

Historical and Archaeological Society The Museum of Antigua and Barbuda

“Knowledge to be of any Value must be Communicated”

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In This Issue...

Some Street Names in St. John's - The Women Behind the Names Part 1

By Janice Augustin

Page 1,2,3

Town Beginnings

Page 3

Myths and Mysteries of

Clarence House

Page 4,5

Hurricane Devastation and Benefits: An 'Antigua Sun Newspaper' Article

By Desmond Nicholson

Page 5, 6, 7,8

Hurricane History

By ET Henry

Page 9, 10,11,12

Grigg and Revolutionary Fervor in Antigua in 1795

By Dr. Chris Waters

Page 12,13

Muse News

Page 14,15, 16

Stay Connected

Page 17

Some Street Names in St. John's - The Women Behind the Names

Part 1

By Janice Augustin

Primary Source: Website: Nugents of Antigua

Nugent Avenue

Papa Smith in the book, *To Shoot Hard Labour*, gives the location of this area as, ' . . . near Sutherland Heights on the Parham Road.' Pp 97. In Papa Smith's time and long after that, Lady Nugent was a burial ground for the poor. The land was donated by Lady Nugent for this purpose. Who was Lady Nugent?



Lucretia, Lady Nugent

Lucretia Louisa Ottley was born 23 September 1826 at Parham Lodge, and christened 28 October 1826 at St. Peter's Church in Parham. She was the youngest of nine children of George Weatherill Ottley and his wife Jane (Ledwell). The Ottleys were a prominent family in Antigua at the time.

. . . there are to be found among them, families whose genealogical tree bears many a goodly shoot . . . the names of Warner, Williams, Byam, Martin, Ottley, with many others have long stood pre-eminent in the annals of Antigua.

Antigua and the Antiguans Vol 2, pp 198

(Continued on page 2)

Some Street Names in St. John's - The Women Behind the Names Part 1

(Continued from page 1)

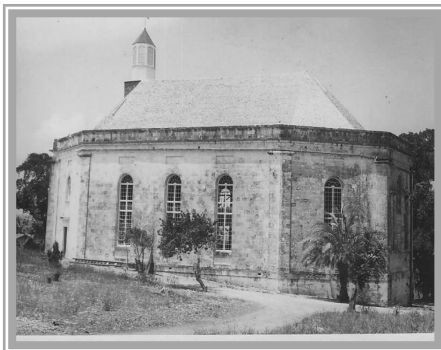
As a young woman, Lucretia Louisa may have been part of a charitable organization, The Daily Meal Society, run by the Anglicans in St. John's. This is easy to assume as her sister Georgiana was married to Rev. Robert Holberton, Arch-deacon of Antigua and Rector of St. John's. However, there are no historical facts so far, to support this assumption.

In 1845, Lucretia Louisa married Oliver Nugent, second son of Dr. Nicholas and Mrs. Nugent of Lyon's Estate. The Nugents were also a prominent family in Antigua, as the following extract suggests:

... accompanied us to Lyon's Estate, the estate upon which Dr. Nugent resides. In respect to general intelligence, scientific acquirements, and agricultural knowledge, no man in Antigua stands higher than Dr. Nugent. He has long been Speaker of the House of Assembly, and is favourably known in Europe as a geologist and man of science. He is manager of the estate on which he resides, and proprietor of another.

Emancipation in the West Indies: A Six Months' Tour in Antigua, Barbados, and Jamaica in the year 1837. pp 9

The groom Oliver, like his father, was educated at Edinburgh University. Within a year of their marriage, he was made Speaker of the House, and served until 1866. In 1868, he became President and colonel of the Antigua Yeomanry, and served for nearly 20 years. The couple spent their early married life at Betty's Hope, and may have occupied the estate house at Hodges Bay. Lucretia Louisa was mother to eleven children: Nicholas, Oliver, Edmund, Maria, Harriet, Edith, Constance, Herbert, Florence, Edward, and Emily. Three others died in infancy.



St. Peter's Church in Parham where Lucretia, Lady Nugent was christened



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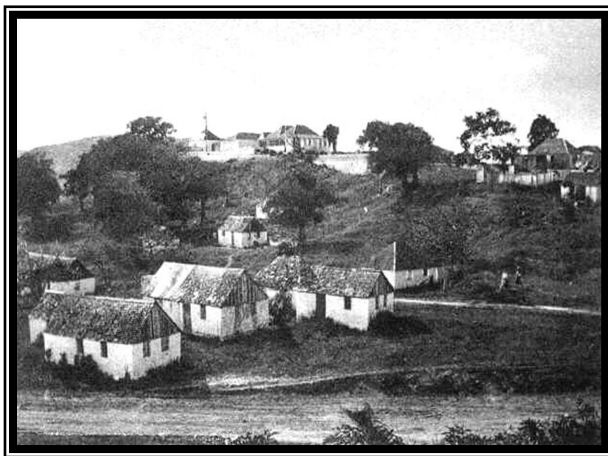
Some Street Names in St. John's - The Women Behind the Names Part 1

(Continued from page 3)

By 1860 the family moved to Millar's estate, close to Fitches Creek. In 1872 Oliver was knighted. In 1891, Sir Oliver and Lady Nugent acquired the estates of Skerrets and Folly, and sold or gave plots of land for various good causes, including a cemetery for the poor, called Lady Nugent.

