St Helena Records 1725-1727

Introduction: This is the eighteenth volume in the series of *St Helena Records*, which summarises the proceedings of official meetings held by the island's Governor and Council, during which matters of government, defence, supplies, justice and discipline were discussed and recorded.

Source: Images of the original records can be viewed on the British Library's website: https://eap.bl.uk/archive-file/EAP1364-1-1-19.

Text Transcription This transcription was produced by AI from handwritten document images held on the British Library's website, at about thirty pages per hour. Given the limitations described below, the text should be regarded as unreliable and used only as a search-and-find shortcut: once a relevant section has been located, it must always be checked against the source image via the hyperlinked Film Numbers listed in the main transcription table below.

Three specific problems affected the work. First, AI tends to prioritise meaning and readability at the expense of fidelity to the original, with a strong disposition to normalise spellings, expand abbreviations, and adjust grammar. It is particularly weak with unfamiliar surnames, and scrawled signatures often resist accurate transcription entirely. Transcriptions by eye of documents spanning four centuries have also shown that a single surname could be written in a wide variety of ways: the Crowie family name appears under six different spellings, and the Isaacs family name under sixteen. Searches for surnames are therefore hindered both by genuine variations in the originals and by mistranscriptions introduced by AI, and for this reason are best run phonetically. Second, the AI struggled with the late secretary hand, the script commonly used from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries, in which the letter S appears in a form closely resembling a trailing L. Third, occasional passages in these volumes are written in a hand so obscure or poorly formed as to be difficult to read even by eye, sometimes compounded by heavy ink bleed-through from the reverse side or by the loss of sections of pages.

To mitigate these difficulties, a strict protocol was applied to each image, requiring the AI to rely solely on clearly visible ink strokes and to flag any uncertain reading, thereby reducing the risk of inferred or invented text. Two conventions are used. [...] marks text that could not be read with confidence; this may represent a single unreadable word, a full sentence, or occasionally an entire paragraph. Square brackets around letters or words indicate a conjectural reading supplied by the transcriber: brackets around a whole word, for example [Bazett], mean the entire word was unclear and a probable reading has been supplied, while brackets around individual letters within an otherwise readable word, for example B[a]z[e]tt, mean only those specific letters were unclear in the source and the unbracketed letters were legibly present.

Modern Summary and Analysis Each section of text was submitted for AI analysis in order to explain the archaic language in clear, modern UK English. These are not direct sentence by sentence replacements, but explanatory interpretations intended to clarify meaning while preserving the substance of the original. Where a specific individual is named within a section of the original text, that person will generally also be identified within the explanatory interpretation. However, where the original consists largely of lists of names, these are not usually repeated in the explanatory text.

Each text modern summary is followed by two forms of AI-generated analysis. The first, an Interpretations section, draws on wider information located on the internet to provide additional commentary on the material. The second, a Speculations section, offers one or more possible reflections on what the document might further suggest. The value of these notes ranges from the profound to the trivial or self-evident; time did not permit deletion of the latter.

Content: No crossed-out sections have been transcribed. Complex tables have also been omitted, replaced instead with simple statements such as Annual Company Slave Census, Annual Islander and Livestock Census, Beef, Pork and Lard Expenses, Company Livestock Census, Diet Expenses, Gaol Account, Government Diet Expenses, and similar headings.

Referencing Text Locations: A dual numbering system has been adopted, combining the British Library film number with the manuscript's original page number. These are presented in the format: British Library Film No. / Document Page No.

Pagination: The page numbering begins with Film No. 3 and continues sequentially until 183/181. This is followed by five unnumbered blank pages on Film Nos. 184 to 188. Film No. 189 is numbered 189, which reveals a discrepancy in the pagination. It is therefore assumed that the error arises with the first blank page, so that the sequence should be understood as 182/180, 183/181, 184/184, 185/185, 186/186, 187/187, 188/188, 189/189 and so on.

Dates: The earliest date recorded in this volume is a consultation held on 22 June 1725, and the last date is a consultation on 20 June 1727. England and its colonies then followed the Old-Style Julian calendar, in which the legal new year began on 25 March (Lady Day).

The Council meetings were held during the administrations of Captain John Smith (1723–1727) and Edward Byfield (1727-1731).

AI Generated Summary

Introduction

This account covers the government of St Helena across three years, from the middle of 1725 to the middle of 1727. The island was a small and remote possession of the East India Company. It was held not for any trade of its own but as a fortified watering and refreshment station for ships passing between England and the East. This narrow purpose shaped almost everything the council did. [Film No. 3-241]

The record spans a change of government. John Smith presided from 1725 until the spring of 1727, having governed the island since 1722. Edward Byfield then succeeded him and closed the period in the chair. The two men presided in turn with the same small board of councillors, John Alexander and John Goodwin serving throughout, and Byfield himself sitting as a councillor under Smith before his own appointment. The whole civil, military and judicial business of the island therefore ran through a very few hands. [Film No. 3-241]

The evidence comes chiefly from the weekly consultations of the Governor and council, held first at the plantation house and later at Union Castle, together with the monthly accounts of stock and stores, the gunner's registers, and the proceedings of the general courts at the sessions house in James Valley. The material is official and self-justifying. The council recorded its own actions in terms that presented them as measured and lawful, and the voices of soldiers, planters and slaves reach the page only through its summary of them. The record was made by that government for the directors in London, so it reflects the concerns of the rulers rather than the whole life of the island, and its silences deserve as much attention as its entries. [Film No. 3-241]

Much of the later material is raw transcription rather than polished summary, and some of it is damaged, faint or crossed through. Whole leaves are blank, and some passages are marked as illegible, so figures and names are sometimes broken or uncertain. Even so, the record is dense with the ordinary business of a company settlement. It runs from the licensing of an alehouse to the muster of every slave on the island. The account that follows groups the evidence by theme, while keeping events in order within each theme. [Film No. 153-241]

Governance and Administration

Government rested on the weekly consultation, held at the plantation house, at Union Castle or at the sessions house, as business and the Governor's health required. The members read and approved the previous minute, transacted the business before them, and signed the record in their own hands. Their work was reactive rather than deliberative, driven by the ships in the road and the petitions of inhabitants. Authority ran from the directors in London to the Governor and council, and the council's chief task was to carry out instructions and account for what it did. [Film No. 103, 128, 149]

Meetings followed no fixed calendar, and long gaps opened when the Governor was unwell or a councillor was drawn off to other work. No consultation sat between 27 July and 17 August 1725 because Governor Smith was very unwell. A further gap followed when Captain Goodwin was engaged in taking a full inventory of the stores. This reliance on so few men left the government exposed whenever one of them was absent or sick. [Film No. 24-30]

The fragility of the system showed most sharply over the winter of 1725, when Smith fell dangerously ill. No consultation was held between 7 December 1725 and 4 January 1726, because the one man at the head of the government could not sit. The same pattern recurred in 1726. The Governor was too ill to hold any consultation between 30 August and 20 September 1726, and none sat for a stretch before 13 December 1726 while he was much indisposed. With no deputy able to act freely in his place, the Governor's own health could halt the whole machinery of administration for weeks together. [Film No. 53, 67, 140, 162-170]

Much of the council's effort went into building and keeping records. A standing rule required all inventories of dead persons' estates and all indentures of apprenticeship to be registered in a book kept for the purpose. An earlier order had reserved the drawing of any deed, lease or bill of sale to the secretary alone. This concern for paperwork was not mere habit. It followed directly from cases like the fraud of Sergeant Isaac Wood, where the absence of clear title had let Company land be concealed and its timber sold off for years. A central register made such concealment harder to sustain. [Film No. 5]

The council also acted as the local agent of a distant authority, and it took care to record that it was acting under the directors' general letters. When it surveyed a spring for the Company's garden, it noted that the order came from the 46th paragraph of the last general letter. When it handled a mutinous seaman, it first read the paragraph of an earlier letter dealing with a similar case. Grounding its decisions in the directors' own words gave the council cover for actions that might later be questioned in London. [Film No. 18-45]

The council also guarded its own authority with some jealousy. The doctor's mate John Hodgkinson and the gunner John French spread a rumour that the Governor was disordered by sickness and about to be replaced. The council treated their silence towards him as a breach of duty that might tempt the slaves to mischief. Hodgkinson stood in the pillory, while French was set at the garrison gate with a lit match tied to him but no cartridge. The punishment was staged before the garrison so the disgrace should be seen, and it shows how heavily this small community leaned on public shaming to hold its order. [Film No. 80]

Care for the Company's property was a settled charge of government. In June 1726 Captain Goodwin reported that Company goods lay exposed to rats, and that a leaky warehouse needed repair where a broken girder let in the rain. The council at once ordered the necessary counters made and the building mended. This concern for the secure storage of goods, entered plainly in the minutes, reflects the settlement's role as a Company store as much as a colony. [Film No. 125]

The change of government came suddenly in early 1727. On 26 February 1727 the *Princess Anne*, Captain Gough, arrived from England carrying the Company's packet and the news that the directors had appointed Edward Byfield to succeed as Governor. His commission was published by beat of drum in the usual manner, and the council resolved to follow the directors' orders in their general letter dated 25 November 1726. Byfield took the chair at once, and the record from that point names him as Governor with Alexander and Goodwin as his council. [Film No. 189-190]

The new Governor's first great task was to audit his predecessor's accounts. The council examined Smith's accounts over several meetings and finished them on 1 March 1727. It found abatements under the Company's instructions of £672 5s 11d besides other deductions, and ordered the figures fairly copied and sent home for the directors' satisfaction. This careful reckoning of an outgoing governor's charge shows the Company's insistence that its servants answer for every sum, even at the moment of handing over power. [Film No. 190-191]

Military Affairs and Defence

The island's defence turned on watching the sea and firing the batteries. An alarm was raised whenever a sail was sighted, its distance and bearing carefully noted, so the gunner's monthly account is largely a tally of powder spent on alerts and salutes. An alarm was raised for a single ship 7 leagues off Sugar Loaf on 3 July 1725. Two alarms sounded on 8 July 1725 when the *Duke of Cambridge* and the *Sea Nymph* came in together. The gunner kept a monthly register of guns fired, distinguishing salutes, chase guns and the smaller cohorns and falcons, so the store could account for every charge. [Film No. 11-39, 125, 132]

The batteries fired far more often in salute than in earnest. Powder marked arrivals, departures and ceremonial occasions, including the proclamation of King George and a yearly salute for his coronation. In June 1726 the guns honoured Governor Deane going aboard, answered salutes from the *Lynn* and the *Wyndham*, and saluted the departure of the homeward fleet of the *Houghton*, *Eyles*, *Fordwich*, *Marlborough* and *Morris* together. A French ship arriving that month drew further rounds. The heavy spending on courtesy, rather than combat, reflects the island's real function as a busy port of call whose defences were rarely tested by an enemy. [Film No. 59, 71, 125]

The powder accounts sometimes record more than routine. In December 1725 an unusually heavy charge of 200 pounds was spent when the magazine and loft had to be shifted because of leaks. That figure dwarfs the ordinary charges and hints at the poor state of the island's buildings. In February 1727 alone the guns marked a double alarm, the arrival and departure of the *Princess Amelia*, the coming of the *Grantham* and the *Princess Anne*, and 21 guns for Byfield succeeding to the government. The account, signed by the gunner John French, tallied 94 guns fired against the powder they consumed. [Film No. 59, 71, 196]

The traffic through James Bay was heavy, with ships of the English Company, the Dutch and the Ostend Company all passing the road. In the last days of March 1726 the council watched 19 sail pass under Dutch colours. It exchanged 11-gun salutes with the two sternmost before the fleet bore away. The episode shows St Helena as a watched refreshment station on a crowded ocean highway, where the rival East India companies of Europe brushed against one another even here. [Film No. 87-88]

Discipline in the garrison was a recurring worry, and the twin concerns of drink and duty met in the case of Thomas Free's alehouse. Giles Hayse, a gunner's mate, was drawn from his guard into drinking and gaming. The Governor pressed the point that, had any accident reached the magazine during the disorder, the whole island might have been ruined. This argument lifted a routine licensing matter into a question of the settlement's safety. It shows how thin the line was between the garrison's leisure and its neglect of the powder store it was set to guard. [Film No. 9]

Discipline at the guard posts was enforced with a firm hand. In April 1727 the Governor, suspecting the watch at Munden's Point to be negligent, sent the ensign out at an unexpected hour. He found the officer asleep at midnight, having given his men leave to sleep and then dropped off himself. For this the officer was ordered to ride the wooden horse for two hours. The punishment shows the council treating the neglect of a coastal watch as a serious military failing rather than a small lapse. [Film No. 224]

The great alarm of the period came in May 1727, when war threatened in Europe. On 9 May 1727 the *Speedwell* arrived from England with a packet warning of a war between England, France and Holland on one side and the Emperor and Spain on the other. The breach was said to arise from the Emperor's support of the Ostend trade, the rival company chartered in the Austrian Netherlands. The council resolved to put the island at once into the best posture of defence, as if war had already been declared. [Film No. 233-234]

The council's response reached both the inhabitants and the shipping in the road. Inhabitants were ordered to attend their posts on every double alarm and to bring all their male slaves, for whom they paid head money. Ship commanders were told to berth so as to guard against attack, to sail only in company of at least three, to agree a commodore before departure and to seek intelligence at the western ports near the Channel. A further order of 10 May 1727 required each ship to land a party on any alarm and hold it ashore until friend or foe was known. [Film No. 234-235]

Settlement, Land and Agriculture

The letting of the Company's waste land was the council's most constant business. Captain Goodwin viewed each parcel and reported whether a grant would harm the neighbourhood, and only then was a lease drawn. Terms were uniform, usually 21 years at 4s 0d the acre with 1s 0d head duty. Grants went to Edmund Nicholls, James Greenwood Long, Captain Goodwin and many others, in valleys across the island from Barrels Valley and Virginley Valley to Ruperts Valley and Sandy Bay. No grant was made until the ground had been inspected. [Film No. 5-46, 128, 131, 140]

Above this ordinary business lay one dominating concern, the preservation of timber. The distilling of arrack from the island's wood had done great damage, and by an advertisement of 13 March 1725 every holder was bound to plant and keep live wood. Timber gave shelter to pasture and fuel to the settlement, so its loss to careless cutting was treated as a serious harm. This anxiety over a scarce and slow-growing resource on a small island runs through the whole record. [Film No. 44-46, 54]

The council pursued the same aim from two directions at once. It let parcels near the Deep Gut and at Patricks Gutt expressly for planting, granting such requests readily, as when Charles Steward asked for ground in August 1726. Yet it reserved the wooded ground itself, refusing a well-wooded parcel in Purgatory to John Harding because the timber was worth more than the rent, declining land at Manatee Bay in August 1726, and keeping ground near the Company's Butts pasture out of grant. The Company sought both to protect the wood it had and to raise more against the future needs of the settlement and its shipping. [Film No. 60-63, 136, 137, 138]

The weight of the planting covenant appears in a departure from ordinary practice. The council granted a parcel to Coward, Wrangham and Nichols for raising wood, and attached a clause promising a further 21 years on a nominal payment. The record reasons that a tenant would spend the labour of raising timber only if assured of holding the ground long enough to reap the benefit. This shows the council using security of tenure as a deliberate instrument of policy. [Film No. 60]

