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Guide to the microfilm edition of

**Papers relating to the Jamaica estates of the Goulburn
family of Betchworth House**

from the Surrey History Centre

introduced by Prof. Kenneth Morgan, Brunel University



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Papers relating to the Jamaica estates of the Goulburn family of Betchworth House

Introduction

The Goulburn Papers at the Surrey History Centre, Woking, include a substantial number of manuscripts dealing with the family's Jamaican sugar estate, Amity Hall, and its white managers and slave workforce. Collectively, these manuscripts comprise one of the best sets of West Indian planters' records found in English county record offices. The Goulburns, originally from Cheshire, first acquired property in Jamaica in the seventeenth century, but their surviving family papers mainly cover the period from c.1750 to 1860. The brothers Edward and Henry Goulburn arrived in Jamaica in the 1750s. Edward set up a livestock holding called Bogue Pen in Vere parish, southern Jamaica. In 1762 the two brothers bought land in the same parish from Robert Scott. This was used to establish Amity Hall sugar plantation. Situated on the eastern banks of the Rio Minho river, about seven miles north of Carlisle Bay, it had very fertile land for sugar production. The estate had a maximum of 300 acres under sugar cultivation at any one time but covered a much larger area, amounting to over 2,000 acres by the time a schedule of the property was drawn up in 1852.

Edward and Henry Goulburn both died in 1765. Henry had no children. Amity Hall was inherited by Munbee Goulburn (1756/7-1793), Edward's son. Sarah Goulburn, Henry's widow, administered the estate until Munbee, who returned to England for an education at Eton and Oxford, reached the age of twenty-one. After Munbee's sudden death, the plantation was officially owned and operated by his wife, Susannah (d.1818). She passed the responsibility to her first son, Henry (1784-1856), who took full control of the property when he came of age in 1805. Henry remained the absentee proprietor of Amity Hall until his death, and was closely involved, through correspondence, in all aspects of its development. He never had the time to visit Jamaica, owing to ill health and the demands of his public positions in Britain. One of his brothers, however, visited Amity Hall on behalf of the family in early 1818. The records reproduced in this collection contain all of the surviving Jamaican material relating to the Goulburn family's interest in Amity Hall with the exception of some large deeds that proved impossible to film (304/J/Box 1/3-4 & Box 2/1). The Jamaican records are part of a larger collection of Goulburn Papers that include extensive material on Henry Goulburn's political career and his family property holdings in England.

Most of the material relating to Jamaica in the Goulburn Papers covers the period when the second Henry Goulburn, Munbee's son, was absentee owner, but some material is included for the years when his father and mother were the estate owners. These papers deal with an era of considerable change in Anglo-West Indian affairs. In the late eighteenth century, Jamaica was still an indispensable commercial part of the British Empire. Though Jamaica was not a monocultural economy, its agricultural and commercial life was largely based on slavery and sugar cultivation. During the half century after the American Revolution, abolitionism gained momentum in the Atlantic world. Long-drawn-out but ultimately successful campaigns led to the abolition of the British slave trade in 1807 and slave emancipation in most of the British Empire in 1834. During the period between these two abolitionist successes, planters aimed to improve the working and living conditions of slaves through policies of amelioration, but these were implemented patchily. After a brief period of Apprenticeship (1834-8) in which ex-slaves became apprentices, working mainly without wages for their former owners, full freedom for black people in the British Caribbean came in 1838. There was then a difficult transition period when free blacks settled into new work arrangements as waged labourers without acquiring full social or political rights. Over the decades when these developments occurred, many planters such as Goulburn were absentees, living a comfortable, sometimes lavish, life in upper middle class circles in Britain far away from the major source of their income in the tropical Caribbean. The management of sugar plantations was largely left to attorneys, estate managers or other agents who lived in the West Indies. Nevertheless, absentee proprietors corresponded in detail with these personnel about the policies that should be implemented with regard to labour organisation and sugar production.

The Goulburn Papers provide essential information on how one absentee planter coped with the issues of abolitionism, amelioration, slave emancipation, apprenticeship and full freedom for blacks in Jamaica. Henry Goulburn wrote at length on all of these issues, and received regular replies, with information and advice, from his Jamaican agents. In addition, statistics contained in the collection, dealing with work routines and commodity production, offer a detailed insight into the operations of a sugar estate. The Goulburn Papers,

in short, comprise a rich collection of manuscripts that offer opportunities for serious research to various types of historian. They include solid data that can be investigated by demographic historians studying the increase and decrease of slave populations, especially the causes of illness and poor reproduction among the slaves. They include statistics and information on the conduct of the sugar trade that can be analysed by economic historians interested in the changing business relationship between Britain and her colonies. They contain observations on slavery and the slave trade, and on the religion, education and lifestyle of Jamaican blacks. This material can be examined by social historians charting ideological attitudes towards slavery, by labour historians looking at changing work practices on plantations, and by religious historians interested in the spread of Christianity to the Caribbean.

The Goulburn Papers reproduced in this edition include land patents, legal papers, mortgage assignments, plans of sugar estates, lists of plantation supplies, statistics on the slaves and livestock, journals of the daily employment of slaves and apprentices, sales accounts for produce, and, above, all, a long series of letters and accounts. Five sets of documents are particularly important. First, a letterbook covering the years from 1790 to 1811 includes copies of Munbee Goulburn's correspondence with his attorney in Jamaica, Thomas Gairdner, for the period from 5 January to 1 March 1791. It also includes Henry Goulburn's letters to his attorney, Thomas Samson, between 1 February 1805 and 2 December 1811 (304/J/1/1(1)). Second, a series of letters from Jamaica for the period 1793-1802 offers illuminating detail on the travails of a sugar plantation during the French revolutionary wars (304/J/1/2-9). Third, a long run of letters from Henry Goulburn and others to attorneys, overseers and correspondents in Jamaica, with return letters from the recipients, is available for the period 1797-1854, with only one major gap between 1818 and 1825 (304/J/1/10-41). Fourth, a long sequence of estate accounts with attorneys covers the period from 1802 to 1855 (304/J/Boxes 3-4). Fifth, sales accounts of sugar and rum and letters with factors acting on Goulburn's behalf for these sales in London and Liverpool are available for the years from 1794 to 1856 (304/J/Boxes 4-7).

Henry Goulburn

Henry Goulburn (1784-1856), the main owner documented in these records, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he made lifelong friends with contemporaries, such as the future Lord Palmerston, who were well connected in the upper echelons of British society. His adult life was mainly spent moving in such circles, though he never had the means to emulate the conspicuous consumption of some of his peers. He had lived in somewhat straitened circumstances after his father's death and, for most of his adult life, he had no income other than from his Jamaican property. In 1811 he married Jane Montagu, the third daughter of one of his mother's friends and of one of his political allies. (For their marriage settlement, see 304/J/Box 2.) The couple had four children – three sons and one daughter. Goulburn led a contented domestic life and purchased a fine family home at Betchworth, Surrey in 1816. He and his family lived there apart from some years during the 1820s when he was based in Dublin.

Goulburn had a long parliamentary career as a Tory and Conservative M.P. for various seats held in succession: Horsham (1808-12); St. Germans (1812-18); West Looe (1818-26); Armagh (1826-31); and Cambridge University (1831-56). While serving in the House of Commons, he achieved solid ministerial positions. Between February 1810 and August 1812 he was Under-Secretary of State for Home Affairs, where he dealt mainly with militia business. He then replaced Robert Peel as Under-Secretary of State for War and the Colonies in the ministry of Lord Liverpool (1812-21). During this period he was a plenipotentiary sent to Ghent in the summer of 1814 to negotiate a peace treaty with the United States after the end of the War of 1812. At Westminster, he was familiar with colonial legislation and had dealings with both antislavery advocates and the West India Interest in Parliament. He was Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (1821-7) and Chancellor of the Exchequer on two occasions – in 1828-30 under the Duke of Wellington's administration and in 1841-6 under Sir Robert Peel's government. Peel remained a close friend throughout his adult life. Goulburn also served briefly as Secretary of State for Home Affairs for four months in 1834-5. He retired from political office after the collapse of Peel's second premiership in June 1846 and lived in genteel poverty in his old age.