It is this cemetery that Papa Smith refers to in the book *To Shoot Hard Labour*.

Images of Millers Estate



The bakhra then stop burying them dead at Eve's Garden and at Anglican churchyard, but Lady Nugent was still for we. P 98

The Antigua Standard newspaper of Thursday 30 May 1894 (Govt. Archives) reported her death. A show at the Court House was postponed for two days, in honour of her passing. Her husband Sir Oliver Nugent died just three months later. Their tombs are in the churchyard at St. George's, Fitches Creek.

Today, that cemetery has disappeared. YASCO and buildings now occupy the area, but the path once used in the cemetery is now a busy road, and carries the name of Nugent Avenue.

Town Beginnings (At Settlement)

- 1632 Falmouth was the first part of the island settled by the English.
- 1640 Gov. Warner lived near Falmouth Bay. The English settlers in the village.
- 1668 "Falmouth appears to have had the lead at this time".
- 1668/04 An act proposed a town to be built on St John's Harbour.
- 1670 New town of St J's, rebuilt after Fr. invasion, destroyed by hurricane
- 1671/04 Lt. P. Lee & Sgt-Major, N. Clarke paid 300lbs for fixing Court Ho. at Falmouth
- 1675 67 emigrants from Barbados settled in Antigua. (At Bridgetown?).
- 1675 Vessels not to unload or sell cargo except in the six appointed towns.
- 1675 Bermudian Valley was one of the trading towns appointed this year.
- 1675 Bridgetown one of the six appointed trading towns.
- 1675/09 Places of trade were: Falmouth, St John's, Bridgetown, Carlisle Rd, Parham, Bermudian Valley
- 1676 Stapleton reported one church only, at Falmouth, also served as a Court
- 1689 Falmouth same size as St John's town.

Myths and Mysteries of Clarence House

By MAB

A report has been received from Commonwealth Historic Resource Management Ltd. of Vancouver, Canada, entitled "Clarence House, Antigua Conservation Report". The investigations were carried out on behalf of the Office of the Governor-General of Antigua & Barbuda as a part of preparing for the



Clarence House 1980's

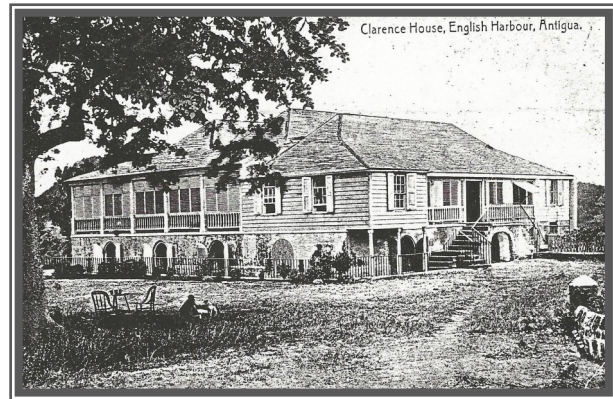
conservation of Clarence House after the great damage caused by the 1985 hurricane.

Researchers were sent to the Public Record Office in London, the Hydrographic Office, the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, the Museum of Antigua and Barbuda, the Dockyard Museum and the National Archives. The first fact uncovered was that the house had nothing to do with Prince William Henry, who later became the Duke of Clarence, nor was it built in the 18th century.

Clarence House as we know it today was actually built between 1804 and 1806 as the Naval Commissioner's House and was not built for Capt. Prince William of HMS Pegasus in 1786 as has been believed up to now.

About 1800, far-reaching reforms were instituted in the Royal Dockyards and indeed there were complaints in the way the Antigua Naval Yard was being run. It was deemed necessary, therefore, that there should be a resident Commissioner appointed to run the yard.

The Commander-in-Chief's House was then situated on a site that would now be under the east end of the present Officer's Quarters. This was where temporary Commissioners had lived in the past. By 1800, it was ready for demolition as it was being propped up and was even known 'Cockroach Hall'. It was thus decided a new house fit for a resident Commissioner should be built on the eastern hill directly looking over the dockyard.



Clarence House 19th Century

A question arises: why did the Royal Engineers first mark the house as 'Clarence House' in a 'state of the buildings' report map of 1823? From that time on, the name occasionally turns up in civilian sources, but naval sources have always referred to the building as the Commissioner's House.



Clarence House and Nelson's Dockyard from Dow Hill Fort 1960.

