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BARBADOS  
ILLUSTRATED

By  
Cave Shepherd & Co

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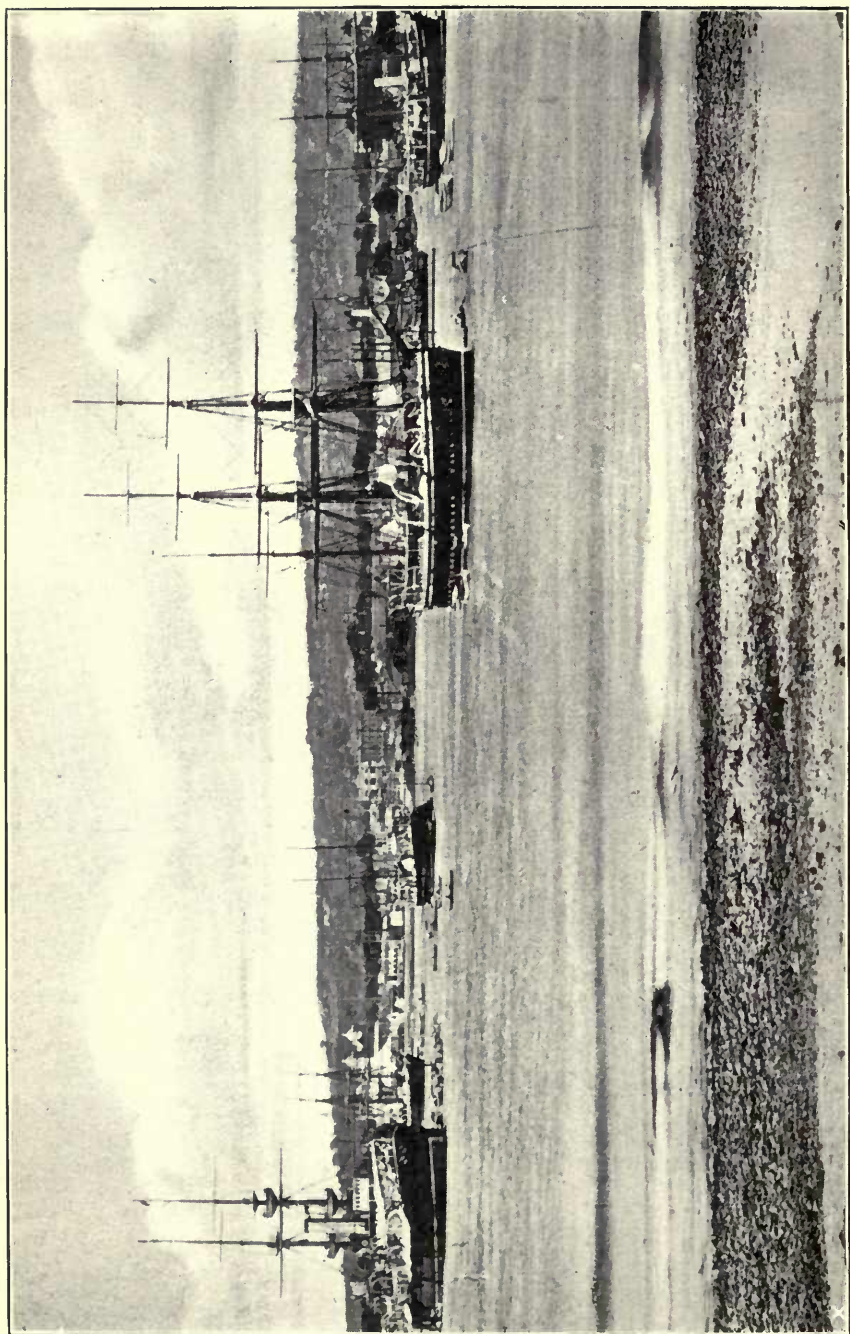
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from Mr. Cave  
1916



CARLISLE BAY.



# BARBADOS

(ILLUSTRATED)

HISTORICAL  
DESCRIPTIVE  
— AND —  
COMMERCIAL



BARBADOS :  
CAVE, SHEPHERD & CO.

—  
1911

## CONTENTS.

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	PAGE		PAGE
"The Ideal" Store ... ..	5	Boot and Shoe Department ...	19
The Beginning ... ..	7	The Ribbon Department ... ..	20
Front of "The Ideal" ... ..	8	Fancy and Trimming Goods ...	21
The Ground Floor ... ..	9	What "The Ideal" Ensures ...	23
Gents' Furnishing Department	11	Sewing Machines ... ..	23
Cotton Drapery ... ..	12	Hat Room and Ready-made	
Ladies' Dress Goods ... ..	14	Clothing Department ... ..	24
The Bonnet Room ... ..	15	The Wholesale Department ...	26
Corsets ... ..	17	Accommodation Room ... ..	27
Hosiery and Underwear De-		The Provision Store: Its Rise	
partment ... ..	17	and Progress ... ..	27
Haberdashery and Smallwarc		Agencies of the Firm ... ..	29
Department ... ..	19	The Counting House ... ..	30



Printed by  
**W. H. & L. COLLINGRIDGE,**  
 148 & 149, ALDERSGATE STREET,  
 LONDON, E.C.



# CAVE, SHEPHERD & CO.

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## Part I.—THE IDEAL STORE.

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### Its Establishment.

OF the household words current among residents in, and many of the visitors to, Barbados, there is none which enjoys a higher degree of esteem than does the name "The Ideal Store." The reasons for this great popularity are not far to seek. Four years ago there existed no such place as "The Ideal Store," but there was an indisputable demand for the establishment of such a store, where the various and varying wants of the purchasing public, in respect of what are known as Dry Goods, might be really satisfactorily catered for. At the time referred to, the commercial operations of two of the three partners of which the firm now consists—Messrs. R. G. Cave and J. P. Shepherd—were limited to the provision business, of which more anon. Alert and observant, these young men perceived that there was quite a crowd of customers appealing to tradesmen for special attention in respect to Dry Goods. The appellants were really clamant, but there was no apparent inclination on the part of those engaged in that particular branch of business to give heed to the special demands of the hour. It appeared as if "old stagers" in this department of commercial activity were so deeply attached to their established ideas of how business should be done, that they could not readily bring themselves to make the departures necessary to captivate the crowd with its new "notions." In the course of years money had grown "dear" in Barbados. There was less money with which to do purchasing, but purchasers were not at all prepared to abate their demands by one jot. They cherished the "notion" that any given sum of their "dearer" money ought to fetch more goods than it did formerly.

In other words, there was a demand for cheaper goods. But, be it noted, there was a concurrent demand for better quality in the goods supplied. To grant this demand would involve some sacrifice of old-time profits for the benefit of the purchasing public. That seemed to the established houses an unreasonable

proposition. It was nothing less, they said, than a proposal to co-operate with the public in a sort of one-sided contract. But sure enough the problem remained, and continued to invite solution: **WANTED — CHEAP GOODS OF EXCELLENT QUALITY!** Such were its terms. For the firm that was able to solve that problem, there seemed an assurance of liberal patronage from the public. In these circumstances it was that Messrs. Cave and Shepherd took counsel together, and concluded that they might perhaps be able to supply the demand referred to. They determined, first of all, to ascertain how the public would appreciate their making bold to cater for them as Dry Goods merchants. In pursuance of this idea, they hinted to those who happened to be their supporters in the provision line what they were contemplating, and soon the report spread far and wide that Cave and Shepherd were going to engage in the Dry Goods business. Not only their then supporters, but quite a large number of the general public—who had long been hoping that some enterprising trader might be found to “take the field” and supply the want then being experienced—strongly urged them to carry out their proposals and cater to the many neglected demands of the public. One of the essentials to commercial success is a perception of the wants of the public which are appealing for attention and the adoption of measures for applying the same. As provision merchants Cave and Shepherd had won the favour and support of a large section of the public, and there was a persuasion abroad, that, if they would but decide to enter the ranks of dealers in Dry Goods, they would be able to open up avenues of enterprise and activity in that branch of trade which up to that time had remained untrodden. The situation was one demanding the gravest consideration. The conditions were clear, and admitted of no shadow of doubt or misunderstanding. If they were to engage in the Dry Goods business, they would have to establish and maintain a business which should not only be second to none in the island, in the best features characteristic of existing businesses, but which should also complement such businesses by supplying the wants which existing firms failed to supply. In fact, the evidently critical mood of the purchasing public made it abundantly manifest that it would be no good any new firm entering the Dry Goods line, unless they were prepared to establish an “Ideal Store.” The question to be decided by Messrs. Cave and Shepherd, therefore, was like that which perplexed the mind of Hamlet—“To be, or not to be?” Should there be undertaken the establishment of an “Ideal Store” or not? After full consideration of the question in all its bearings, it was resolved in the affirmative. Cave and Shepherd decided to enter the ranks of Dry Goods traders, and to run “The Ideal Store.”



## THE BEGINNING.

It will be seen then, that the name of this business house is not one which has been adopted at haphazard, but is a name with a history. The word "ideal" has a variety of meanings, as everybody knows. The sense in which it is employed in connection with the business of Messrs. Cave, Shepherd and Co., is that of the highest and best obtainable. The fundamental principle of this firm, therefore, is to stock and supply the purchasing public only with goods which are of the highest and best quality, according to controlling circumstances and rational judgment. In conformity with this principle, negotiations were entered into with Mr. C. S. Waite, a well-known expert in Dry Goods, and recognised and admitted to possess the very best and highest qualifications for helping to promote the attainment of success in the projected undertaking. And Mr. Waite's co-operation was secured. Thus there was formed a triple alliance of expert knowledge, business acumen, and whole-hearted devotion to the interests of patrons; and these were cemented together in a unity of merit by that sovereign quality of human character yeletp courtesy. All necessary preliminaries having been arranged, and the purchase having been effected of the premises in Broad Street, formerly occupied by the now defunct firm of Ramsey, Elder and Co., steps were at once taken to modernise the building and make it suitable for the new phase of life on which it was destined to enter. Extensive structural alterations were made by Mr. L. W. Clarke, architect and builder, under the special direction of Mr. Waite, and ultimately the old-fashioned building was converted into a handsome ornamental pile that invited comparison with the very best business premises in the island. Commodious, light, and well ventilated, the Broad Street premises of Messrs. Cave, Shepherd and Co. are as comfortable and well-appointed as even a fastidious customer could desire, and fully merit the appellation of "Ideal Store." And as with the structure, so with the goods stocked. When the building operations had been sufficiently advanced, Mr. Waite sailed for Europe, and there, in mart and factory, critical choice was made of the goods suitable for the end in view—the combination of excellence with most reasonable prices. Thirty years' experience in the Barbados market, during which most careful observation had been practised and a critical study made of the wants and the means of various classes of customers, eminently qualified Mr. Waite for exercising a wise selection. Orders were placed by him with various leading houses in Great Britain and Ireland and on the Continent, and, as the terms of purchase were on a cash basis, there were effected some marvellous bargains. Thus it happened that from the very first day of the opening of the

doors of their premises, Messrs. Cave, Shepherd and Co. have been able to command attention and win public patronage for the excellent goods they supply at most reasonable prices. Since his first visit, Mr. Waite has made other trips to the English markets at favourable times. Connections of the most reliable and very best class having been formed in London, Manchester, Bedfordshire, Nottingham, Paris, Hamburg, and New York, the stock is always kept up to a high standard. The purchasing public of to-day is composed of intelligent and discriminating persons who know a good thing when they see one, and who are not to be bamboozled into accepting brass for gold, or mistaking tinsel for the lustre emitted by a real luminary. Purchasers are good and competent judges. And the fact that, judged by this standard of PUBLIC OPINION, Messrs. Cave, Shepherd and Co. have been able to fulfil their original undertakings and win general approbation, is an accomplishment to be proud of; and they are, indeed, proud of it. They, of course, realise full well how difficult is the task of maintaining the high standard on which success in the Dry Goods line so intimately depends to-day. But they are determined to do their level best to continue to deserve success. The expression "continued success" is employed studiously, for it is an indisputable fact that Messrs. Cave, Shepherd and Co. have succeeded in winning a very liberal share of public patronage. That is an indisputable fact; and that they intend to do all in their power to retain it, is another indisputable fact.

### **FRONT OF "THE IDEAL."**

STRIKING and attractive is the front of "The Ideal Store," with its fine, large, and elaborately decorated glass cases. Decoration such as is here referred to is a recognised art; and this firm is at pains to secure the services of a skilled hand to do this adornment. Each glass case is—to use a figure of speech—a poem, and each item it contains a metrical expression; while taken together they constitute a most eloquent epitome of the excellent goods to be found within the precincts of this charming bazaar. To walk through "The Ideal Store" is comparable to making a tour of some gorgeous glade richly dowered by Nature in a lavish mood. Every prospect pleases, and the fascination of the environment is profound. One might easily fancy himself or herself in Fairy Land, were it not for the many evidences of strenuous work-a-day life which present themselves to the view of the spectator on all sides. It is seldom that "The Ideal" is not crowded, and the hum of industry fills the air from early morning till the falling shades proclaim the close of day. All the several departments are well patronised, the manifest bargains which are being constantly offered attracting purchasers of all classes. And this



is a feature of "The Ideal" which distinguishes it from other establishments in this branch of trade, namely, the variety and thoroughness of its supplies. High and low, rich and poor, the conventional and the unsophisticated, can go to "The Ideal" with confidence and assurance that every reasonable and practicable requirement will be satisfactorily supplied.



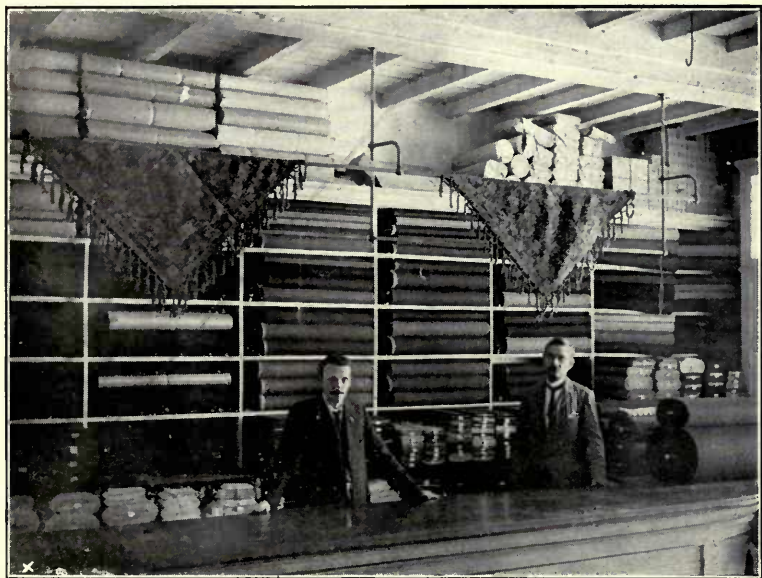
"THE IDEAL STORE," BROAD STREET.

### **THE GROUND FLOOR.**

At the entrance is the cash desk, whose occupants are kept busy all the time receiving the amounts of cash bills from the cash boys, who are continually hastening in all directions, replying "Cash here!" to the clerks' call of "Cash up!" Near the cash desk, and in full view of one entering the store, is the stairway leading to the first floor; and behind the stairway is the charging desk, where all goods are charged by the clerks and checked by the

floor-walkers. The centre of the ground floor is occupied by GLASS-CASES and UPRIGHT FORMS with piece goods displayed upon them. There are a great many glass-cases. Three of them contain perfumes, toilet waters, colognes, hair tonics, toilet powders, dentifrices, soaps, and everything that is necessary to complete the toilet. All the best-known and most patronised makers are here in evidence. There are goods from the factories of Colgate and Co., of New York; Pinaud and Co., L. T. Piver, and Houbigant, of Paris; J. E. Atkinson, The Crown Perfumery Co., and the Erasmic Co., of England; and there are also the products of German manufacturers, and of manufacturers in far-off Japan, the Land of the Rising Sun. From the fragrance of the perfume cases it is but a step to the glass case containing a wealth of pictorial post-cards. No visitor to Barbados desirous of taking away some handy memorial of this great sanatorium of the West Indies, should fail to inspect the collection of local views in this "Ideal" glass case. There are two glass cases that will arrest the attention of all visitors, we are quite sure. These are the ones which evoke much favourable comment from the "Lords of Creation." Man is apt to be fastidious, no doubt, but he must have passed out of the fastidious into the category of the intractable "crank," if he cannot satisfy his fancy at one of these "Ideal" glass cases, where shirts and collars, and ties, wrist-bands and hat-bands, hose and half-hose, are displayed in great abundance and infinite variety. "What a splendid collection of brushes of all kinds!" the visitor is pretty sure to exclaim, as he or she comes in view of this glass-case, with its choice assortment of brushes for the hair, the teeth, and the nails, the coat, the hat, and the boot. Yes, it is indeed a splendid collection. But no less so is the collection of combs displayed. The two cases in which boots and shoes and slippers are displayed are but an epitome of the wonderful contents of the boot and shoe department, which is spoken of elsewhere. And these glass-cases, which bear themselves so proudly, and seem veritable "queens of the floor," with their gala display of ribbons, afford a very suggestive foretaste of the delightful surprises to be experienced by a survey of the ladies' outfitting department. Their pretensions to supremacy are, indeed, challenged right away by those two others, actually groaning under the rich weight of dress trimmings, scarfs, fancy hair combs, barettes, Peter Pan and other fancy collars, bandeaux, fancy neckwear, millinery trimmings, purses, fancy bags, and other useful and ornamental novelties. No less emphatic in their appeals are these other two cases with their dainty specimens of the millinery art in trimmed hats, and their revelations of twentieth-century taste in untrimmed hat-shapes. But let us suppose the visitor enters at the front door to the right, looking towards

the back of the store. Then there will be seen a long stretch of counter, of some 90 feet in length—there is another stretch of the same length on the opposite side of the building—and at the end there will be observed a cross-counter—that's about 30 feet in length. Where the counter before the visitor ends, an arch-door appears. This door leads into one of the most charming of "The Ideal's" departments. But suppose we proceed in order. Still looking towards the back of the store from the entrance door to the right from Broad Street, the first department to command notice is



GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

### THE GENT'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

HERE is to be found the very finest assortment of woollens and tweeds and flannels offered for sale by the trade. These are goods that win admiration and compel a purchase. Attractiveness of appearance, superiority of texture, and remarkable durability are qualities proverbial of the goods stocked in this department, as in other departments, of this model establishment. There is abundant evidence of the most studious attention having been expended in making the selection of these goods. Only a thorough acquaintance with this business could have enabled anyone to effect so complete an accord with the multifarious wants of a discriminating public. Superior value attaches to all the stuffs. And what a



number of stuffs there are! There are flannel suitings and tweed suitings, woaded venetians, vicunas, fancy trouserings, indigo and black serges, white and coloured striped serges, Welsh flannels, tennis flannels, blue pilot cloth, cashmere vestings, fancy washing vestings; linen and cotton ducks and drills in white, brown, and fancy designs; an immense variety to choose from. And the attendants are helpful and courteous, ever ready to give wholesome counsel to customers, who not infrequently find it impossible, without such expert aid, to settle the conflict of fancies which is raised in their minds by the wealth of good things before them. These attendants are skilled in the art of harmonising finance to commodity, of making the desired item fit the purse of the purchaser. Here at this counter may be procured also whatever is necessary to enable the sartorial artist to convert the purchaser's ultimate selections into excellent garments. **BESPOKE TAILORING** is a special feature of this department, and an up-to-date cutter and fitter is always in attendance to accommodate with a well-made suit the most fastidious customer,—English, American, or Continental style of fashion, according to order. It would not be possible in this place to give an exhaustive list of the items of this department. All that we claim to have done above is to indicate briefly some of the many excellent things it contains.

### **COTTON DRAPERY.**

PASSING onward from the gents' furnishing department, the visitor next reaches the department of linen and cotton goods, where will be found the finest assortment of articles imaginable. All the world's best looms are represented by specimens of their most excellent products, secured for this firm by expert representatives in Great Britain and Ireland. "Knowledge is power," runs the proverb, and the sovereign truth of this popular adage is nowhere in the wide world more markedly demonstrated than in this department, as in other departments of "The Ideal Store." Messrs. Cave, Shepherd, and Co., have a most "accurate" knowledge of the wants of the local market, which enables them to instruct their representatives at the sources of supply. The latter, in turn, possess complete "knowledge" of those sources. Thus it eventuates that the combined knowledge of the firm and of the firm's representatives constitutes a "power" which enables "The Ideal" to out-distance all competitors in the contest for public favour and patronage. Every line commands attention, and each item is an obvious bargain. Any given sum of money will go further in making purchases at "The Ideal" than at any other dry goods store in Barbados. It were idle to dispute that statement, for the goods there supplied bear eloquent testimony to its sterling truth. Let us make a rapid survey of the shelves

of the department under notice. There are MUSLINS, white and coloured, plain and figured mercerised, COSTUME LINENS of all kinds and descriptions, and PRINTS in a variety of colours and of designs. Adjoining the drapery is the household furnishing department, where are kept in stock pillow linens, linen and cotton sheetings, and damasks and pillow casings. There is also always in stock a full assortment of Irish linens in napkins, fancy tray cloths, table cloths, table covers, table strips, sideboard strips, dress-table strips and sets, and toilet covers. There are Turkish, Darlington, huckaback, and honeycomb towels, bath



DRAPERY AND HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

sheets, choice bed-spreads of Irish manufacture, quilts, counterpanes, cushion cases, and nightdress cases, hem-stitched pillow cases, white and fancy cushion-holders, upholstering goods, and gimps, cretonnes, printed sateens, tapestries, dimities, and tabling damasks. In short, everything that experience has prescribed, custom sanctioned, or art devised to promote comfort and afford satisfaction in the matter of household-furnishing goods, is to be obtained at "The Ideal Store," and everything supplied is the very best of its kind. Space will not permit, nor are words adequate, to express the very great merits of these splendid goods. The dominant note that rings clear and bell-like from the shelves is GOOD VALUE for customers' money.

## LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

NEXT in order of progress through the bazaar the visitor will reach the first section of the department devoted to catering for the wants and notions of the gentler sex. It is the section where are stocked COTTON and WOOLLEN DRESS GOODS. At this counter there is invariably to be met a crowd of customers representative of every rank in local society; and the perfect order in evidence, the marvellous patience and forbearance being exhibited; the calm and composure with which the rows of applicants—for their great number compels them to stand in rows and take their turn



DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

one after another—will abide the opportunity to receive the attention of some one or other of the many lady attendants, proves that there is some great attraction and some reward for the patience which possesses the soul of the crowd. That great magnet is EXCELLENT QUALITY, and the reward of those who stand and wait is a substantial premium on each dollar. In this, as in all other lines of goods they sell, Messrs. Cave, Shepherd and Co. proceed upon the profit-sharing principle. That is the secret of the extraordinary degree of public favour and patronage which this firm enjoys. There on the shelves and counters before the visitor is a wonderful variety of goods of the kind that make glad



the feminine heart. There are ninons and voiles, khantonas and eoliennes, duchesnes and crepe-de-chene, crepolines and poplins, electras and marquissettes, caviares and satins romain, alpacas and mohairs, cashmeres and merinoes, velveteens and serges, nun's cloths and delaines, crepilles and crepons, and an infinity of other charming and useful and durable items too numerous for detail. There are dark stuffs and light stuffs, gaily-coloured stuffs and stuffs of sober tone, from which to choose. In addition to the lines already mentioned, there are beautiful silks and captivating sateens, products representative of Continental and Eastern skill and art, Lyons silks, Tussore silks, and silks from Shantung, Ottoman silks, and silks from China, are all in evidence; and there is a practically endless variety of silks and satins from which to select. There is no taste so fastidious that cannot here be abundantly gratified. The most precise and scrupulous devotee of fashion may here find a fitting tribute to lay on the altar of the fickle and exacting goddess. For the goods here displayed have been chosen with care and discrimination at the very fountain head in the world's great marts—in London, Paris, and New York. Never before the establishment of "The Ideal" had there been seen in Barbados such a seductive array of goods, pronounced by competent artistes to be of the excelsior type, and bearing the impress of the genuine, as Messrs. Cave, Shepherd and Co. placed upon the local market; and it is no empty boast, but an indisputable fact, to which the purchasing public testify, that nowhere else at the present time is there to be found an equally fine display. There are undoubtedly some that strive to come up to the standard of "The Ideal," but this firm has the habit—most irritating to its competitors, but extremely gratifying to its patrons—of taking a great stride forward, as their competitors in the trade show signs of approximating. The fact is that Messrs. Cave, Shepherd and Co. have solved what to their contemporaries in the local market is, if not an insoluble, at any rate a perplexing, riddle—*i.e.*, how to meet and satisfy promptly the capricious mandates of fashion.