A solid, unspectacular, cautious politician, with a keen sense of public duty, Goulburn was a pious member of the evangelical wing of the Church of England. He was adamantly opposed to Catholic Emancipation. Given his religious predilections, it was no surprise when, at the start of his parliamentary career, he sought patronage from the leading evangelical Tory, Spencer Perceval, an established family friend. Goulburn's life was full of time-consuming political commitments. He had an extensive official correspondence, and was

responsible for preparing several parliamentary bills. During his first spell as Chancellor of the Exchequer, he was responsible for policies of financial retrenchment. He accepted the Great Reform Act (1832) reluctantly. He expressed regret at the changes to the existing constitution but did not want to become associated with the ultra-Tories. Thereafter he was a committed Peelite, who received the reward for his political loyalty with his second spell at the Exchequer. Goulburn's work there was overshadowed by policies essentially devised by Peel himself. The two men disagreed over the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846, Peel being determined to press ahead with that policy and Goulburn warning him that it would not resolve the poverty and distress caused by the Irish potato famine.

Goulburn's ownership of slaves proved a moral burden for someone involved in public life. He was always sensitive to criticisms of the treatment of slaves by abolitionists, and was concerned that his own work force should be treated with kindness and humanity. In 1826, when he contested the seat of Cambridge University, the abolitionist Zachary Macaulay, former governor of the free black colony of Sierra Leone and a leading light of the Clapham Sect, wrote a series of letters to prominent Cambridge men accusing Goulburn of neglecting his slaves at Amity Hall, punishing them through overwork, and failing to secure them proper religious instruction. Goulburn defended himself in letters that explained how he had sacrificed his own income to maintain their support, and argued that he had no knowledge that his slaves were poorly treated or inadequately instructed in Christianity (304/A1/Box 22 & 23). The allegations were damaging, and no doubt contributed to his failure to win the seat in that election. Similar accusations were made against Goulburn, again partly by Macaulay, when he contested the same parliamentary seat during the Reform Bill crisis of 1831. On this occasion Goulburn enlisted the help of a rector of a church that bordered his Jamaican estate. The clergymen attested to the absentee owner's care for the spiritual and material welfare of his enslaved charges. This time Goulburn gained a victory to become M.P. for Cambridge University.

The finances of a sugar plantation

A recurrent theme in the documents concerns the financial problems encountered by the Goulburn family – generally and in relation to their Jamaican property. In 1782 Munbee Goulburn, educated at Eton and Oxford, consolidated his position in English fashionable society by marrying the daughter of Viscount Chetwynd. This seems, however, to have been an unhappy marriage, for husband and wife were on the point of separating when he died. In addition, Munbee lived a profligate life. He maintained a country seat at Prinknash Park, Gloucestershire and a London town house in Great Cumberland Place, Marylebone that were beyond his means. In May 1784 he entered into a mortgage for Amity Hall and Bogue Pen with the London West India merchant firm Beeston, Long & Drake, in order to raise just over £3,000 to pay off debts (304/J/Box 1/4). But this barely scratched the surface of his financial problems: money difficulties dogged him for the rest of his life. Munbee Goulburn died intestate in 1794. He had accumulated debts extensive enough for his finances to be placed in Chancery. His widow struggled under this encumbrance for several years, but received legal help from the lawyer and future prime minister, Spencer Perceval. In 1801 a Chancery decision specified that she could receive a jointure of £800 per annum, but the Jamaican estate remained largely in debt.

When Henry Goulburn came of age, Amity Hall was worth only £15,000 even though £41,000 had been paid into the Court of Chancery from the sale of half of the sugar crop since his father's death (304/J/Box 7/1/8). Henry Goulburn was saddled with this difficult financial legacy, and he never made Amity Hall very profitable, despite repeated efforts to do so. At the end of the Napoleonic wars, all of his spare funds for Amity Hall were absorbed by the installation of a steam engine to speed up productivity in gathering the annual sugar crop and by purchase of additional slaves to maintain the work force. Between 1805 and 1819 Amity Hall's sugar crop averaged 340 hogsheads, yielding a net profit of £5,800. In the period 1820-33, the crop averaged 200 hogsheads and the profit was £1,850 (304/J/box 3). Goulburn's slave workers were not a particularly wealthy asset. As part of the compensation package for slave owners under the Emancipation Act, his 242 slaves were valued at £12,885. But he only received about a third of that sum in compensation. Modest annual profits were made at Amity Hall amounting to £960 in 1845, £1,512 in 1849, and £341 in 1850, but in 1847 a loss of £81 was incurred. At the end of 1852 Goulburn reckoned there was a balance against the estate of £1,000, and he gave instructions that bills of exchange drawn during 1853 should not exceed the value of produce sent home (304/J/1/39/29). He tried to sell the estate in 1852 and 1856, but was unsuccessful (see 304/J/Boxes 1 and 2.) The estate was finally sold in 1861.

Plantation management at Amity Hall

In the period from the French Revolution until slave emancipation in the British Empire, proprietors of sugar estates in the British Caribbean were under pressure from antislavery advocates to ameliorate the condition of their slaves. This was mainly carried out by improving their working and living arrangements and by providing moral and spiritual instruction, largely through the efforts of Christian missionaries. At the same time, owners needed to maintain the productivity on their plantations to keep up the income from, and thus the justification for maintaining, their West Indian estates. Goulburn was a reluctant instigator of amelioration, and his absentee management was not particularly successful. He himself, as already noted, never visited Jamaica, and so daily management of Amity Hall fell to his managers. B.W. Higman's book *Plantation Jamaica 1750-1850: capital and control in a colonial society* (Kingston, 2005) has recently shown that absentee owners could manage their estates effectively through the skills of resident attorneys and managers. But Goulburn's stewardship of Amity Hall does not fit this positive appraisal. On the contrary, it shows an absentee proprietor reluctantly conceding initiatives for amelioration and carrying out management oversight with only partially successful policies.

William Samson, a resident working attorney, was in charge of the daily management of Amity Hall from 1805 to 1818. Productivity increased among the slave labourers in this period, with production averaging 300 hogsheads of sugar a year. Yet there were problems in maintaining an adequate work force because the slave population declined. When Goulburn's brother, Major Archibald, visited Amity Hall in 1818, he was critical of Samson's management, and noted that the slaves were producing a poor quality crop and were fed and housed inadequately (304/J/1/20[3a]). Samson was replaced by another manager, George Richards, who had overseen the neighbouring Bogue estate, where slave numbers increased under his stewardship. Amity Hall's slaves were allocated extra disused cane land for allotments, so that they could supply their own rations, but Goulburn insisted that they should maintain sugar output to protect his revenues from the estate. However, the policy proved difficult to implement. After his dismissal, Samson took with him a jobbing gang, whose work was crucial to maintaining output. These workers were not replaced. After several years under Richards's management, Goulburn was still concerned about the decline in production and the decrease in the slave population at Amity Hall from 267 in 1818 to 251 in 1825. An overseer's report of 1825 on the condition of the estate underscored the inefficiency and relaxed nature of the first gang's field work (304/J/1/21/142).

Goulburn responded to these problems by installing a new manager, Alexander Bayley, in March 1825. Bayley introduced contentious new work arrangements. He increased workloads; redefined gang responsibilities; and brought nursing mothers back into the cane fields. Overwork led to a slave strike: a white overseer working under Bayley flogged recalcitrant slaves, which helped to foment a work stoppage by the first gang and the millworkers in 1826. The overseer was dismissed and the leader of the strike was brought before the local Slave Court and given a four month sentence in a workhouse. The slaves gradually returned to work but found, in subsequent years, that they could bargain by disputing their workload, resorting to arson, and ending night work during the crop season. Bayley handled these problems by employing a jobbing gang, but this alternative workforce gave the slaves the opportunity to see what rewards they could bargain for.

While these difficulties occurred, Goulburn took few steps towards improving the moral and spiritual care of his enslaved black workers. In 1826 he argued that he could not afford £200 per year to spend on Christian instruction because of his poor income from Amity Hall. Nonetheless, he joined other absentee owners and clergymen in the Incorporated Society for the Instruction and Religious Conversion of the Negroes, and, under its auspices, helped to send a number of young Anglican curates to work in Jamaican parishes among the slaves. But he did not follow the example of other absentees and employ a curate at Amity Hall; nor did he promote the religious instruction of his slaves. A major change in his approach to the plantation management only came in 1831 when he responded to criticisms about his neglect of Amity Hall while trying to secure the parliamentary seat of Cambridge University. Goulburn immediately implemented new plantation rules which aimed to spread moral instruction among the enslaved and to ameliorate their condition through better clothing, the prohibition of night work, and rewards for married couples. These improvements were introduced in the final few years of slavery, and brought in reluctantly. As Mary Turner has written, 'Goulburn did not promote the amelioration programme on his estate until his failure to do so was made public. His prominence in the Incorporated Society for the Religious Instruction and Conversion of the Slaves served primarily as good political cover for his inactivity' ('Planter Profits and Slave Rewards: Amelioration Reconsidered' in Roderick A. McDonald, ed., *West Indies accounts:*

essays on the history of the British Caribbean and the Atlantic economy in honour of Richard Sheridan [Kingston, 1996], p.248).

