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The Making  
of the  
West Indies

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THE GORDONS  
AS COLONISTS

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BY J. M. BULLOCH



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# The Making of the West Indies

## The Gordons as Colonists

[BY J. M. BULLOCH.]

Perhaps the most important fact of our Dominions beyond the Seas at this moment is the good fortune of which is to come to the West Indies through the opening of the Panama Canal. Most of us to-day are inclined to regard the West Indies as the Cinderella of Empire. They certainly struck Mr Chamberlain very forcibly in that light, and had as much as anything to do with his conversion on the fiscal question. But time was when they were rare money-makers, especially to Scotsmen, who played a notable part in their development. Many a laird of to-day can trace the possession of his acres to the West Indies, and Glasgow has a special cause to be grateful.

The West Indies, forming an archipelago stretching from Florida to the north coast of Venezuela, include 40 inhabited islands, with a total area of 100,000 square miles, or a fifth less than the United Kingdom. The islands vary in size from less than two miles square to 44,000, which is the size of Cuba. Great Britain owns nearly 13,000 square miles of them, with a population of 1,400,000, and many a north country soldier laid down his life to help us to get possession of them.

Many causes went to check the prosperity which once was theirs. That, however, belongs to the thorny subject of political economy. Of far greater interest to us is the personal note—who were the men who helped to develop our holdings there? In the absence of any regular attempt to tell this story completely, I have tried to find out how the Gordons had the guidin' o't.

The task is not easy, for, as in the case of Jamaica, many of the old records have been destroyed. But as if in anticipation of the

renaissance of the West Indies, historians have had a great quarry of material placed at their disposal in the opening to the public of the Slave Compensation papers. On August 28, 1833, an Act (3 and 4 William IV., C 73) was passed for the abolition of slavery throughout the British colonies and for the promotion of industry among the manumitted slaves, and for compensation to the persons hitherto entitled to the services of such slaves by the grant from Parliament of £20,000,000. Thus, slavery terminated in the British possessions, 770,280 slaves being freed by August 1, 1834, while four years later slavery was abolished in the East Indies. In assessing the slave owners' claims, a vast amount of interesting material was got by the Compensation Commissioners. This material, forming part of the Treasury Papers, was deposited in the Public Record Office, London, on June 23, 1892, but was made available for the public (by a Treasury letter) only so recently as March 17, 1913.

The papers fill no fewer than 1847 volumes, and are catalogued by the general designation "T.[reasury] 71." They consist of several classes, of which these are the most important:—

Registers of Slaves (665 volumes)—T.71, 1-665.

Valuers' Original Returns—T.71, 666-833.

Claims and Certificates—T.71, 852-1089.

Counter Claims—T.71, 1090-1502.

Indexes—T.71, 1503-1531.

Small Registers—T.71, 1533-1595.

Great Registers—T.71, 1596-1607.

I need scarcely say it has not been possible for me to go over all these documents, but I have taken out all the Gordons from the Registers, and students who wish to follow this up can easily do so, because I have given the number of the claim, which runs through all the different classes of inquiry into it. I have supplemented these facts from other sources, so that we get a fair idea of who was who in the West Indies, so far as the great house of Gordon was connected. I arrange the lists alphabetically in colonies.

#### ANTIGUA.

Discovered by Columbus in 1493, this island occupies 108 square miles, or just one-sixth of Banffshire, which is 641. It was settled by the British in 1632, and became a crown colony in 1898. It is now the seat of government of the Leeward Islands. It is the only one of the West

Indies to have had its history thoroughly cleared up, for De Vere Langford Oliver has written an account of it running into three folios of 1379 pages (1894-9).

Adam Gordon witnessed the will, dated April 19, 1808, of George Powell, Antigua. An Adam was a merchant in Antigua on November 23, 1819 (Oliver's "Antigua," i., 33, 354).

Alexander Gordon, 57 Old Broad Street, London, together with Samuel Martin and William Manning, got under trust, August, 1829, the plantations of James Nibbs, Antigua (Oliver's "Antigua," ii., 297).

Charles Gordon of Custom House, Parham. He had a son,

Charles Campbell Gordon, who got from his grandmother, Mary Hunt of Parham Town (will, Dec. 23, 1808) three negroes and £1250 (Oliver's "Antigua," i., 352). As agent for Susanna Gordon, he made a return of her slaves, eight in number, on Sept. 20, 1817; and as agent for Margaret Gibbs, he made a return on the same date for one slave, "Jenny," aged 50 (P.R.O., T.71, 1531, pp. 21, 24).

Daniel H. O. Gordon got £104 1s 8d compensation for eight slaves (Oliver's "Antigua," i., 313). He was executor for Susannah Gordon (q.v.).

George Gordon, major in the 8th West India Regiment, died at Antigua, after a few days' illness, in his 23rd year, on Oct. 28, 1809.

Henry Gordon, surgeon at Dr Buckshorn's, was buried Nov. 23, 1743 (Oliver's "Antigua," ii., 27).

James Gordon, laird of Knockespock (died 1768), owned several estates in the West Indies, to which he went out as a young man. He was the son of George Gordon (one of the Gordons of Auchlyne, cadets of the Terpersie Gordons), who bought Knockespock from John Gordon, the famous Jacobite laird of Glenbucket, about 1708; and who founded the third group of Gordons in possession of Knockespock. George Gordon was succeeded in Knockespock by his son James, the West Indian nabob, and the latter was succeeded in turn by the descendants of his sister Margaret, who married a Brebner, then by the descendants of his sister Barbara, who married a Grant, and, thirdly, again, by the descendants of his elder sister, the Brebner-Gordons, who are now known as Fellowes Gordon—a peculiarly complicated story of succession. For our present purpose, it is enough to deal with the Antigua estates of the family. James of Knockes-

pock may be the James Gordon who was nominated to the Colonial Council in 1743 (Acts of the Privy Council, England's Colonial Series). The estates were:—

Lavingtons: 185 acres, of which 155 were cultivated (Oliver's "Antigua," ii., 27). I do not know when this estate was bought by the Knockespock Gordons, but in 1836 it was in the possession of James Adam Gordon (1791-1854), who was the great grand-nephew of the aforesaid James, being the great grandson of the latter's sister, Margaret, who married James Brebner, Towie, and had a son, James Berbner (1723-1807), who became a judge in Grenada, and took the name of Gordon. There were 152 slaves in the estate of Lavingtons in 1836. Counter claims were entered by Sir William Abdy, bart.; Sir Thomas Fellowes, the Rev. George Caldwell, Cheltenham; and James Adam Gordon, of Naish House, Portbury, Somerset, as owner in fee. The claimant withdrew the claim in favour of himself and the other claimants, and the counter claimants were awarded £2289 14s 8d.

Martin's estate.—This property was leased in 1738 by James Gordon (apparently the great grand uncle of James Adam Gordon), and was purchased by him in 1767 from Valentine Morris. In 1799, it was held on trust for James Brebner Gordon. It contained 126 acres (Oliver's "Antigua," i., 379).

Gales estate.—This property, of 300 acres, was in the possession of R. Rigby in 1746, but had been acquired by James Gordon of Knockespock, who devised it in 1766 in trust for his nephew, Captain F. Grant Gordon, whose son, Col., afterwards General Sir, J. Willoughby Gordon, owned it in 1806 (Ibid., i., 384).

Monk's Hill.—172 acres, all pasture (Ibid., ii., 27).

Osborne.—217 acres, all pasture (Ibid., ii., 27).

Sandersons.—311 acres, of which about 230 were cultivated. It contained 314 slaves in 1836. There were the same counter claims as in the case of Lavingtons, and the counter claimants got £4627 11s 11d (P.R.O., T.71, 1558, claim 342).

Jane Eliza Gordon married on Dec. 11, 1817, Captain Wright Knox. She was the "daughter of the late G. G. Gordon, Antigua, and niece of the late Sir Willoughby Aston, bart." ("Gentleman's Magazine," vol. 87, part ii., p. 628). As a matter of fact she was the daughter of Captain Francis Grant Gordon (died 1803) and sister of Sir J. Willoughby Gordon of the Knockespock family.

Mary Grant Gordon got £412 for 24 slaves, January 16, 1837; claim 1051 (Oliver's "Antigua," i., 318).

Mary Jane Norman Gordon, St John, married, April 11, 1865, Cheeseman Moe Braithwait (Ibid., i., 383).

Nathaniel Gordon married, Dec. 7, 1701, Mary Albert, widow, of St John's parish (Ibid., ii., 27).

S. Gordon, St John, as executor for S. Gordon, got £98 5s 2d for 10 slaves, Nov. 23, 1835 (P.R.O., T.71, 1558, claim 821).

Sarah Gordon. Thomas Kippin, executor for Sarah Gordon, and attorney for Sarah Gordon, Susan Gordon, Elizabeth Gibson, deceased, and Margaret Gibbs, joint owners in fee, St John, claimed for two slaves (P.R.O., T.71, 1558, claim 823). Kippin, as executor of Sarah Gordon (who was executrix of Elizabeth Gibson) got £56 16s 8d for six slaves, 1836 (P.R.O., T.71, 1558, claim 824).

Sarah Ann Gordon was the daughter of William Lynch, planter, Antigua, whose will, dated Aug. 8, 1775, was proved, Jany. 23, 1788. She married — Gordon, and had three children, William, Charles, and Elizabeth, all beneficiaries under Lynch's will (Oliver's "Antigua," ii., 205).

Susannah Gordon, St John, owner in fee, claiming through Thomas Kippin, got £104 for eight slaves, Nov. 23, 1835. There was a request for an amended award in favour of Daniel H. O. Gordon, executor of the estate of Susannah Gordon, deceased. At this time Daniel H. O. Gordon was 21 years of age, and the amended award was made to him (P.R.O., T.71, 1558, claim 826).

Captain William Gordon, with one male slave, appears in a census of the island in 1753 (Oliver's "Antigua," i., p. cxii.).

Dr William Gordon, with one male slave, was also in the census of 1753 (Ibid.). He is probably the William Gordon, surgeon, who married Mary Lillie, St John's Parish, Feb. 14, 1754, and had William, baptised Feb. 19, 1755, and George, baptised Nov. 28, 1756 (Oliver's "Antigua," ii., 27).

William Gordon, "merchant, many years resident in this island, who died July 27, 1847, aged 37 years," is commemorated by a marble scroll erected "by a few friends," on the west side of St John's Cathedral (Oliver's "Antigua," ii., 28).

#### BAHAMAS.

The Bahamas include 670 islands and islets, called cays [CAYS] or keys, embracing 5450 square miles

and having a population of 60,000. No Gordons owned slaves there. But, indeed, I have found only one Gordon at all, namely,

Rev. William Gordon, a Scotsman, who was a missionary there, sent out by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. His chief station Exuma, 1789-95: then Harbour Island and Elen-thera, 1795-99, when he resigned ("S.P.G. Records," 5th ed., p. 884).

### BARBADOS.

Barbados, which is 166 square miles, is one of the West Indian islands where the Gordons went sparingly; for only one family craved compensation from the Slave Commissioners in 1836. This is probably due to the fact that the island had been used as a penal settlement for the Jacobite prisoners, so that the word "Barbadosed" came to be a euphemism for banishment. In Southey's "West Indies" (ii. 211) it is stated that in 1716, "one hundred of the prisoners taken at Preston in Lanrashire, who had been confined in the Savoy, were shipped off to the West Indies." Mr Graham Cruickshank, of the Audit Office, British Guiana, suggests in "Notes and Quesies" (July 27, 1907) that Barbados, "a favourite isle of banishment," probably got its share though he has been unable to trace the arrival of any such prisoners. It is much more certain that the prisoners of 1745 were sent there. Thus, Jesse in his "Memoirs of the Jacobites" states (p. 275) that a large number of prisoners were shipped there. Mr Cruickshank has a copy of an "Indenture," signed by 127 Jacobite prisoners, who were apparently sent to Barbados in the ship "Frere" in 1746. The list includes 20 Macdonalds, 19 Mackenzies, and 16 Grants; 112 of the prisoners sign by "mark."

Curiously enough, one of the Gordons who we know definitely was in Barbados was a typical Gordon in the art of getting into trouble, although he actually wore the cloth; while another who came to loggerheads with authority was a public official holding the post of Provost Marshal.