### THE BONNET ROOM.

Where all is excellent and every prospect pleases, it does certainly savour of bias to single out any one department for very special commendation. Suppose we plead guilty to this soft impeachment, but urge justification. Then we venture to predict that the visitor will grant us an honourable acquittal when we shall have made our statement respecting the Bonnet Room at "The Ideal." In the matter of millinery, the excellent goods here garnered constitute a microcosm of the milliner's art, collected for the firm, at considerable expense, by expert modistes, engaged to make choice in the world's trade centres of the latest productions

in this sphere of manufacturing activity. And how well and how faithfully these highly-skilled agents of the firm act their part is most eloquently testified to by the wealth of charming objects in this panorama of ladies' headgear yecept "The Ideal" Bonnet Room. Wherever the eyes of the visitor happen to turn there is presented to view some happy interpretation of a truly divine inspiration for the chaste adornment of the gentler sex. Hats and bonnets, flowers and feathers with perplexing allurements claim precedence in selection. But where the hall-mark of perfection characterises each item it is really impossible to award the palm.



SECTION OF "THE IDEAL" BONNET ROOM.

This flower seems the most ecstatic embodiment of beauty ever contrived by the deft fingers of genius, and that feather's rhetorical appeal to the fancy is such as could not be excelled by the choicest plume from the prettiest wing of the most beautiful of the winged denizens of the air. Here is a hat epigrammatic in its charm and perfection, and one is tempted to pronounce it most excellent amongst the excellent. But judgment has perforce to be suspended; for just then the eye is captivated by a chic little bonnet which leaves no room for doubt that it is indeed the very last word, the final expression, representing in miniature all that is finest and best in the matter of feminine headgear. There are hats and bonnets trimmed and untrimmed. No two of the

trimmed ones are alike—wonderful to relate—and each represents a dream in artistic modelling, a most brilliant creation of the producer's mind. Glass-case and artistic mirror, and the general æsthetic influence of the environment, unite to produce a chromatic effect superb in its tone. Were it not for the many evidences of booming trade and business activity everywhere in evidence in this place, one would be apt to imagine herself in dream-land. But it is really a temple of art, this bonnet-room of "The Ideal." There are some ladies who have strong, characteristic, individual tastes, and who prefer to give form and embodiment thereto rather than adopt the most approved products of another's choice or fancy. For the accommodation of such persons there is provided as charming a variety of hat-shapes as the mind of woman ever imagined or the manufacturer's skill produced.

### **CORSETS.**

Another strong, emphatically strong, line in the ladies' outfitting department is CORSETS. The lady of fashion cannot possibly complete her attirement without the aid of the corset, and here are provided the completest assortment of these goods to be found in the market. They are all of the most elegant design and calculated to impart grace and symmetry even to the abnormal figure. All the best "makes" of corsets are kept in stock. There are Thomson's Trufit, Trilby, Noblesse, Charming, Nuform, Sinfa P. and S. Pearl, Alba, Duchesse, Royal Dane, Royal Windsor, Gibson Girl, Modern, Compressu, New Garland, Ladye, Ideal, Summer Wear, and Ribbon Corsets—all shaped on Nature's perfect lines.

### **HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.**

Let it be supposed, however, that the inflow of customers by the entrance door to the right, looking towards the back of the store, leads the visitor to enter at the door on the left. Then, the first department that will be reached is, the hosiery and underwear department, of which a picture is given below. Here are stocked the most used and best-known standard classes of goods in underwear. These include, amongst others, Jaeger's, Cellular, Summer Merino, English Balbriggan, Theta Wool, India Gauze, Silk, etc., etc. In gent's hose there are carried goods in cashmere, cotton, lisle thread, balbriggan, silk and spun silk—self colours, embroidered fronts, and lace fronts. The display of gentlemen's shirts in white and fancy colours is splendid. So, too, is the collection of collars and cuffs and pyjama suits in mercerised cotton, wool, silk cambric, and cellular. Collars are here to be obtained of best quality and of most approved shapes. There are some thirty different kinds to choose from. "The



“Ideal” stocks the right shapes, of the right sizes and heights, and of the right qualities. A customer can be literally “clothed in air” by purchasing the “Aertex cellular” underwear offered by the firm. These goods have an established reputation for quality, elasticity, and comfort, which is unrivalled. There may be obtained shirts for the working man’s use, dress shirts, tennis shirts, and shirts for all occasions. The lingerie is a remarkably strong line of the department. In fact this department is a comparison of all that is choicest and best in the goods it carries. Every reputable source of supply known to modern commerce has



HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.

been laid under contribution, and a very careful selection been made. Goods have been garnered from the East and from the West, for ladies and gentlemen, for boys and girls, for adults and children, for high and low, for rich and poor. Every variety of rational fancy has been taken into account and provided for, and there is little or no probability of any reasonable demand for goods in the hosiery and underwear lines not being supplied on application at “The Ideal.” The very latest “notions” in hosiery and underwear are provided for the accommodation of the firm’s patrons—the public of Barbados and visitors to the island. Nothing essential has escaped the attention of the experts whose duty it is to keep this department up to high-water mark.

**HABERDASHERY AND SMALLWARES DEPARTMENT.**

Adjoining the hosiery and underwear department is that of the haberdashery and smallware, where there is stocked every variety of small items known to the trade and required by customers. Cottons and buttons, braids and tapes, threads and cords; in fact, everything that is necessary to make smooth the rugged path of the housewife or facilitate the task of the bachelor struggling with life's little worries. The tailor and the dress-maker, people of fashion, and homely folk have all been taken into consideration and provision has been made for satisfactorily supplying their various wants.

**BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.**

The next illustration is a picture of the boot and shoe department of "The Ideal," where footgear is stocked in endless variety, for the accommodation and delectation of every age and grade of mankind, from the infant tottering in its first attempts to maintain an evasive equilibrium, to the old man or old woman who is nearing the completion of life's journey. It is no mere metaphor, but a solid fact, that life's walk is made easy by such boots and shoes and slippers as "The Ideal" supplies. There are always in stock footgear of all kinds and styles, products of the most famous factories of Austria, Great Britain, and America. Boots and shoes and slippers may be obtained at the counter of this department suitable for every conceivable purpose—from tramping through primeval forests to treading in knightly fashion the carpet that skirts the regal throne. It has been truly said, that there is morality in footgear, and no doubt there is. For, how severely, on the one hand, does a badly-fitting boot or shoe try the temper of even a mild-mannered person? What emphasis is evoked! How fertile is the imagination in energetic exclamations! To this fact the world at large can testify. On the other hand, there are very few things as equally conducive to good humour and kindly feeling in man, woman, or child, as the perfect fit in boot or shoe, and, of course, the moral to be drawn from this is—avoid wearing any other description of footgear than the perfect fitting, comfort-yielding type. Goods of this type are always kept in stock at "The Ideal." In fact, no other kind is offered for sale by this firm. The items in this department—one and all, collectively and severally—are a striking illustration of the very remarkable results that can be accomplished by skilled traders like Messrs. Cave, Shepherd and Co. There is no admittedly good style or make of boot or shoe that is not included in their choice collection, representative of the world's brightest attainments in the matter of footgear. Boots and shoes in black leather and tan leather, in kid and calf skin.

and pliant, uncracking buff leather—all excellent products of the tanner's art skilfully manipulated by manufacturers of the best repute. Tennis shoes and patent leather dress slippers are a remarkably strong line. There are slippers in leather, in cloth, and in carpet. Laced boots and shoes, buttoned boots and shoes; boots and shoes for ladies and gentlemen and children, of superior material and unrivalled make, are all in evidence. And while there is a notable variety of shapes and finishes, there is a quality characteristic of each pair, namely, extraordinary GOOD VALUE. The purchasing public bestow a most liberal patronage



BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

on this department, in tangible recognition of the firm's grand exposition for their accommodation. And no wonder that it is so, for there is no normal foot that cannot be fit at once at "The Ideal." In this department, also, the public testimony is that "The Ideal" far out-distances its competitors. Wearers of "The Ideal" boots and shoes are always most pronounced in their praises of the firm's goods.

#### THE RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

Just beyond the boot and shoe department is the section where ribbons are kept and displayed. There's a veritable gaiety theatre, created by the wealth of colours collected in brilliant array. The goods have been drawn from the best-known and most



accredited sources for the supply of this most delicate, ornamental and useful fabric. Switzerland and France, and Austria and Germany and England are all represented on shelf or in glass-case. Every shade between the sombre and the gay is in stock, and it is generally admitted that "The Ideal's" stock of ribbons is unequalled by any other house in the trade.

#### FANCY AND TRIMMING GOODS.

In appropriate proximity to the ribbon department is the one assigned to fancy and trimming goods. In this department there are stocked ladies' fancy decorated haircombs, barettes, and hair and hat pins; ladies' hand, vanity, and fancy bags, in leather and other materials. There is also a really wonderful variety of pocket handkerchiefs, representative of the products of the most famous factories of the Orient and Occident. And the prices are graded to suit the contents of every class of purse—from the low-priced white or fancy-coloured lawn article to the finest quality, embroidered, Irish linen lawn and delicate lace work, or soft, soothing silk. VEILING must also be accorded special mention. This useful and ornamental item, so necessary to impart the final touch of grace and perfect adornment to female attire, is stocked in an endless variety of designs and colours—including the now much used motor veils. In the history of feminine adornment the veil occupies a high and honourable place. Originating in the design to shield from vulgar gaze the face of matron as of maid, there has always attached to the use of the veil a sanctity and an association of purity which is calculated to impress with a feeling of respect all except the most abandoned of mortals. There are veils of many different kinds and for many different occasions, and every description of veiling is obtainable at "The Ideal." The most exacting and fastidious lady can go there with the assurance that her wants will be adequately and satisfactorily supplied. GLOVES are another class of goods for which "The Ideal" enjoys a high reputation. How could a lady of fashion be fully dressed without her gloves? She could not possibly be. Every lady knows this full well and is, therefore, always most particular about this article of attire. Well-fitting gloves of good material, and in harmony with the robe a lady happens to be wearing, is one of the dictates of fashion. And it is important to note that, for every description of fashionable costume, the specially suited gloves can be obtained at "The Ideal." Knowledge of this fact, of course, lifts quite a load of worry off the mind and robs dressing *à la mode* of much of its irksomeness. The stock of gloves in this specially supervised department includes every kind and description of the article prescribed by the prevailing mode of the season. There are gloves in kid, suède, lisle, suède lisle, silk, mercerised suède, washing

castor, and cotton. All colours are obtainable—black and white and the many various shades manufactured by the best makers, and most favoured by ladies. There are long gloves and short gloves. Gauntlets, too—so necessary for the proper equipment of motorists—are in evidence. Every conceivable taste in the matter of gloves can be gratified at "The Ideal." No less necessary to completeness of attire than the glove is the parasol, umbrella, or sunshade. On this article much depends. An ill-suited parasol may nullify the best combined efforts of the dressmaker and milliner, and spoil what would otherwise be a charming fashion plate. But no such



FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

misfortune can overtake the lady who is so well advised as to select her parasol, umbrella, or sunshade at "The Ideal." DRESS TRIMMINGS are obviously most essential to the attainment of excellence in the art of the costunier. Bad trimmings may utterly spoil an otherwise fine robe or bonnet. No one in the world realises this better than does the expert who presides over this department at "The Ideal." Many lights and shades of trimming are necessary to superiority of finish in dressmaking. It is necessary, on the one hand, to avoid being too assertive or aggressive; while it is no less necessary, on the other, to avoid declining into what might be termed dowdiness. What constitutes success is the maintenance of that sober medium, that perfect blend, which inevitably imparts to the wearer of a well-

trimmed garment the assurance, the sense of contentment and security, which can be experienced only by those who are rendering scrupulous obedience to the mandates of fashion. "The Ideal" dress-trimmings are the most attractive in the trade.

### **WHAT "THE IDEAL" ENSURES.**

What Messrs. Cave, Shepherd and Co. ensure for their large clientèle of ladies is that they shall be the best-dressed amongst the well-dressed ladies of fashion. Every item provided by the firm towards the attainment of that end represents a concrete expression of the happiest inspirations of the world's best costumiers. The firm set themselves the task of attaining to premier-ship in this line of business, and how well they have succeeded the very high esteem in which "The Ideal" is held by the purchasing public—as evidenced by a very liberal patronage—eloquently testifies.

### **SEWING MACHINES.**

Leaving the ground floor for the first floor, on approaching the stairway, one's attention is attracted by a fine glass-case in which is displayed a number of hand sewing-machines. How great a boon the sewing machine has conferred upon civilisation is a matter of general recognition and grateful testimony. What a great weight of labour and of worry has been lifted off the shoulders of the generations that have lived since the invention of this labour-saving device! It is difficult for one of the present generation, looking back to the period preceding the introduction of the sewing machine, to understand how the world managed to get along without it. Like other machines, the sewing machine has, of course, had its evolution. Just as there is a vast difference between the "spinning jenny" or the "mule," which wrought a revolution in textile manufacturing in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, and the machinery of up-to-date twentieth-century cloth factories, so, too, is there a very great difference between the earliest sewing machines and the best of the present day. There are also notable differences between the merits of the several "makes" in use. At "The Ideal" there are stocked only such makes as command popular favour and are universally accorded rank amongst the best and most useful—such as the Singer, the Surelock, the Ideal, etc., etc. No one should decide on purchasing a hand sewing machine elsewhere before inspecting the stock at "The Ideal." And it may safely be affirmed that few, if any, are likely to fail to realise the bargains there offered and to embrace them.



### HAT ROOM AND READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Mounting the stairway, the visitor will find himself or herself in the department assigned to headgear and ready-made clothing for members of the sterner sex. The picture given below represents a section of that department. Great fame and high reputation are enjoyed by Messrs. Cave, Shepherd and Co. for stocking goods of superior quality and excellent value in all lines of dry goods; and it is very difficult in such circumstances to select the contents of any one or two departments, and speak of them as most excellent amongst the excellent. The temptation is,



HAT ROOM AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENTS.

however, very great to make choice of the department now under notice, and describe it as standing out most prominently amongst its fellows. What is, however, certain, and admits of no shadow of doubt, is that there is no other house in the trade whose stock of headgear and clothing is at all comparable with that of "The Ideal" in point of variety and wonderfully good value. The visitor inevitably falls a victim to *embarrass de choix*, owing to the great number and infinite variety of objects which appeal to customers for selection. There are hats and caps for men, for youths, and for boys of all ages. There are soft felt and flexible felt hats, in black and in various shades of colour; there are terai hats and clerical hats. All the various styles of helmets known

to the trade and favoured by experience are here kept in stock. The display of these goods is international. There are helmets from the best manufacturers in England and America, in Austria and Italy. A distinctly strong line in this altogether strong department are "The Ideal" straw boater hats. Only the very best straw hats in the world are at all comparable with these hats; and, what is an incontrovertible fact, is that no hat offered by any trader anywhere in the Empire constitutes better value. All the most approved shapes and makes are kept in stock. Caps of all kinds and shapes, to meet every rational taste and fancy, are to be obtained in this department, including the boy's Eton. Then there is the collection of Panama hats, imported direct from the manufacturing centre in South America. These hats are, without doubt, the very best value in the line in the West Indies. Anyone competent to judge of the quality of a Panama hat can convince himself of the truth of the above claim by making a critical inspection of the articles referred to. Men's cricket hats are well in evidence. Every description and make of headgear, from the costly, sheeny top-hat of the gentleman of fashion to the babette, galatea, sinnett, and washing-drill hats for children, can be obtained at "The Ideal" store at prices and of qualities that compel a purchase. **READY-MADE SUITS AND GARMENTS** present no less strong a claim than does headgear. The fact is that Messrs. Cave, Shepherd and Co. resolved at the very outset to expend the utmost pains on these two departments of their business, and to raise them, with the least possible delay, to the highest plane of excellence. No expense was spared in order to attain the desired end, and it is a matter of no little pride to them to-day to hear the purchasing public testify that the hat and the ready-made clothing departments of "The Ideal" excel all others in the trade, both in respect of the quality of the goods to be obtained and the value received by customers for the money they expend. Hence it is that these goods are constantly moving. The material of each garment is excellent of its kind, and of most approved pattern, and the garments themselves are made by expert artists according to established rules of art, and therefore are made to fit. There are suits and garments in tweed, serge, flannel, white and coloured; also in venetians, vicunas, drills, ducks, Silicians, crashes, etc., etc. There are provided for the accommodation of customers suits of all kinds and for all occasions, including the whole gamut of habiliment between that prescribed by high society and the humble garb of the working man. Clothing may be obtained at "The Ideal" suitable for wearing in any climate or at any season. The traveller leaving the Tropics for the Temperate Zone may prepare himself for meeting any extremes of weather, while those who are residing under the Southern Cross may obtain the light, cool clothing that

will ensure comfort. There are clothes suitable for wear in fine weather, and others to be put on when the rain clouds lower and give forth their contents. There are pyjama suits, bathing costumes, bath wrappers, morning coats, office jackets, fancy vests, dinner jackets, riding breeches, dress suits, frock coats for gentlemen, etc., etc. And there are, for boys, tweed, serge, and drill suits, in Rugby, Norfolk, Cambridge, Eton, Patience, and Sailor makes. In a word, every description of clothing in vogue for men, for youths, and for boys is kept in stock in this department, and every article combines fashion with utility and good value. **SUIT CASES AND TRUNKS** are also included in the stock of this department, as also are a choice assortment of brief bags, Gladstone bags, and hat cases. As clothiers and hatters Messrs. Cave, Shepherd and Co. are declared, by consensus of opinion of the purchasing public, to be the leaders of local trade; and that is what the visitor to "The Ideal" will hear being avowed all the time by the crowd of customers who flock from day to day all the year round to confer their patronage.



WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

### THE WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

Passing along a corridor leading past the Counting House, the visitor will reach the wholesale department, where is kept the firm's reserve stock. The very large amount of goods which will

be found here stored, and which is constantly moving and being as regularly replenished by receipts on the arrival of steamships from the world's manufacturing centres, is kept not only as a source of supply for the firm's retail stock, but also for supplying a particular class of customers. These customers are the retail shopkeepers who do business in the outlying rural districts, where extensive sales are made to persons of the labouring class, who cannot spare the time to travel to Bridgetown to make purchases. The wants of these folk are catered for by those shopkeepers on ~~accommodating terms.~~ Retail dealers, for the most part, patronise "The Ideal," making it their headquarters for dry goods supplies. They declare that they find it more advantageous to deal with "The Ideal" than with any other store in Bridgetown.

### **ACCOMMODATION ROOM.**

For the accommodation of lady customers only there is provided on the second floor of the building a lavatory and luncheon room. As this room is at the very top of the building, and is well ventilated, it is calculated to afford a great relief from the heat and bustle of the highway below. Ladies from the rural districts who have an hour or so to spare before going to the railway station, or those who are awaiting the tramcar or their private carriages are accustomed to avail themselves of the accommodation offered by this boudoir.

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## **The Provision Store.**

### **ITS RISE AND PROGRESS.**

The provision store of Messrs. Cave, Shepherd and Co. is situated in Palmetto Street, one of the busiest thoroughfares of Bridgetown. It was in this line of business activity—as intimated elsewhere—that the firm first began operations. A very great deal of the business experience of Messrs. Cave and Shepherd was acquired in the provision trade. From quite an early age they both have been salesmen, handling on a large scale all kinds of Canadian and American products, consisting principally of flour, meal, oats, corn, hay, rice, peas, beef, pork, and so forth. The intimate and valuable knowledge which they acquired, first as accountants, and the aptitude for business which as salesmen they displayed, attracted the attention and won for them the esteem and confidence of their employers, and ultimately resulted in their becoming managing directors of the business firm of W. L. Johnson and Co., Ltd. Therefore, when they two determined in December, 1906, to start business



together under their own name they were peculiarly well equipped for the task. There was really nothing concerning sources of supply, the custom and practice of the trade, or the moods of purchasers of which they had not a masterly knowledge. Added to this, there was the additional fact that they were both well and favourably known to the whole trading and agricultural sections of the community. These facts enable one to understand how it has come about that this firm has won, in the short space of four years, so great a measure of substantial success. The business



THE PROVISION STORE, PALMETTO STREET.

premises, which are illustrated above, are a spacious building, affording room for the accommodation of a very large stock of goods. It is well that choice was made of such premises, for in close proximity thereto is situated the firm's bonding warehouse. Otherwise the rapid rise and progress of this branch of the firm's business—in apparent rivalry with the rapid and steady march of "The Ideal"—would have necessitated a removal elsewhere. But, spacious as are the premises of the store and the bonding warehouse, there is often a pressure felt for yet more room to store goods. Fortunately, the activity and extent of the demands

for supply regularly made on the stock in the store soon relieves any threatened congestion, the goods finding their way into the various retail provision shops all over the island. At this Palmetto Street Store of Messrs. Cave, Shepherd and Co. are garnered from east and west and north and south, commodities of various kinds, comprising food for men and for animals. The wheat-fields and dairies of Canada, the cornfields of the United States of America, the pasture lands of South and Central America, the ricefields of the Far East, and the local sugar factories have all been laid under heavy contribution to supply the stock of this firm. Supplies are received regularly by each steamer. Products of mill and factory, of every kind in demand in the trade, are kept in stock; and the piles of bags, boxes, barrels, crates, sacks, casks, and puncheons packed high, tier upon tier, to-day, and reduced almost to the floor to-morrow, only to mount up again on the next day, bear eloquent and unimpeachable testimony to the amount of business done. The firm do not themselves retail groceries or provisions. They only supply goods wholesale to other dealers or to retail traders. They make the supplying of feeding stuffs to planters a very prominent feature of their business, and control a special brand of oilmeal (of the highest analysis) and of Canadian oats, well known in the local market as "Planters A1."

#### AGENCIES OF THE FIRM.

Messrs. Cave, Shepherd and Co. are also the agents in this island for the following prominent business firms and companies, namely: Messrs. Arkell and Douglas, Incorporated, of New York; the Maple Leaf Flour Company, of Toronto; the Southern Cotton Oil Company, of New York; Messrs. Benekendorff, Berger, and Co., of London; Messrs. Lever Brothers, Ltd., of Port Sunlight, England; and the Queen Fire Insurance Company, now merged in the Royal, which is *one* of the oldest and richest of insurance companies doing business anywhere in the world. The first five named firms ship goods to other dealers in Barbados, but under the immediate supervision and recommendation of Messrs. Cave, Shepherd and Co. Many of the neighbouring West Indian Islands send orders for goods to Barbados, it being a market where large stocks are kept, and the firm have on their books the names of some of the best of such Island customers. This provision store receives the personal supervision of the partners, represented on the premises by a gentleman of long experience and great integrity, who is recognised and admitted to be an expert in this line of business. It is safe to assert that no business concern situated in Barbados has ever attained prominence so rapidly as, or made more substantial pro-

gress within a short space of time than, have Messrs. Cave, Shepherd and Co. This is, of course, largely due to the great share of patronage accorded them by retail dealers, a patronage which they are resolved on proving themselves worthy to retain.