The covenant also gave the council a means of resuming land. In May 1726 Richard Crosby was found to have fenced and accounted for only seven of his 10 acres. The three acres were adjudged forfeited to the Company, and a warrant issued to the marshal. The yearly demand for a true account of lands was therefore no form but an enforceable obligation. [Film No. 102]

Idle land became a growing concern by the late summer of 1726. Many tenants had taken leases of waste land but neglected to enclose or cultivate it. In August 1726 the council ordered that all such land be fenced within a month, on pain of paying the Company double duties for as long as it lay idle. It further ruled that no future lease would be granted unless the tenant paid at once for the lease and measurement. These orders show the council trying to force improvement through penalty rather than persuasion. [Film No. 131, 140, 141]

The winter of 1726 saw a great round of leasing. Captain Goodwin measured many parcels of Company waste ground, and on 8 November 1726 the council executed leases to Benjamin Rodgard, Orlando Bagley, Joshua Johnson, Edmund Nichols and others, all for 21 years at the usual rent. A deed was also granted to Samuel Jessey for 20 acres of free land in Wilkes Valley, once the land of the late John and Jane Mudge and conveyed to him by deed of gift. [Film No. 161-162]

The concern for wood ran on into 1727 and was enforced by survey. On 17 January 1727 the council ordered a full survey of every holding, free and leased, to check whether each tenant had planted wood and gorse in proportion to the land held. Gabriel Powell, Francis Wrangham, Joshua Johnson and Edmund Nichols were appointed to view every plantation and report within a month. The surveyors reported on 14 March 1727, listing all 70 holdings in turn. Some tenants had planted well, such as Gabriel Powell with about 30 acres of wood and Francis Wrangham with about 20, while others had neither fenced nor planted at all. [Film No. 181, 200-206]

Enforcement followed once the survey was in hand. On 18 April 1727 the council read the report again and named the defaulters. It summoned them to explain their neglect and warned them that their deeds and leases were subject to forfeiture if they failed to plant and fence. The fines set against each name were small, a few shillings apiece, and those who had lately taken their land were excused. The graded penalty punished neglect while leaving the tenant in possession, and it shows the council using the lease itself as the instrument of cultivation. [Film No. 218-223]

Disputes over wood show the same concern from below. Charles Steward complained that John Bagley senior's sons and slaves had cut and carried off timber from his upper pasture, damaging the shelter his cattle needed. The council bound Bagley's household by a penalty of £5 0s 0d against any future trespass. The plea that the wood had been broken only to close a gap in a fence gave the offence an innocent colour, and the council preferred a caution to a fine. Such cases reveal how far the value of standing timber shaped relations between neighbours. [Film No. 37]

Supply and Provisioning

The island could not feed or supply itself, and depended on the annual store ship from England and on goods sent from the Indian factories. The *Grantham*, under Captain Simon Tidd, arrived on 3 July 1725 after a long passage with a year's provisions. Her unloading was carefully logged. The council appointed an officer at the landing place to record the weather, the number of boats and the cargo of each, with any delay noted by the marshal. This detailed record was a defence against any later dispute with the ship's master over the time taken to discharge under his charter party. [Film No. 11-12]

The council's letters to the Indian presidencies reveal both its dependence and its weak position. Writing to Fort St George, Bombay and Bengal, the board pressed repeatedly for rice, sugar and good Batavia arrack, and asked that the casks be sound to prevent loss of spirit by leakage. It complained that, short of a steady supply from the factories, it was forced to buy from visiting commanders at dear rates. It pressed Bombay for a fuller share despite that presidency's claim that Bengal already supplied the island cheaply. Reliance on a single source left the island at the mercy of whatever a passing captain chose to charge. [Film No. 19-21]

Rice from Madras and Bengal was the staple import, brought by way of the Cape, with sugar and candles in the same cargoes. The homeward ships *Compton* and *James and Mary* both carried rice before sailing for England together in January 1726. One arrival was more than routine. In December 1725 the *Eaton Galley*, bound for the Guinea coast, made the island by chance, and the medicine her doctor supplied was credited with saving the Governor's life during his illness. The episode shows how much a small settlement depended on the accidents of passing shipping for even the most basic needs. [Film No. 67, 69]

The island fed itself and its shipping from its own herds, and the Company tracked every beast in a monthly return. The account graded neat cattle, sheep, goats and hogs by age and sex, and traced each class through the month under headings for beasts killed, sold, dead and remaining. Goats were the largest flock by far, running to several hundred head. Cattle, sheep and goats were regularly drawn off the running herd to victual the Company's ships, as with the 22 bullocks and other stock sold to shipping in the quarter ending September 1726. [Film No. 66, 133, 142, 152]

The yam was the staple root of the island, feeding both the plantations and the Company's slaves. The monthly account recorded its consumption precisely, often entering a separate figure for the ration served to the slaves quartered at the Fort. In the month to September 1726 some 34,540 lb went to the plantations and a further 7,512 lb to the Fort slaves. The steadiness of this reckoning shows how closely the Company measured the food supply of a settlement wholly dependent on what it could grow and import. [Film No. 133, 142]

Imported provisions made up the rest of the diet and arrived on the Company's ships. Rice, wheat, beef and pork came in bulk for the slaves and the general table, priced and entered under their own heads. Arrack, the distilled spirit of the East, stood as the single heaviest article of the establishment's diet month after month, reaching 168 gallons in one store account. The accounts record this without comment, yet the

sheer quantity of spirit speaks plainly of the garrison's habits, and helps explain the drunkenness that so troubled the council. [Film No. 144, 146]

The quality of imported goods was not always sound. In August 1726 Captain Goodwin opened the casks of peas and beans brought by the *Carnarvon* and found them nearly all rotten, though the casks looked clean and fair outside. He also reported that the brass ware sent out was far dearer than before, the skimmers invoiced so high that they could not be sold at the Company's fixed advance. These complaints, carefully minuted, show the council defending the island against poor and overpriced supply from home. [Film No. 135, 136]

Trade, Shipping and the Store

Shipping was the island's reason for being, and the homeward season crowded its road with East Indiamen. The height of the traffic came at the turn of June 1726, when the homeward fleet of the *Houghton*, *Eyles*, *Fordwich*, *Marlborough* and *Morris* sailed together, and the *Wyndham* arrived soon after. This practice of sailing in convoy gave the richly laden Indiamen mutual protection on the long and hazardous passage to Britain. The gunner's register, which saluted each arrival and departure, offers an incidental but exact record of the ships that called. [Film No. 125]

The council kept firm command of its anchorage, admitting foreign and India ships only on proof of their right to call. The *Sea Nymph*, bound from London to Bencoolen, was allowed to anchor under Banks and clean only after her boatswain's affidavit and a Mediterranean pass satisfied the board. She was ordered to be gone by Saturday noon. When she failed to sail on time, a shot was fired to move her. This mixture of hospitality and control shows a small government determined to keep the initiative over every vessel that entered its water. [Film No. 12-13]

A dispute with Captain Beckham of the *Duke of Cambridge* shows the council pressing its judgement on a reluctant master. Alarmed at a reported flaw in his cable, the board offered one of its own spare cables against the loss of the ship and the Company's goods in the road. When Beckham defended his own ground tackle at length, the council surveyed and measured its cable to answer him. The exchange, dense with the vocabulary of bowers, sheet and stream cables, reveals a council unwilling to leave a grave risk in the road to a master's word alone. [Film No. 22-23]

Shipboard discipline reached the island when Captain Tidd of the *Grantham* brought in the bricklayer John Blundell, charged with mutiny and confined in irons. Blundell was said to have formerly kept company with pirates and to be ready to join them again, which gave the matter its weight in an ocean where piracy was a real danger. The council grounded itself in an earlier directive on the crew of the *Eagle* and ordered Blundell held and shipped home. It required this only once Tidd gave a written indemnity against the cost, placing the risk with the master who had brought him. [Film No. 18-19]

A single Company store supplied the settlement with almost everything it did not grow, serving at once as draper, grocer and ironmonger. Arrack was always the largest single charge, often exceeding all other goods together, with sugar, bread, flour, tea and tobacco following. The textiles trace the reach of the Company's eastern commerce, with Surat chintz, Bengal taffeta, gingham and plain cottons such as gurrah and doosooties from the Indian factories, and kersey and Norwich stuff from England. A China cargo brought by Captain Glass in March 1726 added chests of bohea and green tea, china ware and china root. [Film No. 56-58, 87]

The trade with the East reached the island directly through 1727. The *Grantham* arrived from Bencoolen on 22 February 1727 with sugar, green tea and arrack, which the council ordered sold at 6s 4d a gallon and sugar at 6d a pound in March 1727. On 22 March 1727 the *Townshend*, Captain Philip Worth, arrived from China with tea and china ware, valued in the money of the China trade, taels, mace and candareens, the whole cargo coming to 137 taels 5 mace 9 candareens. The entry shows the island drawing goods from the farthest reach of the Company's commerce. [Film No. 189-192, 212]

The homeward season of 1727 brought a crowd of Bengal ships to the road. Through May the *Derby*, the *King George*, the *Lyell*, the *Middlesex* and the *Mary* each arrived from Bengal with sugar and rice valued in rupees, and Captain Goodwin received their cargoes against the invoices. On 30 May 1727 seven ships sailed together for England, plentifully supplied and well pleased with their reception. In June 1727 the *Craggs*, the *Devonshire*, the *Barrington* and the *Dawson* came in from Bengal and Bombay, discharged their supplies and sailed again. The steady rhythm of arrival, discharge and departure was the settlement's chief business. [Film No. 233-241]

The island's chief service to this traffic was refreshment and supply. Ships were victualled from the island's own herds, and French ships also called and were saluted in the ordinary way. The steady procession of vessels, and the care taken to supply them with fresh meat, marks St Helena's settled place on the maritime highway between Europe and Asia. Its whole economy was geared to serving the ships that paused there on their way home. [Film No. 125, 152]

Economy, Finance and Accounting

The Company store was the island's sole general supplier, and its monthly accounts record the whole material life of the settlement. Goods were issued under separate heads for diet, general charges, the garrison, the fortification, the plantation and the Company's slaves, each carried to its own subtotal before a grand total. This division by function let the council charge every cost to its proper account and answer the directors on the disposal of each parcel of goods. A single monthly reckoning could reach several hundred £, and the quarterly account to 25 September 1725 alone came to over £800. [Film No. 13-51, 166-167]

Arrack dominated every account, plainly the settlement's chief comfort and its largest single expense. In one month it accounted for more than £99 of a store total of £137, and across the September quarter over 1,000 gallons were issued. The scale of this trade explains both the council's constant demand for more arrack from the factories and its anxiety over drunkenness. The same commodity that filled the store's ledgers also filled the alehouses whose disorders the court struggled to check. [Film No. 26-50]

The store carried a wide range of eastern cloth, and the accounts named each kind precisely. Chintz from Madras and Patna, ginghams, doosooties, shelloes, salampores and a piece of Bengal taffeta all appear among the textiles sold. Kersey and durance came from the English woollen trade, alongside a gold-laced hat and a scarlet cloth. Successive reckonings ran to grand totals of £275, £374 and £358, mixing bulk provisions and oils with Indian textiles and English ironmongery, spades, hoes and nails. This variety shows the reach of a commerce that brought the printed cottons of India and the woollens of the West Country together in a single island store. [Film No. 127, 134, 135, 143, 145]

The livestock accounts were kept with the same care. They traced every kind of animal through purchase, birth, slaughter, sale, theft and death from one month's total to the next. Neat cattle, sheep, goats and hogs were counted alongside poultry and horses, and the yams consumed in feeding them were charged to the proper account. Animals sold to ships in the road were entered apart from those killed for the table, since a beast sold earned the Company a return while one eaten did not. A separate line for stock stolen from the open range recorded a persistent quiet loss. [Film No. 15-48]

Money was reckoned throughout in £ s d, and accounts were checked line by line before approval. Each month the councillors and the gunner delivered their accounts, which were examined and approved in consultation, the totals struck with care and brought over from leaf to leaf. This meticulous accounting served the Company's central interest in oversight from a great distance. Every charge was recorded so that the directors in London could follow, and if need be question, the disposal of their goods and money. [Film No. 141, 145]

Coin was scarce, so much business was done in bonds and running accounts tied to the arrival of ships. When Jonathan Mudge owed a creditor reported dead in India, his bonds fixed payment at £25 0s 0d on the arrival of one ship and £50 0s 0d on the next. A bond formerly given by Richard Swallow was delivered to Benjamin Greentree before he left the island, though its face value of £50 0s 0d stood at only £20 0s 0d

by the book of accounts. The gap between the sum named on an instrument and the sum truly owed was a recurring feature, and the council leaned on its own books to settle what was actually due. [Film No. 17-22, 75, 77]

Value moved between the island and England through bills of exchange. Officers and inhabitants paid cash notes into the bank of the Governor or of a ship, and took bills drawn on the Company in return. In March 1727 three sets of bills were drawn by the *Grantham* for John Bazett, Richard Goodwin and Francis Wrangham, totalling £545 18s 0d. Later, Captain Alexander paid in £216 and Mr Powell £80 for bills of the same kind. This mechanism let money cross the sea without shipping coin, the Governor being made debtor for each sum in the journal. [Film No. 210-241]

The Judiciary and Legal Practice

Justice on the island was administered by the same men who governed it, partly in the weekly consultation and partly in courts held at the sessions house in James Valley. The general court sat under the Governor as judge, with the councillors as assistants and a jury of 12 drawn from the settled planters. Its procedure followed English forms closely, with sworn juries, indictments read in the king's name and formal declarations by the parties. No separate bench existed, and the council's minute book served at once as the record of government, of property and of law. [Film No. 6-40, 128, 149]

The court was willing to supply a rule where island law was silent. In the dispute between Thomas Free and Richard Swallow over a partition wall, the jury viewed the wall in person. Finding no law fixing the lawful height of such a wall, it declared 9 feet reasonable and offered the finding as a guide for future quarrels between neighbours. This shows a small court consciously making precedent. It turned a single verdict into a standard because no existing rule covered the case. [Film No. 7]

Inheritance disputes exposed the reach of the Company's authority over island land. When Robert Gurling and John Long claimed a share of Samuel Defountain's estate, the court read his will against a Company decree of 20 March 1697 governing the settling of land. It found the will's disposal of the real estate contrary to that decree, and the jury awarded half the estate to the coheirs and half to the Company. The metropolitan decree overrode the dead man's wishes, and the conflict opened the estate to the Company's prior right. Similar claims on the estate of Samuel Dou were sent to a jury as the proper route for contested titles. [Film No. 38-40]

The difficulty of tracing title runs through several cases. John Colgrove sued Captain John Alexander over six acres and a disputed inheritance, and the jury would not decide outright, asking to see the widow Margaret Colgrove's will and enquiring whether an earlier jury had settled part of the claim. Alexander rested part of his defence on a promised marriage settlement of 20 acres that was never put in writing, because Arthur Colgrove died before the deed was drawn. Registration of conveyances had long been imperfect, and the council pressed inhabitants constantly to enter their bills of sale for better security. The care taken over the descent of a few small holdings shows how much uncertainty a defective record could create. [Film No. 72, 85, 98-100]