In July 1833, just over a year before emancipation, the Amity Hall workforce comprised 243 slaves. Nearly a third of these people were field labourers: forty-nine in the first gang undertook the heaviest manual work, digging cane holes and cutting the ripened sugar; sixteen worked in the second gang and fourteen in the third gang, which were responsible for less exacting manual tasks. The other slaves held varied positions: there were twelve drivers, cooks and nurses; sixteen tradesmen; thirty-five unemployed children; seventeen invalids; sixteen watchmen; two washerwomen; eight domestics; four doctors and midwives; twelve slaves in hospital; six pregnant women; two wainmen and boys; three absentees; two taking the day off; eleven minding stock; two fishermen and a boy; three slaves at the Great House; three deployed around the sugar works; and ten doing odd jobs (304/J/1/24).

Goulburn's attorney at Amity Hall did not expect great changes in working arrangements or behaviour to accompany the introduction of Apprenticeship. Jamaican apprentices were expected to work for forty-five hours a week for their former owners without pay, including four-and-a-half hours allocated to work on their provision grounds. Any extra work, however, had to be remunerated by agreed wages. The first day of Apprenticeship, 1 August 1834, passed quietly at Amity Hall; there were no disturbances. Nevertheless, the apprentices worked with reluctance during the first few months of the new system. To complete the annual sugar crop, it was necessary to pay them overtime to secure their labour. This was only achieved after repeated negotiations with apprentices, who guarded their own time extremely carefully. And it was only secured during the crop harvest. The attorney at Amity Hall, Evan McPherson, had no need to hire apprentices for additional work at other times of the year; nor did the apprentices wish to engage themselves at such times. Despite extra hired labour, the productivity of estate workers at Amity Hall proved disappointing. In February 1838, the apprentices withdrew their labour during the sugar harvest until they received the higher wages they had requested (304/J/1/25/13). Goulburn foresaw difficulties arising from the sudden end of Apprenticeship on 1 August 1838, two years before it was scheduled to finish for field workers. Yet he wanted the old and sickly blacks at Amity Hall to continue to receive subsistence and indulgences and there were no signs that he intended to use force or compulsion to evict free labourers from his estate (304/J/1/25/22).

With the arrival of full freedom, Goulburn's black workers refused to undertake field tasks at Amity Hall for a month. They only gradually resumed work in early September. They bargained for wage levels they thought appropriate for their work, and often turned out in the cane fields for only a few hours per day. The provision grounds at Amity Hall were the only place where the blacks would willingly work, partly because they needed to cultivate their own food resources there and partly because they could sell surplus fruit and vegetables in local markets. In 1839 McPherson offered wage rates to blacks far above what he had hoped to pay, in order to harvest the sugar crop; but even with generous wages, he found many blacks were unwilling to work. By June 1839, with Goulburn's backing, he started to charge black workers at Amity Hall 1s. 8d. per week for rent for cultivating provision grounds and the same amount for occupation of their houses (304/J/1/25/50). Goulburn and his attorney found generally that securing continuous work for sugar cultivation was difficult from the beginning of Apprenticeship and that the problems multiplied after blacks won their full freedom. Agricultural workers at Amity Hall may have lacked many civil rights and citizenship after 1838 but they held some trump cards when they needed to negotiate with employers over working hours and remuneration.

In the 1840s and 1850s the cultivated area of Amity Hall was reduced to around 200 acres; all the marginal land was abandoned and only the best acres were kept under sugar cane. Output was aided in these years by use of a plough for planting sugar and by a cane elevator or carrier to the sugar mill. These types of mechanical equipment made up for the reduction in labourers after 1838. In 1860, four years after Henry Goulburn's death, Amity Hall estate still produced 300 hogsheads of sugar and 200 puncheons of rum. This was the final year of production before Amity Hall was sold out of the Goulburn family.

Bibliographical note

Brief biographical sketches of Henry Goulburn include D.R. Fisher, 'Goulburn, Henry' in R.G. Thorne, ed., *History of Parliament: House of Commons, 1790-1820*, 5 vols. (London, 1986), iv, pp.44-6, and G.F.R. Barker, rev. David Eastwood, 'Goulburn, Henry (1784-1856)' in H.C.G. Matthew and Brian H. Harrison, eds., *Oxford dictionary of national biography*, 60 vols. (Oxford, 2004), xxiii, pp.62-7. For a thorough study of Goulburn's public career, see Brian Jenkins, *Henry Goulburn: a political biography* (Liverpool, 1996). A detailed

unpublished account of Goulburn's Jamaican properties can be found in G.S. Ramlackhansingh, 'Amity Hall 1760-1860: The Geography of a Jamaican Plantation' (University of London M.Sc. Econ. thesis, 1966). This is closely based on the Goulburn Papers at the Surrey History Centre, but it contains few footnote citations to the original source material. Details of the slave work force at Amity Hall are available in the Treasury Papers at the National Archives, Kew (the T71 series). Mary Turner has published two good articles drawing on the Goulburn Papers: 'Planter Profits and Slave Rewards: Amelioration Reconsidered' in Roderick A. McDonald, ed., *West Indies accounts: essays on the history of the British Caribbean and the Atlantic economy in honour of Richard Sheridan* (Kingston, 1996); and 'Slave Workers, Subsistence and Labour Bargaining: Amity Hall, Jamaica, 1805-1832' in Ira Berlin and Philip D. Morgan, eds., *The slaves' economy: independent production by slaves in the Americas* (London, 1991). Helpful contextual material on Jamaican sugar plantations is available in J.R. Ward, *British plantation slavery: the process of amelioration, 1750-1834* (Oxford, 1988).

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Contents of the microfilms

Series ref: 304/J

ESTATES: AMITY HALL, VERE, AND THE BOGUE PEN, JAMAICA

Date(s): (1686)-1861

Correspondence and accounts relating to the administration of the estate at Amity Hall, parish of Vere, Jamaica, inherited by Munbee Goulburn from his father and uncle, and settled to the trusts of his marriage settlement in 1782. After Munbee's death, intestate, in 1794, the estate, apparently heavily encumbered, was put in Chancery, and was so administered until his son, Henry, attained his majority in 1805. During this period, the family's agents in Jamaica maintained a correspondence with Mrs. Susannah Goulburn, Munbee's widow. From 1802 Henry Goulburn took an increasing part in the correspondence, and from 1805, and throughout his life (a period which included both the abolition of the slave trade, and the emancipation of slaves in the British colonies) he was in continuous, if necessarily very distant, contact with his agents and factors. He was not himself ever able to afford the time to visit the estate. His brother, Edward, however, visited Jamaica on his behalf in 1818, and partly as a result of his report, Thomas Samson, estate manager since 1801, was replaced by a man, George Richards, more sympathetic to the needs of the negro slaves. The estate apparently brought little if any profit at any period and Goulburn eventually decided in 1852 to attempt its sale. He was not successful, and correspondence with his attorney continues to his death in 1856. The estate was finally disposed of by 1861.

Sub-series ref: 304/J/

PAPERS RELATING TO TITLE TO AND DISPOSAL OF ESTATE

Date(s): (1686)-1861

Item ref: 304/J/Box 1/1

Reel 1

Undated registry copies of: patents to James Huggins of 24 acres in Portland Vere, 13 Apr 1686, and to John Scott of 300 acres of woodland in Clarendon in Little Carpenter's Mountains, 15 Jan 1734; conveyance by Robert Lamport to Henry Goulburn of 300a in Carpenter's Mountains, Vere, 24 Dec 1757; conveyance by Robert Scott to Henry Goulburn of 300a in Carpenter's Mountains, Vere, 1 Jul 1762. With plans; note of acreages of Jamaica estates by Col. E. Goulburn, 16 Apr 1856; extract from Col. Goulburn's letter of 1 May 1856 giving information about Beauchamp Cottage Pen for any prospective purchaser (1).

Date(s): (1686)-1856

Item ref: 304/J/Box 1/2

Reel 1

Papers relating to dispute over division of estate of Thomasin Read, wife of Ennis Read, between her son Munbee Goulburn, and her daughter Sarah Goulburn, including copy will of Thomasin Read, 1779, counsel's opinion on case, 1784.