### THE COUNTING HOUSE.

The following is a picture of the counting house of the firm on the first floor of "The Ideal." At the further table are sitting two of the partners—Mr. R. G. Cave, with his face towards the observer, and Mr. C. S. Waite, facing the former. The third



THE COUNTING HOUSE.

partner, Mr. J. P. Shepherd, was, at the time of writing, enjoying a short and well-earned holiday in Canada. One of the lady clerks is busy typing, and another is answering a telephone call; two of the gentlemen clerks are busy over the books, while a third is evidently awaiting orders from his chief. A peep into those books would gladden the hearts of the firm's many well-wishers. For, they bear valuable testimony both to the great extent of sound business done and to the clear principle of profit-sharing with their customers which characterises their transactions. The members of the firm are most courteous and accommodating to all classes of their large *clientèle*, and will be at as much pains to gratify the wishes of the working woman or the working man as those of the lady or gentleman of high position in society. This

courtesy and consideration for all customers is reflected in the politeness and readiness to help customers to get the best value for their money which is exhibited by every one of the fifty odd attendants of the firm, male and female. Mr. Cave finds time, amid the many urgent demands of business, to respond to the call to perform the duties of several public and semi-public offices. He is a member of the St. Michael's Vestry, a director of the Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society—one of the soundest life assurance societies extant—and of the Barbados Building and Loan Association. He is also a member of the Council of the Barbados Chamber of Commerce.



A NATIVE OF BARBADOS.







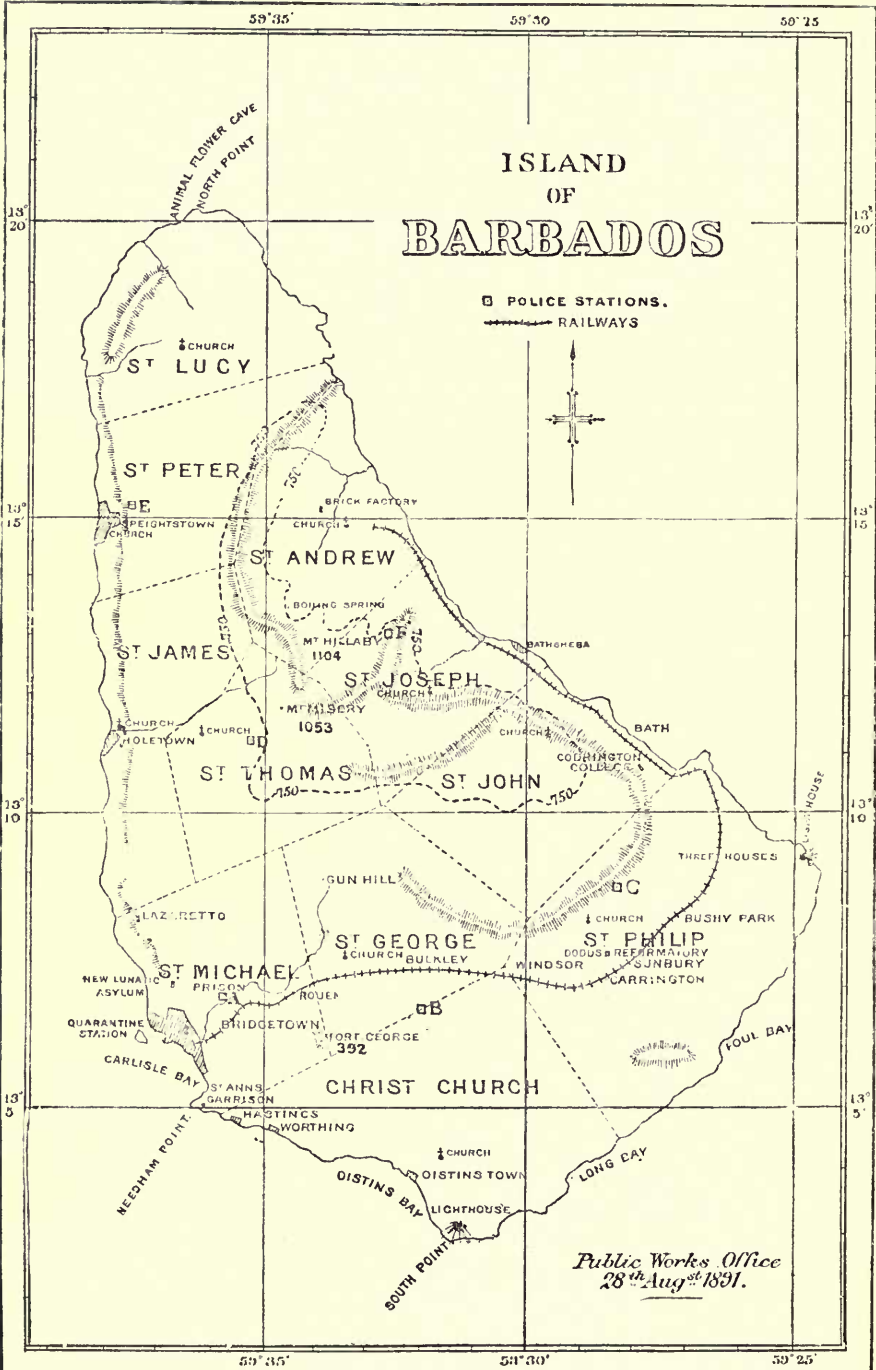
59° 35'

59° 30'

59° 25'

# ISLAND OF BARBADOS

☐ POLICE STATIONS.  
— RAILWAYS



*Public Works Office  
28<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>st</sup> 1891.*

59° 35'

59° 30'

59° 25'

BARBADOS.



# CONTENTS.

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	PAGE		PAGE
Situation and Area .. .. .	5	Christian Associations .. .. .	52
Parochial Divisions .. .. .	5	The Suburbs and The Sea Coast	53
Historical Sketch .. .. .	5	Women's Self-Help Association	56
Constitution .. .. .	11	Curiosity Shops .. .. .	56
The Civil Service .. .. .	13	The Ravines or Gullies .. .. .	56
Houses of The Legislature .. .. .	14	The Lighthouses .. .. .	57
Brief Description .. .. .	15	Places of Interest to Visit—	
Population .. .. .	15	Queen's Park (Bridgetown) .. .. .	58
Health Resort .. .. .	15	Gun Hill .. .. .	60
Colonial Revenue and Expendi- ture .. .. .	17	Bowmanston Pumping Station	60
Imports and Exports of Colony	18	Oistins Town .. .. .	61
Water Supply .. .. .	18	The Crane .. .. .	62
Agriculture .. .. .	19	Dawlish Cave .. .. .	63
Imperial Department of Agri- culture .. .. .	19	Long Bay Castle .. .. .	64
Sugar Industry .. .. .	20	Skeet's Bay .. .. .	65
Cotton Industry .. .. .	23	Codrington College .. .. .	65
Banana Industry .. .. .	24	Bathsheba .. .. .	66
Mineral Resources .. .. .	25	Bissex Hill .. .. .	67
Oil .. .. .	26	Holetown .. .. .	68
Fisheries and Fish Curing .. .. .	29	Farley Hill .. .. .	68
Rum Industry .. .. .	31	St. Nicholas Abbey .. .. .	69
Manufactories and Companies	32	Cherry Tree Hill .. .. .	70
Currency and Banking .. .. .	33	Pico Teneriffe .. .. .	70
A Money Table .. .. .	33	The "Old Sharon" Site .. .. .	71
Landing Place and Public Offices .. .. .	34	Mount Hilloby .. .. .	72
Public Market .. .. .	36	Turner's Hall Wood .. .. .	72
Fares .. .. .	37	Hackleton's Cliff .. .. .	73
Railway Service .. .. .	38	St. John's Church .. .. .	74
Steamship Services .. .. .	39	Cole's Cave .. .. .	75
Postage Rates .. .. .	43	The Animal Flower Cave .. .. .	77
West India and Panama Tele- graph Company .. .. .	44	Hotels—	
Foreign Consuls in Barbados .. .. .	46	Sea View .. .. .	77
The Press of Barbados .. .. .	47	Marine .. .. .	78
The Telephone .. .. .	47	St. Lawrence .. .. .	79
Ecclesiastical .. .. .	48	Bath .. .. .	79
Local Government Boards .. .. .	48	Crane .. .. .	80
Defence .. .. .	49	Atlantis .. .. .	80
Reformatories .. .. .	50	Beachmount .. .. .	81
Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, and Lazaretto .. .. .	51	Bridgetown Hotels .. .. .	83
Education .. .. .	51	Clubs .. .. .	83
		Sports and Pastimes .. .. .	84
		Sailing Ship Service .. .. .	87
		Masonic Lodges .. .. .	88
		Books referring to Barbados .. .. .	90

## Part II.—BARBADOS.

### Situation and Area.

BARBADOS is situated in latitude 13deg. 4min. North, and longitude 59deg. 37min. West, and is the most easterly of the Caribbee Islands. It is nearly 21 miles long by 14 miles in breadth, and contains an area of 106,470 acres, or about 166 square miles—about the size of the Isle of Wight, or a little larger than Rutland. It is 3,712 miles from England and 1,860 miles from New York, and enjoys the appellation of “Little England.”

### Parochial Divisions.

The island is divided into eleven parishes, of which the respective names and areas are given below, together with the number of sugar plantations at work in each in 1909:

Parish.	Area.	No. of Sugar Plantations in 1909.
St. Michael ... ..	15 S.M.	25
Christ Church ... ..	22 $\frac{3}{10}$ „	46
St. George ... ..	16 $\frac{9}{10}$ „	36
St. Philip ... ..	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ „	33
St. John ... ..	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ „	24
St. Joseph ... ..	9 $\frac{2}{5}$ „	25
St. Thomas ... ..	13 $\frac{3}{10}$ „	40
St. James ... ..	12 $\frac{1}{10}$ „	22
St. Andrew ... ..	13 $\frac{7}{10}$ „	20
St. Peter ... ..	13 „	29
St. Lucy ... ..	13 $\frac{6}{10}$ „	32
Total ... ..		332

### Historical Sketch.

BARBADOS, the land of the bearded fig tree, was known to Portuguese mariners sailing to and from Brazil in the sixteenth century as a convenient place to stop at for wood and water. Tradition says that one Pedro a Campos gave the name—Las Barbadas—to the island, and let go some hogs to breed on it, with a view to future needs. As a fact, wild hogs were found here by the first

settlers. Charles Kingsley, son of a Barbadian mother, has depicted in the seventeenth chapter of "Westward Ho!" the imaginary visit in 1584 of an English ship's crew to what the writer calls "the richest gem of all the tropic seas"; but we first reach historical ground in 1605, when the crew of the "Olive Blossom"—bound for Surinam, but driven in through unskilful navigation—landed for refreshment at or near where Hole Town (Leeward Coast) now stands, and took formal possession for their Sovereign by erecting a wooden cross, and engraving on the bark of a tree "James K of England and this Island." The next visit



[Photo: Parkinson.]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

of Englishmen was in 1624, when a privateer belonging to the firm of the brothers Courteen, of London, on its way home from Brazil, put into Oistin's Bay (Windward Coast), and remained some days. The crew landed to procure food, and on their return home reported that the island possessed good soil and was very fit for a plantation. An attempted expedition in 1625 or 1626 failed, but the "William and John," equipped by Sir William Courteen, reached Barbados about the 20th February, 1627 (new style), and landed forty settlers at or near the spot where the men of the "Olive Blossom" had set up their cross. No human beings were met with. Tradition says that the Carib Indian

inhabitants were all kidnapped by the Spaniards in the sixteenth century and transported to the mines of Hispaniola (Haiti). Numerous implements attest a former occupation by Caribs on the Western Coast, but the more probable conjecture is that they were visitors from St. Vincent who resided here at certain seasons of the year. The principal animals found were hogs, raccoons, pigeons, and parrots. The island was practically one dense forest consisting largely of valuable timber trees, but it was destitute of food-yielding plants. The sugar cane, cotton, tobacco, yams, sweet potatoes, Indian corn, plantains, bananas, oranges, lemons, limes, and pineapples were all fetched from Guiana by Captain Powell, master of the "William and John." And at the same time he brought over a family of thirty-two Arrawack Indians to instruct the settlers in the methods of cultivating those plants. Tobacco and cotton became the staple crops. Further parties of settlers gradually arrived, and in eighteen months the number amounted to about two hundred and fifty. Then the little community on the western coast was suddenly per-

**1628.** turbed by the arrival from Saint Kitts of a party of seventy, headed by Charles Wolverstone, who brought a letter from the Earl of Carlisle, addressed to John Powell and William Dean, and other leading planters, and informing them that the newcomers had been sent by him to join with them in the plantation, and assuring them that these new settlers should in no way prejudice the old ones. The King had, in July, 1627, granted the Caribbees to Carlisle, and the latter, being a spendthrift, and heavily in debt to Marmaduke Rawdon, a London merchant, had made a joint grant of ten thousand acres of land in Barbados to Rawdon and several other merchants. Wolverstone's party were sent by the merchants to take up the ten thousand acres, and they settled at or near where Bridgetown now stands. As their numbers grew with fresh arrivals they spread themselves through what is now the middle of Saint Michael's, into the valley of Saint George's, and on to the cliff of Saint John's—some of the very best land in the Island. Now Courteen enjoyed the patronage of the Earl

**April,  
1628.**

of Penbroke; and to him the King, shortly after the grant of the Caribbees to Carlisle, made a grant of "Barbudos" and certain other islands; but in a little while again his Majesty made a fresh grant of the Caribbees to Carlisle. Hence arose a fierce dispute, ultimately settled by the Lord Keeper in Carlisle's favour, although Courteen's possession and occupation

**April,  
1629.**

prior to the first grant to Carlisle furnishes strong reason for questioning the justice of the decision. Meanwhile in Barbados the two bodies of settlers had well nigh come to blows. At first Wolverstone was conciliatory, but very soon he marched with an armed



party, and seized the fort of the Courteen (or Leeward) settlers, who prepared to offer resistance. Bloodshed was averted by the interposition of a clergyman, and next day the Leeward

**January,  
1629.**

men, with the exception of Powell, their Governor, and one or two others, yielded to Wolverstone. The refractory men were arbitrarily imprisoned for sedition. Courteen, however, sent a ship to succour his settlement, and an armed party recaptured the fort, reinstated Powell as Governor, and carried off Wolverstone a prisoner.

**April,  
1629.**

But in a few months Henry Hawley arrived on behalf of Carlisle, took Powell prisoner by the discreditable stratagem of inviting him to a fish breakfast on board his ship, and carried him off in chains. The Leeward men once more took up arms and attempted a surprise attack on the Windward men, but were foiled. Carlisle's authority was thus finally established. Sir William Tufton became Governor, and his interference on behalf of the white servants that were cruelly treated caused him to be disliked by most of the planters. After

**1630.**

a year he was superseded by Henry Hawley, against whom he led a night attack, which failed, and he was, in consequence, shot for mutiny. Tufton divided the island into six parishes; it was subsequently redivided into ten, and finally into eleven parishes.

In Hawley's time (1630-1640) most of the leading institutions of the island sprang up or were placed on a permanent footing. When an attempt was made to supersede him he renounced Carlisle's authority, and, with the aid of many influential supporters, supplanted the legislative bodies. But he was soon brought to submission.

During the next decade (1640-1650) the great sugar industry was established, James Drax, son-in-law of Lord Carlisle, becoming the leading planter. Cotton and tobacco had ceased to pay by reason of the increased production in other countries. After the execution of the King the Cavaliers who had emigrated to Barbados in large numbers, led by Humphrey Walrond, usurped the government, and tyrannically fined and banished many of the Roundheads. Their domination was brought to an end by Sir George Ayscue's fleet, to which, after a three months' blockade,

**11th  
January,  
1652.**

the island surrendered on terms securing religious liberty, property, and, above all, representative government. The document is usually called the Charter of Barbados.

During the Protectorate Barbados enjoyed prosperity and regular government. Carlisle's proprietorship was brushed aside, and after the Restoration his patent was, after long discussion, surrendered to the King in consideration, *inter alia*, of a perpetual annuity, which is still being paid. As one of the terms of settle-

ment Francis Lord Willoughby obtained a lease of the island for seven years, and was made Governor. He induced the Legislature to grant the King a permanent revenue of four and a half per cent. on all produce exported from the island—a tax which was paid until 1838, but which was, for the most part, never applied to the public service of the island, as the Act provided. Willoughby proved a despot, and promulgated ordinances-in-council instead of convoking the Assembly, which had existed and been in regular operation since 1639 at the latest. Samuel

Farmer, Speaker of the Assembly, led the opposition **1665.** against him, and was sent prisoner to England on a charge of sedition, but on his trial before the King and Council was virtually acquitted.

In April, 1665, De Ruyter attacked the shipping at Bridgetown in hope of carrying off sugar-laden prizes; but the forty merchantmen—all armed, as was the custom then—and the two forts on the horns of the bay offered, during a stiff four hours' fight, such valiant resistance that the Dutchman was compelled to retreat with ten men killed, his own ship seriously damaged, and the sails and rigging of his other thirteen vessels badly cut up. This is the sole attack ever made on Barbados by a foreign foe. Francis Lord Willoughby was lost at sea in 1666, and was succeeded both in the title and the Government by his brother William. William was at first Governor of the whole of the Caribbees, but in 1671 he became, through the separation of the islands, Governor of the Windward Islands alone. In the same year he earned the deep gratitude of the Barbadians by inducing his colleagues in the House of Lords to amend a Sugar Duties Bill in a manner favourable to the interests of Barbados. This action of the Peers gave rise to a famous constitutional dispute between the Houses of Parliament, in which the Commons, in a well-known resolution, asserted their exclusive right in such matters, and the Bill was consequently lost.

In the period 1668-1680, under the rule of Willoughby's deputy Codrington (father of the founder of Codrington College), and that of Sir Jonathan Atkins, the popular representative constitution of the island became firmly established; so that **1680-** when Dutton and two other Governors that came soon **1696.** after him tried to curb the Assembly, their efforts were frustrated.

The decade 1703-1712 was a time of violent political commotion, and produced two most important constitutional results.

**1710.** The first was the confirmation by Queen Anne's Order-in-Council of the exclusive right of the Assembly to **1712.** nominate the Treasurer; and the second was the final establishment, after a fierce contest with Governor Lowther and the Council, of the principle that no public funds may be expended

1745. by the Executive except for objects previously authorised by the Legislature. A custom that had grown up, of the Governor making drafts on the Treasury to meet "emergencies," was thus put an end to. A generation later Sir Thomas Robinson, a Governor with a mania for building, incurred a loss of over four thousand pounds that he had spent without the sanction of the Legislature on improvements to Government House and on certain military buildings in the grounds of that place. Notwithstanding an occasional hot fire of criticism emanating from Governors and others, the ancient constitution of the island has held its ground. The only serious and determined onslaught ever made on its existence was in 1876, when Governor Hennessy endeavoured to force on the Barbadians a Crown Colony scheme of confederation with the other Windward Islands. Predatory riots were caused by unscrupulous agitators, who, acting professedly with the sanction of the Governor, deluded the mass of the lower orders into the belief that the proposed new political system would lead to a general parcelling-out of the lands of the upper classes amongst the lower. How far the Governor was really responsible for his name being thus made use of may be judged from what Sir William Des Voeux writes in "My Colonial Service" in connection with a visit paid by Governor Hennessy to Saint Lucia in December, 1875. He then avowed that his plan of action in Barbados was based on the principle—"*Flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo*" (Since I cannot influence the heavenly Gods, I will stir up Hell). But, in spite of intimidation, the intelligent members of the community stood firm, and the storm blew over. The indirect outcome of this political struggle was the concentration of administrative functions in a single composite body, known as the Executive Committee. This was effected in 1881.

In the several wars against France Barbados rendered considerable assistance to the Mother Country. In 1690 Sir Timothy Thornhill, with his regiment from this island and some other Colonial troops, executed against the French in Saint Kitts a manœuvre somewhat similar to that of Wolfe at Quebec, seventy years afterwards, and captured the whole island for England. In 1693 two regiments of 500 each were contributed, at a cost of £30,000, to the unsuccessful expedition led by Wheeler against Martinique. And in 1762 a regiment of 585 men, under Sir John Yeamans, formed part of the force under Rodney and Monckton which took Martinique.

The sugar industry grew and flourished; but, of course, the planters had their grievances. The Royal African Company, with a monopoly of the trade, would not supply slaves cheap enough; the Navigation Act, giving practically a monopoly of the carrying trade to English shipping, hindered advantageous commerce with

certain foreigners, stood in the way of the planters obtaining a good supply of white servants from Scotland, and caused freights to rule high; and the farming out of the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. export duty led to angry disputes, because, as the tax was paid in kind, and the sugar was not weighed, planters sometimes delivered to the tax-collectors smaller casks than those they kept for themselves. Then the collectors insisted on weighing the sugar, and this caused fierce indignation; but in the end the planters were obliged to submit to what was so obviously just. The monopoly of the Royal Company was abolished about 1693, but the Navigation Act was not finally repealed until 1849.

Although sugar obtained an overwhelming predominance, yet for a long time cotton, ginger, and indigo continued to be subsidiary crops, and on some plantations, indeed, cotton or ginger was sometimes the principal crop. During the last two decades of the eighteenth century cotton was extensively cultivated, and one year over two and a half million pounds were exported. Sugar reached its maximum production in the latter half of the nineteenth century, what was a maximum crop in 1838—viz., about 22,000 tons—being now regarded as an exceedingly poor one. In the fifteen years, 1880-1894, the production averaged upwards of 55,000 tons. In 1799 the price of sugar was ten dollars per hundred pounds; in 1902 it fell below one dollar.

The island has had its share of calamities. Three severe hurricanes—in 1675, 1780, and 1831—caused much destruction of property and loss of life; a fourth hurricane, in 1898, was not so destructive.

In 1668, 1756, 1766, 1845, and 1860 large portions of Bridgetown were burnt. In 1861 well-supplied Waterworks were established in Bridgetown, and in 1895 the system was extended over the whole island. Slave conspiracies occurred in 1675, when thirty-five were executed; in 1692, when a hundred were executed and forty-two punished by mutilation; and in 1816, when an actual rising took place and much property was destroyed. But no evidence of any murderous outrages on the whites on any of these occasions can be discovered.

## Constitution.

BARBADOS is not a Crown Colony, and it never has been a Crown Colony. It possesses a representative form of Government founded on the Royal Charter granted to Lord Carlisle in 1627, by which the inhabitants of the island were to possess all the liberties, franchises, and privileges of the kingdom of England,



and by which the laws of the island were to be made with the consent of a majority of the free inhabitants. The first House of Assembly met certainly before 1640. The policy so founded was confirmed by the charter of 1652, conceded in the Articles of Agreement on which the island was surrendered to the Commonwealth Government. The vital sections are (giving the substance and not the exact words):

No. 3. No taxes shall be levied on any of the inhabitants without their consent in a General Assembly.



[Photo: Parkinson.  
CARLISLE BAY AND INNER BASIN.

No. 19. The Government shall be by a Governor appointed by the Mother Country, a Council chosen by him, and an Assembly chosen by a free and voluntary election of the freeholders of the island in the several parishes.

In accordance with this fundamental document the Legislature consists of three branches—viz., the Governor, the Legislative Council, composed of nine nominated members; and the House of Assembly, composed of twenty-four elected members—two for each parish and two for the city of Bridgetown. The qualification for membership of the Assembly is ownership of freehold land worth £1,500, or an income of £200 a year. The elective franchise is possessed by owners of land of the annual value of £5, occupiers of real property of the annual value of £15, persons

paying rates amounting to £1 per year, persons earning annual salaries of £50, holders of university degrees, and lawyers and medical men.