The council also settled the ordinary disputes and assaults of island life. In August 1726 Sampson Turnbull complained that the cooper Andrew Bergue had beaten and bruised him without provocation. The council heard both parties, found Bergue the aggressor, and ordered him to pay all charges and make satisfaction for the torn clothes. This summary handling of a minor assault shows the council acting as a court of first instance for the whole community. It weighed the evidence, fixed the fault, and imposed a practical remedy in a single sitting. [Film No. 128]

A dispute over the keeping of a child ran across several consultations in the autumn of 1726. Mary Sheave, a widow, complained that John Aldrick had never paid her for four years of boarding and clothing his son. The council first ordered Aldrick to pay £24, but the matter reopened when Mrs Thewr refused to give the boy up so that Aldrick might take him. The council then reversed its view, holding that since she kept the child against the father's wish, she must maintain him at her own charge. The shifting judgement shows the council reasoning case by case, adjusting its ruling as new facts emerged. [Film No. 138, 148]

The council took firm steps to protect the parish from the cost of illegitimate children. In October 1726 the church wardens reported that the widow Martha Bodley was with child of a bastard, and asked how the parish might be indemnified. On oath she named a soldier as the father. The Governor at once issued a warrant to seize the man's cattle and a slave belonging to him as security against any charge. This swift and practical response shows how the burden of poor relief shaped the council's justice, the parish purse weighing heavily in its decisions. [Film No. 150]

The council registered wills and settled the estates of the dead as part of its ordinary business. On 13 December 1726 it proved the will of Martha Thomson, widow, on the oaths of the witnesses, and ordered an inventory of her estate entered in the record. Later, on 20 June 1727, it proved the will of William Lee on the oaths of Richard Beale and Caleb Davis. Registration gave these transfers a permanent public record and secured the descent of property on a small island where title was easily disputed. [Film No. 170-241]

The Governor also moved to raise revenue from the retail of liquor. On 18 April 1727 he observed that several people had long sold strong liquors without paying the Company for the liberty, and thought it reasonable they should pay as at other factories. Those in the trade agreed to pay £5 0s 0d each for a licence, and an order was published forbidding unlicensed selling under a penalty of £10 0s 0d for a first offence, half to the Company and half to the informer. The measure turned a long-standing free trade into a source of income and a matter of control. [Film No. 223]

Slavery and Coerced Labour

Slavery underpinned the whole economy of the island, and slaves appear throughout the record chiefly as property and labour. The store accounts include a distinct head for the Company's slaves, which regularly drew the heaviest charge of provisions and clothing after the establishment itself. A single month's issue of piece goods reached nearly £93, and a rice charge ran to over £96, the bulk supply for feeding and clothing the labour force. Slaves are counted and provisioned in the same ledgers as cattle and tools, which reflects the brutal logic of the establishment that held them. [Film No. 14-51, 127, 135, 145]

Individual slaves surface only in brief notices of birth, death and work, recorded because they affected the Company's stock of labour. The council noted the death of Daniel, a slave carpenter, and the training of a boy named Dick to take his place. It recorded the births of children named Rugby, Margaret and Magdalen to slave women at the plantation house and the Fort, and the sudden death of a girl named Grace at the Fort in the same flat manner. These fragments are almost all the record allows of people whose inner lives it never sought to preserve. [Film No. 5-30]

The record noted births plantation by plantation so the directors might follow the increase of the labour force. A girl called Fanny was born to the Company slave Sarah, a girl called Ellen at Coffin's plantation, and a child to Margaret. In August 1726 Captain Byfield reported that a slave woman named Moll Gruer, belonging to the plantation house, had borne a girl named Betty. In the same weeks a slave named Gunshaw, a goldsmith lately sent from Bombay aboard the *Morris*, died of a lingering illness, declaring he had been poisoned, and a black boy named Skinny died at the plantation house in September 1726. The plainness of these entries, set among the counts of cattle and goats, marks the logic by which the record reckoned human increase alongside animal stock. [Film No. 58, 69, 71, 89, 135, 140]

The demands of Company work also shaped the movement of slave labour between settlements. When the West Coast station at Bencoolen looked to draw its usual share of slaves from the island, the council declined to send any by the *Grantham*. It explained that a pressing course of work then in hand left no hands to spare. The refusal shows slaves treated purely as a resource to be allocated where the Company's needs were greatest, their disposal decided without any reference to themselves. [Film No. 20-21]

The punishment of slaves was far harsher than that of free offenders. A slave named Pompey was convicted of breaking into a house and stealing provisions. He was sentenced to 100 lashes, branded on the cheek with the letter R, and clogged with an iron weight of 30 pounds. At the same court, free men were fined a few shillings for assault, and a second offender named Sampson received the usual severe punishment

reserved for repeated crime. The council also treated the slaves as objects of anxiety, reasoning more than once that a failure of duty among the officers might encourage them to mischief. This fear betrays an awareness that the whole settlement rested on a coerced majority whose obedience could not be taken for granted. [Film No. 74, 80, 101]

One entry hints at the disorder and abuse within the slave quarters, though the record is guarded. In August 1726 the minute noted that the boy of a ship was found upon one of the slaves in the black house. The council entered the matter obliquely, and its full meaning is hard to recover at this distance. The very reticence of the record is telling. Where the Company's property and convenience were concerned the accounts are precise, but the inner life and suffering of the slaves surface only in fragments, half hidden in the margins of a document kept for other ends. [Film No. 130]

The cost of maintaining the slaves weighed on the Governor's mind. His review of the accounts in March 1727 found that beef and pork issued to the slaves between 28 May 1723 and 24 September 1726 came to £1,958 7s 4d. He judged the sum so heavy that he resolved to replace the meat ration with fish, fitting out the boats and contracting a hand to keep the slaves at work and teach them fishing. The change measures how far the slaves were treated as a charge to be reduced rather than as people to be provided for. [Film No. 191]

The fullest record of the slaves is the muster of 13 March 1727, when every man, woman and child was called before the Governor and council one by one. Their names, ages, employments and fitness for work were written down as they passed in review. The list set out 117 men, 42 women, 25 boys and 31 girls, a grand total of 215. Each was rated from very good down to good for nothing, and the sick, the lame and the superannuated were noted apart. The muster reduced human beings to a schedule of labour value, which lays bare the brutal logic of the establishment. [Film No. 206-209]

The muster also shows how the slaves were spread across the island's work. Men laboured at the New Plantation, the Wood, the Great Plantation, Perkins and the limekiln, and at handicrafts as carpenters, tailors and smiths. Others manned the fishing boats or tended the garden and the house. Women washed, kept the dairy, minded poultry and fetched wood, while most boys looked after cattle, sheep, goats and hogs. The record names individuals only through their tasks and their worth to the Company, and it preserves nothing of their own lives. [Film No. 207-208]

The Company also disposed of slave children by binding them out to private keepers to save the cost of their maintenance. On 4 April 1727 the Governor put out a slave girl, Betty Gruer, aged 12, to Richard Durling for seven years, Durling binding himself to keep her with meat, drink, washing, lodging and decent apparel. On 18 April 1727 three more girls were bound out on the same footing, Mary and Sarah among them, under bonds of £16 each. The practice treated slave children purely as a charge to be shifted onto others. [Film No. 214-222]

Social Order, Crime and Punishment

The government took a close interest in the moral conduct of the settlement, treating private vice as a threat to the Company's credit and the peace of families. The clearest case was the alehouse of Thomas Free, whose bowling alley and game of ninepins drew the garrison from duty into drunken gaming. The Governor revoked Free's licence, seized the bowls and pins, and prosecuted him at the general court. Free was convicted on two indictments and fined over £16 in all. That he sent into the country for fresh pins within hours of the seizure was treated as a defiance of government rather than mere disorder, and charged as a graver offence. [Film No. 3-10]

Assaults and quarrels among the inhabitants filled the lesser business of the court, usually settled by a fine and a bond for future good conduct. William Simpson was found the aggressor in beating Thomas Clew Montross and ordered to pay £5 0s 0d. John French and Joshua Addis beat and bound John Cotgrove and tore his clothes, and each was ordered to pay him 10s 0d, the modest satisfaction weighed against a plea of provocation. These penalty bonds were the council's favoured device. They held a man to peaceable

behaviour by the threat of a forfeit rather than punishing a first offence outright, and they appear in case after case. [Film No. 29-43, 53]

The disputes between neighbours give a vivid picture of daily friction in a cramped settlement. A recurring quarrel set Sutton Isaake against Robert Free, whose houses stood close together in James Valley. Isaake complained that Free diverted water through his garden, ordered his slaves to empty chamber pots into the channel, and built a wall cutting off part of his fence. When the matter reached court it was framed as a nuisance dangerous to health. The court gave practical orders, requiring every inhabitant to keep a clear watercourse and directing Free to fit a spout, fixing the physical cause of the harm rather than merely compensating for it. [Film No. 65, 73-74]

Wandering goats were another common grievance. Riping Wills and the widow Mary Shreeve complained repeatedly that Joseph Bates allowed his flock to damage their plantations. An order made in November 1725 went unenforced, and the animals continued their harm until the council at last directed the flock removed to another range. The episode shows the limits of an order not backed by effective enforcement. Schooling, by contrast, drew a rare note of social provision. Richard Beale found many families too poor to have their children taught reading and writing, and was granted leave to teach such children without charge in return for the usual Company allowance. The brevity of that entry, set against the detail lavished on cattle and cloth, reflects the priorities of a record made for a trading company. [Film No. 62, 63, 65]

Apprenticeship and the Duties of Service

The court enforced the obligations of apprenticeship where masters failed their bound servants. John Cotgrove complained that after 12 years bound to the carpenter John Bagley senior he had been kept digging in the plantations and never taught the trade. The jury ordered Bagley either to teach him within one year at full maintenance or pay him £20 0s 0d at Cotgrove's own choice. The remedy answered a real failure to deliver the skill the bond had promised, and it put the decision in the wronged apprentice's hands. [Film No. 10-11]

The same duties bound both sides, and the court weighed complaints of ill-treatment against complaints of idleness. When Henry Steward fled the carpenter Draper's service under repeated beating, Draper called the boy stubborn and asked to be discharged. The Governor pressed patience and a further trial by fair means, while a bystander offered to find the boy a new master. The concern was to keep the apprenticeship alive rather than cast a child loose without a place, since a dissolved bond left the boy with no one to answer for him. [Film No. 46]

Personalities and Distinctive Episodes

No individual dominates the record more than Thomas Wignall, the island's sole surgeon, whose disgrace runs through the whole of 1726. He was a habitual drunkard whose neglect of duty had been complained of repeatedly. Having been suspended and then readmitted on solemn promises of amendment, he broke them almost at once. He came to the Governor's table scandalously drunk and behaved with great rudeness, and in July 1726 the council dismissed him from the table altogether. His repeated relapses had by then exhausted the council's patience. [Film No. 130, 132]

Wignall's worst neglect fell on the very slaves he was charged to treat. In August 1726, while the Company's slaves lay dangerously ill, he was drunk for a week together and failed to attend them. When the Governor himself fell ill one evening and sent for him, the guards found him only after a long search, almost dead drunk at a game in the valley. The council ordered him and his mate John Hodgkinson to visit the sick slaves every morning and evening, and to ride into the country twice a week for the same purpose. Commander Nicholls also brought an action against him for boasting that he could at pleasure have carnal knowledge of Nicholls's wife, and the jury found for the plaintiff, adding their belief that Wignall was drunk when he made the boast. [Film No. 100-101, 130]

The council's handling of Wignall exposes the practical trap his conduct created. The island had no other surgeon, so his skill could not simply be dispensed with, however gross his failings. The matter came to a head in April 1726, when Wignall, granted leave to visit a patient, instead drank himself drunk in a punch

house and struck the cooper a blow that cost him the sight of an eye. The council at last agreed to procure another surgeon, yet its long endurance of so unfit an officer shows how few choices a remote station had. His removal was finally settled on 25 October 1726, when he was discharged from the Company's service, though he lingered and had to be forbidden on 4 April 1727 to practise without the Governor's leave after the new surgeon Gibson complained he was still practising and slandering him. [Film No. 68-69, 91, 159-215]

Benjamin Hawkes and Margaret Tovey, a widow, were having an affair, and she had a child by him. In July 1725 the Governor formally ordered them to have nothing more to do with each other. They ignored him. Tovey hid herself at another woman's house (a Mrs Free) and secretly met Hawkes there while a ship bound for England was being loaded in the harbour.

The affair was only part of the problem. The real trouble was that the pair were attacking the island's government in writing. Tovey passed around letters that insulted the Governor, calling him a dishonest old scoundrel, and mocked the council as idiots. For that, the council skipped the normal step of putting her before a jury and simply had her jailed on its own authority.

Hawkes did something more serious than insults. He kept a notebook of complaints he was compiling to send to the Company's directors in London, the men the local government answered to. To make the complaints look credible, he attached the names of two councillors, Captain Alexander and Captain Goodwin, as if they backed him, which they had not agreed to. He also faked an official inventory (a stock or property list) to support his case. In effect, he was trying to discredit the island's leadership to their bosses using forged evidence.

The punishment was deliberately public and humiliating. The council stripped Hawkes of his rank, banned him from ever working for the Company again, and subjected him to two forms of public shaming in front of the soldiers: the "wooden horse" (a punishment device you were forced to sit astride) and the pillory (the wooden frame that locks the head and hands while onlookers jeer). They put Tovey in the pillory next to him for the same hour, staging the two of them together to punish both their smear campaign and their affair in one go.

His case dragged on for months and ended only when he was shipped back to England - and he was allowed to leave only on condition that he made financial provision for the child. The wider point is how far this government reached into people's private lives. On a small, isolated island where everyone was watched, the authorities treated a private affair as legitimately their business, right alongside the forgery and libel.