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Myths and Mysteries of Clarence House

(Continued from page 4)

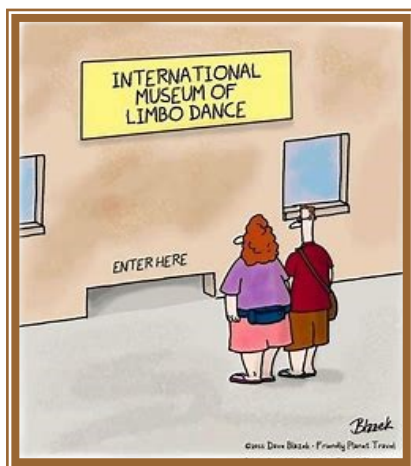
To quote from the report: "The association of the house with the Prince - and the source of that association, should it ever be confirmed - will likely remain a local tradition. The story should not be suppressed; indeed, it may be interpreted as Clarence House to add texture to the visitor experience".

How did Clarence House get its name? It been suggested that it was named after the Duke of Clarence who became one of the Lords of the Admiralty. Clarence House was boarded up awaiting restoration after the destructive hurricane, Luis. Restoration for Clarence House began in 2013 with funding from the Sir Peter Harrison Foundation in the UK. The Restoration project is now completed.



Clarence House during restoration process

Museum Humor



Hurricane Devastation and Benefits

An 'Antigua Sun Newspaper' Article

By Desmond Nicholson

My pen quivered as I sat down to write the historical perspective of Antigua and Barbuda's hurricanes, as over the years there has been so much horror and devastation. We are inclined to focus on the destructive effects of hurricanes, but we should also realize that they can produce positive long-term effects as well.

According to records in the Museum of Antigua and Barbuda mentioning hurricanes in our islands, there have been 46 instances of storms passing close enough to cause major damage in the last 332 years (1667-1989). This gives an average of a hurricane every seven years. They can occur in consecutive years and sometimes even two in a year, so we must always be on guard; they follow no predictable pattern.

As an example of how devastating a hurricane could be in the 17th century, with no forecasting available, Lord Willoughby and the whole of his fleet was destroyed off Guadeloupe in August, 1666, and only two seamen survived. This led to a naval weakness that led to a French pillage of Antigua.

In 1670, just after the new settlement of St. John's was rebuilt after the French 'invasion', a hurricane destroyed the whole town again. Remember that houses were then built of wood without strong foundations, so that is another reason why there was such catastrophic damage in early days. Many ships were also sunk in the harbour. One of them had palm oil and elephant's teeth aboard, obviously a part of the 'triangular trade' from England, to Africa, the West Indies and back to England.

The following year, the value of English Harbour as an anchorage was realised when the naval yacht "Dover Castle" was safe during a hurricane.

(Continued on page 6)

Hurricane Devastation and Benefits

(Continued from page 5)

Ten years later one of the severest hurricanes ever to hit Antigua occurred. Then in 1696, eighteen vessels ran aground in St. John's, and again another 28 were lost in 1723, showing that St. John's was not a safe harbour in a storm.

One of the most furious hurricanes was in 1707 causing the general destruction of houses, sugar works and fields. Four hurricanes then occurred up to 1751, when a storm damaged many of the forts that defended the sugar industry. A military engineer was sent out from England to record the damage. He drew their plans, and it is from this record that we have been able to learn much about the forts of Antigua.

In 1756, a storm was reported from a ship at English Harbour where it "blew down everything before it". In August 1772, the naval ships "Chatham", "Seahorse", and "Falcon", were all peacefully anchored in English Harbour. A great hurricane arose so that the "Seahorse" and "Falcon" dragged anchor and hit the "Chatham" which had to cut away her foremast.

It was in this same hurricane that the naval hospital above English Harbour was levelled to the ground, crushing in its fall the unfortunate patients and attendants, and in which the Governor's house at Clarke's Hill lost its roof and many government papers were blown away. The Moravian Mission House was damaged and a new one built. However, the storm's rain did much good following a period of drought.

One of the most violent of hurricanes visited in 1795, which again damaged the Moravian buildings, the town and crops. Unfortunately it was accompanied by an earthquake to add to the misery.

Three people were killed in Antigua during a storm that hit St. Barts in 1819, damaging

shipping in St. John's and many houses, particularly in Cross Street. Actors met at Brown's Tavern to act in two plays to raise funds for the homeless.

In 1835, the centre of a hurricane with a calm eye lasting 15 minutes passed over Antigua and "vibrated St. John's houses". Only four houses survived in St. John's Street and fifteen people were killed. Rev. Holberton's Daily Meal Society was a useful help in feeding the victims, but unfortunately yellow fever soon broke out.

It is recorded that in 1848 twenty-eight lives were lost and there was a great loss of property, estimated at £100,000. Some of the properties suffering were the Moravian Training Schools at Cedar Hall and Grace Bay. All Saints Church suffered badly, as well as many other properties. The country looked as if fire, not wind, had passed over it.

Thirty-five lives were lost in 1871; whole villages were wiped out. People were obliged to emigrate to Trinidad and Guadeloupe. One of the slave dungeons at Parson Maules was blown down and the Scotch Kirk (Church) fell, but the gallows survived nearby.