George Gordon was appointed Provost Marshal, May 21, 1707 ("Harleian" MSS., British Museum, 2262 p. 29). He was soon in trouble under the following circumstances. By two Acts, passed in the General Assembly of Barbados, in 1707 and 1708, the Committees and Commissioners of Assembly were empowered to appoint their own marshals, and the judges of the Court of Common

pleas had also taken on them to do the same, refusing to admit the deputies nominated by Gordon. So Gordon petitioned against this curtailment of his rights. On February 18, 1710, the Board of Trade, which Gordon had petitioned (June 9, 1709), reported that the Governor had been directed to move the Assembly to pass an Act for settling a salary or reasonable fee on the several judges, and for restoring to the clerks and marshals the fees mentioned in the Acts ("Acts of the Privy Council of England": Colonial).

Robert Gordon, Barbados and St Nevis, married Jessie Anne —, who died May 8, 1913 ("Times"). Their eldest son was

Robert Gordon, who married, 27 Sept., 1905, in the Church of St Andrew, Framingham Earl, Constance Jane Alston, eldest daughter of the late Edward Graham Alston, Queen's Advocate, Sierra Leone ("Times").

Robert Charles Gordon and his son (also Robert Charles) claimed in 1836 through Jacob Rogers, parish of St Michael, their attorney, for three slaves (P.R.O., T.71, 1005, claim 1487).

Captain Simon Gordon deponed on July 25, 1660, that he and "several other free Englishmen" had emigrated by the "William and John" in 1621 for Barbados ("Cavaliers and Roundheads in Barbados," p. 27). He is apparently the Simon who is commemorated by an epitaph in St Stephen's parish, Herts. (Cusans' "Hertfordshire," ii., 284-5): "Here lyes the body of Captain Simon Gordan of Bornhill in Harfordshire, who died the 18 day of October, 1669, aged 68 years, and was married to Sarah Hoste 18 years, 3 quarters: by whom he had issue 2 sons and 3 daughters. Of honest birth, of marchant fame, a man of worthy fame, a captain of St Christophers, Simon Gordan by name. From burning sone to frosen sone, his youthful years he spent. The wonders of the Lord he saw to his soul's great content. Religious was his life to God; to men his dealing just. The poore and strangers they can tel that wealth was not his trust. His soul to God he did commend, his body to the dust, where he sings continual prais in glory with the just." His daughter Martha (died Nov. 30, 1736, aged 81) married Edward Shipperry (died March 2, 1724), apothecary, London.

Thomas Gordon was an executor under the will of Claudius Hamilton, and is mentioned in a petition of May 31, 1741 ("Acts of the Privy Council of England: Colonial").



Rev. William Gordon was a fine fighter: his opponents went the length of calling him a rascal. I do not know his origin; for though he wrote a sort of autobiography as a preface to a thanksgiving sermon, which caused a world of worry, he is vague. "I am," he says (p. xxiv.) "the son of a worthy gentleman, of a very ancient family: I have the education of a gentleman." He then goes on to tell his story thus (p. xxix):—"In May, 1699, being just then come from Oxford, I was by the Rev. Dr Forbes recommended to the Bishop of London, but for want of age, and no other qualification, I was not admitted into holy orders. However, his lordship sent me with a licence under his episcopal seal to teach a Latin school in the quality of King's Chaplain to the West Indies. As such, he commended me first to the Treasury, where I received His Majesty's bounty money to defray the charges of my voyage, and as such he recommended me to the Governor of Barbadoes." Now, whether he was at Oxford I cannot say. He is not in Foster's list of alumni. But he certainly got a post there, for in a list of sixteen letters from the Bishop of London to the Lords of Council soliciting the usual bounty of £20 for chaplains going abroad occurs the name of Mr William Gordon, schoolmaster to the Barbados, May 27, 1699 ("Treasury Papers," vol. 64, No. 59); William Gordon, clerk, Barbados, May 3, 1699 (Gerald Fothergill's "List of Emigrant Ministers to America, 1690-1811," p. 30); also January 10, 1700-1711 (*ibid.*, p. 30). Continuing his narrative, Gordon says (p. xxx.) that he arrived in Barbados in "July or August," 1699, "and for six or seven weeks, and no longer, I lodged with a fellow passenger of mine, one Mr Curtis, eat [ate] as he did, and slept in the same chamber, having intended to embrace an offer he made me of my accommodation and a house to teach school in, in consideration of instructing him and his brother in the Latin tongue, provided nothing better offered. But his Excellency, the then governor, and the Rev. Mr Cryer, having advised me to join schools with the Rev. Mr Callow, Rector of St Philips, I did so, and we equally divided the profits, without being any more his usher than he was mine, for about two months, and then returned to Oxford, and at the Christmas term following was ordained publicly at St Paul's, after being examined by the Bishop of London, Bishop Beveridge, Dr Stanley, Dr Ishan, Dr Altham, and Mr Melling, as by

their certificate of approbation, endorsed upon my diploma for my master of Arts degree, and ready to be produced . . . will appear. [One cannot verify this, because, as Dean Inge tells me, the records at the Cathedral do not go so far back.] In April following I was sent by the Bishop of London to have the first vacancy in this island [Barbados], who was pleased in his letter to the then governor to say as follows:—"I cannot let this ingenious young gentleman return without recommending him to the first vacancy, etc."

Gordon was first Rector of St James's, where he delivered a funeral sermon on his friend Codrington, the governor, who died in that year at the age of 42, leaving his Barbados estates to found Codrington College there, while he also left £30,000 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and benefited All Souls' College, Oxford. The sermon, which is in the British Museum, is entitled:—

"A sermon preach'd at the funeral of the Honourable Colonel Christopher Codrington, late Captain, General, and Governor-in-Chief of His Majesty's Carribbee Islands, who departed this life at his seat in Barbados on Good Friday, the 7th of April, 1710, and was interr'd the day following in the Parish Church of St Michael." By William Gordon, M.A., Rector of St James's-in-Barbados. London: printed for G. Strahan at the Golden Ball over against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, MDCCX., 4to, pp. 24. The sermon is dedicated to the President, Vice Presidents, and members of the S.P.G., Gordon giving us a little autobiographic touch:—

"I had the honour of enjoying a large share of his favours and of being the happy companion of his studies and retirements for the two last years of his life. I am, upon good grounds, perswaded that, had he been sooner apprehensive of his death, he had done yet greater things for the advancement of learning and piety." The sermon, which was preached from the text, "We know that when He shall appear, we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is" (1st John, iii., 2), is typical of the rotund rhetoric of the period, as this extract proves:—

Codrington, we are told, "was particularly careful to form his style upon the great models of antiquity. Some of them he equalled; some of them he excelled. His style was fluent, but not turgid; florid, yet natural and unaffected; elegant, but

not over wrought or forced. In his studied and elaborate composures there was an inimitable beauty and efficacy, whereby he would at once charm the affections, move passions, and convince the understanding, with such surprizing turns, such impetuous force, such solid reasons, that he spoke nothing but Life and breathed a Soul into the dullest argument he treated of. And yet his care of his style did not at all cramp the exactness of his most refin'd and abstracted enquiries, for every thought was plac'd in the most advantageous light as well as dress'd in the gayest manner, and every period was just and had a natural cadence. In the same discourse he would display the orator and the philosopher to so great perfection that it was hard to determine in which he most excelled."

Gordon fell out with the Assembly, which in an address of June 28, 1715, describes him as "a person of scandalous and infamous life." In July, 1716, the Bishop of London without, says Gordon "my privy or application, was pleased to send me a commission to be his commissary of Barbadoes." He at once went to the Governor, Robert Lowther, asking for the latter's allowance. Lowther did not think this permitted by his instructions, and asked Gordon to produce further evidence from the Bishop. Notwithstanding this, his Excellency, through his Deputy Secretary, Mr Lenoir, requested Gordon to preach a thanksgiving sermon for the "happy suppression of the late unnatural rebellion," which Gordon duly did, on August 18, from the 132nd psalm (verse 18). But the effect only served to widen the breach between the Governor and the parson. So Gordon took occasion to wait on His Excellency with his notes, and "humbly prayed His Excellency to point out what passages he thought liable to exception. First he told me that I was mistaken in matters of fact, particularly in saying that the Church of England stemm'd Popery in King James's time, for it was not the Church but the Nobility and Gentry. To that objection I took the liberty of answering that I conceived the Nobility and Gentry to be the Church of England. The second objection was my having reflected on His Majesty's best subjects and calling them 'fanatics'; repeating, I called them his best subjects, for 'tis notorious they are so. To this I answered that I hoped the church were as good subjects, and that I neither meant nor intended any more by the name 'fanatics' than a genus to comprehend the several species of Dissenters. The

third and last exception was my having charged the Dissenters with the late rebellion. I told him that, on the contrary, I had laid it on men of different principles, and pressed him to read my notes, which he refused to do, and seemed, as I apprehended, fairly well satisfied."

Gordon set up an ecclesiastical court, which sat on Oct. 25, 1716. His action seems justified in view of the fact that the Bishop of London sent a letter, dated Feb. 14, 1717, in support of Gordon's authority. Lowther was furious. In a letter, of April 26, he answered that he would not admit Gordon's commission till he had seen some authority from the King as granting it. He also represented Gordon a very unproper person, giving the following description of him:—"You could not have pitched on a more insidious, restless, meddling, and ambitious person than Mr Gordon. . . . You could not have appointed a worse liver and more flagrant incendiary, nor one who hath given greater marks of disaffection to our happy establishment. Two-thirds of his time he spent in gaming, trading, and caballing and mischief-making. He came a contracted servant to this island. After he was out of servitude, he got to be an usher, then into Holy Orders; after that to be a parson of St. James's Parish, and then to be a parson of St. George's, where for many months together he neither administered the sacraments, visited the sick, preached, prayed, christened, buried, or performed any pastoral duty whatever. In short, he left his flock often and so long, and went so frequently from thence to the Leeward Islands, that the Antegeonians called him the 'Wandering Apostle,' and the French at Martinique, 'La Marchand Spiritual.' Notwithstanding all which, all his profligate patrons (Mr William Sharp and Mr William Walker) preferred him to a lenfice of £600 a year, which he now enjoys; but where's the wonder, since he had been their tool so long and is a man so entirely after their own hearts? The sermon he preached on the day of thanksgiving, which I appointed to be observed for the happy suppression of the last unnatural Rebellion, was nothing but a virulent satire against the King's best subjects and friends. He had the impudence to assert that the Whigs were the promoters and contrivers of the late Rebellion, that it was from them all our animosities arise, and from them all our dangers proceeded."

Gordon thereupon wrote, on Dec. 12, 1716, the

little autobiographic account which I have quoted and sent it to the Governor, who declined to read it. He defended himself vigorously on all the objections raised. The Council unanimously resolved that the evil character assigned to Gordon was true, and thanked the Governor for his letter and for opposing the attempt to erect a spiritual court in the island. An Act was also passed depriving Gordon of his living. Gordon came home in the beginning of September, 1718, and by way of vindicating himself issued his Thanksgiving Sermon with a long preface (pp. iii-xliii):—

“A sermon preach'd before the Governor, Council, and General Assembly of the Island of Barbados in the parish church of St. Michael, on Friday, the 18th of August, 1716, being the Thanksgiving Day appointed by His Excellency, Robert Lowther, Esq., for the suppression of the late Unnatural Rebellion: by William Gordon, M.A., Rector of the Parish of St. Michael: London” [the rest of the title page as preserved in the British Museum is missing]. In his preface he says:—“I am sensible that the following sermon, which is now printed to vindicate me from the charge of disaffection therein to our present Happy Establishment, brought against me by His Excellency, Robert Lowther, Esq., His Majesty's Governor of Barbados, is too incorrect to appear in print. But since there was a necessity of publishing it, I have done it without the alteration of one single word, choosing rather to expose the reputation of my understanding than my correcting the least little of the sermon to give my enemies a handle to call my sincerity in question.”

On Dec. 17, 1718, the Grand Jury of Barbados thanked the Goevrnor for opposing the ecclesiastical court. The address was printed in the “Postman and Whitehall Evening Post” on May 4, 1719; soon after which, there appeared a scandalous libel entitled “A Representation of the Miserable State of Barbados, under the arbitrary and corrupt administration of His Excellency, Robert Lowther, Esq., the present Governor.” It was proved by several affidavits before Lord Chief Justice Pratt that Gordon wrote a preface to the pamphlet, and procured the whole to be printed in London. On Oct. 15, 1719, the Governor, with the advice of the Council, published a “Declaration in answer to the libel.” Then Gordon brought an action for £10,000 against Lowther's attorney, Gallatius Macmahon, for losses sustained through the publication of the

"Declaration." Lowther therefore prayed that execution be respited on any judgment obtained against him by Gordon, on his giving sufficient security in England to answer His Majesty's final determination. On Oct. 20, 1722, it was reported to the Privy Council that the Attorney General recommended that the Act of May, 1720, be confirmed, and that repealing it disallowed, but submits whether the petition should be granted, as that would be in effect to make a new law for this particular case. As to Mr Cox's behaviour, the Attorney General had had no proofs before him, nor had any opportunity to hear the parties concerned ("Acts of the Privy Council of England: Colonial").

