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WEDNESDAY, 25th NOVEMBER

1. 10.00 a.m. Her Majesty The Queen and His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh arrive at Montego Bay Airport.

They will be met at the aircraft by His Excellency The Governor, Sir Hugh Foot, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., The Commander-in-Chief, America and West Indies Station, Vice-Admiral J. F. Stevens, C.B., C.B.E., The Commander, Caribbean Area, Brigadier A. C. F. Jackson, O.B.E. and The Commissioner of Police, Colonel R. T. Michelin, O.B.E.

His Royal Highness will wear white Naval uniform without Sword, Orders and Decorations.

The Governor and the other officers accompanying him will wear Orders and Decorations.

2. The Guard of Honour will be mounted by the Jamaica Constabulary Force. The Jamaica Military Band will play.
3. The Governor will escort Her Majesty and His Royal Highness to the Saluting Base.

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After the salute Her Majesty, accompanied by His Royal Highness and attended by the Commissioner of Police, will inspect the Guard of Honour.

5.

The Governor will conduct Her Majesty and His Royal Highness to a point where representatives of West Indian territories will be assembled and will present the Chief Minister of Jamaica, the Honourable W. A. Bustamante.

6.

The Chief Minister of Jamaica will present the representatives of the other West Indian territories (See Appendix A) to Her Majesty and His Royal Highness.

The first West Indian representative to be presented will hand Her Majesty an Address of Welcome on behalf of the West Indian territories.

7.

The Chief Minister of Jamaica will present the Chief Justice of Jamaica and Members of the Jamaica Executive Council (See Appendix B) to Her Majesty and His Royal Highness.

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5. Governor
6. Chief Minister
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WEDNESDAY, 25th NOVEMBER

The Governor will present the Custos of the Parish of St. James, the Honourable F. M. Kerr-Jarrett.

9.

The Custos of St. James will present the Custodes of the County of Cornwall:

The Honourable T. R. Williams, Custos of the Parish of Westmoreland

The Honourable J. T. Calder, Custos of the Parish of St. Elizabeth

The Honourable D. A. Delgado, Custos of the Parish of Trelawny

The Honourable W. H. deLisser, Custos of the Parish of Hanover,

and representatives of the Parish of St. James. (See Appendix C)

10.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness will proceed to their car, passing a representative group of ex-Servicemen from the County of Cornwall, and also detachments of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides from the County of Cornwall.

~~Before entering the car the Governor will present Lady Foot, and Lady Foot will present the wives of the Custodes of Cornwall.~~

Bus leaves 8:30 AM
for airport

S: Still Photographers
M: Movie-camera men

R: Radio Commentators etc.
O: Observers (Reporters)

NOTE: ALL MOBILE photographers and film cameramen will need SPECIAL Press Passes endorsed for particular event

ROYAL VISIT: PRESS COVERAGE, DAY 1: SHEET 1.

Serial	Time	PLACE	LOCATION OF PRESS STAND	STATIC				MOBILE		OBSERVATIONS
				S	M	R	O	S	M	
(1)	1000	Montego Bay Airport	<p>Approx. 50 correspondents and radio commentators will be accommodated on roof of airport building and still and movie-cameramen will be on rostra to left and right of parade.</p> <p>In addition, there will be a static close-up party of 15-18 still photographers and four movie-cameramen. This party will be in a position approx. 15 feet from the foot of the aircraft ladder. After taking long shots of the Queen inspecting the Guard of Honour, it will then be moved to another static position approx. 15 ft. from the Presentations.</p>							<p>First 'bus will leave with the JFU and JBC vans before the Royal Procession to <u>Spanish Town</u> begins. Purpose will be to drop at the various press stands on the Royal Route, correspondents, still photographers and movie-cameramen who wish to cover specific events such as the opening of the new road. This 'bus will go straight through to Spanish Town where it will be parked in a side street. The second 'bus will leave via the end of the runway to join the Procession on its return from Montego Bay main square. Passengers on this 'bus will not have time to alight to cover each of the separate functions en route. A special Jamaica Government diesel will leave Montego Bay station at 11.15a.m. to take to Spanish Town any correspondents not travelling in either of the two 'buses. N.B. A third 'bus will run from Montego Bay to pick up people dropped by 'bus No. 1. Close-up party will need Special Passes.</p>