Another hurricane visited in 1899 causing damage to labourer's huts so distress and exposure followed. This was when half the forty houses of Freeman Ville were destroyed.

A hurricane in 1922 blew off the roof of the Government Rest House in Barbuda as the centre passed. In 1924, Country Pond flooded splitting Nevis Street in two, and the Baxter Memorial Church at English Harbour was destroyed. The hurricane's beneficial effect was that it ended three years of serious drought, and that a relief fund was set up by the Lord Mayor of London.

In 1928, another hurricane hit Antigua and ripped off the gallery and roof at the Girls High School and damaged buildings at the Dockyard. It is interesting to note that about this time Caribbean islands mutually agreed to send telegrams about hurricane movements near them to each other, as an early effort to forecast and take precautions.

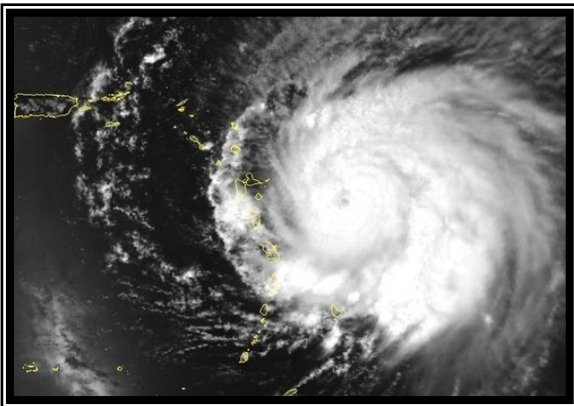
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Hurricane Devastation and Benefits

(Continued from page 6)

Two hurricanes occurred in 1950 within ten days of each other; one passed just to the north and the other to the south of Antigua. Hamiltons Village near McNish Mountain was “blown off the map” and was never settled again. Much damage to wattle and daub houses occurred and it was from that time on that block buildings came into general use.

It is amazing that not another hurricane damaged Antigua for a further 39 years, when hurricane “Hugo” struck. This is well within living memory so we will leave this “history” and turn to the benefits of storms.



Hurricane Hugo 1989

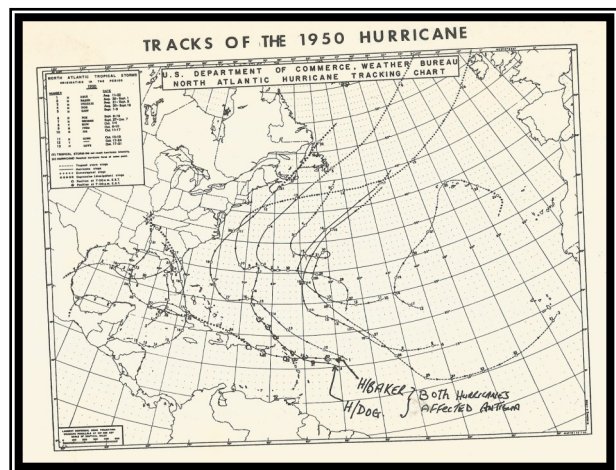
Hurricanes are one of nature's ways to accomplish cleansing and renewal, which are both very important factors in the health of our environment. In the forests, it is the older trees that fall in the fury of the gale, but that makes way for younger stronger trees to flourish.

It is said that the rains that fall during hurricanes are full of extra nutrients, and indeed the plants do seem to recover amazingly quickly afterwards (if the roaming goats and cattle allow them to...). In our buildings, it is the older and more carelessly built ones that fall victim, but if we heed the warnings of the winds, we rebuild with greater care and stronger materials and thus suffer less damage in the next storm.

It can be said that hurricanes have played a vital role in the creation and development of our treasured resource, the Dockyard at English Harbour. It was because the harbour was seen to be a protected place for ships during a storm that the original Dockyard was established in the 18th century. Much later, after the hurricane of 1928, the Governor of the time saw the damage that had been done to the buildings and enlisted support to restore them so they did not deteriorate into ruins. Then again, it was after the two hurricanes of 1950 that Governor Blackburn saw how well the Nicholsons' ship, the ‘Mollihawk’, had weathered the storms there, and that inspired him to form the Friends of English Harbour with a view to once again restoring the ancient buildings and promoting the Dockyard as a Yachting and visitor destination.

Spiritually too, hurricanes can be seen to have a beneficial effect on we human beings. We are reminded that there are forces far greater than ourselves and that we are but a humble part of a greater whole. When disaster strikes we find new incentive to be mindful of the needs of others, and perhaps we set aside for a little while our desire for material things and our pursuit of power.