I cannot say what happened to Gordon—whether he went back to Barbados or stayed in England.

#### BERBICE.

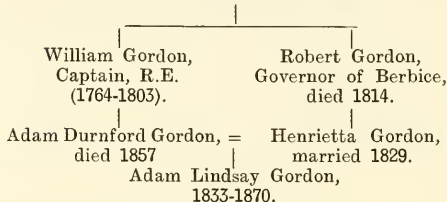
Berbice is not one of the West Indies; it lies on the mainland of South America; but it may be included in the present category, for it is nearer the West Indies than any other part of our Dominions beyond the Seas. It was settled in 1626 by the Dutch, who surrendered it to the British in 1796, 1803, and finally in 1814, so that it is celebrating its centenary as a British possession. It was united to Demerara and named British Guiana (q. v.) in 1831. The first Gordon connected with it was Robert Gordon (the maternal grandfather of Adam Lindsay Gordon), who was governor there. Other Gordons were:—

Christian Gordon had three female slaves, two born in Africa and one in Berbice, in 1817 (T.71, 422, p. 158). They were Elsey, 25 years of age; Venus, 35; and Mary, nine weeks. Christian Gordon could not write, but made her "mark."

George Gordon died at Berbice after a few days' illness, Nov. 15, 1820. "He was a gentleman of the brightest talents and of the most polished wit. His society was courted by men from the ease and eloquence of his manners and the maturity of his judgment. He had been appointed President of the Court of Justice at Berbice by the late Governor Bentinck, but it was vacated only a few weeks before his death by the reappointment of a Mr Beard, who had been superseded from the office. Mr Gordon has left an amiable widow to mourn his loss, in which all who had the honour of his friendship will sincerely sympathise" ("Scots Mag.," vol. 8, N.S., p. 284, March, 1821; condensed in the "Gent.'s Mag.," vol. 91, pt. 1, p. 185).

Robert Gordon, governor of Berbice. He was a younger son of Robert Gordon, of Hallhead, and grandfather of Adam Lindsay Gordon, the poet, as may be best understood by stating the facts in tabular form:—

Robert Gordon of Hallhead:  
 married Lady Henrietta Gordon,  
 dau. of 2nd Earl of Aberdeen.



Dr William Gordon, of Berbice, was charged at Bow Street in 1813 with a breach of the peace, in putting in bodily fear Hugh Ross by sending a challenge to him. The "Times" (Aug. 10, p. 3, col. 5) says that Gordon called Ross a coward for slandering his character, when the doctor was 4000 miles off; and that he was "shrunk from his desert" under the pretext that he intended to attack him [Ross] with a law suit. The letter enclosed a placard calling Ross a lying scoundrel and a base coward, "to which the doctor signed his name and which was threatened to be posed wherever his name is known, unless within two years after the receipt of it he acted the part of a gentleman. The doctor stated that he should deliver the letter with his own hand at the residence of Mr Ross. The letter contained a variety of other violent language and charges against Mr Ross. The defendant after this sent a note to the prosecutor called "Ultimatum," which desired Mr Ross to acknowledge in writing that his statement of the transaction between them was true, and that what he had said of Dr Gordon's character was not correct and ask pardon or suffer the most degrading insults. Mr Kinnaid, the sitting magistrate, after a suitable admonition to Dr Gordon on the heinous nature of his offence, ordered him to find bail and to keep the peace till next term, himself in £500 and two sureties in £250" ("Times").

William Gordon, of the plantation Maida, on the east coast of Berbice, who was dead by Dec. 1, 1817, held 184 slaves, the return for whom was

made by John Cameron, curator. Two of them, aged 16 and 17, both born in Berbice, bore the name of Gordon (P.R.O., T.71, 422, p. 153).

Sir William Duff Gordon and John Murphy held the plantations, Profit, Support, and Relief, on the west side of Berbice, with 275 slaves, the return for whom was made by Lewis Cameron, Dec. 19, 1817 (P.R.O., T.71, 422, p. 108). Sir William (1772-1823) was the son of Alexander, Lord Rockville, the grandson of the 2nd Earl of Aberdeen, and the first cousin of Robert Gordon, the Governor of Berbice. He had property in Spain and Mexico and was in partnership with Murphy, under the title of Gordon, Murphy, and Company.

#### DEMERARA.

Demerara, like Berbice, is also in British Guiana. There were two Gordons there:—

Robert Gordon, late of the Hope estate, was married at Demerara to Miss Anne Parkinson, June 3, 1804 ("Scots Magazine," vol. 66, p. 806).

T. W. Gordon, of Demerara, was dead by May 28, 1832, when his second daughter, Julie, married at Chelsea, G. A. Starling, M.D., of Bishop Stortford ("Gentleman's Magazine," vol. 182, part i., p. 558).

#### DOMINICA.

Dominica, one of the Leeward Islands, lies between the French islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique. It was discovered on a Sunday (Dominica) by Columbus in 1493. Like most of the West Indies its ownership is a chequered history. It was taken by the British in 1761; retaken by the French in 1781; and restored in 1783. It has an area of 305 square miles.

Hugh Gordon sailed, 1796-7, from Gravesend to Dominica, and got a command in the St. George's Light Infantry, at Rousseau. He took part in a fight with a French privateer, which carried off a large sugar-laden sloop (owned by a captain in the regiment). He was in garrison in 1803 during the insurrection at Guadeloupe, and in 1804 was sent to the Prince Rupert's garrison. In 1805, he took part in the defence of Dominica against the French, and returned to England the same year. He seems to be the Hugh Gordon, "late of Dominica," who married at Macduff, Oct. 27, 1807, Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Wilson, minister of Gamrie ("Scots Mag."); she died at Dee Castle, Aug. 10, 1810, after a long illness, aged 22: "her sweetness of manner and amiable disposition had



endeared her to her relatives and gained her the esteem of all who knew her" ("Aberdeen Journal"). He seems to be the Hugh Gordon, Esq., "late of Dominica," who was the father of the Rev. Geo. Gordon (1808-39), minister of Knockando (1833-39). Hugh Gordon was apparently the author of "Sketches and Revolutions of the West Indies," by a Resident: London, Smith, Elder & Co., 1820: dedicated to James Laing, Esq. of Streatham Hill, London, "late of Dominica."

Jane Gordon, spinster, Roseau, St. George, got £140 10s 1d compensation for nine slaves, Nov. 23, 1835 (P.R.O., T.71, 1562, claim 828).

Janet Gordon, Roseau, got £19 5s 8d compensation for one slave, Nov. 20, 1835 (P.R.O., T.71, 1562, claim 1020). See also St. Vincent.

John Gordon and James Matthews, Providence estate, St. Patrick, got £2247 13s 10d for 102 slaves on their estate; and £1706 14s 9d for 85 slaves on the Bedminster estate, St. Patrick, on Nov. 16, 1835 (P.R.O., T.71, 1562, claims 768 and 769). Gordon and Matthews, as surviving partners of Alexander Sutherland, were mortgagees under a deed dated Dec. 4, 1821, for £2044 5s 9d with interest at 6 per cent. from Jany. 1, 1826, against the slaves in possession of Marie Adele Beamish, and raised a counter claim on the estate of Henry John Glanville and John Henry Newman, Morne Estate, St. Martin, Dominica, 1835 (P.R.O., T.71, 1562, claim 169).

John Gordon of Roseau, parish of St. George, and Charles Alfred Francklyn, Tobago (as assignees of Martha Fleming Otley, of the mortgage dated March 25, 1750, secured on a moiety of the estate, £2400, with interest at 5 per cent. from April 30, 1824), put in a counter claim to Thomas Coles, Hatton Garden estate, St. Andrew's parish, Dominica, who had 225 slaves (P.R.O., T.71, 1562, claim 144).

Lucinda Gordon, Roseau, got £38 11s 5d compensation for two slaves, Nov. 30, 1835 (P.R.O., T.71, 1562, claim 926).

W. Gordon, "Esq., of Dominica," had a daughter, Elizabeth Sophia, who married, Dec. 5, 1827, at Chelsea, James Rae, R.N.; Gordon was dead at the time ("Gentleman's Magazine," vol. 97, part ii., p. 556).

William Gordon, of Banff and Dominica, died before July 16, 1854, on which date his widow, Mary, died at Walton House, Eastway, Kent, aged

90 ("Gentleman's Magazine," New Series, vol. 42, p. 314).

#### GRENADA.

Grenada, the southmost of the Caribbees, contains 133 square miles. Discovered by Columbus in 1498, it was settled by the French in 1650; taken by the British in 1762; retaken by the French in 1779; and given up to us by them in 1783. It is the headquarters of the Windward Government. Few Gordons seem to have been connected with it.

Harry Gordon, Observator plantation, parish of St. Patrick, got £4498 1s 9d compensation for 167 slaves, Nov. 16, 1835 (P.R.O., T.71, 1561, claim 703). This may be Harry Gordon of Knockespoek (1761-1836), who was an officer in the army, and was taken prisoner at Seringapatam. His father, Col. Harry Gordon, R.E., of Knockespoek (died 1787) spent his last years in Grenada, though he died at Eastbourne.

Peter Gordon, brother of Colonel Harry Gordon, R.E., of Knockespoek, was killed in a duel fought in Grenada, 1768, with a Mr Proudfoot, member of the House of Assembly. He was successively an officer in the 54th, 51st, 101st, 63rd, and 70th Foot.

Peter Gordon, son of Colonel Harry Gordon, R.E., of Knockespoek, was drowned in Grenada, Oct. 1787. He had gone there in 1778.

#### BRITISH GUIANA.

Formerly Berbice (q. v.) and Demerara (q. v.), which now form two of its three counties. It covers 90,277 square miles.

Anne Gordon, owner in fee of Cumingsburgh, parish of St. George, got £342 17s 2d compensation for seven slaves (P.R.O., T.71, 1567, claims 1076 and 1984).

Cleone Gordon, owner in fee, George Town, got £122 17s compensation for three slaves, Dec. 14, 1835 (P.R.O., T.71, 1567, claim 1466).

J. Gordon was joint proprietor of the Devonshire Castle estate. On Nov. 1, 1872, Edward Jenkins, writing from the Temple, related a revolt on the estates of Devonshire Castle, Hampton Court, and Anne Regina, in which five negroes were shot and six wounded. On Sept. 27, 1872, the manager of Devonshire Castle had a man arrested for disorderly conduct in the buildings. The other coolies thereon threatened his wife ("Times," Nov. 1, 1872, p. 6). On Nov. 2, Gordon wrote from London in reply to Jenkins' letter ("Times," p. 5). Jenkins

replied, Nov. 4 (p. 10), and Gordon wrote once again, Nov. 6 (p. 10).

James Gordon, owner in fee, of the Mahaicony plantation, Zealand, got £329 14s 5d compensation for six slaves, Nov. 30, 1835 (P.R.O., T.71, 1566, claim 611).

James Gordon, Mahaicony Ferry, got £895 5s 9d compensation for 18 slaves, Dec. 7, 1835 (P.R.O., T.71, 1566, claim 807).

John Gordon, owner, parish of St. George, got £70 19s 9d compensation for two slaves, Dec. 14, 1835 (P.R.O., T.71, 1567, claim 1332).

S. W. Gordon. Charles Bean, as attorney for J. F. Pinney, and C. Pinney, as irrevocable attornies of S. W. Gordon, claimed for 54 slaves on Plantation Mocha (P.R.O., T.71, 1556, claim 633). S. W. Gordon, owner in fee, parish of St. Matthew, had six slaves. A counter claim for a mortgage and judgment of £6000 was entered by John Frederick Pinney and Somerset Earle (P.R.O., T.71, 1566, claim 833).

#### HAYTI.

This island, discovered by Columbus in 1492, was formerly known as Hispaniola and then as St. Domingo. It was renounced by Spain in 1865, and is now a Republic so far as 10,204 square miles of its total of 28,249 are concerned.