Soon after emancipation the franchise was fixed at  
**1840.** £13 freehold, £32 occupation, and £3 ratepaying. The extension took place in 1884.

The great organ of administration is the Executive Committee, a statutory body consisting of the Governor, the Executive or Privy Council (usually comprising four members), one member chosen by the Governor from the Legislative Council, and four members chosen by the Governor from the House of Assembly. This body has exclusive executive control of all financial business and of public works and institutions; it is required to advise with the Governor on any measures to be brought before the Legislature, and to perform various other duties laid upon it by statute, such as to approve or disapprove of rules or byelaws made by various administrative bodies, central and local. The power of disciplinary control over public officers remains with the Governor-in-Executive Council.

Although not a responsible Cabinet in the sense that the House of Assembly can force the Governor to change the members of the Committee, yet in practice the conduct and working of the Committee is such as usually secures compliance with the wishes of the majority of the House; so that what has been said by an independent and competent critic—Sir Harry Johnston—may be taken as true, viz.: “The Executive Committee has almost the functions of a responsible Ministry.”

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## The Civil Service.

Governor—Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G.

Bishop—Right Rev. W. P. Swaby, D.D.

Chief Justice—His Honour Sir William Herbert Greaves,  
 B.A., Kt.

Colonial Secretary—Hon. Major J. A. Burdon, M.A., C.M.G.,  
 F.R.G.S.

Attorney-General—Hon. G. A. Goodman, K.C., M.C.P.

Solicitor-General—C. P. Clarke, Esq., LL.B., M.C.P.

Auditor-General—Hon. E. T. Grannum, C.M.G., M.L.C.

Master-in-Chancery—Hon. W. K. Chandler, M.A., LL.D.,  
 C.M.G., M.L.C.

Inspector-General of Police and Commandant of Local Forces—  
 Hon. Lieut.-Colonel A. B. R. Kaye.

Comptroller of Customs—Sydney T. Harrisson, Esq., C.M.G.

Colonial Treasurer—W. L. C. Phillips, Esq., B.A.

Registrar—W. L. H. Haynes, Esq.

Colonial Postmaster—W. H. Bailey, Esq., I.S.O.

Provost Marshal—F. B. Smith, Esq., I.S.O.

Superintendent of Public Works—E. F. S. Bowen, Esq., F.S.I.

Official Assignee—R. J. Clinckett, Esq.

Inspector of Schools—Rev. Canon J. E. Reece, M.A.

Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture for the West Indies—Hon.  
Francis Watts, D.Sc., C.M.G.

Superintendent of Agriculture—J. R. Bovell, Esq., I.S.O.,  
F.L.S., F.C.S.

Island Professor of Chemistry—J. P. d'Albuquerque, Esq., M.A.

Health Officer of Port of Bridgetown—J. F. E. Bridger, M.B.,  
B.Sc.

Assistant Health Officer of Port of Bridgetown—F. G. W. Deane,  
F.R.C.S.(Edin.).

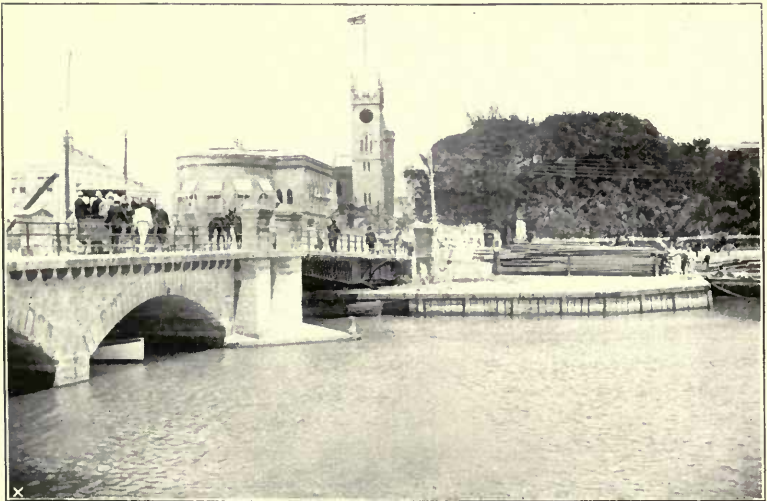
Harbour Master—Alfred Browne, Esq.

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## Houses of the Legislature.

President of the Legislative Council—Hon. W. P. Leacock,  
M.L.C.

Speaker of the House of Assembly—Sir F. J. Clarke, M.A.,  
K.C.M.G.



CHAMBERLAIN BRIDGE.

[Photo: Parkinson.]

## Brief Description.

Bridgetown, the chief town and port, is situated in the parish of Saint Michael, in latitude 13deg. 5min. 42sec. North, and longitude 59deg. 30min. West. This town contains, according to the census of 1891, 21,000 inhabitants. Carlisle Bay, the harbour of Barbados, is an open roadstead, much exposed to the wind from the south and south-west. There is an inner harbour, or carenage, protected by a structure called the Mole Head. Bridgetown is a port of registry, and had registered on the 31st December, 1909, 80 vessels, of a total net tonnage of 17,582 tons. The island is almost encircled by coral reefs, which in some parts, as off the parish of St. Philip, extend nearly three miles to seaward, and prove very dangerous to navigation. A geological map, with explanatory memoir of the island, was published in 1891 by Messrs. J. B. Harrison and A. J. Jukes-Browne, which shows that the area of the island called the Scotland District, which is the part enclosed by a semi-circular sweep of the ridge in the north-east, is composed of sandstones, clays, and infusorial earths, the product of which may be in future a valuable source of revenue to the island. Copies of the map and the accompanying memoir are on sale at the Carnegie Library, Coleridge Street.

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## Population.

The population of the island in 1851 amounted to 135,939, and has increased steadily since. By the census of 1891 the population was returned at 182,306. By a census taken on April 2, 1911, the population of the island was returned as 70,259 males and 101,723 females—a total of 171,982 souls. There appears, therefore, to have been a decline in twenty years of 10,324. But in recent years there has been a steady tide of emigrations, and it is estimated that at least 30,000 persons have emigrated. English is universally spoken. Labour is cheap, and the productive capacity of the soil has been greatly developed. The island has the appearance of a well-kept garden.

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## Health Resort.

As long ago as 1848 Sir Robert Schomburgk wrote in his "History of Barbados": "It is much to be wondered at that European physicians who are acquainted with the even temperature and absence of chilling blasts do not recommend Barbados as a sojourn for invalids labouring under pulmonary diseases. The



splendid steam packets which now touch at Barbados every fortnight from Southampton render an expeditious intercourse with England quite certain. The mode of living is, perhaps, cheaper in Barbados than in any other island in the West Indies, and the dwellings combine so many English comforts, as far as they could be adopted in a tropical country, that, if it were not for the palm trees which surround them, and the balmy air in January and February, when we know that Nature at 'home' lies in the very grasp of winter, we should be inclined to ask ourselves—'Are we in England or in a foreign clime?' The roads are excellent. The



[Photo: Cooper.]

BARBADIAN LABOURERS LEAVING FOR PANAMA.

advantages of sea-bathing are an additional recommendation. But the greatest advantage to be derived from a residence in Barbados is the even, dry temperature, different from the climate of Madeira and the Azores, which is moist and exceedingly variable in its temperature." All that he then said remains true. Barbados is the most windward of the Antilles, and catches the first and freshest breezes from the Atlantic, borne over 3,000 miles of ocean. The trade winds blow regularly from November to May, and temper the tropical heat down to a delicious and agreeable warmth. Barbados, indeed, possesses a climate unique within the Tropics, and is constantly resorted to by enervated workers in Demerara and Trinidad, while many Americans of late years have

taken to spending some of the winter months in the island. The number of English tourists has recently largely increased. Barbados is so favourably situated geographically, and the steamship facilities from the port of Bridgetown are so great, that visitors to this island find excursions to the other islands a matter of easy achievement. The island is also in great favour with the inhabitants of North Brazil and of Peru, Chili, Colombia, and Venezuela. A great many persons from the countries named visit Barbados all the year round, preferring a few months' residence in this island to voyaging to Europe.



BROAD STREET, BRIDGETOWN.

[Photo : Parkinson.]

**Total Colonial Revenue and Expenditure for Seven Years.**

	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ...	185,353	185,056	192,291	204,704	209,818	189,805	195,803
Expenditure...	182,309	178,797	180,932	186,016	188,296	198,865	199,625
Surplus ...	3,044	6,259	11,359	18,688	21,522	—	—
Deficit ...	—	—	—	—	—	9,060	3,822

## Total Value of Imports and Exports for Seven Years.

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports ...	821,618	1,069,312	1,042,562	1,192,328	1,271,530	1,225,870	1,119,343
Exports ...	552,891	860,982	935,844	932,966	935,256	948,177	888,086
Total Value of Trade...	1,374,509	1,930,294	1,978,406	2,125,294	2,206,786	2,174,047	2,007,429



[Photo: Parkinson.]

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

## Water Supply.

Much of the geological information concerning the coral area was obtained from boring, etc., made by the Barbados Water Supply Company, whose operations were undertaken with a view to supplying the rural population of the different parishes with water up to a height of 1,000ft. above sea level. The town of Bridgetown was supplied for many years with an adequate supply of good water by the Bridgetown Water Works Company. Both companies have been bought up by the Government, and the works have now been extended to all the parishes of the island. To effect this purchase and extension £375,000 was borrowed in

1895. The sinking fund on the loan amounted at March 31, 1910, to £71,130. There are five reservoirs at the places named, of the following capacity, in imperial gallons: Bowmanston, 600,000 gallons; Golden Ridge, 1,200,000; Hanson, 750,000; Fort George, 200,000; Government House, 1,000,000. The whole country is piped, and there are standpipes, at reasonable distances apart, in all the parishes.

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### **Agriculture.**

The estimated acreage of cultivated land in Barbados is 74,000, and that of uncultivated land 32,470 acres. The latter includes towns, roads, lands around public and private residences, buildings, etc. Total estimated acreage of Colony is, therefore, 106,470. There is no waste land in this island, nor is there any land for squatting. In 1909 there were 332 sugar estates in cultivation. Up to the present 49 estates formerly under cane sugar cultivation have been sold out in small lots, and rented out in tenancies. Of the 74,000 acres under cultivation about 35,000 are planted annually in sugar canes, the remainder being under rotation and catch crops and in preparation for the next year's crop. About 10,000 acres are in pasture. One hundred and one sugar plantations have steam works.

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### **Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies.**

In 1898, in accordance with the recommendation of the West India Royal Commission, a Special Department of Agriculture, supported by Imperial funds, was created for the West Indies, and placed under the charge of a Commissioner, with headquarters at Barbados. The Commissioner is consulting officer to the Governments of Jamaica, British Guiana and Trinidad, and in charge of the Botanic Gardens, Stations for Sugar-cane Experiments, Agricultural Schools, and Local Experiment Plots at Tobago, Grenada, Saint Vincent, Saint Lucia, Barbados, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, Saint Kitts, Nevis, and the Virgin Islands. Recently, however, it has been decided by the Imperial Government to reduce the amount of the grant, and to ask the Government of each Colony to contribute towards the upkeep of its garden and station; and the total grant from the Imperial Government for the year 1908-9 was £11,791. The present Commissioner (Hon. Dr. F. Watts, C.M.G.) was formerly Government



Analyst and Superintendent of Agriculture in the Leeward Islands. Under the auspices of the department agricultural conferences have been held from time to time, at which delegates from Jamaica, Trinidad, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, Barbados, and British Guiana have attended. The years and places of meeting of these conferences were as follows: Barbados, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, and 1908; Trinidad, 1905; and Jamaica, 1907. In the last-mentioned year the meeting was interrupted



FOUNTAIN GARDEN.

[Photo: Parkinson.]

by the terrible earthquake, but the proceedings were subsequently continued on the ss. "Port Kingston." Over each of the several conferences Sir Daniel Morris presided.

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### Sugar Industry.

The chief articles for exportation for some years after the settlement of the island were indigo, cotton, ginger, and aloes, besides several kinds of woods; and the manufacture of sugar does not appear to have been practised with much success till about the middle of the seventeenth century, when the cultivation of the

sugar cane increased rapidly, and the plant became, in commercial importance, the island's most valuable production. At that period, too, the introduction of African labour was commenced. In 1909 there were 332 sugar works in operation. The produce has been as follows:

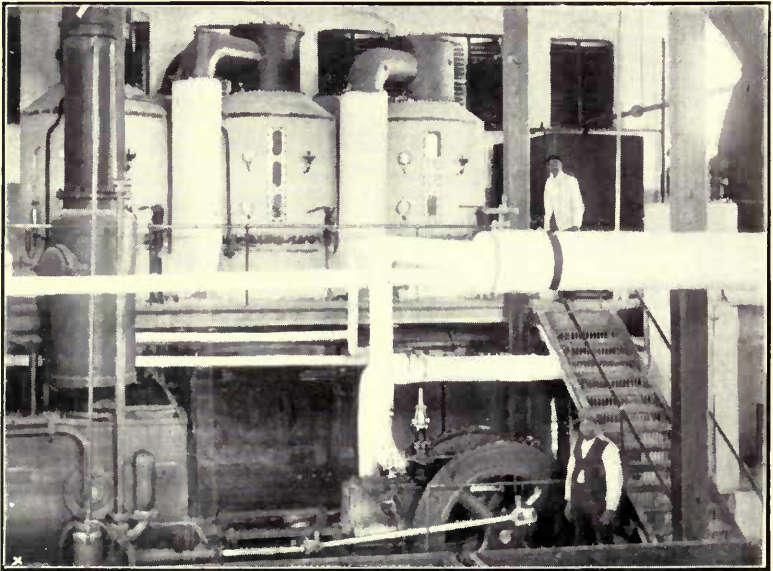
		Hogsheads of Sugar.		Puncheons of Molasses.
1871	... ..	53,800	... ..	35,500
1891	... ..	50,547	... ..	32,521
1901	... ..	65,010	... ..	46,043
1903	... ..	38,326	... ..	36,344
1904	... ..	63,604	... ..	45,061
1905	... ..	47,097	... ..	39,379
1906	... ..	57,863	... ..	61,398
1907	... ..	37,752	... ..	62,112
1908	... ..	35,832	... ..	54,428
1909	... ..	17,795	... ..	69,036
1910	... ..	36,389	... ..	77,368



[Photo: Parkinson.  
EXTERIOR OF SUGAR FACTORY, BULKELEY.

The area under the different cultivations is estimated at 74,000 acres. In September, 1898, the island, in common with Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent, suffered severely from the effects of a disastrous hurricane. The value of the sugar and molasses

exported in 1909 as to December 31st, was £498,092, as against £506,148 for 1908. In 1909 Canada and Newfoundland purchased £420,549 worth of the exported sugar and molasses, Great Britain £25,610, and the United States of America £31,147. For the cultivation of their sugar crops planters obtain loans annually either from the Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank or from some mercantile house, under the provisions of the Agricultural Aids Act, 1887. There are at present 101 well-equipped steam sugar factories in the island, but there also survive many plantations

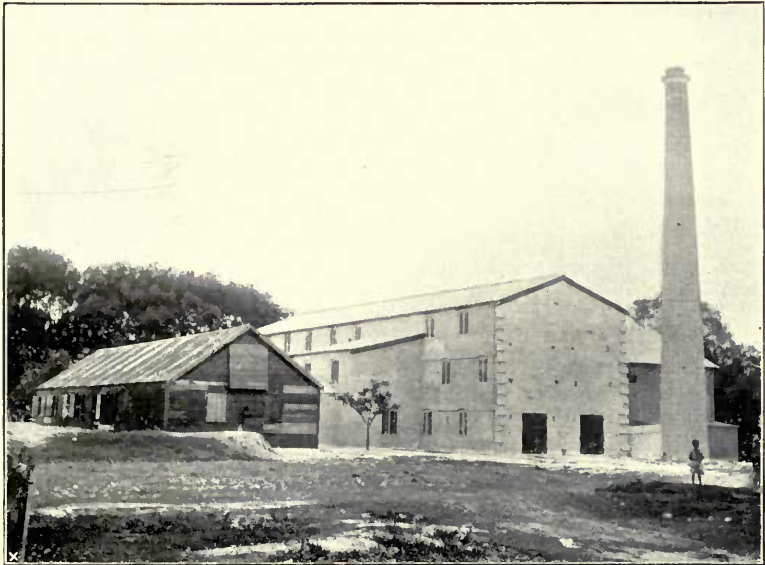


[Photo: Parkinson.  
INTERIOR OF SUGAR FACTORY, BULKELEY.

on which the old wind-mill system of grinding is pursued. The modern factories at Bulkeley, in St. George's parish, and at Carington, in St. Philip, are really small "centrals," where dark crystals are manufactured. The erection of a larger central sugar factory on co-operative lines is, however, in contemplation. Legislative authority has been already given for the raising, under Government guarantee, of the necessary capital for establishing the factory. It is, therefore, probable that this pioneer co-operative factory will be established in the near future, that others will follow in due course, and that the old muscovado system of manufacturing will have altogether disappeared in a few years' time.

## The Cotton Industry.

The year 1901 witnessed the reintroduction into Barbados of cotton-growing. Barbados, the original home of the Sea Island cotton, had abandoned its cultivation for that of sugar cane about the year 1866. At the beginning of the industry the Imperial Department of Agriculture supplied seed of the best variety of Sea Island cotton at cost price. Each year since then the seed recommended for planting is that obtained from the estates which obtained the best prices. At the beginning also the British Cotton



COTTON FACTORY—(EXTERIOR).

[Photo: Parkinson.]

Growing Association lent the Barbados Cotton Committee six gins and a baling-press, which were placed in the Central Cotton Factory. Subsequently, at the request of the then Commissioner of Agriculture, Sir Daniel Morris, they lent a disintegrator outfit, of the estimated value of £100, for crushing the cotton seed. In October, 1904, the Association sent Mr. E. Lomas Oliver to the West Indies to explain in detail the requirements of the cotton spinners with regard to uniformity in length of staple, colour, and fineness. He rendered great service. In 1907 Mr. Oliver again visited the West Indies, accompanied by Mr. Arthur Hutton, chairman of the Association. These gentlemen spent about half their time in the West Indies. On November 2nd, 1905, this



factory, which had been worked by a committee of the Local Agricultural Society, in conjunction with the Imperial Department of Agriculture, was taken over by the Barbados Co-operative Cotton Factory, Limited. In 1907, the old factory proving too small for ginning, the company erected a three-storey ginnery, containing 24 gins, a hydraulic baling-press, and a cotton seed disintegrator. Up to July 15th, 1910, there were also a cotton-ginnery and a cotton-oil plant, operated by Messrs. H. E. Thorne and Son, Limited. On the date named the premises of this firm,



[Photo: Parkinson.]

COTTON FACTORY—INTERIOR VIEW.

including the ginnery and plant, were totally destroyed by fire. It is, however, probable that they will be restored. The total exports of raw cotton from Barbados for the year ending December 31st, 1909, was 818,917lb., of the value of £40,946.

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### The Banana Industry.

This industry at one time gave great promise of becoming an important subsidiary to the staple product, but has very much declined in recent years. During the years 1902-1905 the Imperial Department of Agriculture endeavoured to establish a trade in shipping bananas by the Royal Mail steamers to England. The

variety grown was the Chinese or dwarf banana. Good prices were obtained. The Barbados banana was preferred in the English market to any other. The trade grew rapidly. In 1902 there were shipped only 18 bunches; in 1903, 6,693 bunches; in 1904, 15,326 bunches; while in 1905 the total shipments amounted to over 40,000 bunches. Then there arose a shipping difficulty which paralysed the trade. Trinidad began to ship bananas to England by the Royal Mail steamers, which called at that island before arriving here, the port of final departure for Southampton. When the company's ships arrived here the greater portion of the cold storage space—cold storage is an essential to the preservation of the banana in good condition for the market—was occupied by Trinidad fruit. Many of the Barbados bananas had, in consequence, to be placed in other parts of the ship, with the result that a considerable number of bunches rotted during the voyage. This serious loss greatly discouraged the planters. Almost all of them stopped shipping, and, in many instances, the fields of bananas were dug up. In the years since 1905 the shipments have been as follows:

Year.	Bunches.
1906    . . . . .	5,377
1907    . . . . .	600
1908    . . . . .	318
1909    . . . . .	307

The total value of the banana shipments in 1908 was £1,172, and that of those in 1909 was £1,927. The net returns from banana cultivation in Barbados, when the fruit is carried in good condition, are from £12 to £20 per acre.

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## **Mineral Resources of Barbados.**

### **MANJAK.**

In Schomburgh's "History of Barbados" there is a short reference to the deposit of asphaltum found in the island, and Messrs. A. J. Jukes-Browne and J. B. Harrison casually mention it as occurring occasionally in small quantities, which planters have attempted to burn under their sugar boilers, but not with sufficient success to lead to its general use. In 1895 an American named Julius Pinney suggested to Mr. Walter Merivale, M.I.C.E., late managing director of the Barbados Railway, the possibilities of mining it for commercial purposes. A mine was opened by Mr. Merivale on the College Estate in January, 1896, from which about 500 tons of the purest asphaltum were extracted during

the year 1898. There are two mines at present being worked—one at Spring Vale, in the parish of St. Thomas, and the other at Bruce Vale, in the parish of St. Joseph. About 35 men and boys and 10 women are employed. About 342 tons of manjak was shipped during the year 1909, valued at £2,492. The price for manjak varies from £6 5s. to £13 per ton, according to grades. There appears to be a demand for manjak in the following trades: varnish-making, electric cable insulating, asphalt paving, etc., etc. It seems probable that the deposits extend under the coral in all parts of the island. The New York market is the most



MANJAK MINES.

[Photo: Parkinson.]

reliable, freights to Europe being too high. The owner of these mines is Mr. R. H. Emtage.