Serial	Time	PLACE	LOCATION OF PRESS STAND	STATIC				MOBILE		OBSERVATIONS
				S	M	R	O	S	M	
(12)	10.28	Montego Bay (Main Square)	No stand but adequate space reserved near dais.							This party must be pre-positioned as the main party in 'bus No. 2 will not go to Main Square, owing to the steep hill and traffic difficulties.
(16)	1138	Falmouth	Tubular steel stand opposite Court House.							Party will either have been dropped well in advance of Royal Procession by 'bus No. 1 or, in the case of some local correspondents, will have made their own way there before route is closed.
(17)	Approx. 12 p.m.	Duncans	Press Party in 'bus No. 2 will lunch at Shamrock Tavern.							On main road, right hand side - ready to join procession after lunch. There will be <u>NO</u> Press facilities at Silver Sands.
(19)	159	1 mile inside boundary between Tre-lawny and St. Ann.	Specially prepared site obliquely across new road from monument.							Press 'bus will remain in Royal Procession. As on other occasions there will be no time for correspondents in Procession 'bus to alight and re-embark. Coverage will be by party dropped by No. 1 'bus.

All accredited correspondents wishing to attend.
 6 2
 N.B.
 A position will be found - probably in the road - for a static party of 15 - 18 still photographers and 4 movie-cameramen. This party will have to be pre-selected and will need Special Passes.

ROYAL VISIT: PRESS COVERAGE. DAY 1 SHEET 3.

Serial	Time	PLACE	LOCATION OF PRESS STAND	STATIC				MOBILE		OBSERVATIONS
				S	M	R	O	S	M	
(22)	243	St. Ann's Bay	Window on first floor of house (Mrs. Lindo) across road from Court House.							No close-up party here owing to very narrow street. Party will have to be pre-selected.
(24)	513	Spanish Town (Main Square)	Tubular steel platform approx. 10 ft. high (and measuring 12ft x 12 ft) in gardens opposite Rodney Memorial. Space between first archway on second-storey of Assembly rooms.						NONE	Party will have been dropped by 'bus No. 1 which will park in side street. Procession 'bus will go straight to Cathedral.
(25)		Cathedral (Spanish Town)	3 still photographers in transept. 10 still photographers behind railings in churchyard at entrance on the left facing the main door. Up to 10 correspondents in gallery.							Lighting almost certainly will make filming impracticable. Special Passes will be necessary and will be issued from Press Centre.
			END OF FIRST							DAY'S COVERAGE.

ROYAL VISIT: PRESS COVERAGE. DAY 2 SHEET 4

Serial	Time	PLACE	LOCATION OF PRESS STAND	STATIC				MOBILE		OBSERVATIONS
				S	M	R	O	S	M	
(1)	815	Up Park Camp (Military Parade)	Total of 140 seats in stand. Press box on parade-ground for all commentators, still photographers, movie-cameramen and radio commentators.							<u>No Mobile Party</u>
(3)	855	Sabina Park	Accommodation in stand for 30 correspondents. Press stand on parade ground for still photographers and film cameramen.				30			No MOBILE party. There will be no time for correspondents to get from Up Park Camp to Sabina Park.
(7)	1.114	King George's Park	None. Space (not stand) for any correspondents or radio commentators wishing to be present.					6	2	Coverage will be by a <u>STATIC</u> close-up party of press photographers and movie-cameramen. Composition to be discussed but it is suggested this is predominantly of local interest.

		LOCATION OF PRESS STAND	STATIC				MOBILE		OBSERVATIONS	
			S	M	R	O	S	M		
		George's Park							The party mentioned in Serial 7 will not have time to get from one end of the Park to the other and will have to be pre-positioned. STATIC close-up shots will be permitted.	
(9)	1135	Legislature							6 MOBILE still photographers and 2 movie-cameramen in street outside building. 2 still photographers in Chamber. (Possibly) space for 6 to 8 standing overseas correspondents.	Special Passes will be necessary for this occasion.
(12)	430	King's House (Informal meeting between the Duke and Scientists).							Governor's study.	No press coverage will be permitted.
(12)	600 to 620	King's House grounds (H.M. meets representatives of R.E.'s R.F.W. etc.).							NONE	Static party of '15 - '18 will be allowed five minutes at beginning of function to take photographs. Special Passes will be necessary.