Charles Gordon was vice-consul at its capital, Port au Prince. He died Aug. 29, 1826, having "gained the respect and confidence of the British residents in Hayti." He left a widow and an infant daughter ("Gentleman's Magazine," vol. 96, pt. 2, p. 477).

#### BRITISH HONDURAS.

Although, like Guiana, on the South American mainland, this colony may conveniently be included in the West Indian category. Discovered by Columbus in 1502, it was settled by the English from Jamaica in 1667. They were often disturbed by the Spaniards, and sometimes expelled, till 1783. It covers 8600 square miles.

Amelia Gordon, North Belsize, got £433 18s 7d compensation for eight slaves, Oct. 5, 1835 (P.R.O., T.71, 1559, claim 67).

Grace Gordon, South Belsize, got £225 16s 11d compensation for five slaves, Oct. 5, 1835 (P.R.O., T.71, 1559, claim 239).

Jane Gordon, North Belsize, got £249 14s 8d compensation for four slaves, Oct. 5, 1835 (P.R.O., T.71, 1559, claim 130). As guardian for Anne Eliza-

beth Codd, a minor, she got £145 5s 1d for four slaves (Ibid., claim 127).

John Gordon, South Belsize, got £65 12s 4d compensation for one slave, Oct. 5, 1835 (Ibid., claim 5).

Patricia Gordon, North Belsize, got £262 7s 6d compensation for six slaves, Oct. 5, 1835 (Ibid., claim 128).

Susannah Gordon, North Belsize, got £36 10s 7d compensation for one slave, Oct. 5, 1835 (Ibid., claim 18).

#### JAMAICA.

Jamaica is the largest of all the West Indies, covering 4200 square miles, which is more than six and a half times the size of Banffshire. It was discovered by Columbus on May 3, 1494, and we took it from the Spaniards on May 3, 1655.

It attracted by far the greatest number of Gordons, and one of these, G. W. Gordon, a coloured member of the Legislature, created indirectly something approaching a revolution, for his execution at the hands of Governor Eyre on Oct. 23, 1865, on the charge of encouraging the negroes to revolt resulted in a tremendous dispute at home during the years 1865-69.

Many of the best families of Gordons sent their younger sons to Jamaica, as the names of many estates shows us, such as Braco, Earlstoun, and Anchendolly. But several of the Gordons in the colony were deported there on conviction. The following list is admittedly not complete, but it covers a fair area:—

Dr — Gordon, Jamaica. His daughter, Matty Gordon, was married "on Tuesday" to Dr David Ogilvie, Navy surgeon ("Aberdeen Journal," Dec. 30, 1766). This may be Dr John Gordon (q. v.).

Adam G. Gordon, St. John, as executor of John Rannie, Retirement plantation, got £138 7s 4d compensation for six slaves, January 30, 1836: £700 5s 6d for 31 slaves; £235 for nine slaves; £240 for 10 slaves, all on the same plantation and same date (T.71, 1535, claims 74, 75, 76, 77).

Agnes Gordon, St Mary, got £19 10s 10d compensation for one slave, Dec. 14, 1835 (T.71, 1537, claim 384).

Alexander Gordon, will recorded 1741 (Book 23: Island Records).

Alexander Gordon, will recorded 1748 (Book 27: Island Records).

Alexander Gordon, will recorded 1743 (Book 24: Island Records).

Alexander Gordon, M.A., Kingston. In 1760 a private Act was passed for enabling him to carry into execution his projected improvement of water mills for grinding sugar cane (Furtado's "List of Jamaica People").

Alexander and Mary (or Margaret) Gordon had—

1. Joseph Gordon, born October 26, 1769, and baptised April 18, 1771, in St Anne's parish.
2. Elizabeth Grant Gordon, born October 11, 1766, and baptised April 18, 1771, in St Anne's parish.

Alexander Gordon had—

1. Margaret Gordon, born August 20, and baptised October 15, 1775, in St Anne's parish.
2. Rachel Gordon, born September 11, 1773, and baptised October 15, 1775, in St Anne's parish.

Alexander Gordon, "deceased," had John Syms Gordon, born March 18, 1784, and baptised June 13, 1781, in St Anne's parish.

Alexander Gordon, planter, late of Jamaica: will, November 17, 1783 (Edinburgh Commissariat).

Alexander Gordon, formerly of Jamaica, died at Aberdeen, Feb. 17, 1816 ("Aberdeen Journal").

Alexander K. Gordon, Lemon Hall, St John, got £29 3s 1d compensation for one slave, Nov. 23, 1835 (T.71, 1535, claim 231).

Alexie W. Gordon; see Margaret S. Gordon.

Ann Carr Gordon put in a claim on the estate of the late William Fairclough, Dumfries estate, St James's, for 198 slaves, as judgment creditor, April 22, 1824, for £4445. On Dec. 3, 1836, she gave notice of a suit in the Court of Chancery in Jamaica (T.71, 1554, claims 403, 875).

Arthur Gordon, parish of St James's, Cornwall County, left all his estate to Arthur Mantach, in trust for certain purposes. Arthur's sister, Helen Gordon, married John Hossack, innkeeper, Fochabers, whose daughter married John Mantach (1743-1818). These Gordons may have been connected with the Gordons of Fifth Part, Dundurcus, for Mr J. Mantach Grant, 36 Castle Street, Edinburgh, tells me he has found the above facts among his family papers. His grandfather, Peter Mantach, died in 1858, aged 72.

Catherine Gordon, widow, as devisee and executrix of Henrietta Simcocks, got £140 compensation for seven slaves on Dunaa Pen, St Andrew's parish (T.71, 1546, claim 508), and £115 for four slaves owned by Henrietta Simcocks at Port Royal, Jan.

31, 1835 (T.71, 1543, claim 197). She put in a counter claim to the claim of Henrietta Simcocks, Spanish Town, St Catherine's, for 19 slaves, Aug. 31, 1835. William Gordon, like Catherine, was also an executor of Henrietta Simcocks's will (T.71, 1533, claim 65).

Catherine Gordon, as wife of John Gordon, claimed, under a marriage settlement, £4000, on Sept. 18, 1835, on the estate of Oliver Herring, Paul Island, Westmoreland (154 slaves). George Gordon and James Gordon claimed, as judgment creditors, in June, 1824, for £3461 (T.71, 1552, claim 223). John Gordon, on behalf of Catherine, his wife, claimed by virtue of a bond of Aug. 4, 1787, £2116; but on Nov. 30, 1830, he withdrew all claims except for 124 slaves, owned by Oliver Herring (95), Mrs Margaret Herring (15), and Mrs C. Gordon (54). John Gordon and Catherine Gordon stated, Dec. 9, 1835, that the counter claims were made by George Gordon and James Gordon on their behalf, so that they withdrew them (T.71, 1552, claims 223, 782, 783).

Charles Gordon, 1737, will proved that year is preserved in Book 21, in the office of the Island Secretary.

Charles Gordon, merchant, Jamaica. "By letters" from the island his death is announced in the "Aberdeen Journal," Oct. 28, 1755. He may be the Charles Gordon whose will was recorded in the Island records, Aug. 7, 1755, who had a brother John in Edinburgh, another brother Thomas in Aberdeen, and the following sisters in Aberdeen—Jane, Susanna, Elizabeth, and Mary.

Charles Gordon, junr., was one of the magistrates of Trelawny parish, Cornwall County, 1783 (Douglas and Aikman's "Almanack and Register for Jamaica," 1783, p. 75).

Charles Gordon, owner in right of his wife, in St Catherine, Spanish Town, got £29 3s 1d compensation for one slave, 1835 (T.71, 1533, claim 506).

Charles Gordon, Tamarind Grove, St Catherine, got £530 5s 3d compensation for 31 slaves (T.71, 1533, claim 508). As legatee he put in a claim for £360 for 28 slaves, but Henry Lord Garrigues, William Lambert, Bartholomew Ibbott Williams, James Lee Brodbelt, Thomas Lee Brodbelt, Eliza Lee Brodbelt, Margaret Clare, Eliza Clare, and John Gale Vidal, put in counter claims (T.71, 1533, claim 508). Charles Gordon, with the Clares and Vidals, put in a counter claim, as judgment credi-

tor, on the claim of William Page Clark, Wellington Park, St Catherine's (T.71, 1533, claim 161).

Charles Gordon (perhaps the same as the last mentioned), as judgment creditor, in Feb., 1816, for £1000, put in a counter claim, Aug. 14, 1835, for the 19 slaves of John Thomas Bell, Fairfield, St Dorothy (T.71, 1535, claims 87 and 320).

Charles Gordon, Coppen, St Catherine, got £231 1s 9d for 12 slaves, June 13, 1836. Counter claims by Henry Lord Garrigues, Margaret Clare, Eliza Clare, and John Gale Vidal, as judgment creditors, were withdrawn (T.71, 1533, claim 505). He may be the same as Charles of Tamarind Grove.

Charles Gordon, residing in England, got £4476 4s 11d compensation for 221 slaves on the Braco estate, Trelawny (T.71, 1555, claim 23); £1171 for 98 slaves on the Williamsfield Pen, Trelawney, Oct. 19, 1835 (Ibid, claim 24); and £1931 7s 4d for 84 slaves in Richmond Pen, St Anne's, Feb. 1, 1836 (T.71, 1538, claim 583). He was the son or grandson of William Gordon (son of Elizabeth Gordon of Braco, in the parish of Grange, wife of Mr William Gordon, Mill of Avochie), who emigrated to Jamaica. Charles had at least one son, Charles, who lived at Great Berkhamstead, Herts., who died in 1829, and whose son, Charles (1784-1839), bought Newtimber Place, Sussex, still held by the family.

Charlotte Gordon, Mountain Spring, St Andrew's parish, got £286 compensation for 12 slaves, Jany. 12, 1836 (T.71, 1546, claim 443).

Cosmo Gordon, was the son of James Gordon of Beldorney (died 1740), and went to Jamaica. Cosmo married a Jamaican, Miss Campbell, and had a large family, including Robert Gordon, who married Letitia Rudyerd; and had Robert Henry John Huntly Gordon (1797-1878), an officer in the army, who married a Glenlivet woman, Helen Macgregor (said to have been a lady's maid). His son, by another lady, is Mr Charles Edward Gordon, living at Wrangell, Alaska, who has recently been claiming to be "the rightful heir to the Huntly Gordon estates of Aberdeen, and also the Field House, Whitby estate, Yorkshire." Charles Edward is married to an Eskimo lady.

David Gordon, lieutenant, 79th Foot, and his wife, Rebecca, had a son, James, born Jany. 17, and baptised March 21, 1781, in St Mary's parish, Kingston. David died in Jamaica, Dec. 6, 1781, aged 37. His widow was receiving a pension till 1811.

Eliza Gordon, executrix of Amelia Bell, Prospect Farm, got £266 11s 11d compensation for 31 slaves, Sept. 26, 1836 (T.71, 1537, claim 300).

Elizabeth Gordon, Prospect, St Mary's, probably the same as Eliza, got £64 4s 3d for four slaves, Dec. 14, 1835. It was amended, June 25, 1836, in favour of William Villiers Amiel and Elizabeth Amiel (T.71, 1537, claim 308). On March 20, 1837, Amiel and his wife, Elizabeth, got £306 compensation (Ibid., claim 309).

Eliza Gordon, "a native of Jamaica," died March 4, 1810, aged 17, and a stone was erected to her memory in Greyfriars, Edinburgh, by "her friend and afflicted parents" (James Brown's "Greyfriars Epitaphs," p. 268).

Eliza Bendon Gordon, Kingston, owner in fee, got £134 3s 4d compensation for seven slaves, Feb. 29, 1836 (T.71, 1542, claim 796).

Elizabeth Gordon, owner in fee, Gordon Castle, St Mary, got £28 3s 8d compensation for 13 slaves, Sept. 28, 1835 (T.71, 1537, claim 50).

Ellen Gordon died June 8, 1839, aged 72 (stone in the Ebenezer Burial Ground, Kingston, quoted in "Notes and Queries," Sept. 30, 1905).

Florence Gordon, owner in fee, Charlestown, St George, got £26 12s 2d compensation for one slave, Nov. 9, 1835 (T.71, 1550, claim 150).

Frances Gordon (Mrs), died Oct. 30, 1836, in Jamaica, aged 84. She was the mother of William Whitehorne of Laurence Park, Jamaica ("Gentleman's Magazine," vol. 7, N.S., p. 447).