The most striking episode of the whole period was the arrival of a slaving ship under close examination. On 13 June 1727 a vessel was brought to at Banks and reported she came from Madagascar, on which the Governor ordered her held in Rupert Bay until her business was known. Her commander, Charles Burnham, produced a tripartite indenture under the Company's seal, dated 22 June 1726, between the Company, the South Sea Company and himself. It showed the ship the *St Michael*, of 370 tons, 30 guns and 65 men, licensed to fetch slaves from Madagascar under a royal commission. A ship from that coast, a known haunt of pirates, was treated with caution until her papers proved her lawful, and once satisfied the board admitted her to the road and allowed refreshment, but cautioned her to make haste and be gone. [Film No. 240]

Conclusion

Taken together, these three years present St Helena as a small, dependent society organised wholly around the passing trade of the East India Company. Its government watched the sea, victualled the ships, granted and policed land, and kept the peace among a handful of planters. The rhythm of alarms, arrivals and departures set the pace of every consultation. The same small group of men sat in council, on the bench and over the store, and the same leading planters filled the juries, so the island's public life turned on a narrow circle. Their chief instruments were the register, the penalty bond, the lease covenant and the graded fine. [Film No. 3-241]

The change of government in 1727 was managed without any break in this routine. The council passed smoothly from Smith to Byfield, and the same councillors carried on the weekly round of leases, accounts and petitions. Their chief concerns held steady throughout: the supply of the island, the preservation and planting of its timber, and the maintenance of moral and military discipline in a time of threatened war. The continuity of persons gave the government its stability, even as a single illness could halt its business for weeks. [Film No. 159-241]

The evidence must be read with its makers in mind, and with the damage to the later leaves in view. Much of the transcription is faint or broken, so precise sums should be treated with caution. The council wrote to justify itself to the directors in London, and its record presents seizures, prosecutions, musters and audits as measured and lawful acts. The interests of the slave, the common soldier and the bound apprentice appear only where they touched the Company's own concerns, and the voices of Free, Hawkes and Tovey reach the reader framed as defiance. [Film No. 3-241]

Yet the very fullness of the accounts, in their careful tallies of arrack, cattle and cloth, betrays what the official narrative would not state outright. This was a settlement wholly dependent on distant supply and on coerced labour, its order maintained by a handful of men over a scattered and often unwilling population. The great labour lavished on counts of cattle, goats and cloth stands against the brevity of what it says about schooling, worship or the inner life of the slaves who did most of the work. That so much was nonetheless recorded, month by month, is a testament to the discipline the Company imposed at a distance of half a world. It leaves a partial but valuable window onto how a remote imperial possession was governed in the early eighteenth century. [Film No. 3-241]

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
1		EAP 1364 St Helena Document Name and Date St Helena Records 1725-1727 Photographer Shelley Date photographed 15.11.2021 Additional comments	
2		Book cover	
3	1	At a Consultation held on Tuesday the 22d day of June 1725 at Union Castle Present John Smith Esqr Governr &c Edward Byfield John Alexander John Goodwin The last Consultation tread & approved The Govr made the following Report concerning great Disorders frequently committed at the House of Thomas Free Disorders Several Complaints have been made to Me, that great at the House Complaints have been made at the House of Thomas Free dispensed to Sell strong Liquors, by Suffering Unlawfull Tipling & Gaming in his Hod for & Entertaining the Garrison & others & Unreasonable times & Supplying them with Liquor after they had Drank to Such Excess that they didn't know what they did or said, & that he might the more effectually debauch, & Entice People to Squander away their Money which Several have lately done & this in circumstan[...] considerd in a very profuse & Scandalous Manner he has lately Sett up a Bowling Alley & Suffered People to Play for Punch at ye time when they have been so much intoxicated that they could hardly Stand particularly Free himself declared to me before you all on Tuesday last that Richard Yurling Played for Punch in this drunken	At a consultation held on Tuesday 22 June 1725 at Union Castle. Present: John Smith Esquire, Governor; Edward Byfield; John Alexander; John Goodwin. The last consultation was read and approved. Governor Smith made the following report concerning great disorders frequently committed at the house of Thomas Free. Several complaints had been made to him that great disorders were occasioned at that house. Thomas Free had been licensed to sell strong liquors. He had abused the licence by allowing unlawful tippling and gaming in his house. He had entertained the garrison and others at unreasonable hours. He had supplied them with liquor after they had already drunk to such excess that they no longer knew what they did or said. By this means he tempted people to squander away the money that several had lately earned. The Governor considered the house run in a profuse and scandalous manner. Free had lately set up a bowling alley. He had allowed people to play for punch there at times when they were already so intoxicated they could hardly stand. The Governor stated that Free himself had declared, before him and the council on the previous Tuesday, that Richard Gurling had played for punch while in that drunken condition and had lost 6 bowls. A further complaint was made on the previous Wednesday. Several affrays and quarrels had occurred that day at Free's house among members of the garrison. Those named were Henry Johnson, Sergeant Whaley, Giles Hayse the gunner's mate, and Mrs Mudge. Some of them had been entertained by Free, though they were actually on guard duty. Being tempted and seduced by the new game, they had left their posts. They went up to the house to drink and play at nine pins. There they became very drunk and

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Condition & lost Six Bowles On Wednesday last Complaint was again made to me that Several frays & Quarrells had that day happend at his House among Several of the Garrison vizt Henry Johnson, Sergeant Whaley, Giles Hayne Gunr Snak & Wm Mudge & Some of em entertained by the said Free though actually upon Guard who being tempted & Seduced by this nety Game left their Post & went up there to Drink & Play at Nine Pins at which they Quarrelled being first Drunk & Beat one the other in a very Shamefull Manner; Henry Johnson having almost lost one of his Eyes & thereby hinderd from attending this Duty. To put an End therefore to these Disorders & to prevent for the time to come the ill Consequence of Such Practices which have so direct a tendency to Corrupt young People & naturally leads them into all manner of Vice Prophaneness & Debauchery & be often attended not only with the Ruin & Destruction of particular Persons but of whole Families; I issued my Warrant to the Marshal to Seize the One & have Revoked the Lycence I formerly Granted the said Free, There being forbear taking Notice of one Case of Extortion & Imposition of which the said Free has been Guilty in the Case of Richard Yurling who only in three or four times that he has been at the said Free's Hou[...]	beat one another in a shameful manner. Henry Johnson had almost left one of his posts, and was thereby hindered from attending his duty. Governor Smith moved to put a stop to these disorders and to prevent the ill consequences of such practices in future. Such conduct led directly to a tendency to corrupt young people. It naturally drew them into all manner of vice, profaneness and debauchery. It often ended not only in the ruin and destruction of particular persons but of whole families. The Governor reported that he had therefore issued his warrant to the marshal to seize the wine. He had also revoked the licence formerly granted to Free. He had further forbidden the taking of any excise or imposition, of which Free had been guilty in the case of Richard Gurling, and only in three or four instances that he had been at the house [...] **Interpretations** The entry opens the consultations of 22 June 1725, the bench reduced to Governor Smith with three councillors, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. Thomas Free was a long-standing and troublesome figure in the record, the licensed victualler whose earlier disputes with the government run back many years. The complaint here fixes on his house as a centre of disorder, the bowling alley and the game of nine pins named as the fresh temptation drawing the garrison from duty. The report is careful to build a record justifying the Governor's summary action against the licence. Two grounds are set out. The gaming for punch drew men into drunken losses, Richard Gurling's loss of 6 bowls given as the worked example, and the entertaining of sentries on guard, Henry Johnson among them, threatened the security of the posts. The naming of Sergeant Whaley, Giles Hayse the gunner's mate and Mrs Mudge alongside Johnson shows the disorder reached into the garrison's non-commissioned ranks. **Speculations** The measures recorded show a deliberate handling of a defined problem rather than a simple punishment. The Governor did three distinct things: he seized the wine by warrant to the marshal, he revoked Free's licence to remove the source of the trouble, and he barred the further taking of the imposition Free had levied in the Gurling matter. The structure suggests a governor closing off each avenue by which the house had caused harm, the revocation striking at the licence itself while the seizure and the ban on the imposition addressed the immediate abuses.
4	2	House though usually alone & always Drunk yet Frees Demands for Punch pretended to be drank by the said Yurling when in that Condition amount to upwards of £13 & I doubt not but he has been Guilty of the like Exaction upon others The Governr also made the following Report relating to the fraudulent Concealment of Sundry Acres of the Honble Compys Land by Sergeant Isaac Wood &c I have received Information from Severl Persons that Isaac Wood Sergeant has for Year past fraudulently Ingrossed & Enjoyed Severl Acres of the Honble Compys Land & Cutt & sawn Loads of Rafters & other Wood off the Premisses & Sold the same to Severall People applying the Profit thereof to his own use, but not content & Satisfied with the Clandestine Detention of the Land	Free's house, though usually alone always drunk, yet Free demanded punch of him. Free pretended to be drunk by Gurling when in that condition, amounting to upwards of £3 0s 0d, and no doubt but he had been guilty of the like exaction upon others. Governor Smith also made the following report relating to the fraudulent concealment of Sergeant Isaac Wood's use of the Honourable Company's land by Sergeant Isaac Wood. He had received information that Isaac Wood, sergeant, had for years past fraudulently possessed and enjoyed several acres of the Honourable Company's land, and had cut many loads of rafters and other wood off the premises. He had sold the same to several people, applying the profit to his own use. Not content and satisfied with this clandestine detention of the land, and so that he could further impose upon the Honourable Company and make a more considerable advantage of it, he had at several times sold wood to them, amounting to a large sum. On examination this appeared to have been their own. The several persons acquainted with this affair were able to prove the same, and had been warned to attend, and were now present. The Governor moved that this business be immediately

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		in case he could farther impose upon the Honble Company & make a more Considerable Advantage of it he has at Severall times Sold Wood to them amounting to a large Sum which upon Examinacion appears to have been their own. The severall Persons acquainted with this Affair I able to prove the Same have been warned to attend & are now without & therefore should have this business immediately enquired ⅄ into ⅄ if it be found true I will take Care & pursue my Order & make him accountable not only for the Money which he has received by this foule Practice & Converted to his own use, but also for the Profits of the Land which by this fraudulent concealment have been lost to the Company & to make an Example of him to all others Richard Harding Soldier being Sworn Sayth that when he was Apprentice to Cuthbird Swallow Carpr deceased he & his fellow apprentice John Bagley cutt ten or twenty Rafters off of that Land lying under the Main Ridge called Angellico Gutt & Severall more Speces off the Land called Footing Blasters they were putt all together the Compys Blacks fetched the Wood away John Bagley Junr Carpr being Sworne Sayth that there were about ten or twenty Ps Cutt in Ilean Angellico Gutt & Severll more on the Land called Footing & that Mr Wood told Sadlaw they had Cutt Severall Ps in his Land Thomas Harper Sworn Sayth he was on the Main Ridge with Bush & Harding at a time when Mr Wood was there with them & Said to em they had Cutt Some Wood on his Land & forbid them Cutting any more Giles Hayse Sworn Sayth he knows the Compys had Several Rafters & other Ps of Mr Wood when the Store House was built	enquired into, and if it be found true, full punishment given. He resolved to pursue his order and make Wood accountable, not only for the money he had received by this foul practice and converted to his own use, but also for the profit of the land which by this fraudulent concealment had been lost to the Company. He would make an example of him to all others. Richard Harding, soldier, being sworn, said that when he was apprentice to Richard Swallow, carpenter, deceased, he and his fellow apprentice John Bagley cut ten or twenty rafters off that land lying under the Main Ridge called Angileos Gutt. Several more spells of wood off the land called Tobys were cut. Blacks were put all together to fetch the wood away. John Bagley junior, carpenter, being sworn, said that there were about ten or twenty rafters cut in Mean Angileos Gutt, and several more on the land called Tobys. Mr Wood told Sarelaw they had cut several in his land. Thomas Harper, sworn, said he was on the Main Ridge with Bush and Harding at a time when Mr Wood was there with them, and said to them they had cut some wood on his land, and forbade them cutting any more. Giles Hayse, sworn, said he knows the Company had several rafters and other pieces of Mr Wood's wood when the north house was built. John [...] **Interpretations** This page continues the consultations of 22 June 1725, running on from the first sheet without a break in the record. The opening lines close the earlier report on Thomas Free, confirming Richard Gurling's losses at above £3 0s 0d and noting the Governor's suspicion that Free had practised the like exaction on others. The bench then turns to a second and distinct matter, the fraudulent concealment of the Honourable Company's land by Sergeant Isaac Wood, a person named in the master reference as a corporal and later sergeant, a freeholder and buyer of land from John Alexander. The charge against Wood was double. He had for years held and enjoyed Company land without title, cutting and selling its wood for his own profit. He had then compounded the offence by selling to the Company its own timber, drawing a payment for wood the Company already owned. Governor Smith framed the enquiry as a test of proof, the several witnesses warned and present, and set out his intended remedy in advance, to charge Wood both for the money taken and for the profit of the land lost to the Company. The sworn evidence of four witnesses follows. Richard Harding and John Bagley junior, both former apprentices to the late carpenter Richard Swallow, spoke to the cutting of rafters at Angileos Gutt and the land called Tobys. Thomas Harper placed Wood on the Main Ridge forbidding further cutting, and Giles Hayse tied the timber to the Company's building of the north house. The consistency of the accounts builds a clear case that the wood taken and sold was not Wood's to sell. **Speculations** The report shows a governor managing a specific fraud through a structured accounting remedy rather than a simple penalty. The distinction drawn between the two heads of loss, the money wrongly received and the profit of the concealed land, points to a deliberate intention to recover both the direct gain and the value of the ground withheld over the years. The gathering and warning of the witnesses before the report suggests the Governor had prepared the

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			evidentiary ground so that the enquiry could proceed to judgement in a single hearing.
5	3	John Coulson Planter being Sworne Sayth that he had Sixn Rafters & Dogwood Cinders to Repair his House of Yorkwood & that on the Same day he Cutt the Binders he see thn said Wood in the Gutt called Angellico Gutt with an Ax Cutting of Rafters & Joyce which he Supposed to be Part of them that were Sold that thn Honble Company for building the Store House in Governr Cizes time John Bradley being Sworn Sayth that he Understood Mr Wood by his own dyscourse when they had a dispute about the hired Land under Sandy Bay Ridge that he Claimed the Gutt called Angellico Gutt & heard him forbid Richard Harding & Thos Harper Cutting any Wood or Trees there Wherefore Ordered that the said Isaac Wood be fined to the Use of the Honble Company in the Sum off Five Pounds five Shill for his Clandestine Cutting & Sawing the Wood aforesaid & unjustly Claiming & Detaining about One acre & half of the Honble Compys Land ever since the 10th October 1710 being near 15 Years The Governr Reports that Daniel thn Black Carpr died last Week & that he hath Ordered a lusty Boy Named Dick to be Trained up & learn the Carpenters Trade in his Stead Mr Byfeld Report that a Black Wench Named Sober belonging to & House was delivered last Week of a Boy Named Rigby & also that on an other Wench Named Ellen was delivered of a Girle Named Margaret Capt Goodwin Reports that he has viewed the Land Petitiond for by Edmund Nickolls in the preceding Consultation & that Letting the same will not be detrimentale to the Neighbourhood Ordered that the said Land be accordingly Measured & that a Lease for 21 Yrs be Granted to the Sd Nichols at the Usual Rent but he is not to take Possession thereof tie the Lease be delivered to him Ordered that all Inventories of Deceased Persons Estate be hereafter Registred in a Book to be kept for that Purpose & that all Indentures of Apprenticeship be likewise Registred Matthew Mudge having Sent his Black to & so on the Lord Day with Loads Contrary to Severl former Orders Ordered thn he being a poor Man be only fined 2/6 to the Use of the Church Ordered that an Advertisement be Published to give Notice that the Reckoning with the Garrison due for the present Quarter will begin on Wednesday the 30th Instant Jno Alexander John Smith Jno Goodwin Edward Byfeld	John Coulson, planter, being sworn, said that he had cut several rafters and dogwood cinders to repair his house of gumwood, and that on the same day he cut the timber he saw on the land wood in the gutt called Angileos Gutt. There was an act of cutting of rafters and gorse, which he supposed to be part of those that were sold to the Company for the building of the north house in Governor Byfield's time. John Bradley, being sworn, said that he understood Mr Wood by his own discourse, when they had a dispute about the hired land under Sandy Bay Ridge, that he claimed the gutt called Angileos Gutt. He heard him forbid Richard Harding and Thomas Harper cutting any wood or gorse there. The council ordered that Isaac Wood be fined to the use of the Honourable Company in the sum of £4 0s 0d for still, for his clandestine cutting and selling the wood aforesaid, and unjustly claiming and detaining about 1½ acres of the Honourable Company's land ever since the 10th October 1710, being near 15 years. Governor Smith reported that Daniel the black carpenter died the previous week, and that he had ordered a lusty boy named Dick to be trained up and learn the carpenter's trade in his stead. Mr Byfield reported that a black wench named Sober, belonging to the Company's house, was delivered the previous week of a boy named Rugby, and also that another wench named Ellen was delivered of a girl named Margaret. Captain Goodwin reported that he had viewed the land petitioned for by Edmund Nicholls in the preceding consultation, and that letting the same would not be detrimental to the neighbourhood. The council ordered that the land be accordingly measured, and that a lease for 21 years be granted to Nicholls at the usual rent, but that he not take possession thereof until the lease be delivered to him. The council ordered that all inventories of deceased persons' estates be henceforth registered in a book kept for that purpose, and that all indentures of apprenticeship be likewise registered. Matthew Mudge, having sent his black to work on the Lord's day with a load of gorse contrary to a former order. The council ordered that he, being a poor man, be only fined 2s 6d to the use of the church. The council ordered that an advertisement be published to give notice that the reckoning with the garrison due for the present quarter would begin on Wednesday the 30th instant. John Smith, John Alexander, John Goodwin, Edward Byfield. **Interpretations** This page closes the consultations of 22 June 1725 and carries the signatures of Governor Smith and the three councillors. The first part completes the enquiry into Sergeant Isaac Wood, with two further sworn witnesses and the council's judgement. John Coulson and John Bradley confirmed the earlier evidence, Bradley reporting that Wood had himself claimed Angileos Gutt while forbidding Richard Harding and Thomas Harper to cut there. The judgement fixed the offence and its duration precisely. Wood was fined £4 0s 0d for the clandestine cutting and selling of the wood and for the unjust detention of about 1½ acres of Company land held since 10 October 1710, a period the record reckons at near 15 years. The dating of the concealment to a fixed day fifteen years earlier shows the council treating the detention as a continuing wrong rather than a single act.