### OIL.

That the prospects for obtaining oil in commercial quantities in Barbados are favourable is the freely-expressed opinion of many geologists and oil experts who have visited the island. Dr. R. W. Ellis, of the Geological Survey Department of Canada, paid a short visit to the island in 1906, and, in a paper which he presented to the Royal Society of Canada on the "Geology and Mineral Resources of Trinidad and Barbados," he expressed the opinion that "the north-eastern portion of Barbados shows a

series of Tertiary sediments which are almost identical with those seen in Trinidad, and, like that island, contain petroleum and manjak in large quantities." In a private letter to a friend on the island he states: "It seems to me strange that your oil resources should remain unproved when capital is freely raised for prospecting many new fields in Canada whose prospects are much less promising." Fifteen years ago the matter was brought to the notice of a friend of his in London by the then Governor, Sir James Shaw Hay, and a company was formed for oil exploration on a highly favourable report by the late Mr. Stockfleth, col-



[Photo: Parkinson.  
 OLD SUGAR CANE MILL, SPRING HALL.

league of Sir Boverton Redwood. The results of this company's boring have not been altogether successful, and, as they have published no information, it is impossible to trace the cause of failure. That no single area has been thoroughly tested by them is clear to anyone who has followed their work. And the locality in which most of the drilling has been done has been condemned by quite a few geologists. They have drilled about 15 wells in various localities, and at altitudes ranging from 20ft. to 800ft. above sea level. One of these is reported to have reached a depth of 1,100ft., and to have encountered a large outburst of gas, which lasted for a couple of days, but no oil. In nearly all wells gas, in more or less quantity, has been struck, and also oil



in baling quantity. In some of the first wells near the coast quicksand was encountered at shallow depth, and drilling promptly abandoned. In a statement published by the company eight years ago the yearly average production was given as 150,000 gallons crude. This they guaranteed to increase to 300,000 gallons if the Government would grant them the monopoly of shipment of crude oil in bulk. This the Government wisely refused to do, but, being "weak in well-doing," they have recently granted a monopoly for refining all oil produced in the island to the same company for a period of fifteen years, subject to certain regulations as to price, efficiency, etc. A small refinery and pipe line were installed by the company about eleven years ago, and some little business has resulted with a view to supplying local demand for kerosene, which amounts to about 400,000 gallons per year, with an import duty of fourpence per gallon. No less than five different grades of oil have been struck, which vary widely in their composition. Some, of a heavy, dark, asphaltic base, are valuable for paint manufacture, especially for iron work, others are highly valuable lubricants; and all resemble, more or less, the several varieties of Russian oils. It has been stated that a certain London firm largely interested in the automobile industry has had its attention drawn to the large percentage of petrol contained in certain of the Trinidad oils, and that this is also a feature of some of the Barbados varieties. Leases can be taken up by dealing directly with the landowner, usually on a royalty basis of 10 per cent. of output, which are not arduous terms when we consider that it is probably the cheapest as regards labour and transport, and also the healthiest oilfield in the world. As a fuel the crude oil, or residuum, would compete with imported coal at £1 10s. to £2 per ton. And the certainty of a cheap fuel would probably lead to the establishment of cement and brick industries. The West Indian Petroleum Company has incurred considerable expense in boring for oil, with results that give promise of success; but it will, apparently, necessitate a further large expenditure of capital to develop the undertaking. The company has established some refining works in connection with its operations. By an Act of the Legislature passed in the session 1909-1910 the exclusive right to manufacture, by distillation or otherwise, from petroleum produced in this island, kerosene and petroleum articles commercially known as petroleum spirit, benzine, naphtha, petrol, and kindred products, has been granted to the Hon. Arthur Cornwallis Ponsonby for a period of fifteen years. Since then a Legislative grant of £200 has been made to pay for the services of Professor Cadman and Mr. Cunningham Craig, two experts, who have to make a critical survey of the reputed oil-bearing districts, and will report thereon. These gentlemen have been to Barbados and made their survey, but have not reported officially up to

time of our writing. They have, however, been understood to express the opinion that there are splendid indications of abundant yield of oil in certain districts. Thus the future seems bright with promises.

### **INFUSORIAL EARTH.**

This material, also known under the name of Tripolite, or Kieselguhr, is a white pulverulent, silicious earth, occurring in many localities in the island. Its non-conductive properties render it highly valuable as a coating for boilers and steam-pipes, for which it is largely used locally; and not many years ago a small export trade was done with Demerara and Glasgow. It is also valuable as a filtering material for lard and similar preparations. Its highly absorbent properties—absorbing as much as five times its own weight—render it valuable in the manufacture of dynamite, and a favourable report on a sample sent from Barbados was made for this purpose by the De Beers mine, of South Africa. It is also used as a polishing material and in the manufacture of soap, and for bricks for special purposes, where extra lightness is required. The Barbados specimens are not of uniform purity. Some of the earth contains as much as 4.10 per cent. oxide of iron, which renders it useless for many purposes; but, by careful selection, good lots can be obtained in fair quantity.

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### **Fisheries and Fish Curing.**

According to an article prepared in 1886 by the Hon. C. C. Knollys, C.M.G. (afterwards Sir Courtenay Knollys, K.C.M.G., late Governor of the Leeward Islands): "In the fishing industry at Barbados 366 boats are engaged, averaging two to three tons burthen, and having a crew of three to four men. It is estimated that about 1,500 persons obtain their living thereby, and that the annual value of the fish is about £17,000 sterling. The most important of all kinds is the flying fish; these in appearance are similar to herrings, though smaller, and, like them, swim in shoals. Their season commences in November and lasts about seven months, and the method of taking them is simple in the extreme. The boats set out very early in the morning, and return in the afternoon. As soon as a few flying fish rise out of the water near the boat the sails and masts are taken down and the boat allowed to drift, a bag containing rotten fish pounded up is let down into the water over the bow; the oil from this makes a calm, and attracts the fish, which are simply scooped

in with large landing-nets. When the take is good, the number of fish caught is simply limited by the capacity of the boat, and boats have been known to sink from overlading. A few hours after the boats reach land the fish become exceedingly cheap, selling for about 5lb. or 6lb. weight for one penny, and sometimes even less. Attempts are being made to preserve them, and put them up after the manner of herrings.

“The flying fish season is succeeded by that of a ‘sea-eggs,’ which are dived for at a depth sometimes of six fathoms. The part eaten is only the roe, and but little is obtained from each



FISHERMEN AND FISHING BOATS.

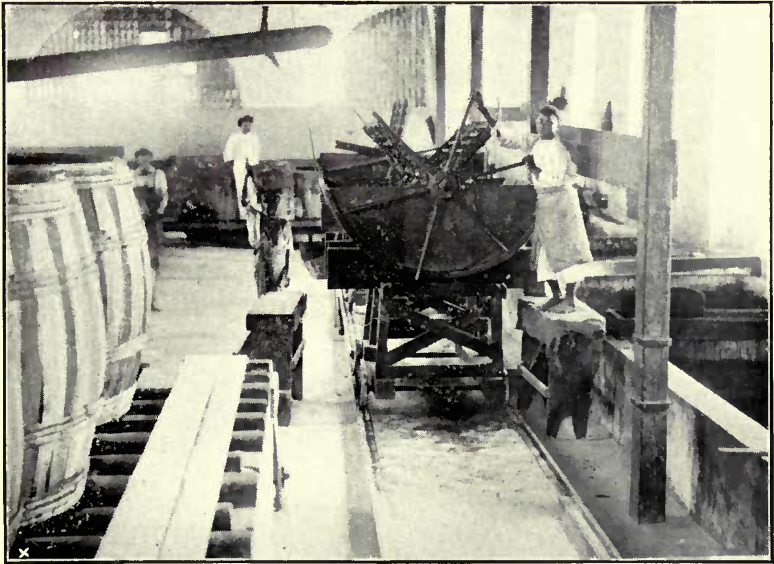
[Photo: Cooper.

animal; their vast quantities, however, furnish a rich and nutritious return. Besides the above, red fish, grouper, and other kinds are taken by deep-sea fishing with lines, and lobsters and crabs along the shores. These cheap means of obtaining food, the habit of wearing boots only on Sunday, the scant quantity of clothes and firing necessary, render the agricultural labourer comfortable on his small wage, the ruling rate of which is one shilling per diem for men, and tenpence for women.”

An attempt to establish a fish-curing factory at Barbados was started by the Imperial Department of Agriculture at the end of 1903. In a statement recently presented by Mr. G. W. Hunt, the manager, it appeared that up to July, 1904, 113 barrels and 200 dozen of flying fish had been disposed of, in addition to

1,270lb. of other fish (albacore, dolphin, bill fish, and red snapper). The cash sales amounted to \$549.20. The value of 34 barrels in stock was estimated at \$102, making a total of \$651.20. The expenses of the factory to date were \$485.66. This showed a credit balance of \$166.54. In 1905, owing to a scarcity of fish, the credit balance was only \$41.83.

Recently, owing to the poor catch and to the exodus from the island of a number of fishermen, who have left to work on the Panama Canal, the supply of fresh fish has been practically only sufficient for the daily demand. Consequently, so small a quantity of fish was cured that it was decided at the end of June, 1907, to return to the Government the buildings, which were loaned to the Imperial Department of Agriculture for use as a factory.



[Photo: Parkinson.]

INTERIOR VIEW OF OLD SUGAR WORKS, SPRINGHALL.

## The Rum Industry.

### RUM DISTILLERIES.

There are four rum distilleries at work in the island—namely, two in the parish of St. Michael, one in St. Lucy, and one in St. Philip. The number of gallons manufactured in 1909 was 207,239.



## Manufactories and Companies.

There are :—

*An Ice Manufactory* in Bay Street, Bridgetown.

*A Tobacco and Cigar Manufactory* in Roebuck Street, Bridgetown.

*The O.K. Manufacturing Company*, for manufacturing Oleomargarine, etc., etc., Bay Street, Bridgetown.



ROEBUCK STREET, BRIDGETOWN.

[Photo: Collins.]

*The Barbados Biscuit Company*, Biscuit Factory, Broad Street, Bridgetown.

*Barbados Cotton Factory*, Whitepark, Bridgetown.

*Barbados Brewery*, St. Ann's Garrison, St. Michael.

*The Reef Manure and Chemical Works*, Bridgetown.

*Barbados Gas Company, Limited*, Works in Bay Street.

*Barbados Electric Lighting Company, Limited*, Registered Office, High Street, Bridgetown; Power House, St. Ann's Garrison.

*Tramways Company*, Central Depôt and Office, Bay Street, Bridgetown.

*Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society*, Head Office Beekwith Place, Bridgetown.

*Barbados Fire Insurance Company*, Office, Beckwith Square, Bridgetown.

*The Barbados Foundry*, Whitepark, Bridgetown.

*The West India Biscuit Company, Ltd.*, Biscuit Factory, Broad Street, Bridgetown.

### Currency and Banking.

Accounts are kept in sterling by the Government, but in dollars and cents by commercial houses and by the Colonial Bank. Four shillings and twopence go to the dollar. British coin is legal tender, and the chief medium of circulation. There is no limit to the legal tender of British silver, and there is but little gold in circulation. There are two banks doing business in Barbados, the Colonial Bank (capital paid up, £600,000 sterling), and the Royal Bank of Canada (capital, \$6,200,000). The total number of branches of the Colonial Bank throughout the West Indies is thirteen, with deposits of about £1,500,000, and a note circulation (five-dollar notes) of £350,000. In Barbados the estimated circulation is £30,000. There is also a Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank, which started in 1906 with the grant of £80,000 made to Barbados by the Imperial Government in 1902, to assist the planters in tiding over the losses incurred on the sugar industry in that year. With this money as a guarantee fund the directors of the bank borrow money to advance to the sugar planters for the cultivation of their estates. This, however, is done through the Colonial Bank. There is a Government Savings Bank, which had, on the 31st March, 1910, 19,576 depositors, and deposits amounting to £347,552. The total funds of the Savings Bank to that same date (nominal value) were £378,797 in amount. The amount that may be deposited to a single account is limited to £1,000. The present rate of interest is  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. per annum. The Colonial Bank is situated in Broad Street, Bridgetown.

#### A MONEY TABLE.

1 penny	=	2 cents	9 pence	=	18 cents
2 pence	=	4 "	10 "	=	20 "
3 "	=	6 "	11 "	=	22 "
4 "	=	8 "	1 shilling	=	24 "
5 "	=	10 "	10 "	=	\$2.40
6 "	=	12 "	1 pound	=	\$4.80
7 "	=	14 "	£1 0 10	=	\$5.00
8 "	=	16 "			

American gold and notes may be exchanged locally at a small discount. A five-dollar gold piece or banknote exchanges for \$4.92, or £1 0s. 6d. English money. One dollar contains 100 cents, or 4s. 2d.

## The Landing Place and the Public Offices.

### LANDING PLACE.

All passengers are required by law to land, with such baggage as they happen to have, at the Customs Baggage Warehouse, which is situated on the Mole Head side of the inner harbour, or carenage. There a Customs officer is always to be found on duty, who will question the passenger as to whether he has anything dutiable in his baggage, and will thereafter proceed to



[Photo: Parkinson.]

LANDING PLACE AND BAGGAGE WAREHOUSE.

examine the same. This warehouse is a large, roomy building, with separate apartments for first and second-class passengers and for deckers. Having passed through the warehouse, the passenger will reach Cavan's Lane, where will be found always a number of carriages and carts plying for hire. The route to the main business portion of Bridgetown lies up Cavan's Lane and over the Chamberlain Bridge.

### THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

is situated on the Wharf, which is on the side of the carenage opposite to the Mole Head. There are the Comptroller's Office and the departments where entry or clearance of ships and declaration of dutiable goods must be made.

**THE HEALTH OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT.**

The office of the Health Officer of the port of Bridgetown, Dr. J. F. E. Bridger, and of his assistant, Dr. Fred Deane, is located in Broad Street, on the first floor of Messrs. Knight and Co.'s Drug Store. Here passengers from infected ports, held under surveillance in accordance with the Quarantine Law, must present themselves for inspection. The Health Officer or his assistant visits all arrivals, and admits to or refuses pratique, according to circumstances.

**CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**

is located in the building known as the Commercial Hall, Canary Street, Wharf. Chairman, V. Hanschell; Vice-Chairman, E. I. Baeza; Clerk, J. C. Bellamy.

**AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

In the Commercial Hall is also located the Barbados Agricultural Society. President, Sir F. J. Clarke, M.A., K.C.M.G.; Secretary, J. Hutchins Poyer.

**PUBLIC BUILDINGS (WEST WING).**

In this block and on the first floor are situated the offices of the Colonial Secretary, the Auditor-General, the Registrar, and the Provost-Marshal. On the ground floor are to be found the Colonial Treasury, the Poor Law Office, the Education Office, the office of the Official Assignee, and the Savings Bank.

**PUBLIC BUILDINGS (EAST WING).**

On the first floor of this block are the Legislative Council Chamber, the Assembly Chamber, the Governor's Office, and the office of the Clerk of the House of Assembly. On the ground floor are the General Post Office and the offices of the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the Master-in-Chancery, and the Superintendent of Public Works.

**JUDICIAL, POLICE, LIBRARY.**

The Court House, the Police Magistrates' Offices, the Central Police Station, and the Carnegie Library are all situated in a quadrangle situated in Coleridge Street. The library was erected in 1904 by a gift of £4,000 made to the island by Mr. Andrew Carnegie at the instance of the then Governor, Sir Frederic Hodgson. Before the erection of the Carnegie Library the Public Library was located in the East Wing of the Public Buildings,



just where the Post Office is located to-day. The library was established by law in 1847. It is supported, and has been so supported for a great many years, by an annual grant from the Colonial Treasury of £683, of which sum £453 is devoted to the purchase of books and periodicals, etc., and the remainder, £230, is expended on salaries. The library contains in all about 20,000 volumes, and is perfectly free and open to all. There is a spacious and airy Reading Room attached. The office hours are 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., except on Wednesdays, when the place is closed at noon.



[Photo : Parkinson.  
CARNEGIE FREE LIBRARY, COLERIDGE STREET.

There is a branch library at Speightstown, to the support of which £40 of the annual grant is assigned.

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## **The Public Market.**

The Public Market, situated in Cheapside Road, affords accommodation for hucksters, butchers, and fishmongers. The market is opened at 6 a.m. and closed at 6 p.m. daily, except on Saturdays and the eves of holidays, when it is opened till 10 p.m. On Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Bank Holidays the hours are from 6 a.m. to 9 a.m. Clerk-in-Charge, J. H. Evelyn.



TOWN HALL, BRIDGETOWN.

[Photo: Parkinson.]

## Fares.

### BOATMEN'S FARES.

From Wharf to any vessel at anchor or under weigh within Bay, by message or letter ... ..	24c.
With one or two passengers and return, being detained quarter of an hour ... ..	40c.
Detained half an hour ... ..	48c.
Detained one hour ... ..	72c.
For landing or taking off one or two passengers, with full load of luggage ... ..	\$1.00
With half-load of luggage ... ..	72c.
For towing luggage boat to or from vessel in Bay ... ..	\$1.00

The above prices are valid from sunrise to sunset; any boatman disposed to work after sunset is legally entitled to double fares.

### CAB FARES.

Any distance under two miles: Adults, 6d. each; children under ten years, 3d. each per mile. Beyond two miles, double the above fares.

**CAB OR CARRIAGE FARES (BY TIME).**

Any time not exceeding one hour, 2s. for one adult; if more than one person, 1s. for each additional person per hour. Children under ten years half-fare.

For every carriage drawn by two horses, one-half again of the above rates is charged. Carriages (with coachman) can be engaged for £2 10s. a week.

**TRAM FARES.**

On two miles through fare ... .. 6c.  
 On one mile through fare ... .. 4c.  
 Half-mile sections on above lines fare ... .. 2c.  
 25 per cent. discount allowed for school children.

The following stopping places constitute the half-mile sections from Trafalgar Square:

HASTINGS LINE—Jemmott’s Lane, Garrison Loop, Waterford House, Rockley, Worthing View Loop, Saint Lawrence Terminus.

EAGLE HALL LINE—Masonhall Street, Eagle Hall Corner, Bel- field Terminus.

ROEBUCK LINE—The Gully House, Hindsbury.

CONSTITUTION LINE—Belmont Corner, Belleville Terminus.

FONTABELLE LINE—Lakes Folly, Fontabelle Terminus.

Special tickets can be purchased from the conductors on the cars in books of ten for 9d., or 18 cents.

**Railway Service (subject to alteration).**

	Weekdays.	Wednesdays Only.	Sundays.
Leave Bridgetown ...	4.30 p.m.	7.45 a.m.	7.40 a.m.
Arrive Bathsheba ...	6.10 ,,	9.25 ,,	9.15 ,,
Leave Bathsheba ...	8.0 a.m.	4.40 p.m.	7.30 p.m.
Arrive Bridgetown ...	9.35 ,,	6.15 ,,	9.15 ,,
<b>Train Fares from Bridgetown.</b>			
		1st Class.	3rd Class.
Kingston Woods ... ..		2d.	1d.
Rouen ... ..		3d.	1½d.
Bulkeley ... ..		6d.	3d.
Windsor ... ..		9d.	4d.
Carrington ... ..	1s. 0d.		6d.
Sunbury ... ..	1s. 3d.		7d.
Bush Park ... ..	1s. 6d.		8d.
Bath ... ..	2s. 0d.		10d.
Bathsheba ... ..	2s. 6d.		1s.
Saint Andrew ... ..	2s. 6d.		1s.

**RAILWAY SUBSIDY.**

By an Act of the Legislature, dated March 2nd, 1906, the Government was authorised to pay the Barbados Railway Company an annual subsidy of £2,000 for ten years.

**Steamship Services.****ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

The steamers of the R.M.S.P. Company leave Southampton at noon on alternate Wednesdays, arriving at Barbados, after calling



[Photo: Parkinson.]

ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S PIER, ST. ANNS.

at Cherbourg and Saint Michaels (Azores), on the Monday week, leaving the same afternoon for Trinidad, connecting there with the R.M. Intercolonial steamers "Balantia" and "Berbice," which leave Trinidad on alternate Tuesdays for Demerara and Grenada, Saint Vincent, and the Northern Islands.

The steamer for Demerara proceeds direct to that port, arriving there on Thursday mornings, leaving there again on Sunday afternoons, and arriving back at Trinidad on the Tuesday morning to meet the homeward mail steamer for Europe, via Barbados.



The island steamer leaves Trinidad on Tuesday afternoons for St. Vincent, Grenada, St. Lucia, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, Nevis, and St. Kitts, arriving at the latter port early on Saturdays, leaving there the same day for Trinidad, calling at the islands mentioned above, on the way back, and arriving at Trinidad on the Tuesday morning, connecting there with the homeward mail steamer for Southampton, which leaves Trinidad the same afternoon, and arrives at Barbados on Wednesday, leaving a few hours after arrival for Southampton, calling en route at St. Michaels (Azores), and Cherbourg, being due at Southampton on the Monday week.

The company receives an annual subsidy of £63,000—£40,000 from Imperial Government, and £23,000 from Colonies—in respect of the Transatlantic service, and of £25,000—£12,500 from the Imperial Government and £12,500 from the Colonies—in respect of the intercolonial service.

Agents, Gardiner, Austin, and Co.

#### **SCRUTTON LINE.**

The direct Scrutton Line from London arrives twice a month. The boats call at Dartmouth on their way here, and proceed from this island to Grenada, Trinidad, and Demerara.

Agents, Thomas Daniel and Co., Ltd.

#### **GLASGOW DIRECT LINE.**

From Glasgow to Barbados, proceeding to Trinidad and Demerara.

Agents, Thomas Daniel and Co., Ltd.

#### **HARRISON LINE.**

Liverpool to Barbados, proceeding to Trinidad, La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Curacao, Savanilla, Carthagen, Galveston, New Orleans, and back to Liverpool. Steamer arrives every week.

Agent, A. Cameron, Esq.

#### **LEYLAND LINE.**

Liverpool to Barbados, proceeding to same ports as Harrison Line.

Agents, Da Costa and Co.

N.B.—A steamer from Liverpool, either of the Harrison or of the Leyland Line, arrives at Barbados every week.

**QUEBEC LINE.**

This line of steamers arrives fortnightly from the United States. The boats sail from New York, calling at nearly all of the Northern Islands *en route*. From here the boats go to Demerara, returning to New York by same route.

Agents, Jones and Swan.

**BOOTH LINE.**

At intervals of about twelve days the steamers of this line arrive direct from New York, and from here go on to Para and Manaos, returning by the same route.

Agents, Laurie and Co., Ltd.



[Photo: Parkinson.

POLICE MAGISTRATES' COURTS, BRIDGETOWN.

**PICKFORD AND BLACK LINE.**

This line of steamers run fortnightly between St. John, N.B., or Halifax, N.S., and the West Indies. From the above-mentioned ports they come to Barbados *via* Bermuda and the Northern Islands. From this island they proceed to Trinidad and Demerara, returning by the same route. Consequently the steamers call at Barbados on both the southward and northern voyages. Each alternate ship calls at St. Vincent.

Agents, Da Costa and Co.

**LAMPOR AND HOLT.**

This line have their regular passenger steamers calling at Barbados from Brazil and the River Plate for New York about the middle and end of each month. There are two or three intermediate steamers monthly in addition, and two sailings per month from Barbados to New Orleans.

Agents, Hanschell and Co.

**THE LLOYD-BRAZILEIRO LINE.**

Ships of this service between New York and the ports of North and South Brazil call at Barbados about once a month to and from New York and *vice versâ*.

Agent, S. H. McCormick, Esq.

**HAMBURG SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.**

Same route as Lloyd-Brazileiro.

Agents, Hanschell and Co.

**HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE.**

Same route as Lloyd-Brazileiro.

Agents, Hanschell and Co.

**EAST ASIATIC COMPANY (WEST INDIAN LINE).**

The Danish steamers of this line have a monthly service from Copenhagen, Rotterdam, and London to St. Thomas, the Windward Islands, Barbados, Trinidad, Demerara, Surinam, and return.

Agents, Hanschell and Co.

**THE PRINCE LINE.**

These steamers call at Barbados on their way from Brazil to New York and New Orleans.

Agents, Jones and Swan.

**ROYAL DUTCH WEST INDIA MAIL.**

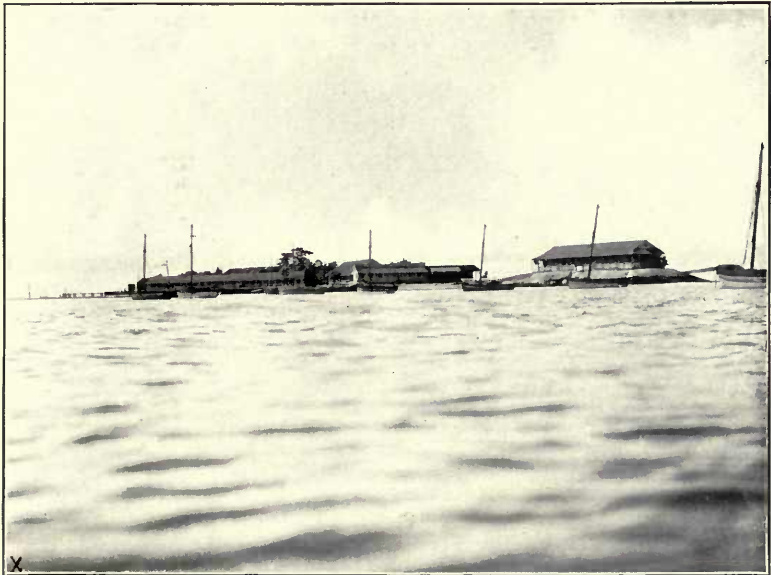
This line call here fortnightly on their way from New York to Demerara and Paramaribo, and *vice versâ*.