Francis and John Gordon, joint owners in fee of Golden River, St Thomas-in-Vale, had 100 slaves, for whom they got £1967 compensation, July 28, 1836. A counter claim was raised, Aug. 14, 1835, by Sir John Gordon, Bart., as mortgage for £4700, but was withdrawn, Feb. 1, 1836, by Sir John's attorney, H. Lowndes (T.71, 1536, claim 226). This Sir John was apparently the fifth baronet of Earlstoun, Kirkcudbright (q. v.).

George Gordon and George Gordon, jun., were among "the list of His Majesty's subjects and slaves," transported in H.M.S. Hercules from Surinam to Jamaica, September, 1675; George Gordon, sen., was in debt, 1676 (Calendar or State Documents—America and the West Indies, P.R.O.).

George and Elizabeth Gordon had Elizabeth, baptised April 16, 1680, in St Catherine's parish.

George and Sarah Gordon had a son Thomas, baptised Aug. 28, 1683, in St Catherine's parish.



George Gourdon, will registered 1683 (Book 4: Island Secretary's office).

George Gordon, will registered 1741 (Book 23: Ibid.).

George Gordon from Aberdeen had a daughter, Mary, 1757.

George and Rebecca Gordon, at Wheelerfield, had Thomas Gordon, born April 19, and baptised October 2, 1757, St George's parish.

George Gordon, surgeon, Hanover parish. He married Elizabeth Denham. His will was proved December 13, 1781 (Edinburgh Commissariat). His wife was served heir to her brother, David Denham, writer, Edinburgh. They had a daughter—

Elizabeth Gordon, who was served heir to her and Captain Gordon of Auchannachy, Aug. 15, 1782, and to her uncle, John, of Auchannachy, August 15, 1782.

George Gordon took a lease of some property in Jamaica, 1781. He was the second son of Robert Gordon of Pronsey and the brother of Dr John Gordon (q. v.), to whom, on his death in Jamaica, he left his fortune.

George Gordon was the representative in 1835 of John Tarrett, deceased, on the estate of Amity Hall Settlement, St James, and of Catherine Hall (T.71, 1554, claims 535, 536). He was also executor to the late mortgagees on the estate of John Cleg-horn, Grange Pen, St James's (T.71, 1554, claim 665).

George Gordon, owner in fee, Port Maria, St Mary, got £110 19s compensation for six slaves, Feb. 1, 1836 (T.71, 1537, claim 516).

George Gordon, owner in fee, Moor Park, St James's, got £3526 3s 9d compensation for 178 slaves, Nov. 16, 1836 (T.71, 1554, claim 181).

George Gordon, as receiver in the cause of Gray v. Hinde and others, put in a claim for 93 slaves at the Industry Estate (T.71, 1554, claim 166). As an executor of Charles Gordon Gray, jun., Industry Estate, St James's, he got £326 compensation for 15 slaves, April 4, 1836. Janet Gray put in a counter claim as annuitant of £300 by agreement in satisfaction of her dower, for arrears since 1831, claiming £1051, but she withdrew this, Feb. 22, 1836 (T.71, 1554, claim 165).

George Gordon, Marley Mount, St Dorothy, got £78 3s 5d compensation for four slaves, Oct. 26, 1835 (T.71, 1534, claim 117).

George William Gordon, "the Jamaica Martyr," was a man of colour. His origin is doubtful. His

father is said to have been William Gordon from Morayshire. Others give him a Joseph Gordon, probably the Joseph who belonged to the Carroll family in Sutherland. He was born as a slave to the Cherry Garden Estate, in St Andrew's parish, of which his father, Joseph, was overseer. His mother, with her sisters, were slaves on this estate. When the father became attorney for the estate, he freed his children and their mother and had given them all a good education. George started in business as a merchant, and became quite a rich man. In Oct., 1846, he married, and soon after this his father's affairs became involved and the father came home. The negro riot broke out at Morant Bay, in the parish of Jamaica, on Oct. 11, 1865. The volunteers were called to suppress it, the result being that seven were killed and 25 wounded. Of the civilians present, 11 were killed and six wounded. In all, about 25 persons were killed and about 35 wounded. Five houses were burned and 20 stores looted. Then the Governor, Edward John Eyre (1815-1901), who curiously enough had married a Gordon, namely, Ada Austen, daughter of Alexander Hamilton Miller Gordon of Florida Manor and DeLamont, County Down, decided on the Botha-strong-man act, proclaimed martial law (Oct. 13), and hanged Gordon summarily. No fewer than 439 of the rioters were put to death, 600 were flogged, and over 1000 houses were burned. All Britain was roused. Eyre was recalled and tried. Kingsley, Carlyle, Ruskin, and Tennyson supported him. J. S. Mill, Huxley, Tom Hughes, Herbert Spencer, and Goldwin Smith denounced Eyre. The latter was brought to trial, but the grand juries threw out the bills. Eyre's legal expenses were paid from the public funds in 1872, and he received a pension as a retired Colonial governor in 1874. When he died in 1901 most people had forgotten all about him. A big literature arose out of the whole affair, of which the following are samples:—

"A Sketch of the late Mr G. W. Gordon, Jamaica." By the Rev. David King, LL.D., London (Edinburgh: William Oliphant & Co.), 1866: 8vo., pp. 15.

"The Case of George William Gordon, with preliminary observations on the Jamaica plot of Oct. 11, 1865." By B. T. Williams, M.A., barrister-at-law (London: Butterworth), 1866: 8vo., 59 pp.

"Personal Recollections of the Hon. George W. Gordon, late of Jamaica," (London), 1867.

"The History of the Jamaica Case; being an account founded upon official documents of the Rebellion of the Negroes in Jamaica: the causes which led to it, and the measures taken for its suppression; the agitation excited on the subject, its causes and its character; and the debates in Parliament, and the Criminal Prosecutions arising out of it." By W. F. Finlason [1818-95], barrister-at-law (London: Chapman & Hall); 2nd edition, 1869; 8vo., pp. xcvi., 691.

I believe Gordon's widow came to England and died at Watford. A photograph of Gordon, taken by Duberley Brothers, Kingston, Jamaica, shows him as a strong-faced intelligent man with spectacles, but does not betray negroed features.

Harry Gordon married Anne Taafe, the daughter of the Rev. Arthur Taafe, of Jamaica, and the grand-daughter of Christopher Taafe of Mansfield-town, Co. Louth, who was attained in 1691, and went to Jamaica. His son was Lieut.-Colonel Harry Gordon, who married Rachael Lawrence of Jamaica, and had two sons (died without issue) and four daughters ("Notes and Queries"). A James Gordon of 1766 had a brother Harry in H.M. service.

James Gordon, "late of Jamaica," died at Dumfries, January 23, 1794 ("Scots Magazine").

James Gordon. His daughter, Miss Gordon, was married in 1802, at Earlston, Jamaica, to George Innes, the father then being dead ("Scots Magazine").

James Gordon and Robert William Gordon, St James's, as executors for John Edward Payne, Middlesex Pen, Hanover, got £2255 compensation for 111 slaves, Jany. 25, 1836 (T.71, 1553, claim 419); and £123 for Payne's eight slaves at Woodlands, St James's, Nov. 16, 1835 (T.71, 1554, claim 150).

James Gordon, Montego Bay, got £98 10s 3d as compensation for four slaves, April 11, 1836, William Banks, New York, withdrawing a counter claim as judgment creditor for £6291 with interest (T.71, 1554, claim 60). James and Robert Gordon, Montego Bay, got £396 19s 6d compensation for 13 slaves, April 11, 1836, Banks again withdrawing a counter claim as judgment creditor for the £6291 (T.71, 1554, claim 86).

James Gordon, Jamaica, married Christian, daughter of James Scarlett of that island, and died in 1794. He was the ninth and youngest son

of Sir Thomas Gordon of Earlstoun, Kirkcudbright, and brother of Sir John, 5th baronet (q. v.).

James Alexander Gordon died in Jamaica, 1757.

Jane Gordon, owner in fee, Prospect, St Mary, got £89 16s 8d compensation for six slaves, Jany. 11, 1836 (T.71. 1537, claim 459).

Jane Gordon, owner in fee, Font Hill, St Andrew, got £39 compensation for two slaves, Dec. 21, 1835 (T.71, 1546, claim 319).

John Gordon, will registered 1737 (Book 21: Island Secretary's Office).

John and Elizabeth Gordon had the following children:—

1. John Gordon, born and baptised September 21, 1761.
2. Mary Gordon, born July 26, 1756, and baptised July 31, 1762, both baptisms taking place in St Mary's parish, Kingston.

John and Elizabeth Gordon had Sarah, born Oct. 31, 1769, and baptised March 29, 1770, in St Anne's parish.

John and Elizabeth Gordon had Susan, born August 2, 1772, and baptised March 1, 1774, in St Anne's parish.

Dr John Gordon (1728-1774) helped to quell a rebellion of negroes in the parish of St Mary, April 8, 1760, as recorded on his tombstone in St Peter's, Dorchester, where he died, Oct. 4, 1774. He was the son of Robert Gordon, of Pronsy, and grandson of Sir Robert Gordon, 2nd bart. of Embo, and he had a son, Robert Home Gordon (q. v.).

John Gordon, of Portland parish, county of Surrey, was served heir to his father, George, merchant in Aberdeen, June 18, 1772.

John Gordon, one of the representatives in Assembly from St Anne's parish, died 1776.

John and Anne Gordon had Francis Leslie Gordon, born July 26, and baptised May 29, 1782, in St Mary parish, Kingston.

John Gordon had the following children:—

1. John Gordon, born January 2, 1789, and baptised August 11, 1797, in St Anne's parish.
2. Patrick Dunbar Gordon, born April 16, 1791, and baptised August 11, 1797, in St Anne's parish.
3. Jean Gordon, born April, 1794.

John and Jean Gordon had Mary M'Donald Gordon, born Jany. 2, 1797, and baptised August 15, 1798, in St Anne's parish.

John Gordon, Bertram's Bower, St Anne's. At his house his sister, Mrs Sharpe, widow of Alexander Sharpe (sometime of Jamaica), died Sept. 20, 1820 ("Scots Magazine").

John Gordon, M.D., died on December 1, 1825, at Kingston, "where he had resided more than 40 years." He was "a native of Aberdeenshire," and was aged 70 ("Scots Magazine").

Sir John Gordon, of Earlstoun, Montego Bay, 5th baronet of Earlstoun, Kirkcudbright (1780-1843). He was living in Jamaica in 1811, but having in 1816 succeeded to the estate of Carleton, Scotland, possessed by his kinsman, John Gordon, he returned to Scotland. As owner in fee of Carleton, St James's, Jamaica, he got £3316 compensation for 164 slaves, Jany. 25, 1835, and on Feb. 22, 1836, he got £473 for 26 slaves, claimed by him as guardian to the heirs of Amey Brown, Carleton. He made the claim as executor for his sister (T.71, 1544, claims 429, 430). See also Francis and John Gordon, *supra*.

John Gordon, absentee, owner in fee of the Campbelton estate, Hanover, got £3181 compensation for 162 slaves, Jany. 25, 1836. A counter claim by George Gibbs and Robert Bright as mortgagees, Aug. 12, 1817, for £3553, with interest, was withdrawn, Feb. 18, 1836 (T.71, 1553, claim 189).

John Gordon, absentee, owner in fee, Glasgow estate, St James's, had 174 slaves. He died, and a sum of £3181 was awarded to his executors, Maria Gordon and George Gordon, Nov. 16, 1855 (T.71, claim 170).

John Gordon claimed through George Gordon, as mortgagee, March 26, 1793, for £24,064 10s and £5967, on judgment of June, 1795. He got £457 18s 8d compensation for 28 slaves owned by Peter Anderson, Portland parish (T.71, 1549, claim 16).

John Gordon, Scotland, was a mortgagee, May 31, 1817, on the estate of the heirs of Raynes B. Warb, Blue Hole estate, St James's, 142 slaves (T.71, 1554, claim 186).

John Gordon was mortgagee on the estate of Gilbert Sinclair, Cross estate, St Catherine, and his executor put in a claim for £6785 on Sinclair's 197 slaves, Aug. 14, 1835. But Sinclair himself was awarded £356 19s 1d on April 4, 1836, Gordon's executor, William Rae, withdrawing the counter claim (T.71, 1533, claim 674).