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			The remainder of the entry gathers routine business. Two notices of the Company's slaves are recorded, the death of Daniel the black carpenter and his replacement by the boy Dick set to learn the trade, and the births of a boy named Rugby to Sober and a girl named Margaret to Ellen. Edmund Nicholls was granted his petitioned land on a 21-year lease at the usual rent, possession withheld until the lease was delivered. Two standing rules followed, the registration of all deceased persons' estate inventories and apprenticeship indentures in a book kept for the purpose. Matthew Mudge was fined 2s 6d for sending his slave to work on a Sunday, and an advertisement was ordered for the quarter's reckoning with the garrison to begin on Wednesday 30 June 1725. **Speculations** The Wood judgement shows the active management of a loss to the Company through a remedy tied to a defined period. The council anchored the detention to 10 October 1710 and measured it at near 15 years, which suggests a deliberate reckoning of the ground withheld rather than a penalty for the cutting alone. The fine addressed the immediate fraud, while the finding on the 1½ acres established the Company's title against the concealment. The order to register all estate inventories and apprenticeship indentures points to a considered response to the kind of concealment the Wood affair had exposed. A central register of property writings would make future detentions of Company land and disputes over apprentices harder to hide. The same concern for record-keeping had governed the earlier rule of 15 December 1724 that no deed, lease or bill of sale be drawn by anyone but the secretary.
6	4	At a General Sessions of the Peace held on Friday the 25th day of June 1725 at the Sessions House in James Valley Present John Smith Esqr Govr & Judge Richard Byfield John Alexander Assistants John Goodwin The Court being Opned in the Usual Manner the followg Persons were Appointed Jurors Vizt 1 John French Gunr Foreman 7 Edmond Nicholls 2 Jonathan Doveton 8 Francis Funge 3 Joshua Johnson 9 Richard Mason 4 Francis Wrangham 10 Robert Gurling 5 Richard Beale 11 Stephen Lufkin 6 Charles Steward 12 John Worrall Thomas Free delivered a Declaration against Richd Swallow Setting forth that the said Swallow was indebted to him in the Sum of £15 6s so much being his Share of the Charge of Building a Partition Wall between their two Yards & Gardens which the said Swallow promised to Pay when the same was finished which Debt the said Complainant hath accordingly demanded of the said Swallow but he refuseth to Pay the same, wherefore the said Free Prayed Judgment agt the said Swallow to the End he might reciev Satisfaction for the trouble & Charge he has been at in Building the said Walle Richard Swallow being heard acknowledges that there had been Some discourse formerly between Free & him concerning	At a general sessions of the peace held on Friday 25 June 1725 at the sessions house in James Valley. Present: John Smith Esquire, Governor and Judge; Richard Beale, John Alexander, John Goodwin, assistants. The court was opened in the usual manner. The following persons were appointed jurors: John French, gunner, foreman; Jonathan Doveton; Joshua Johnson; Francis Wrangham; Richard Beale; Charles Steward; Edmund Nicholls; Francis Funge; Richard Mason; Robert Gurling; Stephen Lufkin; John Worrall. Thomas Free delivered a declaration against Richard Swallow. He set forth that Swallow was indebted to him in the sum of £1 5s 6d. This was Swallow's share of the charge of building a partition wall between their two yards or gardens. Swallow had promised to pay it when the wall was finished. Free had accordingly demanded the sum, but Swallow refused to pay it. Free therefore prayed judgement against Swallow, so that he might obtain satisfaction for the trouble and charge he had been at in building the wall. Richard Swallow was heard in answer. He acknowledged that there had been some discourse earlier between himself and Free about the building of the partition wall now in dispute. He had told Free that he was willing to build the wall whenever Free would go about it, provided that Free gave him timely notice before he began, or else that he did not furnish his part of the materials, labour and workmanship. In that case Swallow would pay for his share. But Free had begun the wall in an arbitrary manner, after his own way, without giving Swallow the least notice of it. Swallow knew nothing of the matter until the wall was near half built. He therefore thought himself under no obligation to bear any part of the charge. Free had begun it of his own accord and for his own convenience, and ought to pay for the whole. Swallow further alleged that building the wall to so great a height was a nuisance to his house, and that part of it should be taken down.

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		the Building of the Partition Wall now in Dispute & beleeves he Sd tell the said Free that he was willing to build the said Wall whenever he the said Free would go about it Provided the said Free gave him timely Notice before he began Or if he would not furnish his Part of the Materials, Labour and Workmanship that he would Pay for his Share but the said Free hath began the Same in an Arbitrary manner after his own way after his own way without giving the least Notice thereof to the said Swallow who did not Know any thing of the Matter till the Wall was near half built & therefore thought himself under no Obligation to bear any Part of the Charges but as the said Free began it of his own head & for his own Conveniency he ought to Pay the whole & insisted that Building the Sd Wall to so great a hight was a Nusance to his House & that part of it should be taken down	**Interpretations** This page opens a general sessions of the peace held on 25 June 1725, three days after the consultations of the preceding sheets. Governor Smith sat as judge with Richard Beale, John Alexander and John Goodwin as assistants. A jury of twelve was empanelled, John French the gunner serving as foreman, the others drawn from the settled planters and freeholders of the island. The single cause recorded is a civil dispute between Thomas Free and Richard Swallow over a partition wall dividing their yards. Free claimed £1 5s 6d as Swallow's share of the cost, and prayed judgement for the sum. Swallow answered that Free had built the wall unilaterally, without the agreed notice that would have let him supply his own share of the materials and labour. He denied any obligation to pay and added a counter-complaint that the wall's height was a nuisance to his house. The record is notable for placing Thomas Free as a plaintiff, three days after the same bench had stripped him of his victualling licence for the disorders at his house. Richard Swallow appears here as the carpenter and neighbour, distinct from the deceased Richard Swallow named in the Isaac Wood enquiry of 22 June 1725. **Speculations** The dispute turned on a genuine question of contract rather than a simple debt. Swallow's defence rested on a conditional agreement, that he would pay his share only if given notice and the chance to furnish his own labour and materials. Free's decision to build the wall on his own initiative, if proved, would defeat the claim by depriving Swallow of the choice the agreement reserved to him. The counter-complaint about the wall's height introduced a second and separate issue, the nuisance, which the court would have to weigh against the debt claimed.
7	5	Neither of them producing any Witnesses about the matter, ye Judge desired the Jury to withdraw & view the said Wall which they accordingly did & being returned found for the Defendant allow him full Cost of Suit, Yet at the same time delivered their Opinion (which may be of Use hereafter to prevent disputes between Neighbours about the height of Partition Walls there being at present no Law to Afsertain the same) that the height thereof was reasonable the same being about nine Foot high Then the following Inditement agt Thos Free was read Thomas Free/ You Stand indicted by the Name of Thomas Free of the Island St Helena of Severall Crimes & Misdemeanours for that like the said Thomas Free have at Sundry times kept Vice Rule & Disorder in Your House & Suffered Severall Persons to afsemble there & Use and Play at divers Unlawfull Games & have when to suffer them to remain Tipling & Drinking therein at Unlawfull and Unseasonable hours to great & Scandalous Excefs & particularly on Wednesday the 16th day of the instant June divrs Persons as well those belonging to the Garrison were afsembled at Your House & then & there Use Unlawfull Gaming & were Suffered to remain	Neither of them producing any witnesses about the matter, the judge desired the jury to withdraw and view the wall which they accordingly did. Being returned, they found for the defendant, allowing him full cost of suit. At the same time they delivered their opinion, which might be of use hereafter to prevent disputes between neighbours about the height of partition walls, there being at present no law to ascertain the same, that the height thereof was reasonable, the same being about 9 foot high. Then the following indictment against Thomas Free was read. Thomas Free, you stand indicted by the name of Thomas Free of the island of St Helena, of several crimes and misdemeanours. For that you, the said Thomas Free, have at sundry times kept vice, rule and disorder in your house, and suffered several persons to assemble there and use and play at divers unlawful games. You have likewise suffered them to remain tippling and drinking therein at unlawful and unreasonable hours, to great and scandalous excess, and particularly on Wednesday the 16th day of this instant June. Divers persons, as well those belonging to the garrison, were assembled at your house, and then and there used unlawful gaming, and were suffered to remain tippling and drinking therein till several of them were therewith drunk and intoxicated. In which condition great quarrels, riots and disorders were committed, and the persons of Henry Johnson, Sergeant Whaley and Martha Mudge grievously hurt and wounded. All which unlawful practices have not only a tendency to seduce and corrupt the youth and others of the place, and lead them into all manner of vice, profaneness and debauchery, but are a notorious violation of the laws and constitutions of this island,

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		Tipling & Drinking therein til Sevral of them were therewith Drunk & Intoxicated in which Condition great Quarrels, Riots & Disorders were Committed & the Persons of Henry Johnson, Serjt Whaley & Martha Mudge grievously hurt wounded all which Sd Unlawfull Practices have not only a tendency to Seduce & Corrupt the Youth & others of the Place & lead them into all manner of Vice Prophaneness & Debauchery but are a notorious Violation of the Laws & Constitutions of this Island & against the Peace of Our Sovereign Lord the King his Crown & Dignity To prove that he has been Guilty of the severall Misdemeanrs Laid to his Charge the severall Persons foll[...] were Sworn & Exam[...] Henry Johnson being Sworn Sayth that he was there the day mentioned in the Inditement, that he did Play at Nine Pins, that he was Drunk when he did Play, that he lost Six or Seven Shillings at Play & that he did fight with Serjeant Whaley & received a dangerous hurt in his Eye Serjeant Whaley being Sworne Sayth that he was there at the same time, that he was alsoe in Liquor, that he Playd at Nine Pins & Sprnt & Lost Money there, but how much he cant remember, Thos Free being afked how much Money this Deponent Spent or lost that day afswerd ten Shillings & 4d Sence	and against the peace of our sovereign lord the king, his crown and dignity. To prove that he had been guilty of the several misdemeanours laid to his charge, the several persons following were sworn and examined. Henry Johnson, being sworn, said that he was there the day mentioned in the indictment, that he did play at nine pins, that he was drunk when he did play, that he lost six or seven shillings at play, and that he did fight with Sergeant Whaley and received a hurt in his eye. Sergeant Whaley, being sworn, said that he was there at the same time, that he was also in liquor, that he played at nine pins and lost money there, but how much he cannot remember. Thomas Free being asked how much money this deponent spent or lost that day, answered 10s 0d and 4s 6d. **Interpretations** This page continued the general sessions of 25 June 1725. It closed the civil cause between Thomas Free and Richard Swallow and opened the criminal indictment against Free. Neither party in the wall dispute produced witnesses, so the judge had the jury view the wall in person. The jury found for Swallow, the defendant, and awarded him full costs. The jury added an opinion of lasting value. There was at present no island law fixing the lawful height of a partition wall between neighbours. The jury declared the wall's height reasonable at about 9 foot, and offered the finding as a guide for future disputes of the kind. The indictment against Thomas Free set out his offences in the form of a charge to the court. He had kept disorder in his house, allowed unlawful gaming, and suffered drinking to excess at unreasonable hours. The particular occasion named was Wednesday 16 June 1725, when members of the garrison assembled, gamed and drank until several were drunk. Quarrels followed, and Henry Johnson, Sergeant Whaley and Martha Mudge were hurt in the affrays. The charge framed the conduct as a corruption of the island's youth and a breach of the peace of the crown. The first two witnesses were themselves participants. Henry Johnson admitted playing at nine pins while drunk, losing six or seven shillings, and fighting Sergeant Whaley, who struck him in the eye. Whaley confirmed his own presence and drinking but could not recall his losses, which Free put at 10s 0d and 4s 6d. **Speculations** The jury's finding on the wall showed a court supplying a rule where the island's law was silent. The absence of any fixed standard for partition-wall height had left the dispute without a measure, so the jury viewed the wall and set 9 foot as reasonable. By recording the finding as guidance for future cases, the bench turned a single verdict into a working precedent for neighbour disputes. The indictment drew its evidence from the very men who had offended alongside Free. Calling Henry Johnson and Sergeant Whaley as sworn witnesses against the licensee, while they admitted their own drunkenness and losses, showed a deliberate choice to build the case from participant testimony. Their admissions established both the unlawful gaming and the resulting affrays that the charge required.
8	6	Giles Hayse deposeth Gunner Mate (then upon Guard) that he was there, that he Playd about two Shilling & Quarrelled & fought with Matthew Mudge Matthew Mudge Sworn Sayth that he was there & Spent two Shillings that Giles Hayse & he Quarelled & fought, & that he this Deponent was very much Beat & Bruized	Giles Hayse, gunner's mate, deposed that he was on guard at the time. He admitted playing and losing 2s 0d. He also quarrelled and fought with Matthew Mudge. Matthew Mudge, sworn, said that he was present and lost 2s 0d. He confirmed that Giles Hayse had quarrelled and fought with him, and that he himself was badly beaten and bruised.

