. Some numbers missing.

**1818-1825 The Cornwall Gazette and Northside General Advertiser** (Falmouth).

(The W.I.R.L. has 1823-1825. Some numbers missing.

**1823-24. Jamaica Herald** — formerly "The Jamaica Courant".

**1822-26 The Trifler** (Montego Bay) Issued Dec. 26th, 1822 Continued till 1826 when it became the "Gossip".

(The W.I.R.L. has 1822-1823. Some numbers missing. Editors Guthrie and Holmes. A volume of the "Gossip" for 1826 a small octavo volume is in a private collection.

**1823-1827 The Buckatoro Journal** (Kingston) first issued April 26 1823.

The W.I.R.L. has 1823, (some numbers missing). Editor Augustus Hardin Beaumont.

- 1823-1830 Jamaica Journal & Chronicle** (Kingston) Published by Andrew Lunan. Editors Edward Barrett and McNeil. Jamaica. First issued 1823 date of stoppage about 1830.  
(The W.I.R.L. has 1824, 1826, 1828. Some numbers missing.)
- 1825 Cornwall Courier** (Falmouth) Jan. 1825-Nov. 1825.  
(Mr. Delgado, Falmouth has the above).
- 1826 The Gossip** (Montego Bay) succeeded the Trifler.
- 1826 Montego Bay Gazette** (Montego Bay).
- 1827 (ab.) Isonomist** formerly "Jamaica Courant": proprietor and editor Augustus Hardin Beaumont.
- 1829 The Struggler** (Montego Bay) Printed and Published by A. Oppenheim. First issued June 1829.  
(The W.I.R.L. has a few copies.)
- 1829-1832 The Watchman & Kingston Free Press** (Kingston) Editor Edward Jordon, Proprietor Francis Munro Wilson.  
(The W.I.R.L. has 1829, 1830-1832. Some numbers missing).
- 1831-1834 The Cornwall Advertiser** Editor William Carver: issued 1831 (daily) ceased 1834.
- 1832 The Patriot** (Kingston) Printed and Published by James Geddes.  
(The W.I.R.L. has a couple of copies.)
- 1832-1837 Jamaica Despatch & Shannon's Daily Messenger**, Editor William J. Shannon Aug. 5 1834 called The Jamaica Despatch & New Courant. Editor J. Shannon & W. Bruce. Kingston First issued 1832.  
(The W.I.R.L. has 1834, 1837.)
- 1833 Commercial Advertiser** Published for Alexander Aikman, snr. Editor, Kingston Jamaica.  
(The W.I.R.L. has 1834; some numbers missing.)
- 1834 The Gleaner and Weekly Compendium of News**, Printed and Published by Jacob de Cordova every Saturday afternoon. Water Lane. Vol. 1 No. 13 Saturday afternoon, December 6th 1834.  
(A copy is in "The Gleaner Office"; a photographic copy in the W.I.R.L.)

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# PUBLICATIONS OF THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.

## Journals of the Institute of Jamaica:

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Vol. II No. 2	....	....	....	1895	1/-
Vol. II No. 5	....	....	....	1898	2/-
Vol. II No. 6	....	....	....	1899	2/-
The Rainfall Atlas of Jamaica. By <i>Maxwell Hall</i> , M.A., 1892 .....					2/6
Classified Book Lists, Agriculture. 1893. ....					3d.
List of the Decapod Crustacea of Jamaica. By <i>Mary J. Rathbun</i> . 1897. ..					1/-
The Economic Geology of Jamaica. By <i>F. C. Nicholas</i> . 1899. ....					2d.
Systematic Catalogue of the Land, and Fresh-Water Shells of Jamaica. By <i>Henry Vendryes</i> . 1899. ....					3d.
The Meteorology of Jamaica. By <i>Maxwell Hall</i> , M.A. 1904. ....					6d.
The Mosquitoes or Culicidae of Jamaica. By <i>F. V. Theobald</i> , M.A., and <i>M. Grabham</i> , M.A., M.B. ( <i>Illustrated</i> ). 1905. ....					6d.
Revised List of the Birds of Jamaica. By <i>P. L. Sclater</i> , D.Sc., F.R.S., 1910. ....					6d.
Mineral Resources of Jamaica. By <i>F. C. Nicholas</i> . 1913. ....					6d.
Classified List of Books in the General Library of the Institute 1923. ....					1/6
Plan of Kingston, 1924. ....					6d.
List of Books added to the General Library of the Institute in 1933-35 (17 in number) ....					each 1d.
Biographical Annals of Jamaica. ( <i>Illustrated</i> ). By <i>Frank Cundall</i> . 1904. ....					6d.
A Brief Guide to an Exhibition of Maps of the 16th Century. Illustrat- ive of the Discovery of America. By <i>Frank Cundall</i> . ( <i>Illustrat-</i> <i>ed</i> ). 1906. ....					6d.
Bibliography of the West Indies (excluding Jamaica.) By <i>Frank Cun-</i> <i>dall</i> . 1909. ....					1/-
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