John Gordon claimed as judgment creditor, June 1, 1832, for £1333 on the estate of Francis Samuel Corral, St Andrew, (14 slaves). But Corral himself

got £164 on Aug. 3, 1840 (T.71, 1546, claims 561, 635).

John Gordon, together with James Fyffe, Neil Malcolm, Charles Sterling, William Sterling, and Charles Sterling, junr., "of Scotland," by their attorney, George Gordon, put in (1835) a counter claim on 97 slaves belonging to A. Hamilton Brown, St Anne's, as assignees of certain bonds given for the purchase money of these slaves, and also as being entitled to the legal estate by a certain deed, whereby all parties interested had agreed to transfer the compensation to them (T.71, 1538, claim 650). The same six persons held mortgages to the extent of £6655 on 187 slaves, belonging to John Haughton and James Burnet, Ground Pen, Hanover (T.71, 1553, claim 19, 511). John Gordon, Charles Sterling, and James Fyffe held another mortgage of £9699, dated 1820.

Joseph Gordon, of Navidale, Sutherland, made a fortune in Jamaica. He was a younger son of Hugh Gordon of Carroll (in the parish of Clyne, Sutherland), who represented the younger branch of the Invergordon Gordons. Joseph died in 1800, and left his property, including mortgages affecting many lands, negroes, and other property in the island of Jamaica to his brother John, of Carroll, and the latter's son, Joseph, last of Carroll (died 1855), who was a Writer to the Signet. This latter Joseph may be the same as one, if not all, of the following Josephs in Jamaica:—

Joseph Gordon, owner in fee, Delacree Pen, St Andrews, got £1383 compensation for 74 slaves, Oct. 5, 1835 (T.71, 1546, claim 44); £478 for 24 slaves on Shortwood and Barbican, Sept. 19, 1836 (Ibid., claim 45); £3564, as executor, under the will of Benjamin Mariott Perk, Shortwood, for 172 slaves (Ibid., claim 51). He claimed, as co-executor of Francis Clark, Spring, for 97 slaves (Ibid., claim 55), and got £458 as owner of 23 slaves at Spring (Ibid., claim 56).

Joseph Gordon, owner, Old England estate, St David's, got £2240 14s. 4d compensation for 107 slaves, Oct. 31, 1836, though counter claims, as judgment creditors, were put in by John Hall, for £3060, Feb. 1, 1816; by John Atkins and John Pelly, for £3663, Oct., 1828; and by Samuel Foyster Yockney and William Yockney, for £3347, Feb. 1, 1827 (T.71, 1547, claim 3). The sum of £1099 with interest and accumulations was adjudged to the counter claimants, Nov. 30, 1840 (Ibid., claim 186). In Gordon's claim as owner of Mount Faraway and

Essex, Port Royal, the sum of £2358 was adjudged to Gordon, Oct. 31, 1836, though the same counter claims were made (T.71, 1545, claims 32 and 304).

Joseph Gordon as mortgagee, Feb. 19, 1828, for £1598, entered, and then withdrew, a claim on the estate of Sarah Hagart, Richmond Castle, St George's (T.71, 1550, claim 314).

Joseph Gordon extended a claim on the estate of Mary Player Smith, Prospect Hill, St Andrew, as assignee under judgment for £618 (T.71, 1546, claim 146).

Joseph Gordon was creditor on judgment of Oct., 1832, for £43 on the estate of Robert P. Clarke, executor of William Clarke, Mount Sion, St Mary, and put in a claim for the same, Aug., 1835 (T.71, 1537, claim 87).

Joseph Gordon, as creditor on bond and judgment for £4453, put in a counter claim on the estate of Lawrence Fyffe, Albany estate, St Mary, Aug., 1835 (T.71, 1537, claim 145).

Joseph Gordon, as creditor on judgment of Feb., 1825, for £291, put in a counter claim, Aug., 1835, on Henry Cox, senr., and John Harris, Mason Hall, St Mary, but £391 was paid to Elizabeth Macdonald (T.71, 1537, claim 293).

Joseph Gordon, by judgment for £151, June, 1832, claimed on the estate of Lydia Baker, trustee in fee, Bardowie, St Andrews, in the matter of 101 slaves (T.71, 1546, claim 179).

Joseph Gordon was a trustee for John Smith, Salisbury Plain, St Andrews, 1836, in the matter of 157 slaves (T.71, 1546, claim 284).

Joseph Gordon, as executor of William Davidson, entered a claim in 1835 on the estate of George Davidson, Redington Pen, and Broadgate, St George, losing it on a judgment of Oct., 1833 (T.71, 1550, claims 274, 276, 324).

Joseph Gordon and John White Carter, as receivers at Washington and Hibernia, St David's, claimed for 57 and 182 slaves, 1836 (T.71, 1547, claims 134, 135, and 191).

Larchin Gordon was assistant judge of Common Pleas and of the Quorum and one of the magistrates of Clarendon parish, Middlesex county, 1783 (Douglas and Aikman's Almanack and Register of Island of Jamaica for 1783, p. 69). Larchin Gordon, owner in fee, Crescent, St Mary, got £48 13s 11d compensation for one slave, Dec. 14, 1835 (T.71, 1537, claim 375). Larchin Gordon, senior, as guardian for Sarah Gordon, Happy Retreat, St Elizabeth, got £26 12s 2d for one slave, March 7,

1836 (T.71, 1551, claim 942), and as guardian for Catalina A. Gordon, Happy Retreat, he got £12 16s 2d compensation for another slave (Ibid., claim 944). Larchin Gordon married Elizabeth —, and had the following children in Clarendon parish:—

1. William Gordon, born April 24, 1765.
2. Richard Larchin Gordon, baptised Sept. 20, 1766. He is apparently the Larchin Gordon, junior, Happy Retreat, St Elizabeth, who got £26 12s 2d compensation for one slave, March 7, 1836 (T.71, 1551, claim 942), and £313 for 14 slaves, as executrix for John Gordon, Port Royal, Thomas Douglas, legatee, withdrawing a counter claim for £409 (Ibid., claim 943). He is almost certainly the Richard Gordon who was assistant judge of the Common Pleas and of the Quorum and a magistrate of Clarendon, county Middlesex, 1793 (Douglas and Aikman's Almanack and Register for Jamaica, 1793, p. 69).
3. Arthur M'Kenzie Gordon, baptised November 21, 1765.
4. George Alexander Gordon, baptised April 19, 1782.
5. Elizabeth Barbary Gordon, baptised May 13, 1785. Larchin Gordon had a daughter unnamed, who was married at Spanish Town to William Ramsay, registrar of the High Court of Jamaica ("Scots Magazine," September, 1789).
6. Susanna Gordon, baptised December 11, 1784.
7. Mary Alexandrina Barbary (or Barberry) Gordon withdrew in 1837 a counter claim for £310 on the 40 slaves of James Williamson, Whitfield Pen, St Andrews (T.71, 1546, claim 484). As an annuitant, she put in a counter claim to the claim of Edward Thomson, sequestrator in the case of Nioxby v. Gordon, on Lemon Hill, St Dorothy. The judgment creditors were William and Donald Finlayson, John Nethersole, Donald Dingwall, John Rickett, and Samuel Richard Herdsman (T.71, 1535, claims 164, 165, 330). She herself owned 48 slaves and was a counter claimant to the claim of two slaves belonging to William Halshead, St John's (Ibid. 169). An Alexandrina Barbary was the wife of William Gordon in 1794.



Margaret Gordon, Tomarind Grove, St Catherine got £71 5s 3d for six slaves, Feb. 1, 1836 (T.71, 1533, claim 504).

Margaret S. Gordon, St Anne's, owner in fee, and Alexie W. Gordon, got £340 compensation for 14 slaves, Feb. 15, 1836 (T.71, 1538, claim 597).

Mary Gordon was a coloured woman in Hanover parish, Sept. 7, 1788.

Mary Ann Gordon, Camperdown Pen, St Andrews, got £87 compensation for four slaves, Oct. 5, 1836 (T.71, 1546, claim 64).

Mary B. Gordon, Mint estate, Westmoreland, got £66 compensation for three slaves, Dec. 7, 1836 (T.71, 1552, claim 250).

Mary Margaret Gordon, owner in fee, Friendship, St Mary, got £77 compensation for five slaves, Jan. 11, 1836 (T.71, 1537, claim 404).

Oliver Herring Gordon, owner in fee, Paisley estate, St James's, got £34 compensation for one slave, Nov. 16, 1835 (T.71, 1554, claim 182). See also Catherine Gordon, *supra*.

Richard Gordon and his wife, Mary, had a son, Michael, born March 16, baptised Sept. 6, 1740 (in Kingston parish).

Robert Gordon married Hannah —, and had a son, William, born Dec. 3, 1739, and baptised Jan. 1, 1740, at Kingston.

Robert Gordon married Ann Graham, and had a son, George, baptised July 17, 1769, in St Catherine's parish.

Robert Gordon was a coloured man, living in Hanover parish, May 7, 1785.

Robert Gordon married Elizabeth Ann —, and had

1. Robert Gordon, baptised at Port Royal, Dec. 28, 1788.
2. Edward Gordon, baptised at Port Royal, Dec. 28, 1788.
3. George Gordon, baptised at Port Royal, Dec. 28, 1788.

Robert Gordon married Sarah —, and had a daughter, Mary Ann, baptised Aug. 31, 1793, in Kingston parish.

Robert Gordon, living in 1768 in Flanders, bequeathed his real property within the diocese of Canterbury and also in Jamaica to his brothers, John and William, and to his daughters, Susanna and Rebecca (Archer's "Jamaica Monuments"). I think he was one of the Hallhead Gordons, who were certainly represented in Jamaica by Cosmo (q. v.), who called his son Robert —, and a

brother of Sir William Gordon, the diplomat (1726-1798).

Robert Gordon married, Oct. 8, 1799, Isabella, daughter of James Dunn, of Alderston ("Scots Magazine").

Robert Gordon, Great Britain, owner in fee of Windsor Lodge estate, St James's, put in a claim for 353 slaves, but the £6252 12s given for them was paid to Hibbert and Co., counter claimants for the mortgagees and in virtue of a judgment of Oct., 1827, for £15,589 (T.71, 1554, claim 169). He also claimed for 167 slaves on the Paisley estate, but again the Hibberts got £3135 in virtue of a mortgage, July 24, 1800, of £15,589 (Ibid., claim 184). He is probably Robert Home Gordon, son of Dr John Gordon (q. v.), who was co-respondent in a divorce suit, 1794, with Mrs Biscoe, whose husband was awarded £4000 damages. Gordon, who married the lady, was said in 1794 to be worth £7000 or £8000 a year. He lived in Albermarle Street, London, and bought the ancestral estate of Embo. He died in 1826, and his widow, who died in 1839, sold Embo to the ducal Sutherlands.

Robert Gordon and William Langmead entered a counter claim as judgment creditors for £10,000, Jan. 26, 1835, on the estate of Stephen Oakby Attlay, Prospect estate, Portland, Jamaica (T.71, 1549, claim 36).

Robert Home Gordon, see Robert Gordon, supra.

Robert William Gordon, Montego Bay, St James's, got £29 compensation for one slave, April 11, 1836, William Banks, New York, withdrawing a counter claim as judgment creditor for £6291 (T.71, 1554, claim 61).

Rupert Daniel Gordon, son of Robert Gordon, Achness, died at Clarendon, June, 1802 ("Scots Magazine"). He is probably the same as Rupert Daniel Gordon, who became a cornet in Colonel M'Dowall's Fencible Cavalry, April 18, 1786.

Samuel Gordon: will registered 1722 (Book 16, No. 48, Island Secretary's Office).

Samuel and Mary Gordon had Thomas, baptised August 4, 1717, in St Catherine's parish.

Samuel and Cecilia Gordon had—

1. Jane, baptised July 25, 1739, in St Catherine's parish.
2. Francis, baptised Sept. 15, 1753, in St Catherine's parish.

Samuel Gordon, son of Samuel Gordon of Jamaica, matriculated at Oriol College, Oxford,

Dec. 17, 1762, aged 22 (Foster's "Oxford Alumni"). Samuel Gordon, Kingston, was Attorney-General of Jamaica. He had—

1. Thomas Gordon.
2. John Gordon.
3. Robert Gordon.
4. Janet Gordon. She married in 1760 John Hibbert of Manchester (1732-69). Their son Robert Hibbert, founded the Hibbert Trust in 1847. There is a full pedigree of the Hibberts in Cusan's "Herts," vi., 180. The Hibberts had lent money to Robert Gordon (q. v.).