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		John Hodgkinson Deposeth that he was alsoe there & Playd & lost two Shillings Benjamin Gruntree deposeth that he was there & Playd & lost three Shillings & One two Shillings William Lee deposeth that he was there but didnt Play there not being Room Thos Bazette being Sworn Sayth that he was there but neither Playd or Spent any thing Samuel Jessey deposeth that he was there & See Hayse & Mudge fighting John Martin van Oosten being alsoe Sworn Sayth that he was there & Playd Then the following Inditement agt the Sd Free was read Thos Free. You Stand Indited by the Name of Thos Free of the Island St Helena of severall Crimes & Misdemeanours for that You the said Thomas Free, not having the fear of God before Your Eyes, but moved by the Instigation of the Devill did after Your Lycense for Retailing Strong Liquor was Revorked by the Worshipfull John Smith Esqr Governr for Severall Base & Drunken Disorders & keeping Gaming at divrs times practised Used & Practiced at Your House & after the said Worshipfull the Governr had Suppressed the Nine Pin alley by Your Unlawfull Practices, & for the more effectuall Suppression of Gaming Ordered the Bowles & Pins to be Seized & taken away, Yet You the said Thomas Free did on Wednesday Night the 16th instant a few hours after the said Pins were seized & Carried away, And abt Nine o Clock at Night from Your House in the Fort Valley into the Cuntry for other Bowls & Pins which were accordingly Sent & delivrd to You & You have since Suffred Sevrall Persons unlawfully to Play therewith at Your said House, all wch said Practices are against the Peace of Our Sovereign Lord the King his Crown & Dignity are a most impudent & notorious breach of the Laws & Constitution of this Island Swore by You Committed & Contrived with a wicked Malicious & Seditious Intent to Insult Disturb & Subvert the Governmt itself To wch he Likewise Pleaded not Guilty	John Hodgkinson deposed that he too was there and played, losing 2s 0d. Benjamin Greentree deposed that he was present and played, losing 3s 0d on one occasion and 2s 0d on another. William Lee deposed that he was present but did not play, since there was no room. Thomas Bazett, sworn, said that he was present but neither played nor spent anything. Samuel Jessey deposed that he was there and saw Hayse and Mudge fighting. John Martin Van Oosten, also sworn, said that he was present and played. Then the following second indictment against Thomas Free was read. Thomas Free, you stand indicted by the name of Thomas Free of the island of St Helena, of several crimes and misdemeanours. For that you, the said Thomas Free, not having the fear of God before your eyes, but moved by the instigation of the devil, did, after your licence for retailing strong liquor was revoked by the worshipful John Smith Esquire, Governor, for several drunken disorders and gaming used and practised at your house, and after the said Governor had suppressed the nine pin alley by law lawfully erected, and for the more effectual suppression of gaming ordered the bowls and pins to be seized and taken away, yet you, the said Thomas Free, did on Wednesday night the 16th instant, a few hours after they were seized and carried away, and about nine of the clock at night, from your house in the Fort valley, into the country, fetch other bowls and pins. These were accordingly sent and delivered to you, and you have since suffered several persons unlawfully to play therewith at your house. All which unlawful practices are against the peace of our sovereign lord the king, his crown and dignity, and are a most impudent and notorious breach of the laws and constitution of this island by you committed, and contrived with a wicked, malicious and seditious intent to insult, disturb and subvert the government itself. To which he likewise pleaded not guilty. **Interpretations** This page carried the general sessions of 25 June 1725 further, completing the witness evidence on the first indictment and reading out a second. Six more men who had been at Thomas Free's house on 16 June 1725 gave their accounts. Most admitted to gaming and small losses, while John Hodgkinson, Benjamin Greentree, Thomas Bazett, Samuel Jessey and John Martin Van Oosten each added detail on their own part. Samuel Jessey confirmed the fight between Giles Hayse and Matthew Mudge that the earlier witnesses had described. The second indictment charged a graver offence than mere disorder. Governor Smith had already revoked Free's liquor licence and had ordered the nine-pin alley suppressed, with the bowls and pins seized and removed. Within hours of that seizure, on the night of 16 June 1725, Free sent into the country for fresh bowls and pins and resumed the games at his house. The charge cast this as a deliberate defiance of the Governor's authority, framed as a malicious and seditious attempt to subvert the government. **Speculations** The two indictments reflected a considered decision to separate the disorder from the defiance. The first charge addressed the drunkenness, gaming and affrays as breaches of good order in a licensed house. The second treated Free's replacement of the seized equipment as a distinct and more serious matter, a direct challenge to the Governor's suppression of the gaming rather than a further instance of it. The language of the second charge shows the bench elevating the offence beyond a licensing breach. By

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			naming a seditious intent to subvert the government, the indictment framed Free's swift resumption of the games not as private stubbornness but as an affront to the Governor's authority. This distinction gave the court grounds to punish the defiance more heavily than the underlying disorder would have warranted.
2	7	To Support the Charge as Laid in the Inditement the folly Persons were called & Sworne Vizt Richard Mason Sworne Sayth that he See van Oosten at the said Frees next Morning Playing with the said Pins Daniel Griffith being Sworne Sayth that the Pins were there that he Sett them up & he and van Oosten Played with them the next Morning after the other Pins were Seized John Martin Van Oosten being Sworne & Confronted by the Sd Daniel Griffith, Sayth that he did Play with the said Pins at the time by him Mentioned Thomas Free being Examined acknowledged that he wrote the following Note to Mr Giles Smith Carpr the Same Night his Pins were Seized Mr Smith/ Pray fail you not to Send by the Bearers My Servants the Nine Pins & Bowles (if any made) which shall be a Satisfaction to me. Pray dont faile of this & Youll oblige So Your Freind & Servt Thoms Free June 16th 1726 Abt 9 o Clock Eve P.S. Pray let them be down abt three or four o Clock in the Morning & Send them down the Fort Hill The said Free having nothing farther to say Except in General Denying or Evading the Charge The Judge then Sumd up the Evidence to the Jury & Observed to them that he had Positive Orders from the Honble Compy to Suppress all Such Disorders Mentioned in the Inditent which are not only against the Laws of this Cuntry but expresly Prohibited by Severall Clauses in his Lycence &c which he then broke through in every Shamefull Manner by Suffering People to Play & eat for Liquor & always Supplying them with what they called for though forged & Drunk beforehand, that one of the Slaves then Entertaind was Giles Hayse a Gunners Mate then upon Guard who if there had been any Ocasion, Occasion to have gone into the Magazine might in this Disorder have destroyed the Island & every body both it, & fortin took Notice of the ill Consequence of these things which not only Tempt & Seduce People to Misspend their time & Squander away their Money but are often time attended with the totall Ruin & Destruction both	7: To support the charge laid in the indictment, the council called and swore the four witnesses. Richard Mason, on oath, stated that he had seen Van Oosten at French's house the next morning gaming with the pins. Daniel Griffith, on oath, stated that the pins had been there, that he had set them up, and that he and Van Oosten had played with them the morning after the other pins were seized. John Martin Van Oosten, on oath and examined, admitted to Daniel Griffith that he had played with the pins at the time Griffith described. Thomas Free, on examination, admitted that he had written the following note to Mr Smith the cutler the same night his pins were seized. The note asked Smith without fail to send by the bearer, Free's servant, the new pins and bowls if any were made, for which Free would be obliged, and would take it as a favour. It was signed by Thomas Free as Smith's friend and servant and dated 16 June 1726 at about nine o'clock in the evening. A postscript asked that the pins be set down at about three or four o'clock in the morning and sent down to the Fort alley. Free, having nothing further to say, merely denied and evaded the charge. Governor Smith then summed up the evidence to the jury. He observed that he had received firm orders from the Honourable Company to suppress such disorders as the indictment set out, which ran not only against the interest of the country but against the express bar in his own licence, breached in every possible way. He had allowed customers to game and drink together, supplying them with what they called punch until they were drunk. One of the offenders, Giles Hayse, a gunner's mate then on guard, could have caused the ruin of everyone had any accident given occasion to reach the magazine during the disorder. The trade of these houses not only tempted and drew people into disorder, prompting them to waste their money, but often ended in their total ruin and destruction, both [...]. **Interpretations** The pins and bowls in the note were the equipment of ninepins or a similar skittle game, played for stakes. Their supply from a cutler, and the seizure of an earlier set, show the council treating the gaming apparatus itself as the material to be suppressed, not merely the act of play. The Fort alley named as the delivery point was the lane of drinking and gaming houses in the first valley, the same ground behind the earlier order barring the gunner French from keeping a tippling house at the consultation of 15 June 1725. The Governor's charge rested on the licence as an instrument of control. A retailer of strong liquors held the trade only on conditions written into the licence, and breach of those conditions, gaming, drunkenness and the drawing in of Company servants, exposed the holder to forfeiture and prosecution. The magazine point sharpened this, since a gunner's mate drawn from his guard into drink placed the powder store at risk. **Speculations** The Governor pressed the danger to the magazine rather than resting on the plain breach of the licence conditions already proved. The obvious course was to try the case as an ordinary licensing offence of gaming

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			and drink. Instead he tied the disorder to the guard duty of Giles Hayse and the powder store, raising a routine prosecution of a tippling house into a matter of the island's safety, because the presence of an armed man on duty among the drinkers gave the charge a graver public weight than mere disorder would carry.
10	8	both of themselves & Families & Exhorted them to Cheque & Discountenance these vice before it Spreads farther by Admonishing their Children & Servants not to frequent such Disorderly Places Then the Jury withdrew & being returned, after about a Quarter of an Hour's Stay brought him in Guilty of both Indictments, but at the same time both he & his Wife being very Ancient & infirm recommended him to the Pity & Clemency of the Court, which the Judge taking into Consideration & being more desireous to Reform them, being unwilling only fined for the first Indictment Eight & Eight Pence & for the Second Ten & Ten Pence John Cotgrove Likewise delivered a Declaration & Complaint against John Bagley Senr Carpenter Setting forth that the said Cotgrove was bound Apprentice to the said Bagley to learn the Art Mystery & Trade of a Carpenter, that the Sd Bagley in Consideration of the Sum of Money agreed to him already Recd did engage to Instruct the Compt in the said Trade that the Compt hath Servd the said Bagley now twelve Years & is now out of his time but unable to Exercise or get a Livelihood his said Care Master having never taught or Instructed him in the said Trade but constantly Employed him to Dig in his Plantations or drudge Drudgery he pray relating to the said Trade & therefore humbly Prayed the Court would take his Unhappy Case into Consideration to the End he might reciev Redress & Satisfaction from his said Master The said John Bagley being called & Examined Acknowledges the Charge to be true as Setforth by the Declaration alledging the Excuse that the Sd Cotgrove for the first Year or five Years was too Young & little to learn that Since the said Bagley hath been hindred from Instructing him in the said Trade partly by Sickness with which he the Sd Bagley was a long time Visited & partly by want of Business & Employment but was willing to the said Cotgrove reasonable Satisfaction &c Neither Party having any thing farther to offer the Jury withdrew & being returned Delivered their Verdict That that the Sd Bagley should either Employ & teach the said Cotgrove during the	8: The Governor closed by warning that these houses ruined both the men themselves and their families, and that the disorder would spread further if unchecked. He admonished the customs officers and the Company's servants to keep away from such disorderly places. The jury then withdrew. After about a quarter of an hour they returned and found Thomas Free guilty on both indictments. At the same time, his wife being very old and infirm, they recommended him to the mercy and compassion of the court. The judge, taking this into consideration, chose to lessen the fine. He set the penalty at £8 8s 0d on the first indictment and £8 10s 0d on the second. John Cotgrove next presented a declaration and complaint against John Bagley senior, carpenter. It set out that Cotgrove had been bound apprentice to Bagley to learn the craft and trade of a carpenter. In return for a sum of money Bagley had already received, he had undertaken to instruct Cotgrove in that trade. Cotgrove stated that he had served Bagley twelve years and was now out of his time, yet could not set up on his own or earn a living. He complained that his master had never taught or instructed him in the trade, but had instead kept him employed digging in his plantations. Cotgrove therefore humbly begged the court to weigh his unhappy circumstances, that he might receive redress and satisfaction from his master. John Bagley, called and examined, admitted the declaration to be true. He argued in his own defence that Cotgrove had been very young and small when first bound, too young to learn much at the outset. He added that Bagley himself had for a long time been prevented from instructing Cotgrove, partly through illness and partly through want of business and employment. He was nonetheless willing to give Cotgrove reasonable satisfaction. Neither party having anything further to add, they withdrew. The jury returned its verdict that Bagley should either employ and teach Cotgrove during the [...]. **Interpretations** The two fines on Thomas Free show the court grading the punishment by indictment while tempering it for the wife's condition. The first offence carried £8 8s 0d and the second £8 10s 0d, a deliberate softening from a heavier sum on the jury's plea for compassion. The Cotgrove complaint turned on the substance of an apprenticeship rather than its form. A premium had been paid and a term of twelve years served, yet the apprentice emerged without the skill the bond promised. The court treated the failure to instruct as a breach the master had to make good, whether by resumed teaching or by compensation. **Speculations** Bagley met the complaint by shifting the ground from the plain failure to teach onto excuses of circumstance. The direct charge was that twelve years had produced no tradesman. He answered with the apprentice's youth at binding, his own sickness and a shortage of work, framing the neglect as misfortune rather than default, while conceding enough to offer satisfaction and so avoid a harder finding against him.