Papers relating to Chancery case Henry Goulburn (infant), plaintiff, v Mrs. Susannah Goulburn and others including summary of events leading to case, 1758-1782; copy releases of Mrs. Sarah Goulburn to nephew Munbee Goulburn, heir at law and residuary devisee of her deceased husband Henry Goulburn, of any claim to dower and thirds, 10 Apr 1779; abstracts of marriage settlement of Munbee Goulburn and Susannah Chetwynd, 21 May 1782; copy letters of Munbee Goulburn to Mr. Hughes, 1790, respecting marriage settlement and acknowledging charges on his estate which were not mentioned in the marriage settlement; legal opinion that trustees of marriage settlement should file a Bill in Equity for administration of estate of Munbee Goulburn deceased, who died intestate, 1794; draft case for consultation between counsel for both parties, n.d.; statement of personal estate of the late Munbee Goulburn, n.d. [after 1806] (2).

Date(s): 1779-c.1806

Item ref: 304/J/Box 1/3

not filmed

Deeds chiefly relating to Jamaican estate found loose, but piled together in large deed box: marriage settlement of Munbee Goulburn and the Hon. Susannah Chetwynd, 21 May 1782; letters of administration of Munbee Goulburn granted to Susannah Goulburn, 23 Dec 1793; assignment of mortgage on Jamaican estate by W. Goore to Thomas Lee, 4 Jul 1798; assignment

of mortgage by Richard Lee to the Hon. Hugh Percy and Thomas Samson, 11 Feb 1806 (2 copies); deed of covenant from Henry Goulburn to Susannah Goulburn, 1 Mar 1806 (3).
Date(s): 1782-1806

Item ref: 304/J/Box 1/4

not filmed

Counterpart mortgage of Amity Hall estate (360a) and the Bogue pen (300a), Vere, with buildings and negroes (about 260) by Munbee Goulburn to Beeston Long, Samuel Long, George Drake and Beeston Long the younger, merchants of London, to raise £3082 1s. 6d. in settlement of debts and further sums, not to exceed £6000 (4).

Date(s): 20 May 1784

Item ref: 304/J/Box 1/5

Reel I

Copy statements of account: the residuary legatees of the late Mrs. Sarah Goulburn with the executors, Dr. Samuel Holland and the Rev. John Mitchel (5).

Date(s): 1806, 1808

Item ref: 304/J/Box 2/1

not filmed

Jamaican Estate: release, lease and reconveyance (barring entail) by Henry Goulburn to William Nethersole, 11-14 Dec 1811; 2 copies of marriage settlement of Henry Goulburn with Miss Jane Montagu (Earl of Clonmell et al, trustees), 18 Dec 1811; deed of charge of £12,000, 7 Nov 1827; conveyance to bar entail and settlement (stating amount of compensation money, product of sale of Beacham Pen, and proposed sale of Amity Hall, 3 Dec 1856 (1).

Date(s): 1811-1856

Item ref: 304/J/Box 1/10

Reel I

Letters to Henry Goulburn from William Nethersole, solicitor, 1811-12; schedule of deeds relating to marriage settlement of Henry Goulburn, 1811; abstracts of settlements [in Goulburn's hand] of personal and real estate on Goulburn's marriage to Jane Montagu, n.d.; note by Goulburn on his personal financial situation detailing settlements he has made and observing that over the previous two years his Jamaica estate has produced nothing, n.d. [after 1839] (5).

Date(s): 1811-1839

Item ref: 304/J/Box 1/6

Reel I

Plan showing: 598a in Clarendon, belonging to Amity Hall, Vere, copied from original surveyed by Joseph Bryant, 1836; Beauchamp Cottage Pen (665a), copied from original surveyed by Joseph Bryant, 1839; land belonging to heirs of Henry and Edward Goulburn deceased called the Bogue (697a), copied from a survey of the neighbouring lands by John Rowe, 1773 (6).

Date(s): n.d. [after 1838]

Item ref: 304/J/Box 1/7

Reel I

Correspondence between Henry Goulburn and George Estridge concerning proposed sale of Amity Hall Estate, Apr-Jul 1852, including grant of power of attorney to Estridge who contrasts profitability of Porto Rico with that of Jamaica. Also includes notes on history of estate's stock pen, 1793-1813 (7).

Date(s): 1852

Item ref: 304/J/Box 1/8

Reel I

Letters from James Mitchell, Ballenure Grange, Athy, Co. Kildare, Ireland, to Edward Goulburn concerning the purchase by his son of the Amity Hall Estate (8).

Date(s): Aug 1856-Nov 1856

Item ref: 304/J/Box 1/9

Reel I

Letters from Louis MacKinnon, Halse Hall, Jamaica, to Col. Goulburn, chiefly concerning sale of remaining parts of estate (22 Jun 1861: 'you may consider that this closes your affairs in Jamaica') but commenting on recent productiveness of Amity Hall Estate (9).

Date(s): May 1860-Jul 1861

Sub-series ref: 304/J/

CORRESPONDENCE WITH AGENTS AND OTHERS

Date(s): 1790-1854

The earliest surviving correspondence relating to the estate is contained in a letter book 1790-1811, which contains copies of Munbee Goulburn's correspondence with his attorney, 1790-1791, and his son Henry's responses to similar correspondence, 1804-1811. Correspondence bundles, containing letters from attorneys, overseers and other interested parties in Jamaica, and copy responses from the recipients, survive from 1793, and in good series from 1797. In the whole period 1797-1854, correspondence lacks only in the years 1818-1825. The original bundles (apparently, from surviving labels, created by Henry Goulburn) have been retained, and the contents arranged in order of recipient's use (i.e. for in-letters, by date of receipt, not of dispatch, an important factor in understanding the recipient's views and responses when mails were disrupted – as they were, especially, in the early period by French attacks on British shipping). It should be noted that accounts, supplies lists and expenditure abstracts were generally separated by Goulburn from their covering letter, and filed in distinct bundles (whether upon receipt or later is unclear). Some however remained with the correspondence and have been left where they are found. As security, letters from Jamaica were frequently copied before being entrusted to the mail, and the copy sent with the subsequent letter endorsed on it. The brief list of letters gives date of original, and only mentions date of copy where this seems helpful.

Item ref: 304/J/1/1(1)

Reel 2

Letter book containing copy letters from Munbee Goulburn, at Prinknash Park [near Gloucester] to his attorney in Jamaica, Thomas Gairdner, 5 Jan 1790-1 Mar 1791 (pp. 1-22) and also letters to his relative Henry Goulburn, 6 Jul 1790 (p. 6), and to John Howell about the lease of Prinknash Park, 27 Sept 1790 (p. 15). Also copy letters from Henry Goulburn, Munbee's son, to Thomas Samson, the family's attorney in Jamaica, 1 Feb 1805-2 Dec 1811 (pp. 23-64), and a letter 18 Sept 1810 directed to Captain Keate, 3rd Guards, Portugal, about the financial affairs of his brother Edward (pp. 58-59). The letters to which Goulburn responds are to be found at 304/J/1/11-18. The remainder of the volume is unused.

Date(s): 1790-1811

Item ref: 304/J/1/1(2)

Reel 2

Found enclosed in the letter book: copy letter, undated, dated by content as the response, 5 Jun 1804, to Thomas Samson's letter to Mrs. Goulburn, 13 Apr 1804 [see 304/J/1/11(4)].

Date(s): n.d. [5 Jun 1804]

Item ref: 304/J/1/1(3-4)

Reel 2

Found enclosed in the letter book: letter-press copies, badly faded, of 27 and 28 Nov 1810, relating to the financial affairs of his brother Edward.

Date(s): 27 Nov 1810-28 Nov 1810

Item ref: 304/J/1/2/1-13

Reel 2

Letters from James Craggs, Hillside, Jamaica, chiefly to Munbee Goulburn and Mrs. Susannah Goulburn and enclosures.

Date(s): Aug 1793-Dec 1796

Item ref: 304/J/1/3/1-7

Reel 2

Letters from James Craggs, Hillside, Jamaica, chiefly to Mrs. Susannah Goulburn with one copy reply.

Date(s): Feb 1793-Oct 1793

Item ref: 304/J/1/4/1-25

Reel 2

Letters mainly from James Craggs, Hillside or Amity Hall, Jamaica, to Mrs. Susannah Goulburn, with enclosures and some copy replies.

