James Paine's family consists only of a few persons: his, his wife, their daughter of about 10 years old and perhaps some other children. I have not got information concerning all children who he had with his wife or has at his home now.

James Paine is a new-comer; he came to Warsop and settled down in Thomas Cockburn Patent only recently, ab. two months ago. He bought a piece of land and a hut without a floor from one in vicinity of Egbert Saunchhales, who is his nearest neighbour.

Originally this land belonged to Cornelius Foster, who lives in a house at the path leading to the barochial road to Mount Happy. The property consisted of acres 10 acres and a ground hut. Cornelius Foster bought this land from the government paying one pound and odd in yearly installments. His payments were delayed and the Government took from him the land. It was bought subsequently by Gayle ab. 2 years ago. Two months ago Gayle sold this property to James Paine. Paine paid for it £35 in cash and he owns still £7. Gayle maintained that the size of the property is really 11 acres. The price £42 included some boards which Paine used to make a floor in the hut.

Though he did not live in Warsop, Warsop was not a strange place to him. He has here his sister-in-law, living in Warsop for many years. His sister-in-law is Mrs. Copeland, nee Wright. She is his wife's sister. Her maiden name was Honey Wright. Her sister, Editha Wright, "came up here looking about 30 odd years ago." She met James Copeland and married him. He was coming from time to time to Warsop to visit his sister-in-law and last time when he was on his visit tour to Warsop, he met in Troy Mr. Gayle, from whom he learned about his property in Cockburn Patent and the conditions of sale. He decided to sell his land in St. Elizabeth, to buy new farm-land in Warsop and to settle down here.

His native place in St. Elizabeth is Nane. He was born there. "My father was MacLean James, but my mother was Paine. My father died when I was a baby. I took my mother's name. His father had also other children, but with another woman. His two half-brothers, by father only, bear his father's name. They stay in St. Elizabeth. His removal from St. Elizabeth is a long story. It goes back to the first world war and when his father died, he left no will. His wish was to leave his property to his son with James Paine. There were other claimants to this property which consisted of 5 acres of land: his two half brothers, Joseph and George MacLean. But his mother, who lived next house to his father's place, was in control of his late father's land."
"My father did not write any will, but he left land to my mother. He wanted to give this land to me. He died home, but I don't think he was living at that time with my mother. She was living on next land, but she ruled the land until I came to be a man. I took this land - this land my father left to me. I have no claims on other land. My brothers - they have claim on their father's and their mother's land. They live on it now."

In the 1st World War he volunteered for Army and took part in military operations in Africa and Mediterranean. He was wounded and got beside shell-shock. When he came back, he got a pension 28/- a week. His troubles started when he tried to improve his material position by taking the Gvt loan for buying land and building house. "When we came first 1920, the Gvt was giving loans to people who were in the war: £25 loan to build the house max or buy the land. The loan was as a rule given to ex-servicemen who were not given any other Gvt help support and disabled soldiers, whom received a pension, were excluded from the loan. Teacher Lynch in Nane wanted to help him and he advised him to resign from his war-pension and to apply for the loan. He did it. He got £12.10 as the first installment, and bought 1 and 1/2 acres of land and started to build the house. When the building was half-made, he got another half of the loan to make windows, door etc. When it came to pay the when the loan he again applied to get some reduction as a disabled ex-service-man. He then it was found that he had no right to the loan. He was given back his war-pension, but was taken the land and the house by the Gvt. Besides for 18 years the war-pension was not paid to him. It was stopped and sequestrated to pay his loan debt. He lost his land, his house newly built and his war-pension. He could not improve his position and the loan was wasted. "It is not a money that is circulating, this money is dead - it is just the house."

To get at least his war pension back, he joined Ex-servicemen Association. He paid for a few months membership fees 2/- a month and after few months time a war pension 12/.- monthly was afforded to him. Still he must have paid 2/- monthly as his membership fee. Then his war pension was raised £1 little by little "until it went up to 22/- now".

Army service in the 1st World War not only ruined his health and was responsible not only for his financial ruin. It cost also his good relations with his brothers. When he was in the Army, he enrolled under the name of Paine and his army allowance was sent to his mother. "They were crossed with me because I was getting allowance for my mother as Paine. If that mother was their mother they would be glad. But she was only my mother."
Sale of the paternal property. It was this conflict with his brother, as one could understand from what was said and from what passed over by James Paine, that led to the sale of the paternal property. "The land which I bought myself - 1 and 1/2 acre - the Gov took it over." He was left only with the land 1 which was claimed also by his brothers. He decided to sell this land and to acquire another property.

His paternal property consisted of 5 acres of land. There was a water-tank near the house. Tha And the land around the house was "fruited". "It have a tank, and it was fruited and have a kx hut. It was ordinary hut, thatch hut, but it was 4 apartment kx and it was neatly done - Spanish wall all around." He did not settle with his brothers the matter of his property rights, but decided to sell his paternal home. "I sold the land with the house for £.68. And I paid the man Brooks - I sold him a piece of land when I went into the War, but the land was not on sale legally it was owned by Paine/ so I must pay him back £.26 and £.2 for taxes. £.40 balance was left. I came here with £.40. And this man, Gayle, says it is 42. He paid the man £.35 in cash and will pay the remainder in instalments. "I sold some boards to me - had to buy some boards to have the house floored - it was the hut, no floor in it."

His new property. His new property is only partly his - he did not get rid of his half-brothers claim to the land he owned in his native village. "This land which I purchased is my father claim, so the land I bought here is not mine, it is a family land. I must sell it when my family claim to their rights to the property."