ROYAL VISIT: PRESS COVERAGE. DAY 2. SHEET 6.

Serial.	Time	PLACE	LOCATION OF PRESS STAND	STATIC				MOBILE		OBSERVATIONS
				S	M	R	O	S	M	
(13)	730	King's House (Dinner)	Photographers will be conducted to a selected position by one of the Press Officers.						2	Two still photographers will be allowed / 2 - 3 minutes before the dinner has actually begun to take 2 photographs each. Six correspondents will be allowed to view the dinner in progress from perimeter of dining space. Special Passes will be necessary.
(14)	930	King's House (Reception)	No stands.				35 20		6	<p>Arrangements will be made for a static close up party of six still photographers to take "shots" of H.M. on balcony of King's House watching the choirs and dancers. These photographs will be taken from a selected position and will be allowed during first 1 to 2 minutes only. In addition to photographs of the choirs, dancers and Jamaica ballet, facilities will be given for two photographers from the party of six to take two flashlight photographs of the series of three Presentations in the grounds. (The Presentations will be in different parts of the grounds and party must be divided into three).</p> <p>A total of 35 overseas correspondents will be invited to the Reception. The party of six still photographers will be in addition to the 35 overseas and 20 local observers. Admission cards will be necessary and still photographers will need Special Passes.</p>

END OF SECOND DAY'S ACTIVITIES.

Serial	Time	PLACE	LOCATION OF PRESS STAND	STATIC				MOBILE		OBSERVATIONS
				S	M	R	O	S	M	
(1)	7.30	Up Park Camp (Polo Game)	150 seats in two blocks							No Mobile Party will be possible, but there will be a static close-up party for the presentation of the trophy.
(3)	1030	King's House (Investiture)		2			6			Two still photographers to work from fixed positions at each side of dining hall and to be limited to two flashes each. Six correspondents to be in two standing groups, one in each corner of rear wall. Special Passes will be necessary.
(4)	1100	King's House (Tree-Planting)								Same correspondents in Serial No. 3, but static close-up party of 15-18 still photographers and moviemen. Special passes will be necessary.
(6)	1130	New Senate Building (U.C.W.I.)	Still photographers, movie-cameramen and all correspondents in gallery overlooking dais. Roped-off space for 6 still photographers near to entrance. Space for radio commentators in first floor corridor overlooking arrival point.							The party of 6 still photographers will have to be pre-selected. (Although there will be no restriction on the number of still photographers and movie-cameramen in gallery, space is limited). Flash bulbs may only be used in the first two minutes.

Serial	Time	PLACE	LOCATION OF PRESS STAND	STATIC				MOBILE		OBSERVATIONS
				S	M	R	O	S	M	
(8)	1145	University College Hospital	Roped-off space at right of out-patients' hall and near to spot at which presentations will be made.						1	One still photographer will be permitted to take 2 photographs in each of two wards during H.M.'s tour. Flashlight photography will be restricted.
(15)	1220	University College Library	Space for 6 still photographers and 2 hand movie-cameramen in gallery of library. Space will also be provided for radio commentators and for up to 6 correspondents.	6	2	4	6			Special Passes will be necessary for this function.
(20)	310	Port Royal	Up to 50 correspondents on roof of oil store. Radio commentators on gallery of Marine Store and place for newsreel cameramen near jetty. Some correspondents etc. on jetty behind Band of Jamaica Battalion.							Static close-up party of 15 - 18 near jetty.

PRESS PARTY WILL EMBARK IN "FAIR WEATHER" TO WATCH "GOTHIC" SAIL.

ST. JAMES - One of the early parishes to be formed. Named by Governor Sir Thomas Modyford in 1664/65, probably after James, Duke of York.