Tracks of the 1950 Hurricane



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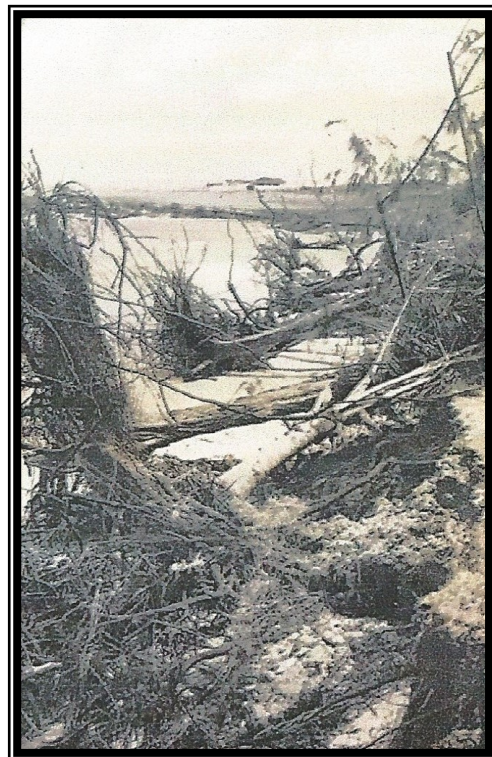
Hurricane Devastation and Benefits

(Continued from page 7)

Those experiences and their lessons have the potential for making our lives more deeply rewarding; whether we heed them or not is up to us.

1950 Hurricane Damage at Dews Garage

Hurricane devastation around Antigua in 1950



Hurricane History

By ET.Henry

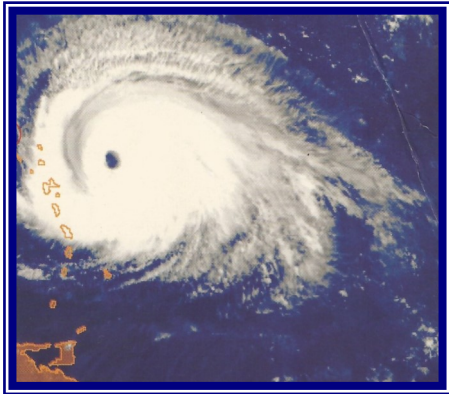
‘Out of the south cometh the whirlwind’

Job: Ch.37 v.9

On the 4th September 1995, hurricane Luis hit Antigua. By mid-day winds were noticeably stronger. By 8.00 p.m. powerful winds in excess of 100 mph were blowing intermittently gusting up to higher speeds and coming out of the north-west. Then it changed its course of attack to the west in preparation for a major assault from the

south-west.

In the early dawn hours of Tuesday 5th Sept the



Hurricane Luis approaching the island

onslaught began in earnest. The continuously steady winds of 140 mph were now gusting up to 175 mph. It was as though having amassed all of its forces it then unleashed a fury such as have never been known in the history of hurricanes in Antigua. Indeed, it has since been described as the most powerful hurricane of the century in the Eastern Caribbean. The storm seemed to be raging on and on interminably. After some 32 hours it subsided and a stunned population ventured out, some from shelters, others from homes where they had sought refuge, to see what was left of their properties.

Differing accounts of the extent of the damage sustained by our island state have been given. The consensus appears to be that 80% of all homes in Antigua were damaged in varying degrees. Some were reduced to a rambling mass of debris, some just simply vanished, others on the other hand merely lost a few sheets of galvanise roofing. A traveller coming to the island by aircraft shortly after the disaster said that Antigua

from the air looked as though a huge garbage truck had emptied its contents throughout the length and breadth of the island. There were dead animals, uprooted trees, broken fences, roofless houses, fallen poles, litter and debris everywhere.

It is now just over a month since the debacle and the astonishing speed with which utilities and other infrastructural amenities have been replaced belies the severe blow which our economy has suffered. The recovery rate has been made possible in no small part to the technical assistance rendered by way of skilled labour and equipment provided by international agencies and from some West Indian territories. But even if our utilities i.e. water, electricity, telephones etc. are fully restored within the next three months, it would be fallacious to think that our economy is well on the road to recovery. The tourism industry has for the past two decades supplanted the sugar cane industry as our main source of foreign exchange earnings. "Sugar" in Antigua is dead. Tourism is central to the entire economy, but the arrival of hurricane "Luis" has exposed the frailties of a mono-culture based economy.

A cursory glance at the reports on the extent of damage sustained by the industrial sector of our community tells us that there is a great deal of work to be done before Antigua 2 and Barbuda can begin to show real recovery. In the aftermath of Luis, 1757 hotel employees were un-employed. Four hotels suffered major damage, 7 significantly and 30 minor. Galley Bay Hotel, Blue Waters and Runaway were among those which suffered major damage. The industrial sector, including cottage industries suffered a severe set back. Out of possible 75 industries, 25 were very severely damaged. Extensive damage was done to the roofs of many of these factories and also to the factory machinery, 40% are reported to be out of action.

