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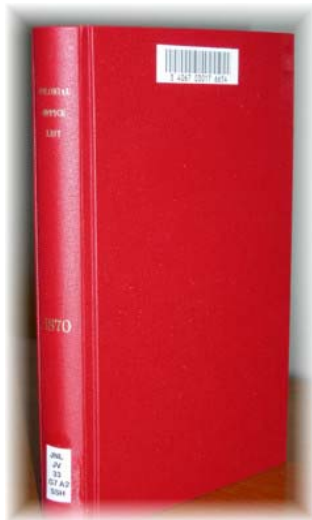
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General Register of the Colonial Office List 1870

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THE
COLONIAL OFFICE LIST

FOR

1870:

COMPRISING

Historical and Statistical Information

RESPECTING THE

COLONIAL DEPENDENCIES OF GREAT BRITAIN,

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE SERVICES OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS
OF THE SEVERAL COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS.

WITH MAP.

NINTH PUBLICATION.—TO BE CONTINUED ANNUALLY.

*COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS, &c., &c., WITH PERMISSION OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE COLONIES,*

BY

ARTHUR N. BIRCH,

AND

WILLIAM ROBINSON,

OF THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

LONDON :

HARRISON, 59, PALL MALL,

BOOKSELLER TO HER MAJESTY AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

1870.

before they are sent forward to the port of embarkation, that it may be ascertained that no fraud has been practised on them (*Section of the Act annexed*); that they understand the nature of their engagement; and that they emigrate voluntarily. It gives additional powers to the medical officer of the Indian government to ascertain the capacity of proposed emigrants; it regulates the dietary on the voyage, the mode of berthing the people on board ship, and the despatch of the vessel to sea; and it provides an elaborate system of checks to prevent clandestine or unauthorized emigration. Contracts may be made with natives of India to emigrate to any of the British colonies of Mauritius, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Natal, St. Kitts, and Seychelles, and to the Danish colony of St. Croix; and it is lawful to enable or assist any native of India to emigrate to any such colony. But this emigration will not be lawful except from the port of Calcutta, the port of Madras, or the port of Bombay.

Section of the Act above referred to.

"Every native of India who shall in any place other than the towns of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, enter into any engagement with a recruiter to

emigrate, shall, prior to leaving the district within which the engagement was entered into, appear with the recruiter before the magistrate of such district; and no recruiter shall remove such emigrant from the said district until he shall have so appeared. Upon so appearing, the magistrate shall examine the intending emigrant with reference to his engagement; and if it appears that he comprehends the nature of the engagement he has entered into, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the magistrate shall register in a book to be kept for the purpose, in such form as the local government shall prescribe, the name, name of the father, and the age of such emigrant, and the name of the village or place of which such emigrant is a resident, the emigration depot to which it is intended he shall proceed, and the rate of wages and period of service, if any, agreed upon between the emigrant and the recruiter. If the magistrate shall be of opinion that the intending emigrant does not comprehend the nature of the engagement, or has been induced to enter into the engagement by fraud or misrepresentation, he shall refuse to register his name. A copy of every registration under this section, written on substantial paper, which shall not require a stamp, shall be furnished by the magistrate to the emigrant registered."

COLONIES.

ANTIGUA.

An island situated in W. long. 61° 45', and N. lat. 17° 6'. It is about 54 miles in circumference.

Antigua was discovered by Columbus in 1493, who named it after a church in Seville, called Santa Maria La Antigua. It was first inhabited by a few English in 1632. In 1663, Charles II. made a formal grant of the island to Lord Willoughby, who sent out a large number of colonists. After an interval of French occupation, it was declared a British possession by the Treaty of Breda, 1666. The Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands resides at St. John's, the chief town in Antigua. There are no rivers, and few springs in the island, and consequently it is exposed to frequent droughts. Area of the Island is 108 square miles. £7456 is annually spent in the support of Poor Houses, Hospitals, Board of Health, and for Medical Relief, Vaccination, &c. There are 14 places of worship belonging to the Church of England, 13 Moravian, 10 Wesleyan.

The Revenue of the Colony is derived from the following sources, viz. :—

- A tax of 1*d.* per acre on land.
- A tax of 1½*d.* per 100 gallons of molasses.
- A tax of 1½*d.* per 100 gallons of rum.
- A duty on imports and exports.
- A tonnage duty.
- An Excise duty of 2*s.* 6*d.* per gallon on spirits.
- A tax on trades, professions, and businesses.
- A tax on wheels.
- A duty on licences to carry firearms.