Montego Bay: Chief Town of St. James. The origin of the name has been variously ascribed, firstly to a Bay in Portugal, to a Spanish Christian name, and, perhaps more correctly, to manteca, the Spanish word for fat or lard. "This part abounding formerly with wild hogs", writes an historian of the island, "the Spaniards probably made here what they called 'hog's butter' (lard) for exportation." The Parish Church of St. James is an attractive Georgian structure. The foundation stone was laid on 6 May 1775; it was described by the early 19th century artist-architect Hakewill as the handsomest church in the island. It contains monuments by John Bacon and Sir Richard Westcott. The best (by Bacon) is that to Mrs. Rosa Palmer, 1794, the first mistress of "Rose Hall" estate.

"Rose Hall", the ruins of which still stand, was built in the 1750's, at a cost of £30,000; was "justly considered the best in Jamaica". It was also the home of the sinister Annee Palmer, the "White Witch" about whom there are dark legends of murder of husbands and lovers and extreme brutality to slaves. She was eventually strangled by her slaves and buried somewhere on the property.

"Barrett Hall", "Cinnamon Hill" - great houses of the Moultons and Barretts from whom Elizabeth Browning, wife of poet Robert Browning was descended.

TRELAWNY - Founded in 1770, taken out of part of St. James. Named for Sir William Trelawny, Governor, who died in Jamaica in 1772.

Falmouth: Chief town of Trelawny. Contains fine examples of 18th and early 19th century architecture. Note particularly the finely fashioned balcony rails of Regency design on many houses. The imposing Court House, restored after a serious fire, contains portraits of General Sir John Keane, Lieutenant-Governor, 1827-29, and of Sir Charles Metcalfe, Governor 1839-42. The Parish Church contains interesting 18th century monuments. The Baptist Chapel was erected under the auspices of William Knibb, missionary who became one of the champions of emancipation. Knibb is buried in the Chapel's churchyard.

"Arcadia Pen" and "Bryan Castle" are architecturally/historically interesting great houses in the parish. In a small upstairs study in the latter Bryan Edwards wrote his famous "History Civil and Commercial of the British Colonies in the British West Indies."

At Rio Bueno near the border between Trelawny and St. Ann is Fort Dundas, dated 1778.

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ST. ANN: The largest parish in the island, rich in its associations with the aboriginal inhabitants, the Spaniards and the early history of the British occupation of the island. One of the oldest parishes its name dates from Spanish times. "When Columbus first discovered Jamaica," writes Bryan Edwards, "he approached it on the northside, and beholding that part of the country which now constitutes the parish of St. Ann he was filled with delight and admiration at the novelty, variety and beauty of the prospect."

Discovery Bay: (Formerly called Dry Harbour). The beautiful anchorage into which Columbus sailed in the Nina on May 4th, while on his Second Voyage of discovery. Here he saw "so many Indians (Arawaks) that the earth was covered with them," all painted, chiefly in black, wearing only plumes on their heads and aprons of leaves around their waists.

Runaway Bay: so called because it was from here, in 1660, that Don Christobal de Ysassi, last of Spanish Governors, fled defeated from the island. With his departure, Spanish rule came to an end.

St. Ann's Bay: Named Santa Gloria by Columbus is the capital of St. Ann. Here the Discoverer dropped anchor on his Second Voyage in 1494. Nine years later, he was forced to run his worm-eaten caravels into the sheltered water, a bow-shot from the shore, of a neighbouring cove known to this day as Don Christopher's. Here he remained for a year until he was rescued. During that time a serious mutiny fomented by the Porrás brothers broke out.

Seville: (The Sevilla Nueva, and later Seville de Oro of the Spaniards), the first Spanish capital of the island, founded near the place occupied by the wrecked caravels, by the Discoverer's son and successor Diego, around 1510. It was abandoned less than twenty-five years later. Many conflicting reasons for this are given. Some writers say that it was owing to the Spanish inhabitants having in their wars with the natives been suddenly and entirely cut off; others ascribe the abandonment to a "visitation of innumerable ants" which destroyed all the provision grounds and compelled the people to find another home; still another historian attributes the desertion to the exposed position of the town and the depredations of the French filibusters. Actually the Spaniards probably found the site unhealthy as it undoubtedly was at that time. Traces of the fort and unfinished church may still be seen. Fine limestone carvings, probably done by monks around 1530, discovered where the Governor's palace should have stood, may now be seen in the Kingston Museum.