(Continued on page 10)

Hurricane History

(Continued from page 9)

Prior to the hurricane, Henderson's Galavanise Factory - Sun Products employed 500 persons, the number of employees have since been drastically reduced since much of the equipment is still inoperable. All told an estimated \$15,000,000.00 worth of damage has been done to the manufacturing industries. These include Chaia's Paper Co., Christian Enterprises, Leewind Paints etc.etc.

The Fishing industry was hit particularly hard. One hundred fishing boats were reported lost as well as 90% of Antigua's 100,000 fish traps. Many of the fishing boats lost were driven by expensive diesel engines costing as much as a luxury car or more. To compound matters, the Ice Plant situated to the west of the market by the sea, was lost. A modest estimate of the total loss runs in excess of \$30,000,000.00.

Of some 39 Government schools, suffered major damage, 8 minor damage and 15 remained intact.

The significance of historic sites as an important component of the tourism industry is not often readily appreciated in some developing countries.



Section of New Winthropes after "Hurricane Luis".

Antigua and Barbuda is no exception. In a highly competitive tourism arena where sun sand and sea have become a metaphor for tourist destinations, a historic site holds a special attraction for many travellers anxious for many travellers; travellers anxious to visit places and sites pioneered by their forbears.



The Public Market was laid bare by Hurricane Luis



Hurricane Luis Devastation on Thames Street St. John's.

Hence it was disturbing to learn that the Artillery Quarters at Shirley heights, Block House and Monks Hill had sustained damage to the ruins which had not previously deteriorated significantly over the years. It was estimated that an amount of \$89,000.00 would now be required to reinstate Block House and \$39,000.00 for the Artillery Quarters.

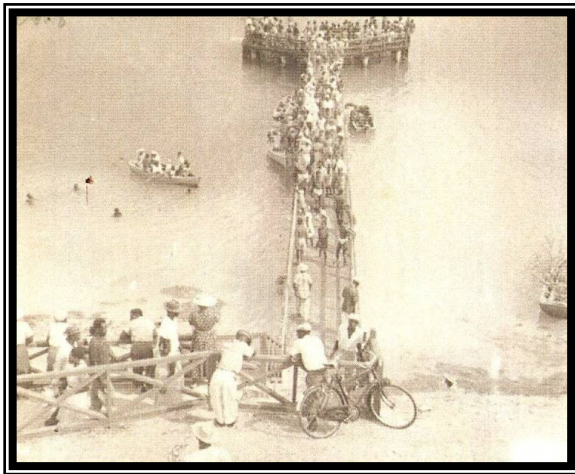
On inspection, Fort James was clearly very battered. More than ever the retaining wall of the main building within the precincts of the Fort is now in danger of collapsing into the sea. A second large breach in the wall has appeared. The once proud and popular resort beach, flank by coconut trees, casuarina trees and bathing huts has now been reduced to a rocky shore totally void of any semblance to the beautiful sandy beach it once was.

(Continued on page 11)

Hurricane History

(Continued from page 10)

Fort James has a special place in Antigua history. For over 45 years the Antigua Trades and Labour Union and the Antigua Labour Party have celebrated Labour day at this site. Labour Day itself is a historic day in the context of Trade Unionism. But the History of Fort James goes back well beyond these times when its mere presence at the entrance to the harbor of St. John's was a deterrent to any planned attacks from enemy warships of the 18th and 19th centuries.



First Labour Day at Fort James Pier 1952

Our own suffered relatively little damage other than the flooding of the ground floor occasioned by a traditionally leaky roof. Artifacts and museum equipment were well protected in preparation for the arrival of Luis. Our vinyl floor tiles are now peeling as a result of the flooding and will need to be replaced. The building itself was completed in 1750 by the celebrated architect Peter Harrison and served respectively as a Court House, House of Assembly, and Legislative Council Chamber up until 1974 when it was damaged by an earthquake. Its use as a Museum began in 1985. Over the centuries it has successfully withstood the ravages of countless hurricanes. A great Credit to its architect and builders.



Bryson Wharf landing point for local and inter-island schooners was destroyed beyond recognition.

Throughout the history of this island state hurricanes have been the bane of its inhabitants. It is a phenomenon which they have grown to accept placidly. The word hurricane is derived from the Arawak language and tells us that they too in these early times had to face its terrors. Then came the colonial settlers and their earliest recorded history tells us that hurricanes in Antigua were relatively frequent events. For instance in 1665 Lord Willoughby's fleet was destroyed off Guadeloupe - 2 seamen survived. Three years later in 1668 a hurricane destroyed all that was left of Willis Freeman's estate after the French invasion. In 1681 one of the severest hurricanes struck Antigua according to Mrs. Lanaghan. The litany of hurricanes that hit Antigua in the succeeding years is extensive but a few outstanding dates are of interest. In September 1707 the eight most furious hurricane was recorded in Antigua. It hit the north part of the island. In August 1795 a violent hurricane was accompanied by an earthquake. On the 12th August 1835 a violent hurricane hit. A fifteen minute intermezzo signaled the passage of the center of the storm. In St. John's 15 persons were killed and to add to the misery, yellow fever broke out after the hurricane.