A duty on licences to sell liquors.

A duty on boats, porters' and jobbers' licences.

Market tolls.

Fines, penalties, and forfeitures.

A moderate stamp duty will be enforced from the 1st January 1870.

In addition to the foregoing sources of revenue, a special land tax, varying from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per acre, is raised for the support of the Established Church.

The Constitution consists of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, the members of which are appointed by the Crown; and a Legislative Council consisting of 24 members, of which the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and Treasurer, are *ex-officio* members; the Crown nominates 8 members, and the remaining 12 members are elected.

The Qualifications for Members and Voters were fixed by an Act of 1852, and are as follows:—

For Members.—An annual income of 66*l.* derived from real property within the Island, or an annual income of 200*l.* derived from profession or trade, &c. Voters for the city and towns must possess land either in fee simple, or as a tenant for a period of not less than six months previous to election, and of the yearly value of 26*l.* Voters for the country divisions—possession of ten acres of land in fee simple, or of five acres with building thereon, or land of the value of 111*l.*, or one acre of land and building value 222*l.*, or tenant paying not less than 88*l.* per annum.

The Island is divided into eleven electoral districts. Of the 522 voters registered for the whole

Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B.	Governor	1834
John Alleyne Beecles	President	1835
Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B.	Governor	1835
John Alleyne Beecles	President	1836
Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B.	Governor	1836
Sir E. J. M. M'Gregor, } Bart., K.C.B. }	Governor	1836
J. Brathwaite	President	1841
H. C. Darling	Lieut-Governor	1841
Sir Charles Edward Grey	Governor	1841
William Reid, C.B.	Governor	1846
J. R. Best	President	1846
William Reid, C.B.	Governor	1847
J. S. Gaskin	President	1848
William Reid, C.B.	Governor	1848
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke	Governor	1848
J. S. Gaskin	President	1849
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke	Governor	1849
J. R. Best	President	1850
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke	Governor	1850
K. B. Hamilton	Administrator	1851
J. S. Gaskin	President	1852
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke	Governor	1852
Francis Hincks	Governor	1856
Grant E. Thomas	President	1856
Francis Hincks	Governor	1858
James Walker	Administrator	1859
Francis Hincks	Governor	1860
James Walker, C.B.	Governor	1862
R. M. Mundy	Administrator	1865
James Walker, C.B.	Governor	1865
Rawson W. Rawson, C.B.	Governor	1869

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Lord Bishop (retired).
 G. E. Thomas (on leave).
 Francis Goding, M.D., *President.*
 N. Foderingham.
 N. Jones Pile.
 John Sealy, C.M.G., *Attorney-General.*
 The Bishop Coadjutor, Rev. H. H. Parry.
 T. Graham Briggs.
 Joseph Alleyne Haynes.
 Charles Packer, *Solicitor-General.*
Clerk of Council. The Colonial Secretary ex officio.
Sergeant-at-Arms. The Provost-Marshal ex officio.
 Chaplain, Rev. Thomas Clarke, 32l.

Legislative Council.

The same members as compose the Executive Council, except the Governor.

House of Assembly, elected annually (1868-9).

	G. Gill, <i>Speaker.</i>
Bridgetown	{ James Smith.
	{ W. D. Spencer.
St. Michael	{ J. E. Pilgrim.
	{ H. Pilgrim.
Christ Church	{ George Donovan.
	{ Isaac Reece.
St. George	{ H. N. Springer.
	{ S. J. Knight.
St. Philip	{ John Connell.
	{ H. W. Seale.
St. John	{ George Sealy.
	{ William Haynes.
St. Joseph	{ J. G. Grant.
	{ Alexander Ashby.
St. Andrew	{ John Gittens.
	{ J. Packer.
St. Thomas	{ Seale Yearwood.
	{ T. Gill.

St. James	{ T. Crumpton.
	{ T. Ellis.
St. Peter	{ G. R. Challenor.
	{ B. C. Howell.
St. Lucy	{ Augustus Briggs.
	{ John Griffith.