Agents, S. P. Muzson, Son, and Co.

## Rates of Postage Charges in and from the Colony.

### INLAND POSTAGE.

Letters .....	1d. per oz.
Other articles .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ,, ,,
Parcels .....	2d. ,, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. up to 5lb
Newspapers .....	$\frac{1}{4}$ d. ,, 4oz.



[Photo: Parkinson.

QUARANTINE STATION, PELICAN ISLAND.

### POSTAGE FROM THE COLONY.

Letters—1d. per oz. to all British Colonies and the United Kingdom, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the first oz. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional oz. for other places.

Printed papers and books— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz.

Patterns and samples—1d. for 2oz. and  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for every 2oz. after.

Commercial documents— $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. initial charge up to 10oz.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each 2oz. over 10oz. (exceeding 10oz.).

Parcels for United Kingdom—1s. each up to 3lb.; British



West Indies—1s. up to 3lb., 2s. over 3lb. and up to 7lb.; Danish West Indies—1s. up to 3lb., 2s. over 3lb. and up to 7lb.

Parcels to certain other countries through the United Kingdom—Various rates.

Parcels to the United States—6d. per lb.

Parcels to Canada—6d. per lb.

Parcels to Bermuda—6d. per lb.

## West India and Panama Telegraph Company.

There is a station of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, Ltd., in Barbados, and direct cable communication with St. Vincent and thence to the other West Indian Islands, America, and Europe.

### *Tariff per word from Barbados to—*

Antigua ... ..	1s. 4½d.
British Guiana (Georgetown) ... ..	2s. 4½d.
„ „ (other stations) ... ..	2s. 5½d.
Colon ... ..	4s. 10d.
Cuba (all stations) ... ..	3s. 4½d.
Curacoa, <i>viâ</i> Guadeloupe ... ..	6s. 1d.
Dominica ... ..	0s. 11½d.
Dutch Guiana, <i>viâ</i> Guadeloupe ... ..	3s. 7d.
French Guiana (Cayenne), <i>viâ</i> Guadeloupe	5s. 3d.
Grenada ... ..	0s. 8d.
Guadeloupe (Basse Terre) ... ..	1s. 6d.
„ (Point-a-Pitre) ... ..	1s. 7d.
Haiti, <i>viâ</i> Guadeloupe, Mole St. Nicholas, Port au Prince, and Cape Haitien	5s. 9d.
Haiti (other stations) ... ..	7s. 10d.
Jamaica, Kingston, and Holland Bay ...	3s. 4d.
„ (other stations) ... ..	3s. 6d.
Martinique ... ..	1s. 1d.
Panama and Canal Zone ... ..	5s. 0d.
Porto Rico, San Juan, and Ponce ... ..	3s. 2d.
„ „ (other stations) ... ..	3s. 4d.
San Domingo, <i>viâ</i> Guadeloupe ... ..	5s. 4d.
St. Croix (Christiansted) ... ..	3s. 1d.
St. Kitts ... ..	1s. 7d.
St. Lucia ... ..	0s. 7½d.
St. Thomas ... ..	2s. 10d.

*Tariff per word from Barbados to—*

St. Vincent ... ..	0s. 6d.
Tobago (by wireless from Trinidad) ... ..	1s. 4½d.
Trinidad, Port-of-Spain ... ..	1s. 1d.
,, San Fernando ... ..	1s. 1½d.
Venezuela, <i>viâ</i> Guadeloupe (all stations)... ..	5s. 4d.



CARTING CANES AT BULKELEY. [Photo: Parkinson.]

*Tariff per word to North America and Europe, viâ Havana.*

United States (East of Mississippi, West of Mississippi, and Minneapolis—Minnesota) ... ..	3s. 9½d.
United States (Texas, Louisiana, and other offices—West of Mississippi) ... ..	4s. 0d.
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ... ..	3s. 9½d.
Canada (Province of Ontario and Quebec) ... ..	3s. 9½d.
,, (British Columbia and Manitoba) ... ..	4s. 0d.
Bermuda ... ..	3s. 6d.
Prince Edward Island ... ..	4s. 0½d.
Newfoundland ... ..	4s. 2½d.
Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Holland, and Belgium ... ..	4s. 10d.
Norway, Denmark ... ..	5s. 3d.

*Tariff per word to North America and Europe, via Havana.*

Sweden	...	5s. 4½d.
Italy	...	5s. 1d.
Spain (Barcelona)	...	5s. 4½d.
„ (other stations)	...	5s. 5½d.
Portugal	...	5s. 5d.
Austria and Hungary	...	5s. 1½d.
Switzerland	...	5s. 0½d.

The Cable Office is situated at corner of Broad and McGregor Streets.

**Consuls of Foreign Countries Residing in Barbados.**

Name of Country.	Consul.
Sweden .. .. .	H. B. G. Austin.
Norway .. .. .	F. E. W. G. Austin.
German Empire	} .. .. . V. Hanschell.
Denmark	
Peruvian Republic	
Mexico	
Russia	
Netherlands	
Spain	} .. .. Vacant.
United States of Brazil	
Cuba	
France .. .. .	{ M. A. Graillet, Vice-Consul, (Resident in Trinidad). G. Gloumeau, Consular-Agent.
United States of America .. .. .	{ C. W. Martin, Consul. Austin Clare, Vice-Consul.
Hayti .. .. .	A. L. Delorne.
Austria-Hungary	} .. .. . J. Crawford.
Belgium	
Uruguay	
Dominican Republic	} .. .. . V. Parravicino.
Italy	
Portugal	

Name of Country.	Consul.
Venezuela } Ecuador }	V. Parravicino (Acting).
Colombia	Francisco Becerra (Resident in Trini- dad). Rudesindo Torres G. (Barbados).
Panama	
	Senor Don Mariano Ramirez.

**THE PRESS OF BARBADOS.**

There are five newspapers published in Barbados—three dailies, one tri-weekly, and one weekly paper. The dailies are: “The Agricultural Reporter,” High Street; “The Advocate,” Broad Street; “The Standard,” Bolton Lane. The tri-weekly is “The Globe,” Bolton Lane. The weekly is “The Weekly Illustrated,” High Street.



TUDOR STREET, BRIDGETOWN.

[Photo: Cooper.]

**THE TELEPHONE.**

In James Street, Bridgetown, is the Central Exchange of the Barbados Telephone Company. The total number of services of the company is 742; the greatest length of one line is 17 miles; and the total length of line in use about 1,200 miles. The service board in use is a Metallic Multiple, and the telephones are



of solid back construction. There are 47 miles of Government telephone line, connecting all the police stations. This line is Government property. The Barbados Light Railway Company, Ltd., owns 24 miles of telephone line.

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### **Ecclesiastical.**

The large majority of the people belong to the Church of England, which is the Established Church of the island, and which is endowed from the general revenue. But the principle of concurrent endowment is accepted, and annual grants of £400, £700, and £50 are made to the Moravians, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics respectively. The total annual ecclesiastical grant being £10,891, it will be seen that the Established Church receives an endowment of £9,741 from the general revenue annually. The Bishop of Barbados is the Right Rev. W. P. Swaby, D.D. (translated from British Guiana in 1899), and there are 54 clergy in the island engaged in pastoral and educational work. Churches are numerous, and visitors will experience no lack of opportunities for religious worship in every part of the island.

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### **Local Government Boards.**

The Vestries are local representative bodies who levy parochial taxes on property and trade. There are eleven vestries, corresponding to the eleven parishes of St. Michael (including the city of Bridgetown), Christ Church, St. Philip, St. George, St. John, St. Joseph, St. Thomas, St. James, St. Peter, St. Andrew, and St. Lucy. The administration of poor relief in each parish devolves upon a Board of Poor Law Guardians, of which the churchwarden *ex officio* is chairman. There are two other members. All three are Vestrymen. There is an Inspector of Poor for each parish, and one Parochial Medical Officer in each parish, except St. Michael, where there are two. Parochial boards co-ordinate with each Vestry are the Roads Board and the Sanitary Board. The personnel of the two is identical in all the parishes except St. Michael. In this metropolitan parish there are a City Highways Board and a Rural Roads Board. The members of the former alone constitute the Board of Sanitary Commissioners for the whole parish. There is a Central Poor Law Board and a General Poor Law Inspector. It is

apparent, then, that the poor of the island are well looked after. The total parochial revenue of the island for the year ended March 31, 1910, was £65,897 9s. 8d., and the total expenditure £62,919 15s. 2d. The total cost for upkeep of highways was £15,882 13s. 11d., of which sum £5,450 was contributed from the Colonial Treasury. The remaining £10,432 13s. 11d. was



[Photo: Parkinson.]  
**ST. MICHAEL'S CENTRAL ALMSHOUSE.**

raised in highway taxes. The amount expended on poor relief during the year 1909 was £18,247.

## **Defence.**

### **VOLUNTEER FORCE.**

For a great number of years Barbados was a military station and the headquarters of the military forces in the Lesser Antilles. In pursuance of a policy of centralisation, however, the Imperial Government removed all troops from those islands. The dates of the final departure from here were as follows: European troops, November 13, 1905, and West Indian troops, January 14, 1906. The garrison had been maintained here for upwards of two hundred years. A local Volunteer Force, consisting of 50 Artillery,

60 Mounted Infantry, and 100 Infantry, has been formed. There is a Staff Officer who is responsible for the training of the men. The present holder of the office is Captain E. C. Wright, of the West India Regiment. There is also a Sergeant-Major from the



[Photo: Parkinson.  
VOLUNTEER DRILL HALL, ST. ANNS.

Regulars, detached for the special service. There is also a Reserve Force.

### **POLICE FORCE.**

A Police Force was first established in Barbados in 1835 by an Act of the Legislature, and has been maintained ever since. The present Land Force consists of three officers and 324 non-commissioned officers and men. The Harbour Police were established in 1867. The force consists of a sergeant-major and 39 other non-commissioned officers and men. In 1882 the Harbour and Land Police were combined.

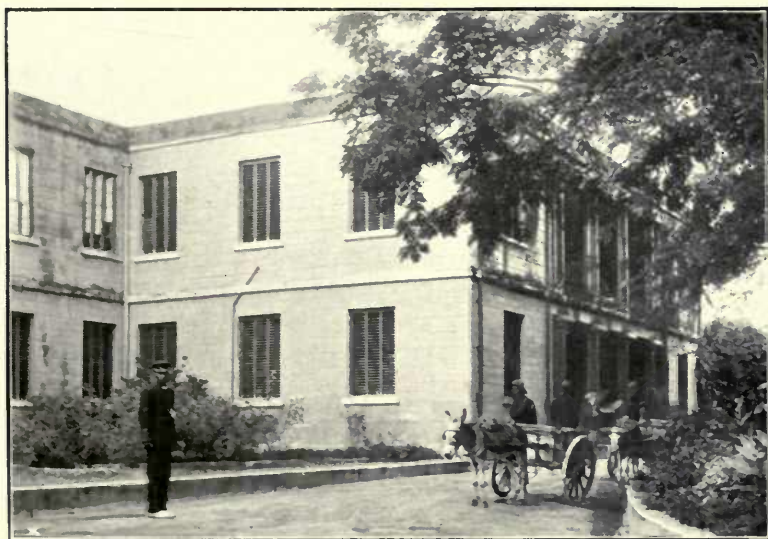
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### **Reformatories.**

In 1883 a Reformatory and Industrial School for Boys was opened, and this year (1910) the Legislature gave the necessary sanction for the establishment of a Girl's Reformatory.

## Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, and Lazaretto.

There is a General Hospital in Bridgetown, a well-kept institution, to the support of which the local Government contributes £7,200 per annum. The Legislature recently authorised the extension of this building and the raising of a loan of £8,000 for the purpose. The hospital is administered by a court of directors and trustees, of which his Excellency the Governor is *ex officio* president. There are at present two resident surgeons—after the



GENERAL HOSPITAL.

[Photo : Parkinson.]

extension referred to above there will be three—and a visiting staff of three surgeons and one physician. There is also an ophthalmic surgeon, who visits the institution once a week and attends patients. The average daily number of inmates is over 200. There are a lunatic asylum and a lazaretto, which together cost the Government £9,895 a year.

## Education.

A Government system of elementary education was established in 1878. An annual expenditure of £14,200 is allowed for this purpose. The central administration is vested in a board appointed by the Governor, and the local control is exercised by the



Anglican clergymen of the district or minister of a denomination, assisted by a School Committee. There are 167 schools, with 15,946 scholars (average attendance), and 26,963 on the rolls. The attendance of the children is not compulsory. In respect of higher education the expenditure is also liberal. On second-grade education there is expended by the Central Government annually £1,015; on first-grade education £2,395, and on University education £960. In addition to this the parochial Vestries support a number of exhibitions of each grade. There are two first-grade schools for boys and one for girls, and there are five second-grade schools—four for boys and one for girls. The Colony maintains four Barbados scholarships, of the annual value of £175, tenable at an English University, or at an agricultural or technical college in Europe or America, for four years. One scholar is elected every year by competitive examination of the standard of an Oxford or Cambridge open scholarship.



NELSON MONUMENT, TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

[Photo: Collins.]

## Christian Associations.

**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**—The Barbados Young Men's Christian Association is located at the corner of Trafalgar and Rickett Street. Hon. Treasurer, C. J. Winter; President, J. A. Carrington; Hon. Secretary, Malby Trimmingham.

**YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**—The Barbados Young Women's Christian Association is located in a building in Trafalgar Street. Hon. Secretary, Miss E. P. Trimmingham.

## The Suburbs and the Sea Coast.

### BELLEVILLE.

The delightful suburban village of Belleville, consisting of about sixty acres, was laid out in the eighties by Mr. Samuel Manning. It is a very popular residential quarter, containing many handsome, well-built houses, with pretty gardens and well-kept lawns. There is located St. Cyprians, a chapel-of-ease to the St. Michael (Cathedral) district. There are also in the village a second-grade school, a cricket field, a couple of



PINE ROAD, BELLEVILLE.

[Photo: Cooper.]

tennis courts, and a children's playground. The Pine Road, of which a picture is given, is one of two fine, well-kept avenues that run north and south through the village, and are connected by eleven cross-avenues that run parallel to one another. The Pine Road is one of the finest carriage drives in the island.

### STRATHCLYDE AND FONTABELLE.

These are also populous and healthy districts, where are situated many comfortable, well-appointed houses like those in

Belleville. As will be seen by a reference to the account of the tramways route, these suburban villages are within a few minutes' ride of Trafalgar Square.

### **HASTINGS, WORTHING, AND THE STREAM.**

There is a fine carriage drive along the seashore from Bridgetown to Oistin's—six miles off. This road leads through Hastings Village and past Hastings Rocks, the fashionable boulevard of the



VIEW OF HASTINGS ROCKS.

[Photo: Parkinson.]

island, where beauty and fashion do congregate, and where the Police Band plays once a week; through the Worthing and the Stream villages, and past St. Lawrence-on-Sea. The tram line follows this route as far as St. Lawrence, where there are located two hotels and a number of charming seaside residences, which are let furnished at a moderate price per month.

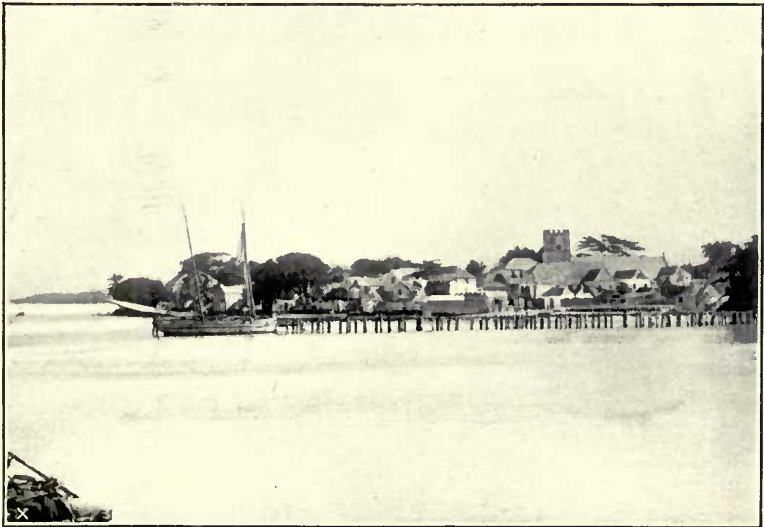
### **WORTHING BEACH.**

The following is McLellan's excellent pen-and-ink picture of the beautiful Worthing Beach: "Imagine a strip of snow-white sand, rendered glistening by the blazing golden sunshine, with

an almost solid green wall of seaside grape trees on one side of this white line of sand, and the blue sea on the other; and then look a little beyond the sea-margin, where the bold waves burst in a white line of seething foam, as they hurl themselves over and against the coral reef, a good two hundred yards from the beach. The sea outside the reef is blue, with here and there a white cap, as the humming trade wind breaks a wave-top. Inside the reef the sea is tinged with green, denoting the shelving bottom. One look does not suffice. This is a picture that must be gloated over; it must be stared at; it must be seen in all its moods; and almost instinctively we seek the grateful shadows of the grape trees."

**SPEIGHTSTOWN.**

In the parish of Saint Peter is the second town of Barbados, and was formerly styled "Little Bristol." It lies on the north-



SPEIGHTSTOWN, ST. PETER.

[Photo : Parkinson.

west coast. The parish church of St. Peter is situated in this town, and is well worthy of a visit. The Police Station, District "E," is about ten minutes' walk from the church. Speightstown is about 12 miles from Bridgetown.



## Women's Self-Help Association.

The aim of this Association is to provide a ready and safe medium for the sale and purchase of plain and fancy needlework, cakes, sweets, and preserves, and various works of art, done by industrious persons of all classes.

President ..... Mrs. Fred Collymore.  
 Secretary ..... Mrs. E. B. Skeete.  
 Clerk-in-Charge ..... Miss E. Hutson.

Situated at corner of Broad and Middle Streets.

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## Curiosity Shops.

There are two curiosity shops in McGregor Street—Herbert's and Belgrave's—and one on the Wharf—Julien's. Each of these establishments deserves a visit, for there are at each many objects to attract and interest.

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## The Ravines or Gullies.

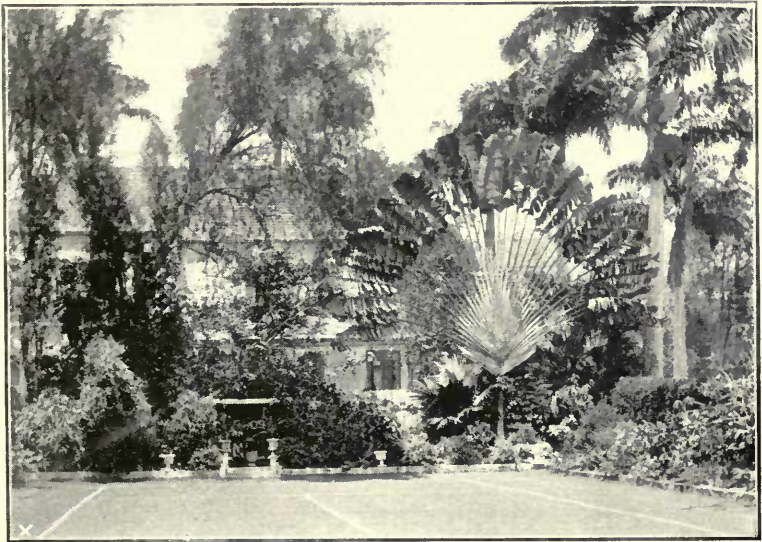
### THEIR ORIGIN.

Throughout the island there runs a line of hills from north to south, which are intersected in all directions by deep and precipitous ravines or gullies, and exhibit at times extremely bold and picturesque scenery. The origin of these ravines is not settled; opinions vary. By some geologists they have been attributed to the denudating effects of currents as the island became gradually and slowly elevated above the sea. Others believe that they were caused by an earthquake, which raised at least the higher part of the island with sudden violence above the level of the ocean, lacerating the ground in the same way as has occurred in modern times in volcanic countries. What is clear is that the mountain streams have not sufficient force to eat their way through the rock. Another theory respecting these gullies is the following: A deep top stratum of coral rock rests upon a substratum of clay; the coral holds the rainfall like a sponge, and by gravitation gradually gives it off upon the clay; here the water runs together and constitutes subterranean streams of considerable volume, which make their own way on the top of the clay and form caverns. The roofs of the caverns from time to time fall in, and the débris is washed away by the stream, until at length the cavern is laid open to the sky and becomes a ravine. Several such subterranean streams are known, the largest being in what is known as the Bowmanston Cave. The cave—respect-

ing which an article appears elsewhere in this book—was accidentally discovered by sinking a well, which, on reaching a depth of 200ft., pierced a cavity in the rock. This stream of water is now utilised as one of the sources of the island's water supply.

**WELCHMAN'S HALL AND RUSSIA GULLIES.**

The gullies in which Cole's Cave and Porey Spring are situated, with those known respectively as Russia and Welchman's Hall gullies—all situated in the parish of St. Thomas—are the principal ones in the island. Cole's Cave and Ravine are six and a half miles from Bridgetown, and Welchman's Hall Gully is in the same vicinity, one mile distant in a direct line and about three miles by road by way of Bloomsbury estate. Visitors to the island are recommended not to omit visiting this ravine. Porey Spring and Gully are about one mile distant—in a direct line—from Welchman's Hall.



[Photo: H. W. Parkinson.

TROPICAL SCENERY.

**The Lighthouses.**

**THE SOUTH POINT LIGHT.**

There are three lighthouses in Barbados. There is on the south point of the island, in the parish of Christ Church, a revolving light, which was displayed for the first time on March 1,

1852. The base of the tower is 55ft. above the sea, from which it is 200 yards distant, and stands in latitude 13deg. 2min. 45sec. N., and longitude 59deg. 33min. 30sec. W. of Greenwich. The tower is 90ft. high, and is painted in alternate red and white bands, each being  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in depth. The light is thus 145ft. above the level of the sea, revolves once in every minute; after an eclipse of fourteen seconds it again appears, gradually increases for 24 seconds to its greatest brilliancy, and then in 24 seconds more is eclipsed. From the light, Seawell Point bears about N.E. by E. half E., and Needham's Point W.N.W. half W.; and, except from between the opposite bearings, the light is visible in all directions from the deck of a vessel within the distance of eighteen miles.

#### **NEEDHAM'S POINT LIGHT.**

At the south entrance of Carlisle Bay, which was erected by an Act of the Legislature, and lighted for the first time on October 6, 1855. It was one of the best lights produced at the London Exhibition of 1851. The light shows red to the southward of west, and as a bright light to the northward of west. The bright light may be seen in clear weather at a distance of from eight to ten miles, and the red light three miles.

#### **RAGGED POINT LIGHT.**

At Ragged Point, in St. Philip, is the newest of our light-houses. It was erected thirty-six years ago on an exceedingly rocky coast, where there had been frequent wrecks. The light here is a revolving white light of great brilliancy, and is visible at a great distance. It is one of the first objects visible to ships approaching the island from Europe. Whitehaven Bay is on the north of the elevated plain on which Ragged Point stands, and is a very treacherous bathing place.