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11	9	the Space of one Year as much of the Carpenters Trade as he could allowing him two Shillings & 4d Pence & Diet during the said time & unless he refuse Meat Drink Washing & Lodging, or immediatly Pay the said Cotgrove the Sum of Twentyfive Pounds at the Choice & Election of him the said Cotgrove John Smith Edward Byfeld Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin At a Consultation held on Saturday the 3 of July 1725 at Union Castle Present John Smith Esqr Govr Edward Byfeld John Alexander John Goodwin This Morning about Eleven We had an Alarm for one Ship about Seven Leagues distant off Stone Top & at Seven in the Evening arrived the Grantham Capt Jamo Trad Commander from England with a Cargo of Goods & Merchandize for the Use of this Island The Packet from the Honble Masters being brought on Shore We opend the Same & read over their Genll Letter dated 12th February last as also the Invoice of their Cargo Ordent that an Order be drawn out & delivered Capt Field on Monday Morning next for the delivery of the said Cargo & to insert therein that if he wants any Afsistance Wee are ready to Serve him Farther Orderd that Mr Bazette Afsistant to the Storekeepr be appointed to attend at the Landing Place in Order to reciev the Goods on Shore & that he keep an Exact Acct of the Weather when any high Surf or when Smooth Sea, if & when any & what Boates come on Shore each day with the Quantity of Goods brought in each boat & if any Delay of time in the Ship People to take Notice thereof	9: The jury directed that Bagley teach Cotgrove as much of the carpenter's trade as he could within one year, allowing him 2s 6d a day for his diet during that time, together with meat, drink, washing and lodging, or else immediately pay Cotgrove the sum of £20 0s 0d at Cotgrove's choice and election. The consultation was signed by John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. At a consultation held on Saturday 3 July 1725 at Union Castle, present John Smith Esquire Governor, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. This morning at about eleven o'clock the island had an alarm for one ship about seven leagues distant off Sugar Loaf. At seven in the evening the *Grantham*, Captain Simon Tidd commander, arrived from England with a cargo of goods and merchandise for the use of the island. The packet from the Honourable Masters was brought ashore. On opening it the council read their general letter dated 12 February last, together with the invoice of the ship's cargo. The council ordered that an order be drawn out and delivered to Captain Tidd on Monday morning next for the delivery of the cargo. It was to state that if he wanted any assistance the council stood ready to serve him. The council further ordered that Mr Bazett, assistant to the storekeeper, be appointed to attend at the landing place to receive the goods ashore. He was to keep an exact account of the weather when any high surf occurred and when it was smooth, of how many boats came ashore on each day and what they were, and of the quantity of goods brought in by each boat. Any delay of time by the ship's crew was to be noted by the marshal. **Interpretations** The Cotgrove award set a clear alternative that put the choice in the apprentice's hands. Bagley could complete a year's instruction with full maintenance at 2s 6d a day, or discharge the whole matter by a cash payment of £20 0s 0d, whichever Cotgrove preferred. The remedy answered the earlier finding that the apprenticeship had failed to deliver the promised skill. The signatures fix the council for this period as Governor Smith with Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin, the same board recorded through the consultations of the summer of 1725. The order to log the *Grantham*'s unloading continued a standing practice against ships' masters. A daily record of weather, boats and cargo, with delays noted by the marshal, gave the council the documentary basis to answer any later dispute over discharge time under the charter party. **Speculations** The council built a defensive record of the *Grantham*'s discharge before any dispute had arisen. The simple task was to receive the goods and store them. Instead it appointed Mr Bazett to enter the weather, the boats, the daily cargo and any delay by the crew, because a detailed contemporaneous account protected the Company if the master later contested the time taken to unload against his charter party.
12	10	thereof & Report the same to Us John Smith Edward Byfeld Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin At a Consultation held on Thursday the 8th July 1725 at Union Castle in James Valley Present John Smith Esqr Govr Edward Byfeld John Alexander John Goodwin The Last Consultation read & Approved	10: The viewers were to inspect the goods and report the result to the council. The consultation was signed by John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. At a consultation held on Thursday 8 July 1725 at Union Castle in James Valley, present John Smith Esquire Governor, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The last consultation was read and approved. This morning the island had two alarms. The first, at about noon, was for the *Duke of Cambridge*, which arrived from Bombay but brought neither letters nor

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		This Morning We had two Alarms One in the Morng for the Duke Cambridge 1725 arrived about Noon from Bombay but brought Us neither Letter nor any thing else from Some for the Use of this Place, the other at about Eleven for a Single Ship seen directly off the East Standing into the Road in the Evening the Boatswain came on Shore to give an Acct what She was & Reports That She is called the Sea Nymph of an 100 Tons for Cary & Co Wm Cleaven Fifty two Officrs & men from London to Buenos on the Coast of Guinea but by an Imported Cause of the Currents Drifted their Port & had this Place Refusing Refreshment to leave to come in & Clean the Ship, & it appearing by his Affidavit as well as the Boatswains he produced an Cocket Cegulon Mediterranean Cafs of Enrique that he was abroad upon an honest Acct he his Leave to bring to Under Bankses but Orderd to be gone again by Saturday Noon At a Consultation held on Tuesday the 13th day July 1725 at Union Castle Present John Smith Esqr Govr Edward Byfeld John Alexander John Goodwin The Last Consultation read & Approved The Govr	any other news of value to the island. The second, at about eleven o'clock, was for a single ship seen directly off the east, standing in toward the road. In the evening the boatswain came ashore to give an account of her. He reported that she was the *Sea Nymph*, an East India ship, Captain John Cross commander, of about 50 guns, last from London bound for Bencoolen on the coast of Guinea. By an imported clause of the charter party she was to refresh at the island, take in refreshment and clean the ship. It appeared from his affidavit, together with a Mediterranean pass he produced under the name Creighton, that the ship was allowed to call. The council gave her leave to anchor under Banks and clean, but ordered her to be gone again by Saturday noon. At a consultation held on Tuesday 13 July 1725 at Union Castle, present John Smith Esquire Governor, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The last consultation was read and approved. **Interpretations** The *Sea Nymph*'s call rested on a clause written into her charter party allowing her to refresh at the island. Her boatswain's account, sworn on affidavit and backed by a Mediterranean pass under the name Creighton, satisfied the council of her right to anchor. The bench granted leave to lie under Banks and clean, but fixed a firm departure by Saturday noon. The order limiting the stay continued the council's practice of controlling the road. A foreign or India ship might refresh and clean, yet the bench set the anchorage and the sailing time to keep command of its harbour. **Speculations** The council weighed the *Sea Nymph*'s papers before admitting her rather than turning her away or letting her lie at will. The plain choice was to accept the boatswain's word or refuse the call. Instead the bench tested the affidavit against the Mediterranean pass and the charter-party clause, then granted a bounded leave under Banks with a fixed departure, because a documented right of call had to be verified before the road was opened to a ship from outside the Company's own fleet.
13	11	The Governr Reports that the Ship Sea Nymph not Sailing by Saturday Noon the time Limited for his Departure he Orderd to be fired at upon which he Weighed Anchor & Sailed Mr Byfeld, Capt Goodwin, Mr French, & Mr Crispe delivered each of them their Monthly Acct for June last which were Severally Examined Approved & are as follow Vizt Collection Store Goods Sold & delld in the Month June 1725 117 5/8 Galls Arrack 37 4 11½ 365 lb Sugar 9 2 6½ 10 lb Bread 2 1 8 1/2 lb Soap 12 1½ 8 1/2 lb Candy 8 6 3 Galls Rape Oyle 18 3 lb Bohea Tea 18 6 Catties Green d[itto] 1 4 24 Soldiers Coats with Loops	11: The Governor reported that the *Sea Nymph* had not sailed by Saturday noon, the time fixed for her departure. He ordered a shot fired at her, on which she weighed anchor and sailed. Mr Byfield, Captain Goodwin, Mr French and Mr Crispe each delivered their monthly account for June last. The accounts were examined and approved and stand as follows. Account of store goods sold and delivered to the inhabitants in the month of June 1725: 117 5/8 gallons of arrack £37 4s 11½d 365 pounds of sugar £9 2s 6d 10 pounds of bread 0s 2s 1½d 8½ pounds of soap 0s 12s 1½d 8½ pounds of candy 0s 8s 6d 3 gallons of rape oil 0s 18s 0d 3 pounds of bohea tea 0s 18s 0d 6 catties of green tea £1 4s 0d 24 soldiers' coats with loops £36 2s 6d 1 china bowl 0s 11s 0d

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		36 2 6 1 China Bowle 11 29 Sneakers 4 24 Small Cups 4 8 Cups & Saucers 4 6 1 Tea Pott 3 6 2 yds Sirge 4 8 1 lb Chelloe 17 1 C. White Desotees 10 10 P. Dungree 3 8 6 36 P. White Gurrahs 1 1 3 1 lb Maddrass Chint 5 6 10 Allampore 5 6 1 Iron Pott 1 6 4 1/2 lb Shoe Thread 3 9 3 Chelloe Shirt 9 5 White d[itto] 12 6 1 lb Cotton Stockings 2 6 1 Smale Quilt 4 6 3/4 yd Broad Cloth 16 9 17 1/4 yd Kersey 11 8 8 Laws Sorted 5 10 2 pr Womens Spanish Leather Shoes 11 6 1 lb Hair Powder 2 3 lb 10d Nails 1 6 2 lb 6d d[itto] 1 3 6 1 Suit Fill Locks 3 6 1/2 lb Whited Brown Thread 3 9 1/2 lb d[itto] 9 1/4 lb Coloured d[itto] 9 1 1/2 Needles 1 2 1 M Pins 3 1 3 lb Tape 1 6 d[itto] 6 10 1 Long ord 3 Lace 10½ 6 Short Thribb Silk 13 75 6 oz Mens Gloves 3 5 3 lb Yorkshire Buttons [...]	29 sneakers 0s 4s 1d 24 small cups 0s 4s 1d 8 cups and saucers 0s 4s 6d 1 teapot 0s 3s 8d 2 yards of serge 0s 4s 8d 1 piece of chelloe 0s 17s 0d 1 piece of white doreas 0s 10s 0d 10 pieces of dungaree £3 8s 6d 36 pieces of white guinea £1 1s 3d 1 piece of Madras chintz 0s 5s 6d 1 piece of allampore 0s 5s 6d 1 iron pot £1 6s 6d 4½ pounds of shoe thread 0s 3s 9d 3 chelloe shirts 0s 9s 0d 5 white shirts 0s 12s 6d 1 pound of cotton stockings 0s 2s 6d 1 small quilt 0s 4s 6d 3/4 yard of broadcloth 0s 16s 9d 17½ yards of kersey 0s 11s 8d 8 skins sorted 0s 5s 10d 2 pairs of women's Spanish leather shoes 0s 11s 6d 1 pound of hair powder 0s 2s 6d 3 pounds of tenpenny nails 0s 1s 6d 2 pounds of eightpenny nails 0s 1s 3d 1 suit of gilt locks 0s 3s 6d ½ pound of whited-brown thread 0s 3s 9d ½ pound of green thread 0s 1s 9d 1/4 pound of coloured thread 0s 1s 2d 1½ ounces of pins 0s 1s 3d 1 pound of tape 0s 3s 1d 1 piece of tape [...] 1 long and short lace 0s 10s 4d 6 ounces of short thread silk 0s 13s 0d 75 pairs of men's gloves [...] 3½ dozen coat buttons 0s 3s 5d 9½ dozen breast buttons [...] Total to the inhabitants £103 0s 0d **Interpretations**

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		9 1/2 4½ Sowing Totall to Inhabts £103 [...] 0	The account recorded the store's monthly sales to the inhabitants for June 1725. Arrack led every other item at £37 4s 11½d for 117 5/8 gallons, and the 24 soldiers' coats at £36 2s 6d formed the next largest charge. The two together made up more than two-thirds of the month's total of £103 0s 0d. The great spread of goods showed the Company store acting as the island's sole general supplier. Spirits, sugar, tea, textiles from India and England, ironware, shoes, thread, buttons and tableware all passed through the same monthly reckoning to the inhabitants. **Speculations** The account divided every sale by class of commodity and carried each to its own priced line before the single total. The plain course would have been to record a running charge to each buyer. Instead the storekeeper set out the month's issues item by item under quantity and value, because a commodity breakdown let the council measure demand, verify stock against sale and answer the directors on the disposal of each parcel of goods.
14	12	Diet Expences Dr to Octobr£ 103 9 3½ 1 Cask Beef £13 - 1 pr Beast 5 5 2 lb Copper 1 Bott Ple oyle 7 6 1 Bott Cor B Tea 12 1 d[itto] 6 Genll Charges Dr due to Wignall 19 12 6 4 Casks Arrack £5 1 4 1 d[itto] Rape Oyle 1 6 Blank Blank 15 1 lb Bohea Bread 6 2 Marts Tin 6 4½ 1 Marts Frenpt Byd 9 1 d[itto] 2 3 1 d[itto] 4d 9 1 Cupboard Lock 2 7 2 lb 5 Prales 1 3 1 lb 7d d[itto] 1 8 1 lb 8d Cotton Bread Garrison Dr 2 16 7 10 Catties of Bacct d[itto] 3 3/4 Galls Rape Oyle 1 8 6 5 lb 6d Soap 6 9 1 lb Brown Thread 5 2 9d Ps 14 6 Fortification Dr 4 11 1 7 Longls in 13 3/4 3 4 10 lb Rape d[itto] 5 5 1 d[itto] Rape Oyle 1 6 1½ 1 d[itto] Sheath 2 4½ 18 Ditap 20 7d 3 2 5 14 Nelves 14 1 Spoke m d[itto] 7 6 3 Brick Trowells 7 3 lb Small fised 10 Aloy 3 3 1 lb d[itto] Nall 7 3 3 30d 7 9 8 lb 20d 7 6 2 lb 4d 1 3 2 lb 8d 1 4 Plantation Dr 7 - 1½ 4 Galls Toy £1 4 37 1/2 lb d[itto] Oyle 2 9 Hon Compy Blacks Dr 3 4 9	12: Diet expenses, debtor to store Total £103 9s 3½d 1 cask of beef £13 4s 0d 1 pound of bread 0s 5s 5d 2 pounds of pepper 0s 4s 0d 1 bottle of rape oil 0s 7s 6d 1 pound of bohea tea 0s 12s 0d 1 [...] 0s 6s 0d General charges, debtor to store Total £19 12s 6d 4 gallons of arrack £1 5s 4d 1 gallon of rape oil 0s 1s 6d Black cloth 0s 15s 0d 18 pounds of dark bread 0s 4s 9d 2 quarts of gin 0s 4s 1½d 10 iron frigg staves 0s 2s 9d 1 [...] 0s 2s 3d 1 [...] 0s 2s 9d 1 cupboard lock 0s 2s 7d 2 pounds 5 ounces of nails 0s 1s 3d 18 pounds of [...] nails 0s 3s 9d 18 pounds of oakum board 0s 1s 8d Garrison, debtor to store Total £2 16s 7d 10 catties of bohea tea 0s 2s 6d 3½ gallons of rape oil £1 8s 6d 5 pounds of soap 0s 6s 9d 18 pounds of brown thread 0s 5s 0d 2 quarts of gin 0s 14s 6d

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		1725 1116 Piece £38 19 5 lb 3d d[itto] 8 9 7 Chew Shirt 1 7 12 Butchers d[itto] 11 6 pr Hemp Stockings 6 18 lb 6oz Coy Bo 6 4 lb Wht Brown Th 3 9 4 lb Cold d[itto] 9 1/2 lb Shoe W[hite] 1 3 1 Smale Blank[et] 5 9 148 13 6 £ 289 7 9½	7 lengths of tin [...] 0s 3s 4d Fortification, debtor to store Total £4 11s 1d 10 pounds of powder 0s 5s 0d 1 gallon of rape oil 0s 1s 6½d 1 gallon of shot 0s 2s 4½d 18 iron caps at 7¼d 0s 9s 4½d 14 knives 0s 14s 0d 1 spade at 11d 0s 7s 9d 3 brick trowels 0s 7s 6d 6 pounds of small field or hoop iron 0s 3s 9d 12 pounds of tenpenny nails 0s 7s 0d 3 pounds of threepenny nails 0s 1s 9d 8 pounds of twopenny nails 0s 2s 0d 2 pounds of fourpenny nails 0s 1s 3d 2 pounds of eightpenny nails 0s 1s 4d Plantation, debtor to store Total £7 0s 1½d 4 gallons of oil £1 4s 0d 37½ pounds of [...] £2 0s 9d Honourable Company's blacks, debtor to store Total £3 4s 9d 11,116 pieces of [...] £38 19s 0d 5 pounds of [...] at 3s 6d 0s 18s 9d 7 chelloe shirts £1 1s 0d 12 butchers' knives 0s 11s 0d 6 pounds of green tea 0s 6s 0d 12 pieces of blue guinea £6 0s 0d 4 pounds of coloured thread 0s 3s 9d 1 pound of coloured thread 0s 9s 0d 4 pounds of white thread 0s 1s 3d 1 small blanket 0s 5s 9d Total £148 13s 6d Grand total £289 7s 9½d **Interpretations** The account divided the store's June issues among the several charges of the establishment. The diet expenses at £103 9s 3½d and the Honourable Company's blacks at £148 13s 6d formed the two heaviest heads, together with the general charges, garrison, fortification and plantation. The whole month reached a grand total of £289 7s 9½d. The single largest item under the Company's blacks was a great parcel of piece goods valued at £38 19s 0d, the bulk cloth for clothing the slave force. Powder, shot, nails, iron and tools ran through the fortification head, marking the maintenance of the island's defences. **Speculations**