Clerk of Assembly, Samuel Taylor, 400l.
Assistant Ditto, G. W. Carrington, 100l.
Marshal, C. M. Brathwaite, 80l.
Chaplain, Rev. Wm. Payne, 32l.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Rawson W. Rawson, C.B., 4,000l.
Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, George Hammond Hawtayne, 300l.
Chief Clerk, A. Sealy, 150l.
2nd ditto, J. B. Connell, 100l.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary, A. F. Gore, 700l., and fees as Notary Public, averaging 120l., and 400l. for office expenses.
Chief Clerk, E. L. Stokes, paid from allowance.
Clerks, F. B. Grant and A. M. Outtram.

Treasurer's Office.

Colonial Treasurer, John S. Howell; salary and office expenses 1,500l.

Audit Office.

Auditor-General, W. Brandford Griffith, 600l.; and 100l. for office expenses.
Clerk, L. J. Patterson.

Customs.

Comptroller, I. K. Browne, 500l.; with fees as Registrar of Shipping, averaging 30l.
Landing Surveyor, J. B. Chase, 300l.
1st Clerk and Warehouse-keeper, W. T. Knight, 250l.
2nd Clerk, W. H. Berkeley, 180l.
3rd ditto, G. B. Archer, 120l.
1st Class Landing-Waiter, G. Clinton, 250l.
2nd ditto, T. Best, 200l.
2nd ditto, F. Taylor, 150l.
2nd ditto, E. B. Walcott, 150l.
3rd ditto, H. C. Straughan, 150l.
3rd ditto, H. L. Dean, 150l.
3rd ditto, P. L. Dillon, 150l.
3rd ditto, R. Dickson, 150l.
4th ditto, F. Lawton, 120l.
4th ditto, W. Everard, 120l.

Police and Prisons.

Inspector-General of Police, John Clements, 480l.
Superintending Sergeant of Police, W. L. Turney, 150l.
Inspector of Prisons, J. J. Tining, nil.
Visiting Justice at Glendairy and Town Hall Prisons, S. J. Prescod, nil.
Provost-Marshal, Robert Reece, fees.
Governor of Glendairy Prison, G. H. Spencer, 300l.
Surgeon to Glendairy and Town Hall Prisons, Wm. Clarke, M.D., 100l.
Chaplain to the Prisons, Rev. Thomas Rowe, 300l.
Keeper of Town Hall Prison, J. G. Perryman, 125l.
Catechist at Town Hall Prison, Jos. Thorne, 75l.;
Ditto at Glendairy Prison, J. G. Rogers, 75l.
Clerk to the Consolidated Board of Police, Gaol, and Lunatic Asylum Commissioners, Samuel Taylor, 125l.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

(INCLUDING ONTARIO, QUEBEC, NEW BRUNSWICK, AND NOVA SCOTIA.)

Canada is said to have been discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497; but this is not certain. The French are also said to have turned their attention to this part of the world in 1508; at any rate, in 1525, they took possession of the country in the name of the King of France, and ten years later Cartier explored the St. Lawrence, so naming that splendid river from having entered it on St. Lawrence's day.

In 1608 Quebec, the first settlement, was founded. During their early days, and for a considerable time after, the French were much engaged in conflicts with the Indian tribes, the aboriginal inhabitants.

In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe; and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year.

This vast territory, situated in North America, lies principally in a N.E. and S.W. direction along the north side of the St. Lawrence and the north and east sides of lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior, between 59° 50' and 9° W. long., and 42° and 52° N. lat.: the other portion lies on the south side of the river St. Lawrence, from which it stretches from near Montreal to Point Gaspé at its *embouchure*. Canada is here bounded on the south by the territories of the United States and New Brunswick, including the territory formerly known as New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Total area in square miles is 376,987.

During the French ascendancy, Canada was governed by military authority; and on its cession to Great Britain in 1763 till 1791 it was governed by a Governor appointed by the Crown of England, aided by a Council also appointed by the same authority.

In 1791 an Act of Parliament was passed (31 Geo. III. cap. 31), establishing a constitution for the two Provinces into which Canada was by that Act divided. As the form of government was similar in each Province, a description of that of the Lower Province will suffice. By the Act of Parliament alluded to, the Legislative authority was vested in a Legislative Council appointed by the Crown, and in a House of Assembly elected by the inhabitants; the Lower Province was under a Governor, whilst the Upper was under a Lieutenant-Governor. This constitution was suspended in consequence of the rebellion in Upper Canada in 1838, and a Special Council appointed.