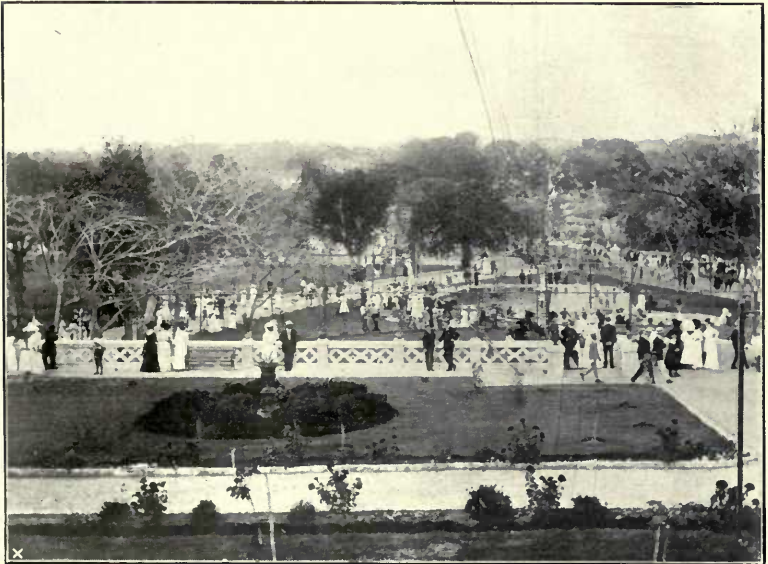
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### **Places of Interest to Visit.**

#### **QUEEN'S PARK (BRIDGETOWN).**

Queen's Park is situated within the City limits, and about five minutes' walk from the Landing Place. The buildings and ground which now constitute the Park and the Park buildings were formerly the property of the Imperial Government, and was the residence of the General Officer commanding the Imperial

troops in the days when Barbados was a military station. When, in pursuance of the Imperial policy of concentration, the troops were removed, and the Imperial property was disposed of, Queen's House, as the place was then called, fell into the hands of the Colonial Government, who purchased it for £3,200 to prevent it falling into the hands of speculators, who would have converted it into a tenantry, or have sold it out in small lots. After its purchase it was decided to convert it into a park, an institution of which Bridgetown stood in sad need. To this end the property



[Photo: H. W. Parkinson.]

QUEEN'S PARK, OPENING DAY.

was handed over, on long-term lease at a peppercorn rent, to the local authority—the St. Michael Vestry—together with a sum of £1,000, to aid in converting the place into a park. After considerable difficulty, and at a comparatively great cost, the Park was established, and was opened officially on June 10, 1909, by Lady Carter, the Governor's wife, who had furnished the plans for laying out the gardens, had a rest house built and a drinking-fountain erected, and otherwise rendered valuable assistance in the work. The place is much appreciated by townfolk, who resort thither to enjoy themselves in their leisure hours. The Police Band plays in the Park five or six times a month, one of which is a Sunday afternoon.



**GUN HILL.***(Six miles from Bridgetown.)*

Gun Hill, in St. George's Parish, six miles from town, used to be the hot weather resort of the military when there were troops stationed in Barbados. At an elevation of about 730ft., it commands on the one side an extensive view of the southern part of the island, with the sea beyond, Carlisle Bay included; and in the opposite direction a great stretch of inland scenery, taking in much of the parishes of St. John, St. Joseph,



THE LION, GUN HILL.

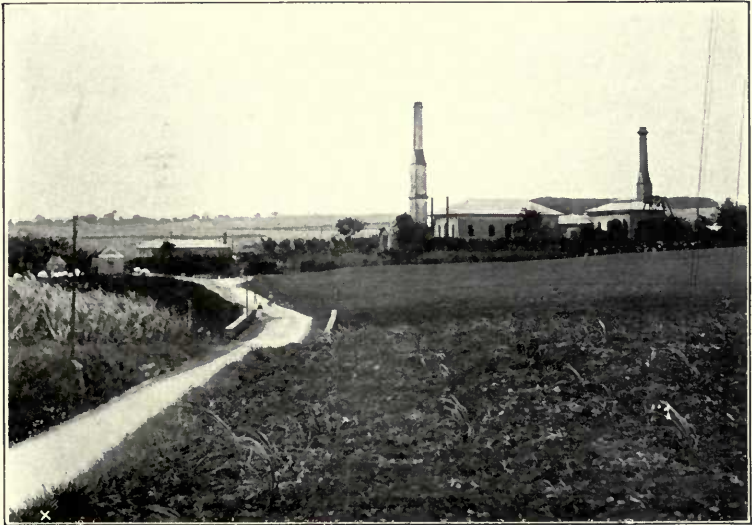
[Photo: Collins.]

St. Thomas, and St. James. The buildings and flagstaff are not utilised at present, but they are kept in order at the expense of the local government. There is on the south slope of the hill an excellent piece of stone sculpture—a lion, with an inscription in Latin under it; it is of life size, and is distinguishable for nearly a mile off. This was the workmanship of Captain Wilkinson and his brother officers, who were in charge of a detachment of soldiers sent up under canvas in 1868.

**BOWMANSTON PUMPING STATION.**

Situated in the parish of St. John is one of the chief sources of the island's water supply. Water is obtained by piercing the coral rock—a thickness of about 230ft.—until clay soil is reached.

The shaft terminates in a large cave, at the bottom of which is a stream of water of great purity. This water is pumped up by two pairs of engines, and is stowed in a reservoir at Bowmanston of the capacity of 600,000 Imperial gallons. For the water supply to higher levels—up to 750ft.—it is pumped from Bowmanston to the reservoir at Golden Ridge. According to the original scheme it was intended to stop at this height; but the works are now being extended up to higher levels. To effect this, water will be pumped from Golden Ridge to Castle Grant, in the parish of St. Joseph, where there will be erected a reservoir from which



[Photo: Parkinson.  
BOWMANSTON PUMPING STATION, ST. JOHNS.

a supply of water will be distributed to the highest inhabited levels.

**OISTIN'S TOWN.**

“About five miles from the Marine Hotel Oistin’s Bay will be reached, the shore of which is composed of a beautiful white coral sand. In the early days of the colony a man named Oistin settled here, from whom the bay received its name. Ligon does not speak in very flattering terms of the character of this man, whom he calls profligate; nevertheless, as the population increased, a number of houses were erected on the bay, which received the name of Oistin’s Town. It must have been a much larger place at the commencement of the last century than at present. Old-

mixon describes it as consisting of one long street, with a lane in the middle. It formed at the period the market town of one of five precincts of the island, and a monthly session of court was held in it. In 1828 the sessions were transferred to the Town Hall in Bridgetown. Only a few houses, occupied mostly by fishermen, are now left standing at Oistin's, and these few present a picture of decay. On an eminence above Oistin's stands Christ Church, the original structure being entirely destroyed by the



ROCKLEY BEACH, HASTINGS.

[Photo: Cooper.]

great hurricane of 1831. The present building was built in 1835 from plans furnished by Captain Senhouse, R.N."—*Stark*.

### THE CRANE.

(*Thirteen miles from Bridgetown*).

The Crane, on the St. Philip coast, about thirteen miles from Bridgetown, was at one time a shipping place. But the coast in that district has become exceedingly rocky, from the sea having receded with the past hundred years, and therefore the bay is now only approachable by fishing boats. The Crane is a quiet seaside resort, the one hotel affording excellent accommodation under the present management. "The Bath," on the coast, is a retired nook where the rocks overhang the water, preventing

the rays of the sun from discommoding the bather, and hiding him from the outside world. There are three bathing holes, called respectively "The Horse," "The Nurse," and "The Cold



CRANE BEACH.

[Photo: Parkinson.]

Cummins Hole," higher up the coast, which are said to be well deserving a visit.

#### **DAWLISH CAVE.**

"A little to the north of 'The Crane Hotel,' at a spot known locally as Dawlish, is another curious natural phenomenon. A cave, to which the sea is admitted by an opening at the bottom of the outward rock, and which is reached by a series of steps cut into or built into the rock, forms a sheltered bath of sea water; while, on ascending the stairs and looking over a huge stone another cave will be seen lying close beside the former. The sea is not admitted into the latter, at least not to any extent, but a copious spring of fresh water rises in it, thus forming a freshwater bath, side by side with that of salt water. The water is here so clear that the sand below seems not to be covered by the fluid element, and many a visitor coming here for the first time, supposing it to be a spot of dry sand, has walked directly into water, much to his astonishment."—*Stark*.



## LONG BAY CASTLE.

(Fourteen miles from Bridgetown).

Long Bay Castle, about fourteen miles from Bridgetown, on the St. Philip coast, is a fine old house, erected probably more than a century ago by one Mr. Samuel Hall Lord. It has been said that Lord used to plan the wrecking of ships in the days when there were no lighthouses, with the view of profiting out



[Photo: Parkinson.]

LONG BAY OR LORD'S CASTLE.

of the spoil. It is just as probable, however, that the wrecks occurred without any planning of Lord's, and that he profited by speculations made at the auction sales which followed the wrecks. Under either circumstance, it is believed that shipwrecks furnished the money for the erection of the castle. The building comprises sixteen rooms, all of the same size and plan. The ornamentation in mahogany and the stucco work are full of taste. The Castle and the Castle Farm attached are now the property of Lieut.-Colonel F. C. Trollope. Visitors are allowed to view the place on application being made to the Attorney, the Hon. F. J. Clarke.

**SKEET'S BAY.**

This bay is in the parish of St. Philip. It is interesting on account of its geological phenomena. There are to be seen some of the strongest indications of the powers which have acted in the formation and elevation of the island—for instance, coral rock, under water, in the act of being produced by organic growth; the same rock with sandstone, containing sea shells not yet fossilised, and many of them even retaining their colour, elevated a few feet, resting on clay, forming the low boundary cliff; and, in addition, a bed or stratum called rotten stone, which possesses all the characters of volcanic ashes. In going to this bay from Bridgetown by direct road by Oistin, passing through the parish of Christ Church into St. Philip, a large portion of the south-east quarter of the island is traversed, the greater part of it ragged and low, well fitted by the dryness of the soil and its narrowness to the sea for the cultivation of cotton.

**CODRINGTON COLLEGE.**

This seat of learning is situated at a distance of fifteen miles from Bridgetown, and may be reached after two hours' drive. A carriage could be engaged for the day at a cost of \$4. This



CODRINGTON COLLEGE.

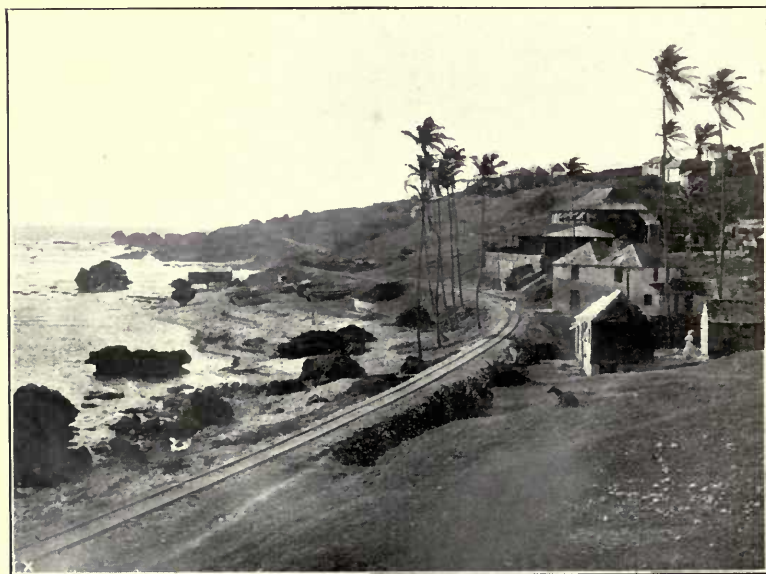
[Photo: Cooper.]

college was founded by Christopher Codrington, M.A., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and some time Captain-General of the Leeward Islands, who died April 7, 1710, leaving his estates in Barbados to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for the purpose of founding a college, with a convenient number of professors and scholars, "for the study of divinity, physic, and chirurgery," the particulars of the constitution being left to "the Society, composed of good and wise men." In Easter Term, 1875, the College was affiliated to the University of Durham, England, and its students are now admissible to all degrees, licences, and academical ranks in the several faculties of that University.

### BATHSHEBA.

*(Twelve miles from Bridgetown).*

Bathsheba, on the St. Joseph's coast, twenty miles from Bridgetown by railway, but only twelve miles by carriage road



BATHSHEBA.

[Photo: Parkinson.]

over the hills, is one of our most popular seaside resorts. There the air is more bracing than on the southern coast, as the wind blows in from the open ocean, and is the north-easterly trade wind. The waves at times break with terrific force on the rocky coast. And it is, on the whole, a rough place for bathing.

In one or two places the current is dangerous, but these are well known to the villagers, who always warn visitors concerning them. Those who prefer rough, tossing waves to a calm, smooth sea will enjoy bathing at Bathsheba rather than on the west or south coasts. Beachmount and the Atlantis are the two hotels of the village, and they are usually both filled during the hot months of the year. There are also about a dozen furnished houses, which are let by the month. The village extends about a mile inland, and the industrious inhabitants supply fruit, eggs, and vegetables to the occupants of the "bay houses." Fishermen ply their craft, and enable snapper, dolphin, or flying fish to be obtained in time for dinner on almost every day of the year. The railway train passes up from Belle Plaine to Bridgetown every morning and returns every evening. On Sundays and Wednesdays there is also a train in the opposite direction.

### **BISSEX HILL.**

This hill, one of the stations of the Land Police, situated in the parish of St. Joseph, and also in the centre of the Scotland District, though lower than Mount Hilloby, commands even finer views of the adjoining country, and is interesting in itself from its geological structure. Approached by way of Blackman's, Castle Grant, and Sugar Hill, some of the finest parts of the interior are traversed.



[Photo: Parkinson.]

QUEEN'S PARK FROM NELSON GATE.



**HOLETOWN.**

*(Seven miles from Bridgetown).*

Holetown, in St. James's parish, seven miles from Bridgetown, is reached by one of the best driving roads in the island. After the third milestone the way lies only a few yards from the western shore. "The town at the hole," as the name implies, is of historic interest as being the landing place of the first English visitors, who took possession of the uninhabited island in 1605 in the name of King James. It is said that an English vessel named the "Olive Blossom," belonging to Sir Oliver Leigh, being on its way to South America, touched at the island, and the crew, finding the place uninhabited, carved on a tree: "James K of E and of this island." That tree is said to have been standing in 1780, and was probably blown down by the "Great Hurricane" of that year.

In 1625, according to some accounts, 1627 according to others, the first settlers, under Richard Deane, landed near the same spot and established the first township. These colonists were sent out by Sir William Courteen, a London merchant, who had obtained a grant of the island from King James I. When Oldmixon visited the place in 1700 he described it as a flourishing place with about 100 houses in it. It is now a small fishing village with about 500 people; there is one large shop, in which almost anything may be bought.

The present parish church of St. James, which is a little outside of the town on the north, is a modern structure, erected about thirty years ago to supersede the antique building which was, in all probability, the oldest church in the island. On a cracked bell, now laid aside in the belfry, is the inscription: "God bless King William and Queen Mary."

A monument erected in November, 1905, to commemorate the taking possession of the island by Englishmen, stands near the entrance to the Police Station.

**FARLEY HILL.**

Farley Hill house, on Welch Town estate, in St. Peter, is on the ridge that overlooks St. Andrew's Valley on the one side and the slopes of St. Peter on the other. It is a large mansion, and it is at present the property of Lady Briggs, the widow of Sir F. Graham Briggs, Bart. A fine wood, containing some rare trees, surrounds the house. The writer has seen a grey snake, about four feet in length, emerge from the wood and cross the public road. These harmless reptiles are said to have been at one period common about the island, but it is believed that the general

cultivation has been the cause of their being almost entirely exterminated. Farley Hill has been honoured by Royal visitors: In 1861 Prince Alfred was entertained there, and the young Princes Albert and George (now the King) visited it in 1879. About a mile from Farley Hill is All Saints' Church, erected in 1883 on the site of the former small edifice, which was one of



[Photo: Parkinson.

THE BAND STAND—HASTINGS ROCKS.

the first ecclesiastical buildings in the island. The aisle contains at least one tombstone bearing the date of 1636.

### **ST. NICHOLAS ABBEY.**

The plantation of St. Nicholas is in the parish of Saint Peter, sixteen miles from Bridgetown, on the road through Speights-town, and turning by District "E" Police Station. The Mansion house, with its surrounding trees and garden, forms one of the most picturesque country scenes in our island. The house is built in the style of an old English abbey, and has its chimney-places in the drawing room and other parts of the building. The garden and ornamentations are well kept. Trees of palm of various species, mahogany, ash, and jasmine are among the finest specimens in the island, some of them perhaps a hundred years old. From the gate of the dwelling out towards Cherry

Tree Hill, an avenue of mahoganies extends along the public road for about four hundred yards. In recent years these have



[Photo: Parkinson.]

ST. NICHOLAS ABBEY.

been flanked on each side by casuarinos, which make the view from the top of the hill above a very pretty picture.

### CHERRY TREE HILL.

This hill overlooks the Scotland Valley from the north-west, and it is a very much disputed question which is the more delightful, the scenery from Hackleton's Cliff, in St. Joseph, or from Cherry Tree, in St. Peter.

### PICO TENERIFFE.

This singularly-formed hill is in the parish of St. Lucy, close to the seashore. Its summit is a mass of coral limestone resting on chalk, tapering almost to a point like a capped pyramid, the former projecting over, and sheltering and defending the latter. The cretaceous matter which forms the principal portion of the hill—indeed, all but its head—is peculiarly rich in various forms of microscopic organisms. In visiting the peak, if the road be taken by Hometown and Speightstown along the shore, diverging beyond the latter, and crossing by Lambert's, the greater por-

tion of the Leeward district will be seen, a district for the most part lying low, with few irregularities, except its deep transverse gullies, breaking its inland terraced heights.



A MILL GANG.

[Photo: H. W. Parkinson.]

### THE "OLD SHARON" SITE.

(Six miles from Bridgetown.)

It was in 1765 that those pioneers of modern missionary enterprise, the Moravians, sent their first agents to Barbados. Benjamin Brookshaw preached his first sermon to the slaves from the steps of the dwelling house at Jackman's, in St. Michael, that estate then being the property of a Quaker. Two years afterwards Brookshaw and his companions established themselves on a hill in St. Thomas, known as Bunkers Hill, situated between the estates now known as Grand View and Apple Grove. They called their place Sharon. There the devoted men encouraged the slaves to come to them in the nights and on Sundays for religious instruction, and from that place they made regular visits to the plantations and to Bridgetown in the pursuit of their noble purpose. Only a graveyard now marks the spot where Moravianism did at first work in this island, and only the names of four of the missionaries are to be seen on the tombstones. Among these is the record of Montgomery, who died in 1791;



he was the father of James Montgomery, the poet and hymn-writer. The station on the hill was given up in 1799, when the missionaries acquired a more accessible site on the main road, four miles from Bridgetown, and built the present Sharon Church.

### **MOUNT HILLOBY.**

*(Nine miles from Bridgetown.)*

Mount Hilloby, situated near the centre of the island, on the borders of St. Andrew and St. Thomas parishes, is set down in the books as 1,148ft. in height, being the most elevated spot in Barbados. The distance from Bridgetown to the foot of the hill by carriage road, through the middle of St. Thomas, past Sharon and Moravian Church and Vauclose Plantation, is about nine miles. The hill is steep, and is covered with low bush and grass on the St. Andrew, or north-eastern, side; but on the other side, which is in St. Thomas, the slope is gradual and cultivation is carried to the summit of the hill. The soil consists of clay mixed with chalk, and is exceedingly fertile. The rainfall of the district amounted to 70in. in a moderate year. The view from the top of the hill, which can easily be reached by a good climber, is extensive, reaching over the Scotland Valley to Chalky Mount and Bissex Hill on the east, and to Boscobel on the north. Westward the sea beyond Hometown is visible. The neighbouring hills prevent much of the parishes in the south from being within view. On a fair day it is practicable to take Mount Hilloby and Turner's Hall on the same journey.

### **TURNER'S HALL WOOD.**

*(Twelve miles from Bridgetown.)*

There is not much of forest land in Barbados. On a few estates there are some acres of wood, which have been planted and are cared, in the first place, for providing a means of attraction for rain clouds, in the second place for supplying the requirements of useful timber on the plantations; and, thirdly, for securing the drawback, which is allowed by the Government for forest land, from the amount of taxes charged. Turner's Hall, in the parish of St. Andrew, the property of Sir Hugo Fitzherbert, is the only plantation that has any portion of the original forest which once covered the island. The wood comprises 46 acres, and includes palms of various descriptions, bully-tree, cedar, locust, and crab-wood. The present manager has also established a considerable number of trees of fustic, which is a wood in constant demand on estates for cart-building. There was a "boiling spring" in the forest, that was regarded as one of the "lions"

of Barbados; but the borings for petroleum have dried the spring. The forest, with its trees over 100ft. in height and the thick undergrowth, situated on the steep north-western slope of one of the Scotland ridges, is still an object of interest, as being the finest bit of real tropical scenery in the island. It is situated twelve miles from Bridgetown, and is best reached by carriage drive through St. Thomas, by way of Warrens and the Parish Church, and up the Orange Hill, in St. James. It can be visited by rail to Belleplaine, but then horses or a carriage may not be



SCENE IN TURNER'S HALL WOODS.

[Photo: Cooper.

easily obtained for the two and a half miles of steep ascent from the railway station to the wood.

### **HACKLETON'S CLIFF.**

*(Twelve miles from Bridgetown.)*

Hackleton's Cliff is in the parish of St. Joseph, on Malvern estate, and was in former years a frequent rendezvous for picnic parties. The cliff is bold and steep, and is 1,000ft. in height. Its face is covered with grasses, ferns, creeping plants, and various species of ferns. The attraction there is the very fine view afforded of the north-eastern part of the island, extending from the promontory called Pico Teneriffe, where St. Peter, St. Lucy, and St. Andrew meet, taking in the Scotland ridges and the St. Joseph coast until this latter joins St. John near Martin's Bay. There was at one time a house on the top of the

cliff, and this was let to visitors for the day, the caretaker attending to their wants. But there is no house now, nor is there any convenience for a prolonged stay. The distance from Bridgetown



HACKLETON'S CLIFF, ST. JOHN'S.

[Photo: Cooper.]

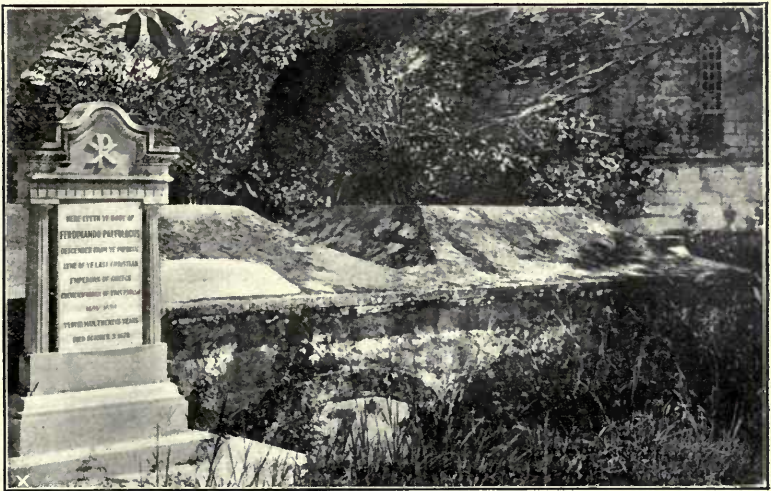
is about twelve miles, and the carriage road is continued to the spot.

### SAINT JOHN'S CHURCH.

*(Eleven miles from Bridgetown.)*

“ Some distance to the south of Hackleton's Cliff, but still on the same plateau, is the parish church of St. John, perched on the very edge of the chasm, which descends deep and dark to the valley lying so far below. St. John's Church is most easily reached by the tourist by driving along excellent roads from Bridgetown. The former church was destroyed in the hurricane of 1831. The present structure was built a short time afterwards, and is considered one of the prettiest churches in the island. The prospect from the churchyard towards St. Joseph's and St. Andrew's is sublime; the hilly and undulating regions of that district, the peculiar formation of the cliffs, and the deep blue colour of the sea, edged with white where the waves wash

the shore, form an interesting picture. If the eye glances southwards, the comparatively level ground of St. Philip's parish is seen studded with numerous small buildings, forming a strong contrast with the hilly appearance of the north-eastern prospect. At the foot lie some plantations, with grey-looking buildings, although from such a height there seems to be scarcely any space left for erecting buildings between the foot of the Cliff and the seashore. No description can do justice to the prospect from this point, or to that from Cotton Tower or Hackleton's Cliff. To stand at either of these points when the sun is setting and the lower part of the valley lying between the foot of the Cliff and the



[Photo : Collins.