Susanna Ann Gordon, St Andrews Hill, St James's, got £63 compensation for 30 slaves, Dec. 7, 1835 (T.71, 1554, claim 228).

Susanna Ann Gordon got £7503 compensation for 354 slaves on the Home Castle estate, St Anne's, and £2461 for 119 slaves on Dernock Pen., Jany. 11, 1835. She claimed through her attorney, Robert Fairweather, who himself owned 18 slaves (T.71, 1538, claims 1498, 1499).

Susanna Ann Gordon, St James's, and Anne Edgar Sutherland, were owners in fee of one slave at Montego Bay, and got £29 compensation, Feb. 29, 1836 (T.71, 1554, claim 781).

Thomas Gordon, will registered 1746 (Book 27; Island Secretary's Office).

Thomas Gordon married Ann ——. In his will, registered 1748, he mentions Ann and his children, Susanna, Ann, John, and William, and appoints Dr William Gordon, M.D., Bristol, as executor (Archer's "Jamaica Monuments").

Thomas Gordon had a daughter, Elizabeth, baptised in St Andrew's parish, Feb. 8, 1787.

Thomas Gordon was one of the magistrates of St Thomas-in-the-East and St David, Surrey county (Douglas and Aikman's "Almanack and Register for Jamaica," 1783, p. 73).

Hon. Thomas Gordon, Chief Justice of Port Royal, died at Kingston, August 3, 1771.

Thomas Gordon had Elizabeth Gordon, baptised February 2, 1787, in St Andrew parish.

Thomas Gordon, Port Maria Bay, died June 15, 1807, at sea on his way home. He was the son of Rev. G. W. Algernon Gordon, minister of Keith.

Thomas Gordon (born 1810) was the son of the owner of the Orange Estate (or Orangefield), Jamaica, who, in turn, inherited it from his father.

Thomas came to Scotland when his father married a second time. He married Janet, daughter of his employer, Mr Drennan, a stonemason. His grandson, Mr J. A. Gordon, Kenmuir, 6a Langdale Road, Thornton Heath, tells me that Thomas, who lived at Riccarton, Ayrshire, "used at times to declare that he was Viscount Kenmuir," and when Adam, the 8th Viscount (1792-1847) died, "he made some move to push his claim forward. Thomas and his wife, Janet Drennan, had four sons—

1. Robert Gordon (died 1905): married Margaret M'Clymont, now (1914) aged 83, and had Thomas Gordon: still alive.  
Robert Gordon: still alive.  
John Alexander Gordon: now living at Kenmuir, Thornton Heath; married, and his issue, Helen Gordon, still alive.
2. James Gordon: died in 1906 or 1907.
3. John Gordon: died about 1901.
4. Janet Gordon: died about 1909.

Thomas Gordon, trustee for John Fisher, Union (214 slaves), and Juana Pier (145 slaves) claimed compensation, but admitted the counter claim of the Rev. John Campbell Fisher (T.71, 1551, claims 362, 730, and 1074).

Thomas Cosmo Gordon. In his attestation papers as an officer in the Indian army preserved at the India Office, he states on oath that he was born in the parish of Anne's. "No register of births being kept in this parish, a certificate of his age cannot be obtained, but he is informed by his parents, which he verily believes to be true, that he is between the age of 15 and 25 years at the present time"—sworn at the Mansion House, April 28, 1791.

Walter Gordon, sometime overseer of the plantation of Airy Castle, Jamaica; will April 27, 1785 ("Edinburgh Commissariat").

William Gordon, will registered 1705 (Book 11, No. 147: Island Secretary's Office).

William Gordon married Mary —, and had a son, William, baptised in St Catherine's parish, April 18, 1669.

William and Margaret Gordon had—

1. William, baptised March 28, 1701, in St Catherine's parish.
2. Catherine, baptised October 17, 1704, in St Catherine's parish.

William and Mary Gordon had—

1. Alexander, baptised April 3, 1722, in St Catherine's parish.
2. William, baptised September 6, 1724, in St Catherine's parish.

William and Elizabeth Gordon had—

1. Charles Gordon, born April 24, and baptised May 29, 1723.
2. William Gordon, born April 10, and baptised April 23, 1724.
3. John Gordon, born October 27, and baptised November 10, 1727.
4. Robert Gordon, born December 29, 1727 (?), and baptised February 3, 1728. All these baptisms took place in St Mary's parish, Kingston.

William and Susanna Gordon had—

1. Thomas, born January 30, and baptised Feby. 18, 1730.
2. Susanna Gordon, born July 3, and baptised August 18, 1729, both baptisms taking place in St Mary parish, Kingston.

William and Mary Gordon, of St John's, had Margaret, baptised June 15, 1733, in St Dorothy parish.

William and Mary Gordon had Elizabeth, baptised October 2, 1740, in Clarendon parish.

William Gordon died at Montego Bay, 1766.

William and Alexandrina Barbary Gordon (perhaps the daughter of Larchin Gordon, q. v.) had Richard, baptised May 5, 1794, in Clarendon parish.

William Gordon, of St Elizabeth, leaves bequests to Susanna, daughter of Harry Gordon, of St James's (Archer's "Monumental Inscriptions of Jamaica").

William Gordon, St Catherine, got £132 15s 8d compensation for six slaves, Jany. 11, 1836 (T.71, 1533, claim 170).

William Gordon, Tryall and Ryley's estates, Hanover, got £483 compensation for 25 slaves, Oct. 19, 1835 (T.71, 1553, claim 59).

William Gordon, will registered 1738 (Book 22; Island Secretary's Office).

William Gordon, Montego Bay, got £225 compensation for nine slaves, Dec. 23, 1835 (T.71, 1554, claim 304).

William Gordon, St. James's, as trustee for Mary Ann Bryan, Angelica Stuart, and others, Montego

Bay, got £80 compensation for six slaves, April 18, 1836 (T.71, 1554, claim 263).

William Gordon, owner in fee, Darliston, Westmoreland, got £1938 compensation for 94 slaves, Feb. 8, 1836 (T.71, 1552, claim 305).

Dr William Gordon settled at Montego Bay and became a judge in the Supreme Court of Jamaica and a Member of Council. He was the son of Col. John Gordon of Coynachie, born 1786, and died at Elgin, Jany. 26, 1838. He is dealt with in the "House of Gordon" (ii., 323).

William Christian Gordon, St Elizabeth's parish, guardian of John James Gordon, St Helena, got £54 compensation for three slaves, April 4, 1836. A counter claim by Thomas Dougan, legatee, for £409 was withdrawn (T.71, 1551, claim 215).

William Christian Gordon and his wife, Jane, got £25 19s 6d for slaves, owned by the wife at St Helena (T.71, 1551, claim 215).

#### MONTSERRAT.

This is a very small island, only 33 square miles. It was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and settled by the British in 1632. It was French in 1664-8, and 1782-4, but has since been ours. The following Gordons were there (though there were more for the slave commissioners to deal with):—

Alexander Gordon was appointed to the Council of Montserrat, Dec. 13, 1765, in place of Edward Darell, who had left the island (Oliver's "Antigua," i., 185: Privy Council Register of England, under the date Feb. 10, 1766). Alexander Gordon, Collector, Montserrat, was stated by President White, April 27, 1778, to be going to England. The President recommends Anthony Hodges in his place (Oliver's "Antigua," ii., 81).

John Gordon, Montserrat, asked Sir John Gordon, of Invergordon, Nov., 1758, to get him the Collectorship of the island. He was a grandson of George Gordon of Culmaly. In case the collectorship would not be got, he wanted Sir John to solicit for him the collectorship of Mariogalante. Sir John promised to speak to the Duke of Newcastle about it (MS.: Pocket Book of Sir John Gordon: now in the possession of Andrew Ross, Ross Herald, Edinburgh: pp. 462, 463).

#### NEVIS.

Nevis has only 50 square miles. It was discovered by Columbus, and colonised by the British in 1628. It was taken by the French in 1782, but restored to England in 1783.

Ann Gordon, parish of St Thomas, Lowland, got £119 13s 4d compensation for eight slaves, Feb. 15, 1836 (T.71, 1563, claim 142).

James Gordon was made Collector at Nevis, Aug. 20, 1733 ("Customs Book," P.R.O., xiii., p. 397). On July 4, 1739, the Court of Errors affirmed a judgment of the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas in an action of scandal and defamation brought against John Woodley, merchant, Nevis, by James Gordon and William Wells of Nevis, merchants, for words spoken by him in order to deprive the plaintiffs of their reputation, business, and livelihood in the way of consignment of negroes, and to deter and hinder His Majesty's subjects from consigning any negroes to and have dealings with them. John Woodley appealed against this to the Committee of the Privy Council, which dismissed his appeal, May 7, 1741 ("Acts of the Privy Council," Colonial, vol. iii., No. 505). Gordon got leave, Feb. 17, 1743 ("Customs Book," P.R.O., xv., p. 184).

#### ST CHRISTOPHER OR ST KITTS.

This island contains only 65 square miles. It was discovered by Columbus in 1483, and colonised both by the British and French, but was finally ceded to Britain in 1713.

James Gordon, Knockespock, bought the Muddy Pond estate in parcels in 1737, 1738, and 1742. There were no slaves on it. Up to 1820 it produced £90 rent, but "nothing since." Mr Gordon also owned 11,932 square feet in Basseterre (Oliver's "Antigua," ii., 27).

#### ST. CROIX.

This little island was purchased from the French by Christian VI. of Denmark in 1733. It was taken by Sir Alexander Cochrane, Dec. 22, 1807, but restored in 1814.

Dr John Gordon, St Croix, is commemorated by a tomb in Bath Abbey, bearing the inscription, "Dr John Gordon, M.D., of the island of St Croix, West Indies, [died] January 30, 1707, aged 53": with the motto, "Vel Pax, vel Bellum." He seems to be the "John Gordon, M.D., Physician to the King of Denmark for the Danish East [sic] Indies," who died at Bath, Feb. 16, 1807 ("Scots Mag."). Lady Commerell informed me, Aug. 4, 1911, that Dr Gordon had a brother Cosmo, a son of George, who died unmarried, and two daughters, Elizabeth (who married William Stedman), and one who married —M'Caul. On the other hand, Mrs S.

S. Fischer, Thetford, Berkhamsted, told Miss L. S. Lumsden, Aberdeen, May 23, 1910, that Dr Gordon's sisters (not daughters) were Mrs M'Caul of Craigbank and Mrs Stedman. "His wife was Sarah —, daughter of an Aberdeenshire family, and his only son was George, captain in the 42nd (Black Watch), who survived the battle of Toulouse. . . . Dr Gordon was an Aberdeenshire laird. . . . he was of the house of Lesmoir. My greatgrandfather did not own "Gordon Rock," St Croix. This was the property of his daughter, Mrs Buttelle, my grandmother. Dr Gordon was my father's grandfather." That there was some such relationship is seen by the fact that Cosmo Gordon, formerly of St Croix, was represented in a claim on an estate in Trinidad (q. v.) by John Gordon M'Caul and William Stedman of St Croix (T.71, 1575, claim 1662). Lady Commerell states that "old Mr John Gordon of Mount Blo, near Dumbarton, was cousin of the father of Mrs Stedman and Mrs M'Caul and guardian of the latter."

John Gordon, Coyne Valley, died at St Croix, July 22, 1824, in his 83rd year ("Scots Magazine," vol. 15, N.S., p. 767).

Dr William Gordon, physician, St Croix, had a son, George, who was made a burghess of Banff, 1767 (Cramond's "Annals of Banff," ii., 424).

#### ST LUCIA.

This island contains 233 square miles. It was first settled by the British in 1639, but they were expelled by the natives. It was settled by the French in 1650, but was taken by the British in several subsequent wars. It was siezed by Britain in 1802, and confirmed to her, 1814.

Daniel Glasford Gordon was an attorney at Castries parish, Gros Ilet, St Lucia, in 1821 (T.71, 1564, claim 49). As administrator of Lucien Rameau he claimed for twelve slaves, at Palma, in 1836 (Ibid., claim 60).

Robert Cruden Gordon, parish of Castries, got £176 9s 5d compensation for five slaves, Dec. 21, 1835 (T.71, 1564, claim 284). As administrator of the succession of the late Dr de la Busquiere, he claimed £9441 for 142 slaves on Mons. Durand Ve. Finturier's estate of Beansejour, a quarter of Soufriere, 1836 (Ibid., claim 495). Gordon also claimed on a notarial bond, dated 10th June, 1830, for three slaves belonging to Veuve Bernard Parigan, L'Esperance, Soufriere (Ibid., claim 523).