In 1840 the two Provinces were reunited (by an Act 3rd & 4th Vic. cap. 35), and the Legislative Councils of the united Provinces were consolidated: this new Legislative Council was to consist of not less than 20 members (it has in fact exceeded double that number), the members were appointed for life. Whilst the House of Assembly consisted of 84 members, there being an equal proportion returned by either Province. In the same year (1840) also Municipal Institutions were established in Canada.

The Provincial Legislature was empowered by Act 17 & 18 Vic. cap. 118 (1854), to constitute the Legislative Council an elective body.

The constitution of Canada lately in operation was defined in its main features under title I. of the Consol. Stat. 1859. Under these Acts Canada was divided into 125 electoral districts and boroughs, returning in all 130 members to the House of Assembly, 65 for Upper Canada, and 65 for Lower

Canada; whilst the Legislative Council consisted of 48 members, who were elected, and 22 members who were nominated under the old constitution.

Of the 48 elected members, 24 were for Upper Canada and 24 for Lower. They were arranged in four sets, and were chosen respectively in 1856, 1858, 1860, and 1862.

The present constitution of Canada, defined by the Union Act of 1867, is most fully stated in the 30th and following pages of this publication.

Estimated Population 1866 :—

Lower Canada	1,257,480
Upper Canada	1,726,980
	<hr/> 2,984,460

Revenue and Expenditure before Confederation.

	£	£	
	1861	2,636,579	3,071,423
	1862	2,214,417	2,374,150
Exclusive	1863	1,983,339	2,133,084
of	1864	2,124,636	2,105,654
Loans.	1865	2,181,376	2,423,410
	1866-7	£11,323,380	\$12,914,165

Public Debt of Canada in 1866, 12,793,634l.

	Exports.	Imports.
	£	£
1861	7,627,957	8,468,088
1862	6,399,109	10,125,131
1863	8,595,520	9,444,759
1865	8,714,129	11,235,733
1866-7	£48,486,143	\$59,048,987

NEW BRUNSWICK,

Which is now incorporated with Canada, is the eastern division of the continent of North America; it is situated between 45° 5' and 48° 5' N. lat., and 63° 47' and 67° 53' W. long.: its area is about 26,000 square miles, or 17,000,000 acres. It is connected with Nova Scotia by a low isthmus.

New Brunswick in the early part of the last century belonged to the French, and was called by them New France; it was first colonized by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by disbanded troops from New England. At the peace of 1763, New Brunswick, with the rest of Canada, was ceded by France to Great Britain, from which period to 1785 it was annexed to Nova Scotia, when it was erected into a separate Colony.

Coal is abundant and is worked by a joint-stock company; antimony, iron, and gypsum are to be found also in considerable quantities. A great portion of the country is covered by dense forests, and the cutting and exporting the timber, which is very fine, furnishes remunerative employment to many. Wheat, Indian corn, barley, and oats, are the principal cereals raised.

Before Confederation the Revenue and Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	£
1856	119,305	141,709
1857	135,094	134,598
1858	106,963	132,549
1860	178,664	174,419
1861	119,730	119,630
1862	148,940	167,180
1863	175,258	185,017
1864	213,951	177,088
1865	219,300	240,040

Public Debt of New Brunswick in 1865, 1,249,174l.

JAMAICA.

An Island situated in the Caribbean Sea, and to the southward of the eastern extremity of the Island of Cuba, within N. lat. $17^{\circ} 40'$ and $18^{\circ} 30'$, and W. long. $76^{\circ} 10'$ and $78^{\circ} 30'$. It is the largest, and was formerly the most valuable of the British West Indies; being 140 miles in length, and 50 in extreme breadth, and containing about 6,400 square miles.

Jamaica was discovered by Columbus on the 3rd May, 1494. He called it St. Jago. It remained in the possession of the Spaniards for 161 years, when it was attacked by a force sent by Cromwell, under Admirals Penn and Venables, against Hispaniola. It capitulated, after a trifling resistance, on the 3rd May, 1655. After the capture of the island, until the Restoration of Charles II., Jamaica remained under military jurisdiction. In 1660 the first establishment of a regular civil government was made by Charles II., who appointed G. D'Oyley Governor-in-Chief, with an Elective Council. In 1670 peace was made with Spain, and the title of England to Jamaica was recognized by the Treaty of Madrid. In 1807 the Slave Trade was abolished, at which time there were 323,827 slaves in Jamaica. During the last eight years of the trade 86,821 slaves were imported. On the abolition of slavery, in 1833, Jamaica received 6,161,927*l.* of the 20,000,000*l.* granted by the Imperial Government as compensation to the slave-owners; being rather more than 1*l.* a head on a slave population of 303,338.