TOMB OF PALEOLOGUS, ST. JOHN'S CHURCHYARD.

sea is every moment assuming deeper tones of darkness and eclipse, is an experience not soon to be forgotten."—*Stark*.

### COLE'S CAVE.

(*Seven-and-a-half miles from Bridgetown.*)

Cole's Cave, situated in St. Thomas parish, on Walkes Spring estate, is the largest underground cavern in Barbados. That inland parish is the district where the calcareous stone, the foundation strata of the island, is broken into ravines, which are clothed on both sides with luxurious vegetation. The entrance to the cave is a descent of about 30ft., almost perpendicular, through bushes, while under foot the loose stones slip away at every step, necessitating firm grasp on the roots and rocks, unless



care has been taken to provide beforehand a good alpenstock. At the bottom of the ravine a chamber, about 150 square feet in area, is lighted by the rays of the sun shining through a fissure on each side of the overhanging rock. To enter the cave the visitor must now stoop and crawl on all fours for a yard or two. Then he may stand upright and light his torch or lantern. He afterwards proceeds for about a hundred yards, admiring the smooth sides of the cave and the stalactites; but he must frequently look down, for the pathway, always rough and irregular, has in recent years been made much more so through the work of the Water Supply Company, which acquired the rights to the spring and laid pipes in the cavern to lead away the wholesome water for public utility. It is not convenient to go more than about ten yards in the cave, as quantities of mud and loose stones accumulated render further exploration unpleasant, and there is only a repetition of the scenery. On coming out of the cave a stroll up the gully will bring the visitor to a fine specimen of the silk cotton (ceiba) tree. This particular tree is mentioned by the Rev. Moxley in his book on Barbados. Further on still there is a stalactite meeting a stalagmite, perhaps the most interesting example of the kind in any of the gullies. It is about 400 yards up the gully from the mouth of the cave. Cole's Cave is about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Bridgetown, and at an elevation of about 700ft. above sea level.



[Photo: Parkinson.]  
CRANE BAY FROM LONG BAY BEACH.

**THE ANIMAL FLOWER CAVE.**

*(Nineteen miles from Bridgetown.)*

The Animal Flower Cave, at the northern end of the island, in St. Lucy's parish, is on the coast, about nineteen miles from Bridgetown. It was at one time the most lionised spot in Barbados. In late years, however, the erosion wrought by the rough waves dashing against the coast has made the descent to it so dangerous that but few people have now the courage to attempt it. In addition to this, the tramp over the open pasture ground, many acres in extent, is also a rather unpleasant undertaking, owing to the number of rough stones which project from the surface of the ground. The attraction in the cave is said to be the beautiful sea-anemones of various tints which are sometimes seen in the chambers. On more than one occasion visiting parties have been kept prisoners in the cave by the incoming tide. Only good climbers can be fairly certain that they will escape danger if so hemmed in. A young Englishman was drowned there in 1850, being one of an excursion party.

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**Hotels.****SEA-VIEW.**

This hotel is one of the most frequented of the hotels in this island. This popularity is owing to its convenient and delightful



SEA-VIEW HOTEL.

situation, within easy reach of Bridgetown and in the Hastings district, where excellent sea-bathing may be obtained at a short distance from the premises. To those advantages are added these others: The establishment is comfortable, the attendance is competent, and the cuisine first-class.

*Proprietress*—Mrs. I. Seon.

### **MARINE HOTEL.**

This hotel, reputed to be one of the finest health resorts in the Tropics, is situated in Hastings village, about two miles from



MARINE HOTEL.

[Photo: Cooper.]

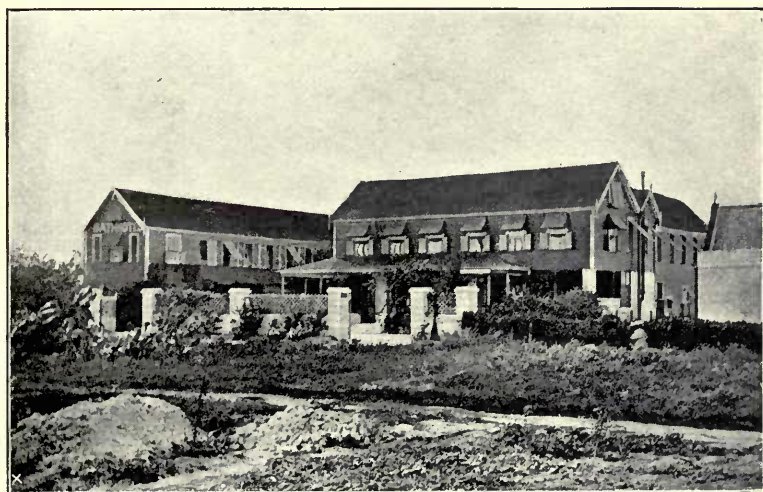
the Landing Place, with street-car connection. From the Hastings car terminus the hotel is two minutes' walk. The building is of limestone, walls 30in. thick, building 360ft. long, with two wings. It contains 200 apartments. The rooms are light and airy, and have a splendid sea view. The sea-bathing is very fine, the temperature being suitable for the most delicate invalid; also private fresh-water baths, plunge, and shower, in the hotel. There is a stable connected with the hotel, where horses for riding and carriages are furnished at moderate cost.

*Proprietors*—G. S. Pomeroy and Co.

**ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL.**

Is one of the two hotels situated on the St. Lawrence Beach, on the sea coast, above the Anglican Chapel of the same name. The locality is most charming, affords superior advantages to those in search of health, and is most delightful for all those who are in need of a seaside change. The hotel is built on the rocks which bound the sea, and the bathing is very fine. Accommodation first-rate. The hotel is within five minutes' walk of the tramcar.

*Proprietor*—Mr. J. C. Mahon.



[Photo: Knight & Co.

BATH AND ST. LAWRENCE HOTELS.

**BATH HOTEL.**

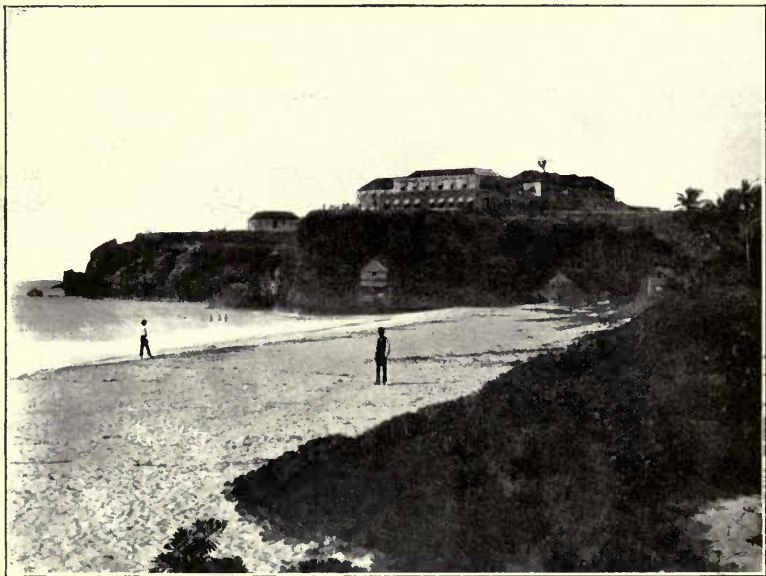
Is in the same locality as St. Lawrence. The manager is a Portuguese gentleman, who has been resident in Barbados for a good many years, and who speaks English, Spanish, and French. This hotel is in great favour with South Americans. It is but a short distance from the tramways terminus. Magnificent situation, excellent sea-bathing, and a good cuisine contribute to make the stay of the visitor to Bath Hotel most enjoyable.

*Manager*—Mr. Nunes Siza.



**CRANE HOTEL.**

Situated on the sea coast, in the parish of St. Philip, is in very great favour both with residents in and visitors to the island. Here is to be obtained very fine surf-bathing. The scenery is charming. Very good fishing, including the grand excitement of shark-fishing, is one of the attractions of "The Crane." St. Philip is a level parish, and the roads are well kept, which makes cycling and motoring a delight. To reach the hotel passage may be taken on the railway train to Bushy Park Station, where a hotel conveyance meets the train, or by horse and



CRANE HOTEL.

[Photo : Cooper.]

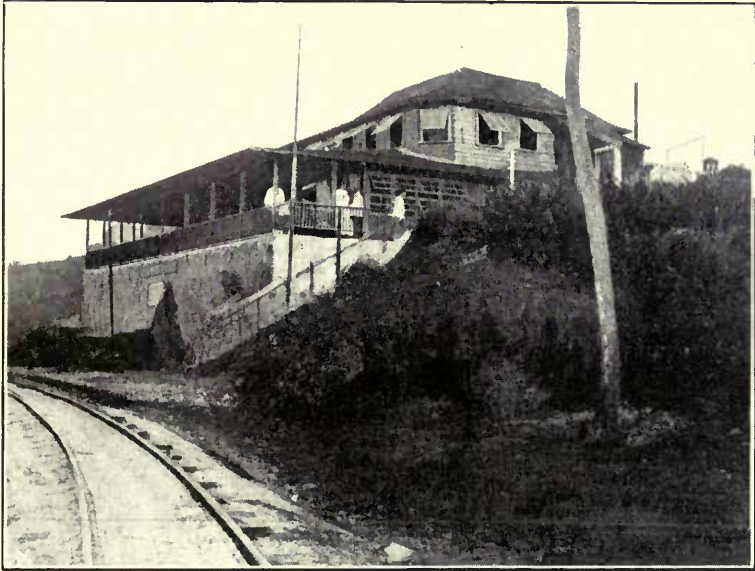
carriage from Bridgetown. In the latter case the drive is a delightful one. Cuisine and general accommodation excellent.

*Manager*—Mr. G. E. Carter.

**ATLANTIS HOTEL.**

Situated at Bathsheba, is reached by train, which stops at the very door. Bathsheba is accounted by many the most

desirable of the several really good seaside resorts of Barbados. However that may be, there is no room whatever for dispute about the hygienic benefit to be derived from a sojourn at Bathsheba. The management is careful and eminently satisfactory.



ATLANTIS HOTEL.

The comfort and enjoyment of visitors to this establishment are studiously consulted. Cuisine excellent. Good sea-bathing.

*Proprietress*—Mrs. Thomas Griffith.

### **BEACHMOUNT HOTEL.**

Bathsheba is justly regarded to be an ideal spot for invalids; and, if the patronage extended to Beachmount Hotel were taken as a criterion, it would probably be said that this place is the finest spot in the hamlet. Here one may sit or lie at ease and enjoy the bracing, health-giving breezes as they come sweeping in from the broad Atlantic. So far as the comforts of home may possibly be supplied by a hotel, they are supplied by this estab-



BEACHMOUNT HOTEL,

lishment. Good fishing and fine sea-bathing. Cuisine and attendance satisfactory.

*Proprietress—Miss E. A. McConney.*



THE STANDARD HOTEL, BRIDGETOWN.

**BRIDGETOWN HOTELS.**

The hotels in the City of Bridgetown are: The Ice House Hotel, McGregor Street; Victoria, Prince William Henry Street; The Standard, High Street; The Trafalgar, Palmetto Square. At all these establishments persons of moderate means may secure satisfactory accommodation. The "Standard" is much favoured, the comforts of boarders receiving the special attention of Mr. O. A. Murray, the proprietor. The cuisine is very good.

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**Clubs.**

**BRIDGETOWN CLUB**, at the Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Buildings, Beckwith Place, Bridgetown.

**SAVANNAH CLUB**, situate at St. Ann's, Garrison.



SAVANNAH CLUB.

[Photo: Parkinson.]

**JUNIOR CLUB**, Trafalgar Square, corner of Broad and High Streets.

**UNION CLUB**, McGregor Street, Ice House Hotel Buildings.



## Sports and Pastimes.

### RACING.

The "sport of kings" has always been popular in Barbados, and is at present promoted and maintained by the Barbados Turf Club. A yearly meeting, of two days' duration, is held, at which there are invariably present representatives from some or all of the neighbouring colonies of British Guiana, Trinidad, and Grenada. On the Savannah, at St. Ann's—where was the garri-



[Photo: Parkinson.]

THE GRAND STAND, ST. ANN'S RACE COURSE.

son when Barbados was a military station—is the race track. The course is a splendid one, and some fine racing may be witnessed here. Gynkhana sports are also held here at least once a year.

### MOTORING AND CYCLING.

The roads in this island are well made, and are kept in good order. The only objection likely to be laid against them is that they are made of a white stone, which, under the bright light of a tropical sun, gives a disagreeable glare. This little worry may be effectually overcome by the use of shaded glasses. Cycling is a favourite exercise with all classes in the community. There

are many hundreds of these machines on the island, and the cyclist is everywhere in evidence. There are also several motor-cars owned by the well-to-do—some of them first-rate machines. The fine roads offer great temptation for “scorching,” and a law has therefore been enacted limiting the speed limit to twelve miles an hour in the rural districts and eight miles an hour in Bridgetown. There are also to be seen a few motor bicycles.

**ATHLETICS.**

There is an Amateur Athletic Association, which holds an annual meeting, where there are usually in attendance representatives from the neighbouring colonies of British Guiana and Trinidad.

**CRICKET.**

There are four cricket clubs engaged in first-class cricket—viz., the Wanderers, the Pickwick, the Spartans, and the Harri-



[Photo : Parkinson.

BARBADOS INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET TEAM, 1909.

son College School Club. There are two cups competed for—an Inter-Club Cup, the competitors being the local clubs; and an Intercolonial Cup, for which representatives from Barbados, Trinidad, and Demerara compete. The cricket season begins in July of each year and ends in the following February.

**TENNIS.**

There are five (5) leading tennis clubs in the island—three in Bridgetown and two in the rural districts. Those in Bridgetown are the Savannah, the Belleville, and the Strathclyde Clubs. The rural clubs are the Bulkeley and the Edgecombe. This means that it is possible to play the game every afternoon. Most houses have their lawns. The leading players are on a line with the Blues of Oxford and Cambridge.

**GOLF.**

There is a Golf Club in connection with the Savannah Club. The links are situated on the Savannah, and are well kept and patronised by members of the Savannah Club.

**POLO.**

There is a Polo Club, which is also connected with the Savannah Club. Matches are played on the Savannah grounds twice a week, if possible.

**FISHING.**

Excellent fishing is to be had all round the island. A boat and a boat's crew can be hired for a few shillings a day.

**BATHING.**

At the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Pier, Hastings, Worthing, St. Lawrence, Crane, Bathsheba, and Freshwater Bay, excellent sea-baths may be enjoyed.

**THEATRICAL.**

There is no properly appointed theatre in Barbados, but it is abundantly evident that, with the growing popularity of the island as a winter resort, the date cannot be far distant when such a necessary adjunct of social life will be established. Meanwhile there is the Wilhelmina Hall, situated in High Street, and having an entrance from that highway and another from Palmetto Square. This place fills present requirements. It is conveniently located, has a seating capacity for 700 persons, and all the necessary scenery and stage mechanism for putting on any ordinary performance. The rental price of the hall is \$30.00 a night, with reduced rates for a number of nights in succession. Here dramatic and operatic companies from Europe or America, on tour in the West Indies, often appear, and some excellent acting

may occasionally be witnessed. For instance, it was the good fortune of the Barbados public to see on this stage Mr. Matheson Laing, who came here in Benson's Shakespeare Company. Amateur theatricals by local combinations and concerts are held in this hall periodically.

**Sailing Ship Service.**

For quite a number of years there has run between Speightstown and Bridgetown a service of small sailing schooners. These

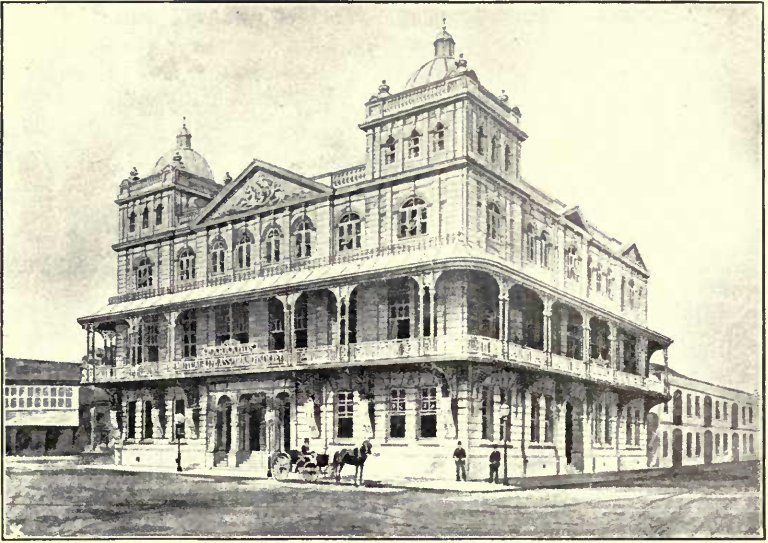


[Photo: H. W. Parkinson.]

A SPEIGHTSTOWN SCHOONER.

boats are of about thirty tons burthen, and convey cargo and passengers both ways, and by them practically the whole sugar and molasses crop of the Leeward parishes is taken to Bridgetown for shipment. The fare is six cents (3d.) each way. A delightful chapter in McLellan's "Some Phases of Barbados Life" is the chapter devoted to describing a trip on a Speightstown schooner. We recommend it. There is given above a picture of one of these schooners.





THE BARBADOS MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,  
BECKWITH PLACE, BRIDGETOWN.

## Masonic Lodges.

### DISTRICT GRAND LODGE.

THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BARBADOS.—Constituted 3rd July,  
1890.

District Grand Master, Rt. Wor. Bro. John Pedro d'Albuquerque.

Deputy District Master, Wor. Bro. Valdemar Hanschell.

District Senior Grand Warden, Wor. Bro. J. C. Hoad.

District Junior Grand Warden, Wor. Bro. H. S. Batson.

District Grand Secretary, Wor. Bro. J. Hinds Walcott.

District Grand Director of Ceremonies, Wor. Bro. C. B. Inness.

The District Grand Lodge meets three times a year—on the first Thursday in March, July, and November—under the banners of the three Lodges, in rotation.

**BARBADOS.**

89

**CRAFT LODGES UNDER ITS JURISDICTION.**

**ALBION LODGE.**—No. 196 E.R., constituted 6th December, A.D. 1790, A.L. 5790. Meetings at Masonic Hall, Spry Street, on first Wednesday in every month, at 7.30 p.m.

Wor. Master, H. A. Boyce.  
Senior Warden, E. A. Baeza.  
Junior Warden, H. R. Whitstandley.  
Secretary, R. West.

**VICTORIA LODGE.**—No. 2,196 E.R., constituted 12th August, A.D. 1887, A.L. 5887. Meetings at Masonic Hall, Spry Street, on second Friday in every month at 7.30 p.m.

Wor. Master, F. E. Overton.  
Senior Warden, A. B. Price.  
Junior Warden, W. N. Phillips.  
Secretary, W. C. Ashby.

**ST. MICHAEL'S LODGE.**—No. 2,253 E.R., constituted 15th May, A.D. 1888, A.L. 5888. Meetings at Masonic Hall, Belleville, opposite 7th Avenue, on third Thursday in every month.

Wor. Master, Rev. P. A. Farrar.  
Senior Warden, Dr. F. C. H. Bowen.  
Junior Warden, F. E. W. G. Austin.  
Secretary, H. A. Ballou.

**GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.***(Under its Jurisdiction.)*

**SCOTIA LODGE.**—No. 340 S.C. Meetings at Masonic Hall, Spry Street, on third Monday in every month, at 7.30 p.m.

Rt. Wor. Master, Conrad Cheeks.  
Senior Warden, H. N. Parris.  
Junior Warden, C. F. Cole.  
Secretary, J. E. Gittens.

**THISTLE LODGE.**—No. 1,014 S.C. Meetings at Masonic Hall, Spry Street, on last Wednesday in every month, at 7.30 p.m.

Wor. Master, Alonza Bullen.  
Senior Warden, J. S. Maughn.  
Junior Warden, J. Sealy.  
Secretary, J. W. Gibbons.

**ST. JOHN.**—No. 1,062 S.C.

Wor. Master, J. McCann.  
Senior Warden, H. L. King.  
Junior Warden, F. H. Walrond.  
Secretary, James Niblock.

## LIST OF BOOKS REFERRING TO BARBADOS.

AUTHOR.	TITLE.	Date.	No. of Vols.
Alexander, Capt. J. E....	Transatlantic Sketches ... ..	1833	2
Anceaux, G., & Co. ...	The West India and South America Business and General Directory for the years 1887, 1888, 1889 ... ..	—	3
Archer, Capt. J. H. L....	Monumental Inscriptions of the West Indies ... ..	1875	1
Aspinall, A. E. ... ..	Pocket Guide to the West Indies ...	—	1
Boyce, Sir Rubert W. ...	Health Progress and Administration in the West Indies ... ..	1910	1
Caribbeana ... ..	Letters and Dissertations on the West Indies ... ..	1741	1
Davis, N. Darnell ... ..	The Cavaliers and Roundheads of Barbados, 1650-52 ... ..	—	1
Davy, John ... ..	West Indies before and since Eman- cipation ... ..	1854	1
Edwards, Bryan ... ..	Civil and Commercial History of the West Indies ... ..	1819	5
Fiske, Amos K. ... ..	The West Indies ... ..	1899	1
Fraser, S. J. ... ..	The Barbados Directory ... ..	Biennial.	—
Fronde, J. A. ... ..	The English in the West Indies ...	1888	1
Hillary ... ..	History of Barbados ... ..	1752	1
Hughes, Rev. Griffith ...	Natural History of Barbados ... ..	1750	1
Hutchinson, W. F., M.D.	Under the Southern Cross ... ..	1891	1
Kennedy, Arnold ... ..	The Story of the West Indies ... ..	—	1
Labat, R. P. ... ..	Voyage aux Îles de l'Amerique... ..	1721	2
Ligon, Richard ... ..	History of Barbados ... ..	1752	1
Ligon, Richard ... ..	Memoirs of the First Settlement of the Island of Barbados ... ..	1743	1
McLellan, G. H. H. ... ..	Some Phases of Barbados Life ... ..	1909	1
Moxley, Rev. J. H. S. ...	An Account of a West Indian Sana- torium and a Guide to Barbados ...	1886	1
Oldmixon... ..	British Empire in America... ..	1741	2
Orderson, J. W. ... ..	Creoleana, or Social and Domestic Scenes and Incidents in Barbados	1842	1
Orderson, J. W. ... ..	Leisure Hours at the Pier ... ..	1827	1
Paton, William A. ... ..	Down the Islands: A Voyage to the Caribbees ... ..	1888	1
Pinchard, George ... ..	Notes on the West Indies ... ..	1806	3
Poyer ... ..	History of Barbados 1605-1801... ..	—	1
St. Clair, Lient-Col. ...	Residence in the West Indies and America ... ..	1832	2
Salmon, C. S. ... ..	The Caribbean Confederation ... ..	—	1
Schomburgh, Robert ...	History of Barbados ... ..	1841	1
Stark, J. H. ... ..	History and Guide to Barbados and the Caribbee Islands ... ..	—	1
Thomas, J. J. ... ..	Fronduacy: West Indian Fables by J. A. Fronde ... ..	1889	1

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