St. Elizabeth and Trelawny. He sold his property for £.68 only, but considers it a very good price. "If it was not for these boys who go to America, you would get £.20 for it. Because the land is subject to drought and many of the young people stay. If you get a piece of land of value, it must be business spot. Then the price is up. But when it is bare cultivation and no business spot, you can't get a price. The place which I sold is ab.5 chains from the parochial road. It's no business spot."

Land prices in St. Elizabeth. They cultivate in St. Elizabeth the same ground-provisions which are planted here, in Trelawny: cassava, sweet potatoes, some yams. Their bananas are different: honey dew bananas, of a small non-marketable variety. They cultivate it for their own home use. Their chief agricultural produce is tobacco. In olden times they planted a lot of tobacco selling it on the local markets. It was ordinary "twisted tobacco." A few years ago a campaign was started to plant better tobacco which might be sold on international market or supplied to Machado factory. Agricultural instructors helped to distribute new variety of tobacco and farmers went into tobacco plantations.
When tobacco was cropped it was send to Kingston to be tested and sold. Machado Factory refused to buy it. They discovered that tobacco delivered from St. Elizabeth was dumped and could not pass the test. "Machado refused to buy - dont buy. It was handicapped; samples were dumped - it was rotten. Tobacco couldn't pass." It happened in Kingston, when tobacco reached Kingston. There was "no sale on tobacco". Tobacco planters of St. Elizabeth were practically ruined. "Our chief product is tobacco. Any time you lose this tobacco crop, you loose everything." Now people here in the island scarcely buy their twisted tobacco, whereas their commercial tobacco was not accepted for sale.

Their tobacco plantations depend much upon their stock-breeding. To manure the fields they keep plenty of sheep, goats and cows. They keep them chiefly to get mulch for manuring.

To keep cattle and produce mulch they cultivate grass. They plant Guinea grass; if somebody does not wish plant grass himself, he pays 40 to 45/- for an acre of grass. But when drought comes, everything they loose practically everything. "Six weeks drought, everything is down."

Drought.

Food in St. Elizabeth.

They have in St. Elizabeth "the same kind of food." Bumy cakes /made of cassava/, sweet potatoes, cocoyam, green bananas. They eat plenty of vegetables: cabbage, callaloo, chowchow, tomatoes /"salad"/. In the mouthicus part they have everything which is found in Worsop. "But I come from the plains - the Savannah". In the Savannah things look somewhat different.

They have maximum fresh fish, almost absent in Worsop. The usual sight in Savannah is "Boys running to the beach to get fresh fish and carrying back fish in bicycles". The beach is very near to their villages and fresh fish is supplied frequently. Besides they have also fresh fish from Black River. "All kinds of fish, Lobster, cray fish etc." They have also a vegetable supplied from the river: river-crisp /crest/.

Non-agricultural occupations of young people.

Land cannot feed all of them and young people must look for other sources of living. They are handicraftsmen wandering far from one place to another and selling their manufacture: thatch rope, sisal rope, twist tobacco, thatch hats, baskets etc. "Females go about and they get eggs and fowls and carry them to Kingston to earn something on the difference in local and city prices." Young men - they spend more days and nights on the road than they spend at home or in the bed." Everybody is working "to get a living."

St. Elizabeth - a healthy country. There is plenty of irrigation want - suffer of drought." "They dont go to the process to pipe ed. Work in factories wanted. "They need help: some factory that young people could work." So far there is only one sisal factory in Lettuce. They started recently to plant tomatoes in his place - in other places tomato cultivations were developed some years ago.
People in St. Elizabeth and in Warsop.

People in St. Elizabeth are industrious and intelligent. "You find the hardest labouring people in St. Elizabeth. Very intelligent. Very intelligent." They are good cultivators. Their cassava, sweet potatoes are the best. They are famous for rearing animals. "Sheep, goat, horses - if you want the best animals, you must go to this part of the world."

People in St. Elizabeth are honest people. "What they say is what they mean." I would more prefer to live in St. Elizabeth. People live more respectable in St. Elizabeth, they have more manners, are more God-fearing. "According to home training" - young people get better home training in St. Elizabeth than here. Here petty theft is something of regular occurrence. They steal yam-stacks and everything that comes into hand. They do it just for fun. In St. Eliz. if they steal, "they do it only for need, for hungry". They do not steal fruit from the trees in St. Elizabeth! "they come and ask permission". The young people in St. Elizabeth are "quite manageable". In St. Elizabeth, there is not so much stealing as in St. Elizabeth.

St. Elizabeth people are also more "intelligent". "Here they are more cultivators and don't speculate. We have cultivators and speculators." St. Elizabeth people frequent local markets, buy cows, horses, dnakys, rear them for some 5 weeks or so and then sell with a profit. Here they speculate only on yams, never on cattle as in St. Elizabeth.

They are chiefly Anglicans in St. Elizabeth. In Nane, his native place, there is only one Church of England. In Lettice - there is a Moravian Church. Baptists' stronghold is "on Santa Cruz, right in the Town."

Payne's plans.

Payne is not so sure whether he will stay here for ever. He is discouraged by the dishonesty of people in Warsop. Besides, as a sickly man he is not able to carry on all difficult tasks of local agriculture. Were he healthy and strong, he might be able to do all field-work by himself. Now he must hire labourers and pay for their work. Small plot of about one stretch of so under peas near his house cost him 11/- spent on forking the land. He cant continue without some financial aid. "Cockpit land - they give you, but they don't watch to help you." He plans to sell this land and go back to St. Elizabeth. In his conditions the best solution for him would be some 1/2 acre of land "near the road and the country town" where he could built his home and open a shop to get his living from the sale of goods."