## ST VINCENT.

This island contains 140 square miles. It was long considered a neutral island, but at the peace of 1763 France agreed that the right to it be vested in Great Britain. We engaged in a war against the Caribs, who had to consent to a peace, by which they ceded a large tract of land to the British Crown. In 1779 the Caribs greatly contributed to the reduction of the island by the French, who restored it to us in 1783. In 1795 the French again instigated the Caribs to revolt, and the rising took several months to subdue.

Catherine Gordon, Kingstown, had one slave on Oct. 14, 1817 (T.71, p. 616).

Elizabeth Gordon, owner in fee, Calliaqua, got £58 15s compensation for two slaves, Feb. 12, 1836 (T.71, 1573, claim 523).

Harriet Gordon, Bow Wood, got £163 19s 3d compensation for five slaves, Feb. 22, 1836 (T.71, 1573, claim 596).

James Adam Gordon [of Knockespoek], owner in fee, Fair Hall, St George's, had 248 slaves. He withdrew his claim, Aug. 28, 1835, in favour of Sir William Abdy, bart., Sir Thomas Fellowes, kt., Rev. George Caldwell, clerk, and James Adam Gordon. On Feb. 22, 1836, compensation to the amount of £6438 13s 7d was awarded to the counter claimants (T.71, 1573, claim 549).

Jane, otherwise Jeanette Gordon, Mary Gordon, and Lucinda Gordon, of Rousseau, Dominica, as annuitant under the will of Anthony Gordon; and Harriet Gordon Hill, and John Hill, as guardians of Henrietta J. Hill by the will of Robert Gordon, entered, in 1835, a counter claim to that of John, Robert, and Gordon Thomson, who had claimed for 79 slaves on the Spring estate. Henrietta Gordon Hill had an annuity of £50 under the will of Robert Gordon (T.71, 1573, claim 645). Henrietta Gordon Hill, Kingstown, St Vincent, got £71 2s for two slaves, Feb. 8, 1837 (Ibid., claim 351).

## TOBAGO.

This island contains 114 square miles. The present Gordons of Newton, originally a Portsoy family, made a fortune there, and the Gordons of Cluny were largely interested in the plantations. Among other Gordons on the island was

Judge Gordon, who with five males slaves and one female, appears in a census of 1753 (Oliver's "Antigua," vol. i., p. cxiii.).

## TORTOLA.

This is one of the Virgin Islands. It was settled by Dutch buccaneers about 1648. They were expelled in 1666 by the British, who have since held it. Small though Tortola is, there were several Gordons there:—

Joseph G. Gordon.—William Pickering, Tortola, as trustee for the estate of Reef Island, under the will of Joseph G. Gordon and Ellen, his wife, got £156 14s compensation for 11 slaves, Oct. 24, 1836 (T.71, 1564, claim 49).

Daniel Hubbard Outerbridge Gordon was appointed Treasurer of the Virgin Islands, March 7, 1844 ("Gentleman's Magazine," vol. 21, New Series, p. 415). He was appointed Chief Justice of the Virgin Islands, June 27, 1846. He was the son of William Gordon, Tortola (Ibid., vol. 26, New Series, p. 193).

Eleanor Eliza Gordon, St George, Tortola, owner in fee, claimed for six slaves; but £85 15s was paid, Oct. 24, 1836, to the counter claimants, William George Cribb and William Rogers Isaacs, as assignees in priority of compensation, towards the payment of £219 10s due on a bond of assignation, dated April 25, 1835 (T.71, 1564, claim 206). William Rogers Isaacs himself got £289 compensation for 20 slaves at Road Town (Ibid., claim 41). Miss Eleanor Eliza Gordon, formerly of Tortola, "but now supposed to be married and living somewhere in Scotland," was requested to communicate with Thomas and Roberts, solicitors, Worcester ("Times," Nov. 5, 1849).

Francis Cavalie Gordon.—Henry James Dyer, St George's, Tortola, as surviving trustee of Sarah Williams Gordon, for the issue of Francis Cavalie Gordon and Sarah, his wife, was awarded £72 10s 9d compensation for six slaves, Oct. 24, 1836 (T.71, 1564, claim 69).

William Gordon, St George's, Tortola, had seven slaves. A counter claim was entered by Elizabeth Simpson, of No. 1 Abbey Place, Regent's Park, London, who claimed under the will of her father, Isaac Pickering (which was dated June 16, 1802), one slave in the possession of William Gordon. On Dec. 13, 1836, it was stated that William Gordon was dead, and that his son, Daniel Hubbard Outerbridge Gordon, had administered his estate. Daniel got compensation to the extent of £100 13s 1d, Nov. 21, 1836 (T.71, 1564, claim 1). Daniel also got £39 15s 9d on Oct. 24, 1836, for three slaves on

behalf of the late Martha Harris King, St George, Tortola (Ibid., claim 54).

#### TRINIDAD.

Next to Jamaica, Trinidad is the largest British island in the West Indies, covering an area of 1754 square miles. It was discovered by Columbus in 1498. It was taken from the Spaniards by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and by the French from the British in 1676. It capitulated to Sir Ralph Abercromby in 1797, and our possession of it was confirmed by the Peace of Amiens, 1802. One of the leading men on the island at this moment is Mr William Gordon Gordon.

Cosmo Gordon, formerly of St Croix; John Gordon M'Caul; and William Stedman of St Croix, as the executors of Cosmo Gordon, formerly of St Croix, put in a counter claim (17th Sept., 1835) on the claim of Robert Montgomerie and G. G. Macdougall, Devilla estate, Savonetta, Trinidad, who had 160 slaves, on the ground that they were mortgagees by deed dated 6th May, 1825, claiming for £7096 with further interest on £5852 from April 28, 1825. There was also a counter claim by Ann Macdougall, wife of William Pearman, devisee under the will of George Gordon, for £2274 (T.71, 1575, claim 1662). See John, St Croix.

Fanchionette Gordon, of San Fernanda, guardian of Mary Banks, North Naparinna, got £154 17s 5d compensation for four slaves, March 28, 1855 (T.71, 1575, claim 1710). As owner in fee at North Naparinna, she hereby got £128 0s 2d for two slaves (Ibid., xi., claim 1733).

Thomas Gordon, Port of Spain, had two slaves, for whom his guardian, Eliza Kennedy Wilson, claimed. She was appointed his guardian by the Court, July 11, 1836. She had two slaves of her own, for whom she got £44 7s 4d compensation, Feb. 29, 1836 (T.71, 1574, claim 508). It was stated, Oct. 5, 1836, that the two slaves in claim 508 were the issue of a slave condemned, and were registered as the property of Thomas Gordon (Ibid., claim 509).

William Gordon Gordon was born at Portpatrick in 1848, and educated at Musselburgh and Durham Grammar School. He entered the office of Anthony Cumming & Co., Trinidad. In 1872 he began business on his own account with Campbell Hannah, and is now head of the firm of Gordon, Grant & Co. He was made President of the Legislative Council in 1888. He owns large cocoa, cocoa

hut, and sugar properties, and has large interests in Venezuela ("Sphere," Feb., 1903). He married in 1872, Gertrude Maude, youngest daughter of the Hon. John Scott Bushe, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of Trinidad. She died suddenly of heart failure at Knowsley, Port of Spain, 1913. Their only daughter, Alice Maude Mary, married at All Saints, Port of Spain, January 21, 1905, Reginald Edmund Harriss, late of the Lancashire Fusiliers. Mr Gordon married secondly, Oct. 9, 1913, at St Mary Abbots, Kingston, Mary Jeannie, widow of George F. Bushe, Trinidad, and elder daughter of Sir David Wilson, K.C.M.G. ("Times," Oct. 11).

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### CONVICTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Something has been said in these articles about the deporting of convicts to the Colonies. The subject is peculiarly topical, for a long chapter (pp. 97-170) is devoted to Banishment in Mr George Ives's scholarly new book, "A History of Penal Methods: Criminals, Witches, Lunatics," issued last week by Stanley Paul, London. Some industrious soul will yet go over the file of the "Aberdeen Journal" and pick out the cases. Meantime, let me cite a few.

1765, June 3.—William Gordon, an old soldier, was sentenced at the Aberdeen Circuit Court to banishment for life in the plantations for theft in the previous May ("Aberdeen Journal").

1785, Oct. 2.—Janet Gordon, from Cairnie, or Mills of Cullithy, was sentenced at the Inverness Circuit Court to transportation for housebreaking ("Aberdeen Journal").

1789, Jany. 28.—Mary Gordon, from Dundee, was sentenced at Aberdeen to be banished from the country for the theft of a clock ("Aberdeen Journal").

1730.—Jane Gordon at Shields, apparently a Scotswoman, was sentenced to transportation. She appealed to Lord Selkirk in a petition now preserved at the Public Record Office, London (S.P. Dom. Entry Books, vol. 257, p. 55):—"Your Lordship's petitioner has been notoriously abused by one Richard Hinds, who came into your petitioner's shop and asked for a dram, and was answered by her she had none. Upon which, the said Hinds swore and curs'd, and called your petitioner several ill names, and would not go away till he had a dram. Upon which, your petitioner, seeing him so obstinate, gave him a dram of such as she had,

which they call 'Parliamentary brandy,' and which she kept in her house on purpose to oblige her friends and customers that come to lay out money with her, she and her husband then living in very good credit and endeavouring in an honest way to get a livelihood by selling bread, butter, cheese, fish, etc. It can be proved that your petitioner had paid to some bread bakers at Newcastle £20 a year for rye bread, to others £10, to some £12, and £15, and never wronged any body in her life.

"May it please your lordship the reason of your petitioner's distressing her self in this way is that after the said Hinds had drunk the dram he asked for, he pulled a piece of paper out of his pocket, and threw it down on the table and said:—'You bitch, there is two lines will send you to Morpeth gaol.'

"Your petitioner, may it please your honour, surprised at these words, snatched the paper off the table, and held it in her hand till her husband and neighbours came in, the said Hinds having her then by the throat, and if she had not had timely assistance [she] might have been strungled.

"Your petitioner then showed the paper to her husband and friends, which, when opened, had not so much as one word or letter writ in it, nor the least individual thing wrapped therein.

"The said Hinds, may it please your lordship, went immediately to a Justice of the Peace, and swore your petitioner had robbed him of two guineas, which he said was wrapped up in that paper mentioned above, tho' there was sufficient witnesses to prove the contrary. Yet, notwithstanding, your petitioner was obliged to answer at the Assizes at Newcastle, where she went without acquainting any of her friends with it, and was ordered for transportation without being examined or speaking so much as one word for her self.

"Your petitioner hopes your lordship will consider the hardships she lies under on account of this false accusation, which is purely out of spight, because the said Hinds was indebted to your petitioner, and a master of a ship was obliged to pay the debt for him for the sake of having him to go a voyage at sea with him; after which he was often heard to threaten your petitioner's destruction.

"Your petitionr, therefore humbly begs that your lordship, of your abundant goodness, would be pleased to lend your helping hand to the kind assistance of a poor unfortunate wretch, who is

now plunged in the depths of misery, and cannot escape her impending fate, unless your lordship interposes and prevail with Majesty for a royal pardon."

While on the question of transportation, one may note that the penitentiary for women at Botany Bay is described in Mr Tighe Hopkins's new book, "The Romance of Fraud" (1914; pp. 109-110). The "Factory," as it was called, "an agreeable retreat," was under the charge of a Mrs Gordon. Three classes of women were admitted—(1) Those who had not been assigned as servants, on arrival in the Colony; (2) those whose masters had returned them upon the hands of the Government; and (3) those who, having fulfilled their terms, were biding some blest reversal of fortune. Mrs Gordon had two daughters, who were regarded as not the most perfect examples of virtue to the numerous females under her charge. Mrs Gordon's "lambs" were petted. They were never put to work; and every girl might be the architect of her own fortune. The "Factory" was at once a moderately grateful asylum, show place, and a matrimonial agency. "It may have been several other things, and was presumably not the most reputable institution in the Colony. A child born there was baptised in the name of the Governor of the Colony. Mrs Gordon, one may conjecture, retired on a competency." Mr Tighe Hopkins tells me he has forgotten where he discovered about Mrs Gordon. Perhaps some of your readers may know.

[THE END.]