Climate.

There is great variety of climate; the medium heat at Kingston is about 80° , and the minimum 70° Fahrenheit throughout the year: at an elevation of from 4,000 to 5,000 feet, the average range is 55° to 65° , the minimum in winter being 44° : on the Blue Mountain Peak, ice of some thickness has been found in March. The hurricane season ranges from July to October: the periodical rains, which last about six weeks, are called the May and October seasons, but there is great irregularity in the time of their falling.

Constitution.

The Constitution, which existed for nearly 200 years in Jamaica, but which was abrogated in 1866, was a representative one, consisting of a Governor, a Privy Council, a Legislative Council, and an Assembly of 47 elected members. The abolition of this form of government, and the substitution for it of a new form in which practically the entire control and authority is vested in the Governor, was brought about by the serious disturbances amongst the black population which occurred in October, 1865.

The disturbances had their immediate origin in a planned resistance to lawful authority.

The causes leading to the determination to offer that resistance were manifold:—

A principal object of the disturbers of order was the obtaining of land free from the payment of rent.

An additional incentive to the violation of the law arose from the want of confidence generally felt by the labouring class in the tribunals before which most of the disputes affecting their interests were carried for adjudication.

Some, moreover, were animated by feelings of hostility towards political and personal opponents, while not a few contemplated the attainment of their ends by the death or expulsion of the white inhabitants of the Island.

After the suppression of disaffection in St. Thomas's-in-the-East, Governor Eyre, at the meeting of the Legislature, pointed out the unsuitability of the then existing form of Government to meet the circumstances of the community, and the necessity of making some sweeping change, by which a strong Government might be created.

The Legislature unanimously responded, abrogated all the existing machinery of Government legislation, and left it to Her Majesty's Government to substitute any other form of Government which might be better suited to the altered circumstances of the Colony.

In the meantime, whilst these changes were being effected in the Colony, it was asserted in England that excessive and unlawful severity had been used in the suppression of the disturbances, and a Royal Commission, consisting of Lieut.-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Henry Storks, the Right Hon. Russell Gurney, Q.C., and J. B. Maule, Esq., Q.C., was appointed to inquire into and report fully upon the circumstances attending the outbreak and the suppression of these disturbances.

Her Majesty's Government concurred in the conclusions arrived at by the Committee, and whilst expressing also their sense of the promptitude and judgment with which Mr. Eyre submitted to the late Legislature his views respecting a change in the mode of the Government of the Colony; they were of opinion, on the whole, that they were taking the course best calculated to conciliate general confidence and to establish on firm and solid grounds the future welfare of the Island by placing the Government in other hands. Mr. Eyre was therefore removed.

An Act of the Imperial Parliament and an Order in Council of the 9th April, 1866, were passed ratifying the acts of the Jamaica Legislature respecting the abrogation of the Constitution.

The present Constitution is as follows:—

A Legislative Council was, by Order in Council of the 11th June, 1866, established, consisting of official and unofficial members. The official members to be the senior military officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, Financial Secretary, Director of Roads, and Collector of Customs, together with certain unofficial, not exceeding six in number.

There is also established a Privy Council.

The members of the Privy Council are, the Lieutenant-Governor, or senior Military Officer in command, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary, the Director of Roads, the Collector of Customs, and such other persons, not to exceed eight in number, who may be named by the Queen, or provisionally appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of her Majesty. The Governor, or in his absence, the senior Councillor present is to preside at each meeting when duly summoned, and the Governor and two members are to form a quorum. The Governor is to consult in all cases with the Councillors, excepting only when the matter to be decided would in his judgment, sustain material prejudice by consultation, or be too unimportant to require their advice: and he is to propose all questions on which they are to advise and decide; but any member may apply in writing for permission to propose a question, and a written answer, granting or refusing the request is to be returned. The Governor is authorized to act in opposition to the advice and decision of the Privy Council, "if in any case it shall appear right so to do," and to report to the Secretary of State for the colonies, "the grounds and reasons" of his opposition, and any member may record on the Minutes the nature of the advice or opinion offered and rejected.

STATEMENT of the Services of Persons now Living who have held, or are holding important Offices under the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

ABBOTT, SAMUEL.—Commissioner for the improvement of Basseterre, St. Kitts.