Date(s): Feb 1798-Apr 1799

- Item ref: 304/J/1/5/1-21 Reel 2
 Letters, mainly from James Craggs, Hillside, Jamaica, to Mrs. Susannah Goulburn, with one copy reply.
 Date(s): Feb 1799-Dec 1799
- Item ref: 304/J/1/6/1-20 Reel 2
 Letters, mainly from James Craggs, Hillside, Jamaica, to Mrs. Susannah Goulburn, with some copy replies.
 Date(s): Jan 1800-Dec 1800
- Item ref: 304/J/1/7/1-22 Reel 2
 Letters from James Craggs (d.Oct 1801), Alexander Falconer, Thomas Samson and James Shand to Mrs. Goulburn, with one copy reply.
 Date(s): Jan 1801-Dec 1801
- Item ref: 304/J/1/8/1-21 Reel 2
 Letters from Thomas Samson, Amity Hall, Jamaica, and others to Mrs. Susannah Goulburn, with enclosures and some copy replies. Includes letters from Alex Moir, Carlisle Estate, Vere, and Castle James, St. Andrews, Jamaica, to Mrs. Susannah Goulburn, one enclosing a list of slaves (-8).
 Date(s): Nov 1801-Dec 1802
- Item ref: 304/J/1/9/1-10 Reel 2
 Bundle of draft and copy letters labelled in Henry Goulburn's hand 'Answers to Jamaica letters 1801, 2, 3'. Many are written on reused paper bearing parts of other correspondence. Chiefly copy letters from Thomas Samson and drafts of replies by Henry Goulburn to Samson, Mr. Nethersole (solicitor), and James Shand.
 Date(s): Nov 1801-Nov 1802
- Item ref: 304/J/1/10/1-14 Reel 2
 Letters from Thomas Samson, Amity Hall, Jamaica, to Mrs. Susannah Goulburn, with enclosures. -/5 and -/10 (3 Jun and 7 Oct), enclose quarterly vestry accounts.
 Date(s): Jan 1803-Dec 1803
- Item ref: 304/J/1/11/1-17 Reel 2
 Letters from Thomas Samson, Amity Hall, Jamaica, to Mrs. Susannah Goulburn and to Henry Goulburn her son, with enclosures and copy replies. [For Henry Goulburn's responses to letters from 4 Oct, see letter book 304/J/1/1(1)]; -/13 (30 Aug 1804) encloses a list of estate debits and credits.
 Date(s): Jan 1804-Dec 1804
- Item ref: 304/J/1/12/1-15 Reel 2
 Letters from Thomas Samson, Amity Hall, Jamaica, to Mrs. Susannah Goulburn and to Henry Goulburn, her son. [For Henry Goulburn's responses, see letter book 304/J/1/1(1)]
 Date(s): Jan 1805-Dec 1805
- Item ref: 304/J/1/13/1-11 Reel 2
 Letters from Thomas Samson, Amity Hall, Jamaica, to Henry Goulburn. [For responses, see letter book 304/J/1/1(1)]
 Date(s): Jan 1806-Dec 1806
- Item ref: 304/J/1/14/1-12 Reel 2
 Letters from Thomas Samson, Amity Hall, Jamaica, or Kingston, Jamaica, to Henry Goulburn. [For responses, see letter book 304/J/1/1(1)]
 Date(s): Jan 1807-Dec 1807
- Item ref: 304/J/1/15/1-13 Reel 3
 Letters from Thomas Samson, Amity Hall, Jamaica, to Henry Goulburn, and enclosures. [For

responses, see letter book 304/J/1/1(1)]

Date(s): Feb 1808-Dec 1808

Item ref: 304/J/1/16/1-11

Reel 3

Letters from Thomas Samson, Amity Hall, Jamaica, to Henry Goulburn. [For responses, see letter book 304/J/1/1(1)]

Date(s): Jan 1809-Dec 1809

Item ref: 304/J/1/17/1-9

Reel 3

Letters from Thomas Samson, Amity Hall, Jamaica, to Henry Goulburn. 9 items [For responses see letter book 302/J/1/1(1)]

Date(s): Feb 1810-Nov 1810

Item ref: 304/J/1/18/1-7

Reel 3

Letters from Thomas Samson, Amity Hall, Jamaica, to Henry Goulburn. 7 items. [For responses, see letter book 304/J/1/1(1)]

Date(s): Dec 1810-Sept 1811

Item ref: 304/J/1/19/1-82

Reel 3

Letters from Thomas Samson to Henry Goulburn, with enclosures and one copy response. Samson's letters are generally dated from Amity Hall, Jamaica, or Kingston, Jamaica. He was in Britain, 1816-17 (see -/64-67, dated from Liverpool, Kilmarnock, Bath) during which time the estate was managed by George Richards; -/6 (23 Jul 1812) encloses a list of slaves and return of increase and decrease of stock; -/12 (20 Feb 1813) encloses a specification for a 'Low Wine Still'; -/17 (28 Apr 1813) encloses a list of negroes, list of stock 31 Dec 1812, return of increase and decrease of stock and slaves, Pen Pound account, rum sales account, notes re salary of manager; -/26 (21 May 1813) encloses a list of negroes, and two pound accounts; -/30 (25 Jun 1813) encloses list of supplies wanted for Amity Hall 1814; -/43 (6 Aug 1814), annexes list of supplies; -/59 (14 Sept 1815) includes details of cost of condensing steam engine from Fawcett and Littledales; -/78 (7 & 9 May 1818), encloses a receipt for arrowroot.

Date(s): Jan 1812-Dec 1818

Item ref: 304/J/1/20/1-18

Reel 3

Letters from George Richards, Jamaica, to Henry Goulburn, with enclosures and copy responses, Nov 1812, Mar 1818-May 1819, Jan 1821, and letter from Edward, Henry's brother, who visited the estate on behalf of the family in early 1818 (-/3); [Richards was granted a dormant power of attorney in 1812, so that he could act in Samson's absence, which he did when Samson was in England in 1816-1817. He replaced Samson on the estate in the latter part of 1818.] -/11-16 are copy correspondence of Thomas Samson with George Richards, Jan 1819, enclosed with -/9 (7 Feb 1819)

Date(s): Nov 1812-Jan 1821

Item ref: 304/J/1/21/1-161

Reel 3

Letters from Alexander Bayley to Henry Goulburn with enclosures and copy responses. Letters are generally dated from Woodhall, St. Dorothy, Jamaica; -/4 (8 Jun 1825) encloses list of negroes at 1 Jan 1825 and note by Goulburn of sugar produced and income derived from Amity Hall Estate, 1811-25; -/13 (1 Jan 1826) encloses copy accounts for Amity Hall with the Bog Estate, 1817-25, and Henry Goulburn with George Richards, 1820-25; -/18 (6 May 1826) encloses return of increase and decrease of negroes on estate, 1816-26; -/55 (29 Sept 1827) encloses list of women [slaves] under 40, with children alive and dead; -/58 (29 Sept 1827) encloses 'Regulations intended to be generally submitted by West India Proprietors in England to their Managers in the West Indies as desirable to be adopted as soon as circumstances will permit' with comments on these made by Alexander Bayley; -/68 encloses copy resolutions of the Council for Protection of Slaves, 16 Jan 1828, re complaint against overseer of Amity Hall Estate; -/84, -/103, -/125 (13 Dec 1828, 2 Jan 1830, 9 Jan 1831) enclose statements of canes to cut on estate for 1829, 1830 and 1831 crops; -/113 (26 Jun 1830) encloses list of supplies required from London for 1831; -/120 (9 Oct 1830) encloses letters sent to Bayley by overseer

of estate, H.M. Wood, testifying to his benevolent management of the estate; -/133 (17 Aug 1831) encloses 'regulations observed on estate'; -/141 (5 Oct 1831) encloses report by H.M.L. Wood, overseer, on the condition of the estate, 1825-31; -/144 encloses statement of increase and decrease of negroes on the Bog, Hillside and Braziletto estates, Vere, 1825-31.
Date(s): Feb 1825-Jul 1832

Item ref: 304/J/1/22/1

Reel 4

Letter from Alexander M. William to Henry Goulburn, dated from Kellett's, Clarendon, and announcing Bayley's death, 14 Aug 1832.
Date(s): 14 Aug 1832

Item ref: 304/J/1/23/1-19

Reel 4

Letters, mainly from John Ashley, Ashley Hall, to Henry Goulburn, with enclosures, and copy responses; -/7, -/10, -/13, -/15 and -/17 enclose bimonthly journals of daily employment of negroes.
Date(s): Aug 1832-May 1833