Ocho Rios: A town with interesting Spanish associations. The name, corrupted from Las Chorreras, refers to the nearby waterfall. An old fort adjoins the modern bauxite pier.

Royal Route- Historical Notes 3

Dunn's River: Here, in 1657, a strong force landed from Cuba in an attempt to retake the island from the British. Unfortunately for the attackers a despatch from Bayona, the Governor of Cuba, to a certain Spanish serjeant-major in Jamaica, making arrangements for the attack which was to be aided by the erstwhile Spanish slaves still in hiding in the island, was intercepted. Immediate steps were taken by the resourceful Commander-in-chief, Colonel Edward D'Oyley, who landed two leagues to windward, stormed the defence works and after a short engagement, signally defeated the enemy.

The parish contains many fine great houses most being inland from the coast. "Cardiff Hall" home until recently of the Blagrove family, built by the regicide who fled to the island for safety. "Fonthill", named for the English architectural curiosity which was paid for from the proceeds of the Beckfords' vast Jamaican holdings.

Fern Gully: A steep descent through a ravine thick-grown with huge tree-ferns and many other species.

The Moneague: Called by the Spaniards Manigua (the thicket). Here, from time to time, a strange lake appears and as suddenly subsides.

ST. CATHERINE - An early parish. Originally spelt Katherine, having been named in honour of the Queen of Charles II.

Spanish Town: (The Villa de la Vega of the Spaniards; later known as St. Jago de la Vega, "St. James of the Plain"). The ancient capital of the island, founded, after Seville was abandoned, by Diego Columbus around 1523. After the conquest by the British in 1660 it continued as the capital for more than two centuries. Diego had for a second title Marquis de la Vega, after this town.

The Cathedral: built on the foundations of one of the oldest ecclesiastical establishments in the New World, dates from the early 18th century. Several Governors and their wives, as well as many eminent early settlers are buried, either in the Cathedral or the churchyard attached. Many of the monuments are by Bacon. Among the more important is that to the Earl and Countess of Effingham (d.1791); Sir Thomas Modyford (d.1679), Governor from 1664-71; Sir Thomas Lynch (d. 1684) Governor from 1682-84). The earliest monument is that to Catherine, wife of Sir Charles Lyttleton, dated 1662.

No Spanish buildings survive, but in the Square (formerly the Parade) stands the finest group of buildings in the British West Indies, including:- The King's House, formerly the official residence of the island's governors, built in 1762, almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1925; the old House of Assembly and Legislative Council building, the Law Courts, both built towards the close of the 18th century; and the island's foremost monument the Rodney

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Memorial by Bacon, erected in honour of the celebrated Admiral who crowned his three and a half years service as commander-in-chief on the Jamaica station by his celebrated victory over the French fleet under De Grasse at the Battle of the Saints on 12th April, 1782. The Memorial is flanked by two finely-proportioned buildings, in both of which the ancient official documents and archives of the colony are preserved.

White Marl (on the Spanish Town road, 3 miles from Spanish Town) is the site of an Arawak village.

Ferry. Site of the ferry over the river in use from 1677 to 1703. Near by are the ruins of the Ferry Inn, a half-way house between Spanish Town and Kingston mentioned often in Lady Nugent's Journal"; and the giant Cotton Tree made famous by the author Michael Scott in his book "Tom Cringle's Log."

ST. ANDREW: - This parish was originally called "Liguanea". There is still a postal district of that name.

Half Way Tree. The capital of the parish takes its name from a cotton tree, dating from the conquest, which until as late as 1866 stood at the cross roads near the parish church. This church (the Parish Church of St. Andrew) is second only to the cathedral in Spanish Town in historic interest. The original structure was damaged by the 1692 earthquake which destroyed Port Royal, and had to be rebuilt. It contains a number of interesting monuments, the most important artistically being that by John Cheere to James, son of Governor Sir Nicholas Lawes, who died in 1733.