ACKROYD, E. J.—Was clerk in the registry of the supreme court at Mauritius, Sept. 1853; clerk to first puisne judge, April, 1859; chief clerk in the Registry of Supreme Court, January, 1863; appointed March 1, 1864, chief clerk to the master of the supreme court.

ADAMS, A. Y.—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; took science honours in his undergraduate course; was appointed to the commissioner of roads' department, Ceylon, 1853; acting assistant government agent and police magistrate, Matale, 1854; stipendiary justice of the peace, 1854; joint police magistrate and commissioner of requests, Kurunegalla, 1856; temple land commissioner, 1857; writer, 1858; acting district judge, and police magistrate, Badulla, and assistant government agent, Trincomalee, 1860; acting assistant government agent, Badulla, 1861; resumed duties as judge in August; acting temple land commissioner, Dec. 1861; acting district commissioner of requests, and police magistrate of Badulla, 1862; acting district judge, Negombo, June, 1863; appointment confirmed, Sept. 1863; acting commissioner of requests, Colombo, Dec. 1867; acting assistant government agent, Batticaloa, June, 1868.

ADAMSON, L.—Chief clerk colonial office, Cape of Good Hope; has been 20 years in the colonial service.

ADDERLEY, RT. HON. SIR CHARLES BOWYER, (K.C.M.G., 1869). Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., 1838; was president of the board of health and vice-president of the board of education from March, 1858, till June, 1859; M.P. for Staffordshire North, for which he was first returned 1841; was under-secretary of state for the colonies in Lord Derby's third administration, from July, 1866, until 8th Dec. 1868.

ADDISON, THOMAS PLUMMER, Captain in the Volunteer Military Force.—Appointed clerk in H.M. customs, South Australia, March, 1845; warehousekeeper, Jan. 1849; chief clerk, March, 1852; deputy collector, Jan. 1867.

ADELAIDE (AUSTRALIA), 1st BISHOP of.—Founded 1847.—**RIGHT REV. AGOSTUS SHORT, D.D.**—Educated at Westminster and at Christchurch, Oxford, where he took 1st class honours in classics in 1824, and graduated M.A. in 1826; appointed vicar of Ravensthorpe, 1835; rural dean, 1844; Bampton lecturer at Oxford, 1846; and 1st bishop of Adelaide, 1847. The diocese includes the whole colony of South Australia.

ADOLPHUS, EDWIN.—Clerk to colonial secretary, Honduras, 1856 to 1859; appointed provost-marshal, 1859; and acted as private secretary to the administrator of the government, 1859 and 1861; and was in October, 1864, appointed magistrate of the northern district, Honduras.

ADRIAN, ADAM.—Employed as an extra clerk in the colonial office from 1835; appointed clerk in the registry department, 1848, and clerk to the chief clerk from January, 1864, having acted in that capacity on several occasions between 1854 and 1859.

AIKMAN, W. B.—Clerk assistant to the courts and legislative assembly, Honduras, since 1862.

AITCHESON, G. W.—Secretary to the general

post-office, Cape of Good Hope; appointed July, 1857; was in the post-office 1850 to 1853, and audit office 1853 to 1857.

ALEXANDER, A. M.—Appointed puisne judge of British Guiana, 1852; retired on a pension 1864.

ALEXANDER, W. H.—Registrar of the supreme court of Hong Kong; appointed 1856. Is also registrar of the vice-admiralty court; entered colonial service, Hong Kong, in 1845, as clerk of the supreme court; appointed deputy registrar, 1850; acting chief magistrate, 1860; was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, June, 1863; acted as colonial secretary from 1861, to Feb. 1864, and again from 15th March, 1865, to 11th March, 1866; appointed acting colonial treasurer, 14th Dec. 1867.

ALLAN, WILLIAM.—Entered the Mauritius civil service, Feb. 1829; appointed clerk in colonial secretary's office, 1835; clerk in medical department, 1838; clerk in treasury office, April, 1841; and chief clerk of that department, April 1856.

ALLISON, A. B.—Chief clerk and draughtsman in the surveyor-general's department, Natal, 1859; was appointed to the civil service of that colony in 1852; captain of the mounted police, 1862.

ALLISON, AMBROSE J.—Resident surgeon of public hospitals, Demerara, Essequibo; appointed July, 1867.

ALLWOOD, WILLIAM.—Second-class clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Jamaica; appointed 8th September, 1866; was a clerk in the general post-office, Jamaica, from 1st February, 1864, to 30th April 1865; second clerk in the Government secretary's office from 1st May 1865 to 7th September, 1866.