Item ref: 304/J/1/24/1-126

Reel 4

Letters, mainly from E. McPherson to Henry Goulburn, enclosures and copy responses. Letters are generally dated from Clarendon, save where noted. Many enclose monthly journals of daily employment of negroes (apprenticed labourers from Aug 1834), many with accounts of produce and statements of cane pieces to be cut for crop; -/1 (10 Jun 1833) encloses plan for the emancipation of slave labour; -/25 (24 Apr 1834) encloses copies of 3 letters, 22 Mar-5 Apr, received from Messrs. Vidal and Allwood, solicitors, with list of judgements against the estate of the late Dr. Wright; -/32 (26 Jul 1834) encloses list of supplies required for 1835, statement of the yielding of the different cane pieces upon the estate in 1834, and statement of accounts against estate payable in Aug 1834; -/40 (20 Sept 1834) encloses printed valuation forms, filled in for Amity Hall, n.d.; -/55 (13 May 1835) enclose accounts of money paid to apprentices on Amity Hall Estate, Mar-May 1835, and account for Amity Hall Estate with Evan McPherson, Jan-Dec 1834, and sheet of calculations [in Goulburn's hand] as to ?expenses of estate; -/61 (20 Jun 1835) encloses lists of supplies for Amity Hall, 1836, with Goulburn's amendments; -/101 (9 Nov 1836) encloses plan of 'a run of land in the lowlands of Clarendon, belonging to the proprietor of Amity Hall Estate, Vere', surveyed by Joseph Bryant at request of Evan McPherson, Aug 1836; -/119 (20 May 1837) has attached advertisement for Beauchamp Cottage, Vere, Apr 1837.
Date(s): Jun 1833-Aug 1837

Item ref: 304/J/1/25/1-67

Reel 4

Letters from E. McPherson, generally addressed from Clarendon, to Henry Goulburn, with enclosures and copy responses. Many enclose journals of daily employment of labour, which for the period Aug 1838-Aug 1839 also give names, occupations and rates of pay but thereafter only provide a statement of expenditure on labour; they often include returns of produce and stock; -/37 (21 Feb 1839) encloses copy of proceedings adopted at a general meeting of the inhabitants of Clarendon, 14 Jan 1839, following enquiry into state of cultivation in parish, terms offered to labourers and rates demanded, and copy of Jamaica Despatch and Kingston Chronicle, 15 Feb 1839, containing report of public meeting held at Vere to discuss the working of the 'new system'; -/65 (30 Nov 1839) encloses list, 1816-39, of tons of coal shipped.
Date(s): Sept 1837-Nov 1839

Item ref: 304/J/1/26/1-28

Reel 4

Letters chiefly from James W. Turner to Henry Goulburn, Feb-Mar 1834, Jan-Nov 1840, with enclosures and copy replies. Turner replaced McPherson after the latter's death in Jan 1840. -/8 (16 Jan 1840) encloses statement of cane pieces on Amity Hall to be cut for crop, 1840, with condition of pastures, machinery and buildings on estate; -/18 (1 Aug 1840) includes Goulburn's 'memorandum of land belonging to me'; -/21 (22 Jul 1840) encloses account of Amity Hall with Evan McPherson for 1839, and list of supplies required for Amity Hall for 1841.
Date(s): Feb 1834-Nov 1840

- Item ref: 304/J/1/27/1-12 Reel 4
 Letters mainly from F.W. Watson to Henry Goulburn, with enclosures and copy responses. F.W. Watson replaced James Turner after the latter's death in Nov 1840. -/6 (25 Nov 1840) encloses statement of cane pieces; -/9 (23 Dec 1840) encloses statement of expenditure for labour and journal of work done.
 Date(s): Nov 1840-Dec 1840
- Item ref: 304/J/1/28/1-30 Reel 4
 Letters mainly from F.W. Watson to Henry Goulburn, with enclosures and copy responses. Many enclose monthly statements of expenditure for labour with journal of work done, sometimes with produce and stock returns; -/11 (22 Mar 1841) encloses statement of canes to be cut for crop, 1841.
 Date(s): Jan 1841-Dec 1841
- Item ref: 304/J/1/29/1-37 Reel 4
 Letters mainly from F.W. Watson to Henry Goulburn, with enclosures and copy responses. Many enclose monthly statements of expenditure for labour and journals of work done; -/2 (27 Jan 1842) encloses estimate of crop for 1842; -/20 (21 Jul 1842) encloses statement of produce made and shipped from Amity Hall, 1842; -/26 (5 Sept 1842) includes copy of letter to Watson from Vidal Allwood and Vidal, 1 Sept 1842, and diagram of Trinity in parish of Vere.
 Date(s): Jan 1842-Dec 1842
- Item ref: 304/J/1/30/1-41 Reel 4
 Letters mainly from F.W. Watson to Henry Goulburn, with enclosures and copy responses. Many enclose statements of expenditure for labour and journal of work done; -/16 (15 Jun 1843) encloses list of supplies for 1844; -/22 (24 Aug 1843) encloses Goulburn's abstract of expenses and receipts, 1842-3; -/33 (21 Oct 1843) encloses letters to Watson from H.L. Garrigues, 19 Oct, and Gilbert Shaw, 21 Oct, re valuation of Trinity estate.
 Date(s): Jan 1843-Dec 1843
- Item ref: 304/J/1/31/1-65 Reel 4
 Letters mainly from F.W. Watson (dismissed Sept 1844) and his replacement Louis MacKinnon to Henry Goulburn, with enclosures and copy responses. Many enclose statements of expenditure for labour and journal of work done, sometimes with produce returns and from May 1844 abstracts of expenditure for Beauchamp Cottage; -/5 (6 Feb 1844) includes account of breeding stock at Beauchamp Cottage Pen for 1843; -/15 (1 May 1844) encloses extract from the Jamaica Agricultural Reporter, listing sugar proprietors in Vere and returns; -/17 includes memorandum of crops, 1834-43; -/21-24 comprise Amity Hall pay bill, 15-20 Apr 1844, abstract of expenditure, extent of cane field 'cut this week', produce return and Mr. Calnek's account with Amity Hall, 20 Apr 1844, statement of disposal of produce, 27 Apr 1844, and statement of outlying lands belonging to Amity Hall; -/32 (22 Jul 1844) encloses statement of cultivation of Amity Hall for crop 1845; -/37 letter from George Estridge to Goulburn reporting on management of estate, 1 Aug 1844.
 Date(s): Jan 1844-Dec 1844
- Item ref: 304/J/1/32/1-25 Reel 4
 Letters from Louis MacKinnon to Henry Goulburn, with enclosures and copy responses. Many enclose monthly abstracts of expenditure; -/5 (8 Mar 1845) encloses statements of increase and decrease of breeding and fattening stock at Beauchamp Cottage Pen for 1844, and of increase and decrease of stock on Amity Hall Estate for 1844; -/16 (21 Jul 1845) encloses list of supplies for Amity Hall and Beauchamp Cottage Pen for 1846.
 Date(s): Jan 1845-Dec 1845
- Item ref: 304/J/1/33/1-39 Reel 4
 Letters mainly from Louis MacKinnon to Henry Goulburn, with enclosures and copy responses. Many enclose monthly abstracts of expenditure; -/2 (20 Feb 1846) encloses agreement for exchange of lands between MacKinnon and Edward Sympson, subject to approval of Henry

Goulburn, 29 Jan 1846; -/8 (7 May 1846) encloses 2 cuttings from the Jamaica Times re competition run by Vere Agricultural Society; -/13 (6 Jun 1845) encloses bill of charges for search by John Thorn, surveyor, Nov 1842-Jan 1843, with Thorn's covering letter, 2 Jun 1846; -/21 (29 Aug 1846) encloses rough and fair accounts [in Goulburn's hand] to show position of estate at end of year; -/21 (20 Aug 1846) encloses cutting containing account of actual expenses of Money Must Estate, Vere Jamaica; -/28 (18 Sept 1846) encloses plan of Manchester lands, showing trespasses, n.d., Amity Hall Estate produce account for 1845, 16 Feb 1846, and rough note on account [in Goulburn's hand]; -/34 (23 Oct 1846) encloses estate's account [in Goulburn's hand] for quarter ending 30 Sept 1846.

Date(s): Jan 1846-Dec 1846

Item ref: 304/J/1/34/1-40

Reel 4

Letters from Louis MacKinnon to Henry Goulburn, with enclosures and copy responses. Many enclose monthly abstracts of expenditure; -/8 (9 Mar 1847) encloses Mr. Maclean's (overseer) report on machinery, 4 Mar 1847; -/12 is a letter from P Robinson, Rector of Vere, re need for gallery in parish church, 24 Mar 1847; -/22 (21 Jun 1847) encloses list of supplies for Amity Hall for crop 1848; -/37 (19 Nov 1847) encloses report of George Ashby (overseer) on burning down of trash house, 15 Nov 1847.