KINGSTON:

King's House. Formerly the residence of the Bishop of Jamaica, it was purchased, on the removal of the seat of government from Spanish Town to Kingston in 1872, and converted to its new purpose. The original building was wrecked by the earthquake of 1907 and had to be rebuilt from designs of Sir Charles Nicholson. It enjoys an unrivalled view of the mountains behind Hope Botanical Gardens. It contains among other fine possessions, full length portraits of King George III and Queen Charlotte, painted in 1789/90 by the studio of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Kingston- St. Andrew With the destruction of the greater part of Port Royal in 1692, most of the survivors settled near the sea in St. Andrew, and in the following year the parish of Kingston was formed.

Kingston. This city is both capital of the parish of the same name and of the island. It is the largest and most important commercial town in the British West Indies. Founded soon after 1692, its growth was strong and rapid. By 1703, it was declared by law "the chief seat of trade and

Royal Route - Historical Notes 5.

head port of entry of the island." The plans for the new city, drawn up by John Goffe, were approved later by "Her Majesty's Engineer General" Colonel Christian Lilly.

Headquarters House. In its hey-day Kingston was a fine city architecturally, but numerous fires and a disastrous earthquake have left little of the old town standing. Among the few survivals is Headquarters House, Duke Street, present seat of the government. It was built by Thomas Hibbert, an 18th century town worthy, as the result of a wager between himself and three other wealthy city merchants who wished to outdo one another in building the most magnificent home.

In 1802 Kingston was granted a corporation styled "The Mayor Aldermen and Common Council of the City and Parish of Kingston", and in 1872 it was created capital of the island.

Kingston Parish Church. The first documentary reference to the church occurs under date October, 1701. Its oldest tomb is dated 1699. The present building, erected after the earthquake of 1907, was consecrated in 1911. There are many interesting monuments in the church, the most important historically being that to the celebrated Admiral Benbow who died on 4 November, 1702, from wounds received during his gallant engagement with the French admiral Du Casse.

Memorial Statues. In the Parade, across from the church, are most of the city's memorail statues, including that to Queen Victoria erected in honour of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee. The gardens adjoining were re-named Victoria Park by Her Highness Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, granddaughter of Queen Victoria, during her visit to the island in February, 1914.

Rock Fort. Once a moated fortress, this fort is now an interesting historic relic. It came into importance before the close of the 17th century. First fortified in 1694 against the threatened French invasion under Du Casse, it was manned for the last time in 1865 when it was feared that the civil disorders in St. Thomas parish might spread to Kingston.

The Palisadoes: The long gaunt peninsula connecting the town with the mainland and forming the excellent harbour of Kingston. No other place in Jamaica has witnessed as much of the island's naval history, from the days of the early Adventurers (Somers, Hawkins, Shirley and others who all sailed their ships along its shore) down to the present time.

Gallows Point: A promontory on the Palisadoes, so called from being the place of execution of numerous pirates including the famous 'Calico' Jack Rackham who numbered in his crew the notorious women pirates Anne Bonny and Mary Read.

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The Old Cemetery: The old Port Royal cemetery was located on the Palisadoes. Here the island's buccaneer-Governor Sir Henry Morgan was buried in 1688, but his and the other graves were swallowed by the sea at the time of the great earthquake in 1692.

Port Royal: The ancient parish no longer exists in its original form. In 1867 it was merged into those of Kingston and St. Andrew; 34 years later the town itself was made a separate parish for municipal purposes.

Port Royal Town: From a mere careening place in 1655, this port became in a few years the most important in the island. Headquarters of the buccaneers and the chief market for their plunder. Port Royal became the "richest and wickedest spot on earth." In 1692 came the disastrous earthquake which sent half the town into the sea. Hurricanes and fires in dreadful succession all took their toll but the town struggled on. The Naval Dockyard bears evidence to Port Royal's importance in the 18th century as a naval station. Here, at one time or another, came most of Britain's finest ships and finest sailors of that era.

Fort Charles, named in honour of King Charles II in whose reign it was built, is the oldest and most important historically of the island's many forts. Lord Nelson commanded there in 1799. From his "Quarter Deck" he watched for the French fleet which never came. His coat-of-arms, painted above a sally-port, may still be seen.