ALLWOOD, JAMES, jun.—First-class clerk in the finance office, Jamaica; appointed as second clerk in the governor's secretary's office in July, 1862; was acting second clerk in the executive committee office from February 1865 to May 1866, and clerk in the immigration department from May to October 1866; on the change of constitution, was transferred to his present appointment in the finance office.

ALSBURY, GEORGE.—Was appointed clerk in the custom-house, London, January 19, 1833; collector of customs at the port of Anguilla, St. Kitts, West Indies, March 16, 1836; justice of the peace and treasurer of the island in 1836; on the repeal of the imperial duties in 1850 he was selected by the lords of her majesty's treasury to be controller of customs and navigation laws, and superintendent of the islands St. Kitt's, Nevis, and Anguilla, which post he held till 5th January, 1855, when that office was abolished, and he obtained a pension; was employed in the passport department of the foreign office from July 21, 1855, till July 21, 1858, when he was appointed first clerk in that department; was presiding magistrate at Anguilla from Dec 1863, till Jan. 1868.

ALSTON, EDWARD GRAHAM.—Educated at St. Paul's School and Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A., 1835; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1857; appointed registrar-general of Vancouver Island, Feb. 1861; member of the legislative council under Governors Douglas, Seymour and Musgrave; registrar of joint stock companies and commissioner of savings' banks.

Getting around this CD

NAVIGATING ARCHIVE CD BOOKS CDs

All Archive CD Books products can be navigated easily using the handy bookmarks on each CD. The table of contents in most original books, and the original book index where it exists, can provide additional ways of finding the information required.

SEARCHING TEXT ON ARCHIVE CD BOOKS AUSTRALIA CDs

Optical Character Recognition (OCR) technology has been developing over the years as a useful mechanism to convert images (as Archive CD Books pages are) into text which can be searched.

The quality of the OCR can still vary, and hence the searchability can vary. Around 95% or 99% of the words in books with good type are searchable—or even higher with very good type.

*OCR is now a wonderful searching aid in many instances
but there is still no substitute for reading the book!*

DIFFERENT VERSIONS OF ADOBE ACROBAT READER

Adobe Acrobat Reader 4 or later should be used. Adobe Reader 6 (as it is now named) in fact has considerably better searching options and is recommended.

- **Acrobat Reader v4** has both a "Find" and a "Search" tool. Those tools are two *totally* different things. Our CDs (that are searchable) work with the *FIND* tool
- **Acrobat Reader v5** has only a "Find" tool (not a "search" tool). Our CDs (that are searchable) work with the *FIND* tool.
- **Adobe Reader v6** has only a "Search" tool (not a tool labelled "Find")
HOWEVER — what is called "Search" is the same as the tool that used to be called "Find" Our CDs (that are searchable) work with the *SEARCH* tool

TIPS FOR SEARCHING AND GETTING MORE FROM THE CD BOOKS

- update to Adobe Reader 6 for more versatile searching options, including the ability to bring up a list of all instances of the word you are searching for — across multiple files on a single CD in a single search request.
- enter the MINIMUM number of characters needed to bring up the search results required.
- use Adobe Reader 6 to do some trial searches to try to identify the characters that may be misread. These can show up in the extra text in the search results list (Adobe 6 only). A few minutes trial will help you to avoid using characters that are more prone to being misread, e.g. try entering "rederi" if you want "Frederick", but find that the letters "F" "c" and "k" are sometimes misread.
- use the "Match whole word" option to eliminate unnecessary items in your results list, e.g. to eliminate all the blacksmiths and tinsmiths etc when you only want the name Smith
- use the "Match case" option when you want to eliminate all the occupations "smith" if you only want the name "Smith"
- Don't just search for names. Search the book for other names, places and subjects of interest:
 - look for others of the same name
 - look for others who lived in the same place or street
 - who was the postmaster or police officer in the town?
 - how often and at what time did the coach arrive in town?
 - what churches were there and what time were services held?
 - what other activities were there in the community?
 - look for others who had the same occupation or other interests
- All of this and more may be available in a seemingly mundane book such as a directory. You could learn or write much of the background of life at the time, even if your ancestor is not listed there.

ADOBE ACROBAT SEARCHING IS A WONDERFUL FIRST FINDING AID.
BUT DO NOT RELY ON IT TO PICK UP ALL THE INFORMATION YOU WANT