Date(s): Jan 1847-Nov 1847

Item ref: 304/J/1/35/1-50

Reel 4

Letters from Louis McKinnon to Henry Goulburn, with enclosures and copy responses. Many enclose monthly abstracts of expenditure; -/8 (5 May 1848) encloses report from George Ashly on worm in still, 24 Apr 1848, and 2 reports to Ashly from William Silverwood, coppersmith, on worm, 21 & 22 Apr 1848; -/22 (29 Aug 1848) encloses abstract of information for quarterly accounts, Mar-Jul 1848 [in Goulburn's hand]; -/24 (18 Aug 1848) encloses copy attestation by George Ashley, overseer, and George White, book-keeper, of expenses incurred and loss sustained through worm in still and attestation by William Silverwood, coppersmith, of defectiveness of worm, 24 Jul 1848; -/28 (6 Sept 1848) encloses statement of costs and profits on Amity Hall for 1847, notes [in Goulburn's hand] on statement, letter to MacKinnon, 28 Aug, and report on irrigation of the sugar estates of Vere by E. McGrachy, crown surveyor, 25 Aug; -/34 (6 Oct 1848) encloses copy of MacKinnon's letter to Daniel Callaghan, 5 Oct, Callaghan's reply, 5 Oct, and MacKinnon's letter to Richard Godson M.P., 6 Oct 1848, all relating to local accusations that rates of pay on Amity Hall estate are too high; -/42 (20 Nov 1848) encloses copy of letter from MacKinnon to members for Vere, 18 Nov 1848, re irrigation of parish; -/46 (20 Dec 1848) encloses statement of cattle on Amity Hall for crop 1849, letter to MacKinnon from John Dingwall, engineer, re boiler, 12 Dec 1848, and letter from overseer at Beauchamp Cottage, 13 Dec 1848.

Date(s): Feb 1848-Dec 1848

Item ref: 304/J/1/36/1-50

Reel 5

Letters from Louis MacKinnon to Henry Goulburn, with enclosures and copy responses. Many enclose monthly abstracts of expenditure; -/2 (6 Jan 1849) encloses report of George Ashby (overseer), 1 Jan 1848; -/10 (7 Mar 1849) encloses statement of increase and decrease of stock, 1848; -/13 (20 Mar 1849) encloses bill of lading for 19 hogsheads sugar by the British Tar, 3 Mar 1849; -/17 (17 Apr 1849) encloses extract from Mr. Dingwall's letter re mill machinery, 16 Apr 1849; -/38 (20 Sept 1849) encloses list of supplies for 1850; -/39 (6 Oct 1849) encloses abstract of pay, Aug 1849; -/45 (6 Dec 1849) encloses copy sales accounts for rum and sugar, Jan, Sept & Oct 1849.

Date(s): Jan 1849-Dec 1849

Item ref: 304/J/1/37/1-42

Reel 5

Letters from Louis McKinnon to Henry Goulburn, with enclosures and copy responses. Many enclose abstracts of expenditure; -/2 (19 Feb 1850) encloses letter to MacKinnon from George Ashby (overseer) re death of mules, 22 Jan 1850; -/8 (5 Apr 1850) encloses cutting re bursting of a retort upon Hazelymph Estate; -/21 (20 Jul 1850) encloses specification for a pond 60 feet in diameter; plan and elevation of still house, fermenting house and rum store, Jul 1850, with rough

version showing position of lamps; -/26 (2 Aug 1850) encloses letter from Clerk of Peace in Manchester recounting action taken against squatters, 25 Jul 1850; -/28 (24 Aug 1850) encloses list of supplies for crop 1851.

Date(s): Jan 1850-Dec 1850

Item ref: 304/J/1/38/1-53

Reel 5

Letters mainly from Louis MacKinnon to Henry Goulburn, with enclosures and copy responses. Many enclose monthly abstracts of expenditure; -/5 (7 Feb 1851) includes Amity Hall brick kiln account; 'an account of all the rents, profits, produce and proceeds of Amity Hall Estate... for the year 1850' with Amity Hall and Beauchamp Pen stock accounts and Beauchamp Pen crop account, 1850; -/20 (25 Jun 1851) encloses cutting re case The Queen v Alexander Chambers, Thomas Dennis, Edward Dennis and Maning Newall, found not guilty of riot in dispossessing James Osborn of a provision ground, part of Goulburn's estate, which he was illegally occupying; -/30 (24 Aug 1851) encloses list of supplies for 1852; -/36 is a letter of Goulburn to Sir Charles Grey, Governor of Jamaica, applying for immigration of Africans as labour on estate, 15 Oct 1851; Grey's reply (15 Dec 1851) is -/49; -/44 (10 Dec 1851) encloses note listing 'Mr. Shepherd's vessels (British Tar, James Shepherd and others).

Date(s): Jan 1851-Dec 1851

Item ref: 304/J/1/39/1-31

Reel 5

Letters from Louis McKinnon to Henry Goulburn, with enclosures and copy responses. Many enclose abstracts of expenditure; -/4 (24 Feb 1852) encloses copy of memorial to Governor from meeting of 10 of chief planters on south side of the island, 21 Feb 1852; -/7 (15 Apr 1852) encloses comparison of charges [in Goulburn's hand] for labour, salaries, stock, supplies, repairs, wharfage, taxes, sundries and medical assistance for the years 1836, 1835 and 1851; -/14 (11 Jun 1852) encloses report by John Dingwall, engineer, on Amity Hall still, 27 May 1852; -/27-28 are letters to MacKinnon from Edward Thompson, 5 Nov 1852, and 6 Nov 1852, re exchange rate and cost of silver [originally enclosed in missing letter from MacKinnon to Goulburn, 5 Nov 1852]; -/29 (26 Dec 1852) encloses calculations [in Goulburn's hand] of profit and loss for 1850 and 1851.

Date(s): Jan 1852-Dec 1852

Item ref: 304/J/1/40/1-25

Reel 5

Letters from Louis MacKinnon to Henry Goulburn, enclosures and copy responses; -/8 (10 May 1853) encloses statement of expenditure and credits for Amity Hall Estate, 1852.

Date(s): Jan 1853-Dec 1853

Item ref: 304/J/1/41/1-41

Reel 5

Letters from Louis MacKinnon to Henry Goulburn, with enclosures and copy responses. Many enclose abstracts of expenditure; -/4 (7 Feb 1854) encloses abstract of wages paid at Amity Hall for week ending 27 Jan 1854, with cash, produce, cultivation and stock accounts; -/24 encloses letter to MacKinnon from George Ashby [overseer] re need for two bookkeepers on estate, 8 Jul 1854; -/30 (9 Sept 1854) encloses list of supplies needed for Amity Hall crop for 1855.

Date(s): Jan 1854-Dec 1854

**Sub-series ref: 304/J/
ESTATE ACCOUNTS
Date(s): 1802-1855**

Item ref: 304/J/Box 3/1-3

Reel 6

Statements of account: Amity Hall Estate in account with managing attorneys and attorneys in account with Henry Goulburn: Thomas Samson, 1802-1818; George Richards, 1816-17; Watson Williams and Co., 1819-20; Alex Bayley, 1825-32; Evan MacPherson, 1833 (1-3).

Date(s): 1802-1833

Item ref: 304/J/Box 3/4-6

Reel 6

Statements of account: Amity Hall Estate in account with managing attorneys and attorneys in

account with Henry Goulburn: Evan MacPherson, 1834-39; James W. Turner, 1840; Frederick W. Watson, 1841-44; Louis MacKinnon, 1844-45. Interspersed are other papers e.g. stock accounts; lists of apprentices on estate on 1 Jan 1835 and 1837; monthly returns of daily employment of labour, Jan & Feb 1835, Feb 1836; list of estate children attending Vere British National School, 1839; list of supplies required in 1843; Henry Goulburn's notes on accounts (4-6).

Date(s): 1834-1845

Item ref: 304/J/Box 3/7-11

Reel 6

Statements of account: Amity Hall Estate in account with managing attorneys and attorneys in account with Henry Goulburn: Louis MacKinnon, 1845-55; Edward Thompson, 1855. With statements of increase and decrease of stock, and of disposal of crop and notes by Goulburn on accounts (7-11).

Date(s): 1845-1855

Item ref: 304/J/Box 3/12

Reel 6

Amity Hall Estate monthly returns of expenditure on labour and journals of work done, Jan-Oct 1840; Pusey Hall Estate statements of expenses incurred between Jul 1839 and Jun 1840 [presumably for purposes of comparison] (12).