The Parish Church of St. Peter: The original Christ Church of Port Royal was destroyed by the earthquake of 1692. The present structure dates from 1725/6. It has many interesting features and furnishings, including the striking organ loft erected in 1743, especially noteworthy as an example of Jamaican craftsmanship of the time. The Communion plate, a gift to the church from Henry Morgan, might have been looted from some luckless Spanish town. Among the many monuments and mural tablets is one of Roubiliac to Lieutenant Stapleton of the Sphinx. He was killed at Port Morant in 1754 when a cannon which he was firing exploded. The circumstances of his death are dramatically represented on the monument. There is also a very touching monument to three sailor-boys, the youngest only thirteen years of age, who died of yellow fever while serving on the station.

THE DEPENDENCIES OF JAMAICA

There are two groups of Islands which are Dependencies of Jamaica.

The first are the CAYMAN ISLANDS consisting of three Islands, the largest of which is called Grand Cayman. These islands are about 250 miles to the west of Jamaica. Their population is about 7,000.

Most of the islanders are sailors and fishermen and many of them earn good pay in American and other foreign ships. One of the principal industries of the Islands is the turtle industry and a factory for making soup from the turtles was established by the Colonial Development Corporation recently in Grand Cayman. A good airfield has just been constructed in Grand Cayman and there are encouraging prospects of progress and development, particularly in the tourist trade. The people of the Caymans are independent and energetic and take an active part in the public affairs of the Dependency.

The Dependency will be represented in Jamaica during the Royal visit by the Commissioner, Mr. A.M. Gerrard (whose previous service was in Nigeria). He will be accompanied by his wife, and two other representatives of the islands will come to Jamaica to join in the welcome.

The TURKS and CAICOS ISLANDS (population about 6,500) are some 450 miles to the East of Jamaica north of Haiti and the Dominican Republic. They are at the southern end of the Bahamas group of islands and were at one time administered as part of the Bahamas. They have been administered as a Dependency of Jamaica since 1874.

These scattered islands have been in the past mainly dependent on the salt industry. This industry is now in difficulties and the people of the Islands are in consequence suffering from depleted revenues and some unemployment. Many of the leading families of the Islands have left and the outlook for the Islands in future is not bright. The construction of a U.S. Guided Missile Base in Grand Turk has recently provided some very welcome activity and employment.

The Turks and Caicos Islands will be represented during the time of the Royal visit by the Commissioner, Mr. Peter Bleackley, M.B.E. (who previously served in Tanganyika). Mr. Bleackley will be accompanied by his wife and two other representatives of the islands.

J A M A I C A H I S T O R I C A L

Jamaica was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1494, and remained in Spanish occupation for over a century. The inhabitants of the island before Columbus and the Spaniards were a people of Amerindian stock called Arawaks. They appeared to have been a mild inoffensive people, very primitive who were destroyed and supplanted within a very short time.

Although the Spaniards held the island until 1655 when it was captured by an English invasion led by Admiral Penn and General Venables, there is little evidence today of Spanish occupation besides names of places such as Santa Cruz, Savannah-la-Mar, Rio Bueno, Ocho Rios and many others.

Jamaica's modern history might be said to have begun in 1655. Following the defeat of the Spaniards, Oliver Cromwell issued a proclamation encouraging emigration to Jamaica, and offering land to all who would come here to settle.

The Colonists from whom springs the present Jamaican community, came from England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. They were the founders - the pioneers - who came and made their homes in a new and undeveloped country. They brought with them their customs, their culture and their system of local and central government, and laid the foundations of the social and political structures.

Shortly after the English conquest, Jewish refugees from Spain and Portugal came to settle in Jamaica where they were free from persecution. They soon established themselves as an important element in the population, particularly in the towns, where they engaged in trade.

The Colonists and the slaves constituted entirely distinct social groups, separated not so much by race as by the rigid economic structure of an artificial society. It is this unnatural dualism in

Jamaica Historical 2.

Jamaica's social development in the past which prevented the people from being in any true sense a real community before 1838 and which furnishes the key to many of the evils and anomalies of Jamaican history.

England was a late comer in the African slave trade in which the first European nation to engage was Portugal. By 1713, however, the monopoly had passed to Britain and thousands of slaves were brought to the West Indies from Africa during the eighteenth century. A large number came from the Gold Coast and most of the few African words surviving in Jamaican speech and most of the folk-lore are of Ashanti origin. The two main streams in Jamaican culture derive from the British Isles and from the West Coast of Africa and Jamaican music, which often combines English tunes with an African rhythm, provides a good example of the blend which has taken place.