In 1871 yet another devastating hurricane struck wiping out entire villages - 35 lives were lost. Among the widespread destruction, a Scottish Kirk standing on the site now occupied by the Archives building was blown down, while the nearby gallows stood still. At Parson Mauls Estate one of the two old slaves dungeons were blown.

(Continued on page 12)

Hurricane History

(Continued from page 11)

People emigrated to Trinidad and Guadeloupe.

By 1900 the authorities then decided to introduce legislation to alleviate the hardship of planters by way of loans to assist them in the rehabilitation of their holdings damaged in hurricanes. Parliament passed such an Act but little or nothing was done for the plight of the peasantry. The year 1913 marks the introduction of property insurance against hurricane damage.

There are five hurricanes which have occurred within living memory of many senior citizens in this state. One in 1928, two in 1950 (21st Aug, and 31st Aug.) One in Sept. 1989 (Hugo) and one in Sept 1995 (Luis). In 1950, 6792 people were homeless or 15% of the population. In 1989 hurricane Hugo brought 7.33 inches of rain to drought stricken Antigua; seriously damaged 38 fishing boats out of 256; left 669 persons homeless, 2 dead and 181 injured. Eighty-eight houses were destroyed. The population of Antigua in 1989 was 80,786 and of Barbuda c.1200. In 1995 at the time of hurricane Luis, Antigua's population was 60,000. Three persons were reported killed.

From time immemorial mankind has always rallied to the assistance of his fellow man in times of distress. Notwithstanding the trauma and despair of these dark days, Antiguan and Barbudans feel a deep sense of gratitude for the help given by international organisations, other West Indian territories and individuals abroad who have gone out of their way to organize and dispatch relief supplies to this state. While our records give accounts of the material and physical loss endured in Antigua after the passage of a hurricane, there are also examples of the great courage, charity, altruism and generosity of plain simple honest island folk. Looking back in history, the activities of a society operating under the name of the Daily Meal Society in 1835 come to mind. They were largely responsible for relieving the hardship and misery of the poor and destitute at a

time when no other help was forthcoming. They gave without counting the cost.

In 1950, Her Majesty's Government granted £50,000 for hurricane relief along with technical assistance. A Sugar Cess Housing Fund was also established to assist peasants. Today, those people and organisations which have rallied to Antigua's aid and have shown such benevolence, follow in a time honoured tradition of coming to our neighbours help in time of need.

Grigg and Revolutionary Fervor in Antigua in 1795

By Dr. Chris Waters

One of the major ramifications of the French Revolution (1789-1799) in the Caribbean was direct and immediate emancipation of all enslaved people in French colonies in 1794 under the concept that all men were free and equal. While this had only a limited practical impact in the Caribbean, in particular in Guadeloupe, the revolutionary spirit was seen by plantation owners as a direct threat to the plantation system. In several British islands, laws were passed to minimize the spread of such ideas. Indeed, the British military planners invaded several French colonial possessions in an attempt to prevent emancipation from happening, succeeding in Martinique and elsewhere in the world.

In Antigua there was considerable consternation among the white elite about the impact of the revolution on the enslaved and fueled by some 300 French white refugees fleeing Revolutionary Guadeloupe. The concepts of "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," which underpinned the French Revolution were antithetical to the plantation system reliant on enslavement based on race. The worry was that enslaved people would hear this rhetoric and try and escape to Guadeloupe, or worse, lead an uprising like what was happening at the same time in Haiti.

(Continued on page 13)

Grigg and Revolutionary Fervor in Antigua in 1795

(Continued from page 12)

The key, the planters thought, was to stamp out all talk of revolution as quickly as possible.

On the 21st of June, 1795, the minutes of the Antigua Assembly records that Grigg, an enslaved man living around Morris Bay, had been confined sometime in 1794 for “making Declarations of a very dangerous nature, tending to disturb the internal Peace of this Island, by privately introducing the Enemy from Guadaloupe,” to foment revolution. Grigg was caught, imprisoned, tried, and ordered to be banished to the Spanish Main: a cruel punishment designed to completely remove a person from his family and society without ever the chance to return. In essence, causing them to disappear forever. The report, however, continues, that rather than making it to the Spanish Main, Grigg ended up “no further than Martinique,” where he “contrived to return to this Island, and to conceal himself...and again conducts himself in a more open and insolent manner than ever.” The Assembly, agreeing with the Council, orders a reward of 33 pounds for Grigg's capture.

On the 25th of August, 1795, it was reported that Grigg had been killed in the mountains in the Old Road Division resisting arrest. After that, the Minute books are silent on the fears of Revolution among the enslaved. Nevertheless, Grigg's life suggests that information was flowing around the Caribbean region, and that the passion and desire for Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity in Antigua continued to burn hot.

Did you know...