Date(s): 1840

Item ref: 304/J/Box 4/1

Reel 6

Amity Hall Estate monthly abstracts of expenditure for labour, 1845, 1846, 1848, 1850, 1852, 1853 (1).

Date(s): 1845-1853

Item ref: 304/J/Box 4/2

Reel 6

Amity Hall weekly pay bills (giving names of employees) (2).

Date(s): Mar 1855-Jun 1855

Sub-series ref: 304/J/

CORRESPONDENCE WITH FACTORS AND SALES ACCOUNTS

Date(s): (1794)-1856

Item ref: 304/J/Box 4/3

Reel 7

Sales accounts for annual crops of sugar sold by London factors Joseph Timperon, William Litt and Jonathan Harrison (from 1801 Timperon and Litt) with statements of account, Amity Hall Estate in account with factors. Copies made for Chancery case, Henry Goulburn, plaintiff, v. Susannah Goulburn and others, defendants (3).

Date(s): (1795-1803)

Item ref: 304/J/Box 4/4

Reel 7

Office copy of reports by John Simeon on factors' sale accounts for crops, 1801-04, and estate manager's (Thomas Samson) account, 1804, in pursuance of Chancery decrees of 1795 and 1803 (4).

Date(s): 1801-1804

Item ref: 304/J/Box 4/5-12

Reel 7

Sales accounts for sugar and rum sold on behalf of Henry Goulburn by his Liverpool factors William Goore, and (from 1829) Daniel and Thomas Willis, and his London factors Joseph Timperon and Co. (from 1814 Timperon Dobinson and Co., from 1822, Timperon and Dobinson). With some letters from factors, invoices etc (5-12).

Date(s): 1805-1830

Item ref: 304/J/Box 5/1-10

Reel 7

Sales account for sugar and rum sold on behalf of Henry Goulburn by his Liverpool factors Daniel and Thomas Willis (from 1843 Bates, Willis and Co, from 1846 Daniel Willis) and his London factors Timperon and Dobinson and, from 1849, Henekell DuBuisson and Co (1-10)

Date(s): 1831-1855

Item ref: 304/J/Box 5/11-12 Reel 8
 Statements of account: Henry Goulburn in account with his Liverpool and London factors (11-12).
 Date(s): 1805-1830

Item ref: 304/J/Box 6/1-2 Reel 8
 Statements of account: Henry Goulburn in account with his Liverpool and London factors (1-2).
 Date(s): 1830-1853

Item ref: 304/J/Box 6/3 Reel 8
 Lists of supplies wanted for Amity Hall Estate (3).
 Date(s): 1814-1818

Item ref: 304/J/Box 6/4 Reel 8
 Invoices for supplies and equipment shipped out to Amity Hall, at request of attorneys of estate, by Liverpool and London factors. Copies made for Chancery case Goulburn v Goulburn (4).
 Date(s): (1794-1803)

Item ref: 304/J/Box 6/5-7 Reel 8
 Invoices for supplies and equipment shipped out to Amity Hall, at request of attorneys of estate, by Goulburn's Liverpool and London factors (5-7).
 Date(s): 1805-1829

Item ref: 304/J/Box 6/8-11 Reel 8
 Invoices for supplies and equipment shipped out to Amity Hall, at request of attorneys of estate, by Goulburn's Liverpool and London factors (8-11).
 Date(s): 1829-1854

Item ref: 304/J/Box 7/1 Reel 9
 Letters to Susannah and Henry Goulburn from Liverpool factor William Goore. Matters discussed include: shipping and sale of produce of Amity Hall Estate; reputation for severity towards slaves of the Goulburns' new attorney, Thomas Samson, with letter from attorney on Lord Penrhyn's Jamaica estate about Samson, Sept 1802; Goore's disappointment that estate has only realised £15000 for Henry on his coming of age, despite Goore's efforts and the fact that £41000 was paid into court from sale of a moiety of the sugar crop since Munbee Goulburn's death in 1794 (May 1805) (1).
 Date(s): Jan 1796-May 1805

Item ref: 304/J/Box 7/2 Reel 9
 Letters to Goulburn including from his London and Liverpool factors concerning the shipping and sale of the produce of Amity Hall Estate, 1846-54, and from George Estridge, Jamaica, reporting on condition of estate, 1848-49; statements of increase and decrease of stock, estate pay bill (Sept 1848), monthly abstracts of expenditure, reports on work carried out on estate and other financial papers and notes by Goulburn on accounts, 1845-55 (2).
 Date(s): 1845-1855

Item ref: 304/J/Box 7/3 Reel 9
 Letters to Goulburn from his London factors Henekell DuBuisson and Co. concerning the shipping and sale of the produce of Amity Hall Estate (3).
 Date(s): Oct 1854-Nov 1855

Item ref: 304/J/Box 7/4 Reel 9
 Letters to Col. Goulburn from his London factors Henekell DuBuisson and Co. concerning the shipping and sale of the produce of Amity Hall Estate, which is stated to be for sale (2 May 1856) (4).

Date(s): May 1856-Nov 1856

Sub-series ref: 304/J/

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS AND CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ESTATE

Date(s): 1793-1855

Item ref: 304/J/Box 7/5

Reel 9

Letter from Munbee Goulburn to [?attorney, James Craggs] discussing poor state of Amity Hall Estate following death of previous attorney, 6 Nov 1793; letters to Henry Goulburn from his cousin Henry Archibald Goulburn, Jamaica, asking for assistance, 1817-18; statement of increase and decrease of stock, 1817, and list of cattle, 1817; statement of births and deaths on the Bog Estate, the property of John Morant esq., 1803-17; statement of increase and decrease of slaves on Amity Hall Estate, 1818-26; note on acreage of estate, n.d.; Goulburn family tree, c.1818 (5).
Date(s): 1793-1826

Item ref: 304/J/Box 7/6

Reel 9

Valuation of the slave Margaret Williams Samson and her seven children, property of Amity Hall Estate, 16 May 1816, and bond of Thomas Samson to pay £5 p.a. to Margaret and her children for their lives following their manumission by Henry Goulburn who has also bound himself to pay a similar sum, 20 May 1818 (6).
Date(s): 1816-1818

Item ref: 304/J/Box 7/7

Reel 9

Papers including circulars from H.O. and A. Robinson, 1843, and Messrs. Cruikshank Melville and Co. re methods of improving sugar manufacture; letter from Louis MacKinnon offering his services as attorney for Amity Hall estate, 15 Dec 1839, and enclosing paper on 'inducements for curing sugar according to the Mauritius process and shipping in bags instead of hogsheads'; copy power of attorney to MacKinnon, 29 Jan 1841; letter from Nicola Wright re debt for land she purchased from Goulburn, n.d.; sale accounts for rum and sugar sold by Goulburn's factor Henekell DuBuisson and Co., 1855; file of Amity Hall weekly pay bills, Jan-Feb 1855 (7).
Date(s): 1839-1855

**Sub-sub-series: 304/A1/
GENERAL ELECTION**

Item ref: 304/A1/Box 22

Reel 9

Copy [in Henry Goulburn's hand] of a 'letter addressed to the President of Queen's College, Cambridge, by a gentleman whose name he declined to mention [Zachary Macaulay]', opposing Goulburn's candidature to represent Cambridge University because of the treatment of the negro slaves on Goulburn's Jamaican estate and because of his failure to address the matter, despite his position of influence. With copy of Goulburn's reply to the President of Queen's, denying many of the allegations and describing actions he has taken to ensure the happiness and education of his slaves (7).
Date(s): Feb-May 1826

Item ref: 304/A1/Box 23

Reel 9

Printed attack by 'W X Y' on Henry Goulburn's candidature to represent Cambridge University because of his ownership of slaves and their ill treatment on his estate, and reproducing the charges in the letter of Feb 1826, 23 Apr 1831; printed 'Address to the People of Great Britain and Ireland' adopted by the London Anti-Slavery Society 25 Apr 1831, calling for support for anti-slavery candidates at the next election; letters to Goulburn and copies of his replies, relating to this attack including correspondence with Zachary Macaulay of the Anti-Slavery Society (author of the attack) over the latter's sources for the assertions in the attack; Thomas Pringle of the same; the Rev. J.W. Cunningham; Mr. James B. Wildman, proprietor of a neighbouring estate, about Wildman's measures to improve the management of slaves on his own estate; the Rev. J. Smith, Rector of Vere, Jamaica, and the Bishop of Jamaica, concerning the religious instruction provided for the negro children on the estate; draft of letter from Goulburn to his

attorney in Jamaica ordering the introduction of Wildman's 'system of managment' (8).
Date(s): Apr 1831-May 1832