The motive power for the abolition of slavery had its origin in England and was part of a general humanitarian movement. As a result of the efforts of such men as Grenville, Wilberforce, and Pitt, the slave trade was abolished in 1807, and finally slavery itself was abolished in 1838.

The years which followed Emancipation were of vital importance in the integration of the Jamaican social structure.

No group of men did more to help the Jamaican people at this critical time than the missionaries of the non-conformist churches. They built chapels and schools and taught the people and their children, and they helped the newly freed peasantry to settle on the land by buying estates and cutting them up into lots of suitable size. As a result, the estate ceased to be the main social unit and the population started to reform itself into new communities in new settlements.

But although the immediate effects were largely beneficial to the peasantry of Jamaica, the ultimate effect, coupled with the dislocation of trade resulting from the American Civil War in the sixties of the nineteenth century was to bring about a period of acute economic depression.

Jamaica Historical 3.

As a result of the shortage of labour in the years following Emancipation, encouragement was given to the immigration of small numbers of Irish, German and free African labourers. A more successful measure was the introduction of indentured labourers from India. Many of these settled permanently in Jamaica and there was later a limited immigration of Chinese who became shopkeepers, principally in the country districts, and Syrians who established themselves as merchants in the towns.

In 1866 following constitutional changes, an Island Medical Department and a Government Medical Service were established, an Island Constabulary was organized and a Public Works Department was set up. A scheme for the supervision and inspection of elementary schools was drawn up and embodied in the Regulations of 1867 which form the basis of the educational system of the island. The Jamaica Schools Commission was created in 1879 and the Board of Education in 1892; the Institute of Jamaica for the encouragement of literature, science and art was founded in 1879. Poor relief was put on a new basis by the Law of 1886. The country was developed by the opening up of new roads and extension of the railway. At the same time, the tempo and complexity of political and economic life increased and coincided with a new realization of the responsibilities and opportunities of the people and of the need to tackle the problems of the future as a single community.

J A M A I C A G E O G R A P H I C A L

The island of Jamaica is situated in the Caribbean Sea between 17° 43' and 18° 32' N. Lat., and 76° 11' and 78° 20' 50" W. Long., about 4,120 miles to the south-west of England, 1,374 air miles from New York, and 508 air miles from Miami, Florida.

The greatest length of Jamaica is 148 miles and its greatest width is 52 miles while its least width (from Kingston to Annotto Bay) is 22½ miles; its area is 4,411 square miles or 2,823,174 acres.

The island of Jamaica is divided into three counties and 14 parishes.

The geological formation of the Island consists of igneous rocks overlaid by several distinct formations. These include white and yellow limestone; carbonaceous shales; metamorphosed porphyritic, granite and conglomerate rocks and alluvial deposits.

The surface of the Island is mountainous; of the total area 4,411 square miles, only about 891 square miles (or 570,635 acres) are flat, consisting of alluvium, marl and swamps. The highest peak of the Blue Mountain range in the centre of the Island, is 7,402 feet above sea level. There are twenty-six other principal peaks or spurs ranging in height from 1,500 to 6,000 feet.

The Island also possesses many rivers and springs, the majority of which rise in the central mountain area ranging from east to west of the island, and flow northward or southward to the coast. The chief of these are the Black River, the Rio Minho, the Rio Cobre, the White River, the Plainain Garden River and the Rio Grande. Most of these rivers, however, have a rapid fall and only a few are navigable. There are also several mineral springs, the best known of which are the radio active waters of Milk River Spring in Clarendon and the sulphur springs at Bath in the parish of Saint Thomas.

Jamaica Geographical 2.

The largest and most important of the many harbours is at Kingston, the capital, one of the finest natural harbours in the world and the seventh largest. This harbour has a total area of some sixteen square miles, of which some seven square miles have a depth of from seven to ten fathoms.

The average annual rainfall is about 77 inches ranging from about 30 inches in the extreme mid-south to over 100 inches in the northeast.