CINNAMON TREE, *Canella winterana*

This common tree is not the spice bearing plant, but Columbus thought he had reached the Far East and by the sweet odour of the bark and leaves, thought he had found cinnamon, hence this misnomer. The tree is evergreen which shows red berries in winter, so is often used as a Christmas decoration. The dried berries can be used like black pepper. The wood is very hard and close-grained, so was ideal in the making of caulking hammers for boat building and other construction. The leaves were boiled to make an insecticide and as a fish poison. Fresh leaves were placed under mattresses to ward off bed bugs.



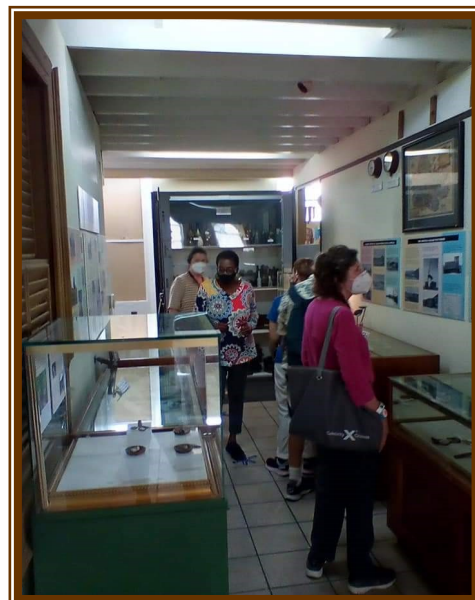
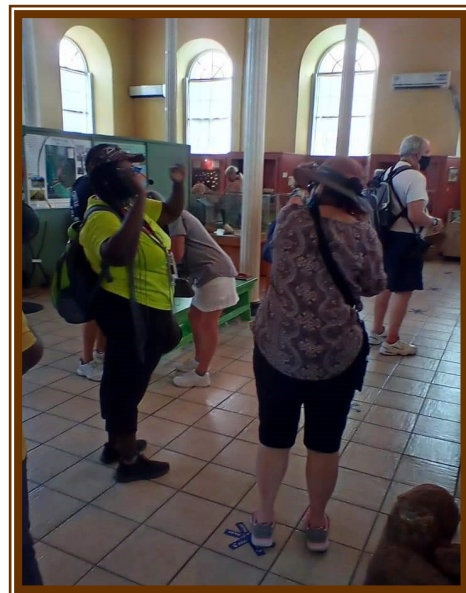
Muse News

Cruise Ship Walking Tour Visit

The Museum welcomes cruise visitors on the Rendezvous Company walking tour. It has been an enjoyable visit. Thank you Antigua Cruise Ports.



Rendezvous tour guide Bernadette and Museum tour guide and welcoming committee Debbie.



(Continued on page 15)

Muse News

(Continued from page 14)

A welcome to the Waters Family enjoying the Museum. Valued return visitors.



Summer Camp Visit

Always a pleasure to welcome the summer campers.



The little yellow house now has new artifacts on display. Visit the museum and come take a peek inside.

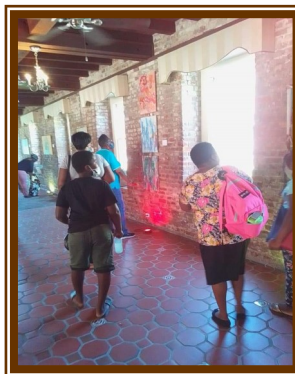


(Continued on page 16)

Muse News

Museum Excursion

Museum staff visited Antigua and Barbuda National Parks UNESCO World Heritage Site, to view the 8th exhibition celebrating our lives, our people. Thank you Dr. Waters and Ms. Desley.



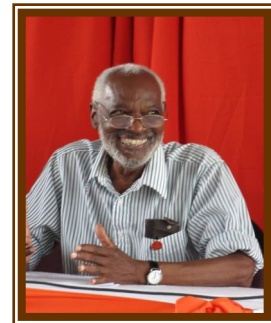
Donation

Special thanks to James and Maginley Ltd. for making a donation towards the restoration process of the Old Courthouse/museum building. We greatly appreciate their contribution. Staff members receiving donation are Debbie Joseph (right) and Myra Piper (left).



Remembering Our Valued Member Milton Alexander Benjamin.

March 14th 1936-July 6th 2021



We remember a man who researched our history, reported our history and contributed to nation building in such a way that he often created history.



Mr. Benjamin assisting a visitor in wheelchair who is visiting the Museum.

Historical and Archaeological Society

JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER No. 154

UPCOMING EVENTS

Stay connected for further information, by visiting our Facebook page, *The Museum of Antigua and Barbuda*. Also visit our website www.antiguamuseums.net

Please remember to support the Museum by going to our website and go to **History and Membership**, then click on the indicated coin to pay your membership or make a donation through **FRUBI**.
Thank you for your membership and donations.

Join HAS! Discover & Preserve Antigua & Barbuda's Heritage

TO BECOME OR REMAIN A MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY, FILL IN & SNIP OFF. Mail to P.O. Box 2103, St. John's Antigua.

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