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			The account set each supply against the head of charge it served rather than gathering the month's goods into one list. The simple course would have been a single running total of issues. Instead the storekeeper carried the diet, the general charges, the garrison, the fortification, the plantation and the slaves each to its own subtotal, because a division by function let the council charge every cost to its proper account and answer the directors on the disposal of the whole.
15	13	Gunrs Stores Expd in the Month June 1725 1725 June 2d Muster day 10 For the Funerall of James Doveton 12 Expence for the Guards 2 3 Cartridge Papr Expendend for the Guards Powr 1 d[itto] for Sundry Cartridges 1 Sponge Stav for Flag at Sugar Loaf 1 Match 14 14 1 2 Expence of the Genll Table in June 1725 48 lb Salt Beef 2/6 6 4 2 d[itto] Pork 3 19 4 142 lb Bread 1 13 6 147 lb Sugar 1 13 6 43 Galls Arrack for Table 13 12 4 7 lb d[itto] Working Black 12 6 27 Fowles 7 5 6 136 lb Oats 1 3 4 19 Bott Mountain 17 2 5 d[itto] Port 12 6 36 d[itto] Cape 1 15 115 lb Flower 18 3 174 lb Beef 2 3 6 8 Duck 16 79 lb Butter 3 19 4 d[itto] 8 1 9 Sheep 2 8 3 Goat 1 10 27 Days Green 1 5 D. Crispe £ 66 15 6	13: Gunner's stores expended in the month of June 1725 2 June, muster day 10 pounds of powder 29 June, upon the arrival of James Doveton 12 pounds of powder Expended for the guards Powder 1 pound, 23 pounds Cartridge powder expended for the guards For the [...] cartridges 1 pound Sponge staves for [...] at Sugar Loaf 1 pound Match 14 pounds Total 14 pounds 1s 2d Expense of the General Table in June 1725 48 pounds of beef at 2s 6d £6 0s 4d 2 pounds of pork £3 19s 4d 142 pounds of bread £1 13s 6d 147 pounds of sugar £13 13s 6d 43 gallons of arrack for punch £13 12s 4d 2 pounds of bohea for [...] blacks £7 12s 6d 97 fowls £1 5s 6d 136 pounds of oatmeal £3 5s 0d 19 pounds of Betty Mountain 0s 17s 6d 5 pounds of pork £1 2s 6d 368 pounds of [...] £1 15s 0d 116 pounds of pilongo £1 18s 0d 174 pounds of beef £2 3s 6d 8 ducks 0s 16s 0d 7 pounds 9 ounces of butter £3 19s 0d 9 [...] 0s 8s 1d 9 sheep £2 8s 0d 3 goats £1 10s 0d 2 dozen greens £1 5s 0d Signed D. Crispe Total £66 15s 6d **Interpretations** The gunner's account recorded the powder and stores spent in June 1725, chiefly on ceremony and the guards. Ten pounds went on the muster day of 2 June and 12 pounds on the arrival of James Doveton on 29 June, with further charges for cartridges, sponge staves

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			and match. The whole came to 14 pounds with a value of 1s 2d. The General Table account set out the food and drink consumed at the Company's own table for the month. Sugar at £13 13s 6d and arrack for punch at £13 12s 4d were the two heaviest items, together with beef, bread, oatmeal, fowls, sheep and other provisions. The account, signed by D. Crispe, reached a total of £66 15s 6d. **Speculations** The gunner tied each charge of powder to the occasion that consumed it rather than entering a single monthly quantity. The plain course would have been to record the total spent. Instead he set the muster day, the arrival of James Doveton, the guards and the cartridges each against its own charge, because a powder account matched to named events let the council check every expenditure of a controlled and dangerous store.
16	14	Neat Cattle Sheep Goates Hogs Poultry &c Horses Remns Ult May Bullock 18 Cowes 35 Heifer 32 Steers 10 Yearlgs 5 Calve 33 Bull 5 Totall 138 Ewes 42 Wethers 19 Lamb 14 Rams 3 Totall 78 Ewes 119 Wethers 53 Kilb 43 Rams 7 Totall 222 Sows 9 Shoats 5 Boars 1 Pig 25 Totall 40 Turkey 40 Fowles 182 Ducks 9 Geese 12 Peos 4 Horses 5 Mares 2 Totall 7 Bt in do Bullock 4 Turkey 18 Encreased in do Yearlgs 5 Lamb 5 Horses 1 Totall 1 Bullock 22 Cowes 35 Heifer 32 Steers 10 Yearlgs 5 Calve 38 Bull 5 Totall 147 Ewes 42 Wethers 19 Lamb 14 Rams 3 Totall 78 Ewes 119	14: Account of neat cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, poultry, asses and horses. Remaining last May: 18 bullocks, 35 cows, 32 heifers, 10 steers, 5 yearlings, 5 calves, 33 bulls, totalling 138 neat cattle; 42 ewes, 19 wethers, 14 lambs, 3 rams, totalling 78 sheep; 119 she-goats, 53 wethers, 43 kids, 7 rams, totalling 222 goats; 9 sows, 5 shoats, 1 boar, 25 pigs, totalling 40 hogs; 40 turkeys, 182 fowls, 9 ducks, 12 hens, 4 geese, totalling poultry; 5 horses, 2 mares, totalling 7 horses. Bought in the month: 4 bullocks. Increased in the month: 5 calves; 5 lambs; 18 fowls; 1 horse, totalling 1. Sum after purchase and increase: 22 bullocks, 35 cows, 32 heifers, 10 steers, 5 yearlings, 38 calves, 5 bulls, totalling 147 neat cattle; 42 ewes, 19 wethers, 14 lambs, 3 rams, totalling 78 sheep; 119 she-goats, 53 wethers, 43 kids, 7 rams, totalling 222 goats; 9 sows, 5 shoats, 1 boar, 25 pigs, totalling 40 hogs; 40 turkeys, 200 fowls, 9 ducks, 12 hens, 4 geese; 6 horses, 2 mares, totalling 8. Killed in the month: 1 bullock; 0; 1 calf; 2 ewes, 2 lambs, totalling 3 sheep; 3 goats. Remaining after kills and deaths: 21 bullocks, 35 cows, 32 heifers, 10 steers, 5 yearlings, 38 calves, 5 bulls, totalling 146 neat cattle; 42 ewes, 17 wethers, 14 lambs, 3 rams, totalling 76 sheep; 119 she-goats, 50 wethers, 43 kids, 7 rams, totalling 219 goats; 9 sows, 5 shoats, 1 boar, 25 pigs, totalling 40 hogs; 40 turkeys, 200 fowls, 9 ducks, 12 hens, 4 geese; 6 horses, 2 mares, totalling 8. Dead in the month, and one that broke her neck: 3 sheep; 1 heifer; 1 lamb; 2 goats; 1 duck. Remaining 26 June: 21 bullocks, 35 cows, 31 heifers, 10 steers, 5 yearlings, 38 calves, 5 bulls, totalling 146 neat cattle; 42 ewes, 16 wethers, 12 lambs, 3 rams, totalling 73 sheep; 117 she-goats, 50 wethers, 43 kids, 7 rams, totalling 217 goats; 9 sows, 5 shoats, 1 boar, 25 pigs, totalling 40 hogs; 40 turkeys, 200 fowls, 8 ducks, 12 hens, 4 geese; 6 horses, 2 mares, totalling 8. Yams expended for the hogs and poultry: 3,814 pounds. Signed by John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. **Interpretations** The account set out the Company's live stock at the plantation for June 1725, tracing each kind from the May total through purchases, increase, kills and deaths to the count of 26 June. The neat cattle stood at 146, the sheep at 73, the goats at 217 and the hogs at 40, with poultry, horses and mares recorded apart. The month's changes were small and closely tracked. Four bullocks were bought and calves, lambs and fowls born, against losses to slaughter for the table and to death, including a heifer that broke its

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		Wethers 53 Kilb 43 Rams 7 Totall 222 Sows 9 Shoats 5 Boars 1 Pig 25 Totall 40 Turkey 40 Fowles 200 Ducks 9 Geese 12 Peos 4 Horses 6 Mares 2 Totall 8 Killed in do Bullock 1 Heifer 0 Calve 1 Ewes 2 Lamb 2 Ewes 3 Totall 3 Dead in do & this Season Bullock 21 Cowes 35 Heifer 32 Steers 10 Yearlgs 5 Calve 38 Bull 5 Totall 146 Ewes 42 Wethers 17 Lamb 14 Rams 3 Totall 76 Ewes 119 Wethers 50 Kilb 43 Rams 7 Totall 219 Sows 9 Shoats 5 Boars 1 Pig 25 Totall 40 Turkey 40 Fowles 200 Ducks 9 Geese 12 Peos 4 Horses 6 Mares 2 Totall 8 broke her Neck Heifer 1 Calve 1 Ewes 1 Lamb 2 Ewes 3 Wethers 2 Totall 2 Ducks 1 Remns 26th June Bullock 21 Cowes 35 Heifer 31 Steers 10 Yearlgs 5 Calve 38 Bull 5 Totall 146	neck. A charge of 3,814 pounds of yams was set against the feeding of the hogs and poultry. **Speculations** The account followed every category of stock through each cause of change rather than stating only the opening and closing numbers. The plain course would have been to record the count at each date. Instead the overseer carried each kind through purchase, birth, slaughter and death to its new total, because a full reckoning of every gain and loss let the council verify the herd and charge the yams consumed to the proper account.

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		Ewes 42 Wethers 16 Lamb 12 Rams 3 Totall 73 Ewes 17 Wethers 50 Kilb 43 Rams 7 Totall 217 Sows 9 Shoats 5 Boars 1 Pig 25 Totall 40 Turkey 40 Fowles 200 Ducks 8 Geese 12 Peos 4 Horses 6 Mares 2 Totall 8 Yams Expended for the Hogs & Poultry 3814 lb John Smith Edward Byfeld Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin	
17	15	At a Consultation held on Tuesday the 20th day July 1725 at Union Castle Present John Smith Esqr Govr Edward Byfeld John Alexander John Goodwin The Last Consultation read & Approved On Fryday the 16th instant about Noon the Ship Duke of Cambridge sailed hence for Great Britain On Saturday the 17th instant We delivered Our Letters for Fort St George, Bombay Bengale & Bencoolen to Capt Jamo Field Commander of the Grantham This day We finished Reckoning with the Garrison which We defered tile now the Storeship Arrival & viewing her Cargo preventing Our going on with it Samuel Bazeck who upon Acct of his ill State of Health was left here out of the London being now well again Presented a Petition Praying leave to go to Bencoolen on board the Grantham Granted James Draper Planter Presented a Bill of Sale for One Acre of Land he bought of Sutton Isaac part of the Lott Land of Sutton Isaac Senr Praying the same might be Registered Ordrd that the same be accordingly Registred Loans forr vizt Isaac Leech to Compleat the Payment of his Sd Bond &c 30 lb£ Loan John Smith Edward Byfeld Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin	15: At a consultation held on Tuesday 20 July 1725 at Union Castle, present John Smith Esquire Governor, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The last consultation was read and approved. On Friday 16 July, at about noon, the *Duke of Cambridge* sailed from the island for Great Britain. On Saturday 17 July the council delivered its letters for Fort St George, Bombay, Bengal and Bencoolen to Captain Simon Tidd, commander of the *Grantham*. This day the council finished its reckoning with the gunner, which it had deferred until the store ship's arrival, her cargo having prevented the work going forward. Samuel Bazett, left at the island on account of his ill state of health when the *London* sailed, now being well again, presented a petition begging leave to go to Bencoolen aboard the *Grantham*. The council granted it. James Draper, planter, presented a bill of sale for one acre of land bought of Sutton Isaake, part of the lot land of Sutton Isaake senior, and prayed that it be registered. The council ordered that it be registered accordingly. Bonds given, namely: Isaac Leech, to complete the payment of his own bond, £30 0s 0d. The consultation was signed by John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. **Interpretations** The council recorded the departure of two ships and the delivery of its India correspondence to the *Grantham*. The letters for Fort St George, Bombay, Bengal and Bencoolen went to Captain Tidd on 17 July 1725, the settlement's yearly dispatch to the eastern stations. Samuel Bazett's petition marked the resumption of a passage interrupted by sickness. Set ashore ill when the *London* sailed, he was now recovered and granted leave to continue to Bencoolen aboard the *Grantham*. The Draper registration continued the practice of recording land transfers on the council book. The acre bought of Sutton Isaake, part of the elder Sutton Isaake's lot land, was entered to secure the buyer's title. **Speculations**

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			The council held its reckoning with the gunner until the store ship had come and gone rather than closing the account on the usual day. The plain course would have been to settle at the month's end. Instead the bench deferred the work while the *Grantham*'s cargo occupied the establishment, because the receipt and storage of a whole year's supply took precedence over the routine audit of the gunner's stores.
18	16	At a Consultation held on Saturday the 24th day of June 1725 at Union Castle Present John Smith Esqr Govr Edward Byfeld John Alexander John Goodwin The Last Consultation read & Approved The Govr acquainted Us that he called this Consultation at the Request of Capt Field who Presented the following Letter Worshipfull Sir & Gent In England I Shipped John Blundle on board the Grantham in order to proceed the Voyage to India but he having proved a dangerous Unruly fellow & been Guilty of Mutiny on board my Ship & threatning to do farther Mischeif it was Determined to keep him in Irons tile We reached this Place in Order to be Proceeded against according to Law Therefore desire Yr Worship & ye Councill will be pleased to take this Matter into Your Consideration to the end he may tryed & receiv either as Suitable to his Merit, both my Ship & the Honble Compys Estate on board he being alike exposed to danger if such a fellow should be Suffered to Croud the Voyage, he being already daring in villany & Capable to attempt any thing that is bad, & besides ill Behaviour may Corrupt the whole Ships Company he was formerly among the Pyrates & has given me just Cause to Suspect if he had an Opportunity he would be with them again. I am Worshipfull Sir & Gent Yr Most humble Servt Jno Field Which being taken into Consideration the Honble Compys 27 Paragraph of their Genll Letter & Ship Catherine relating to the Punishment of the Men belonging to the Eagle being first read We sent him the follg Answer Sr We have Perused & Considered of Your Letter dated 22d instant relating to Your Complaint against Jno Blundele one of Your Men, & as You have good reason to Suspect it would be of dangerous Consequence for him to Proceed the Voyage & remaining before to this Day that he has been formerly among the Pyrates We	16: At a consultation held on Saturday 24 July 1725 at Union Castle, present John Smith Esquire Governor, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The last consultation was read and approved. The Governor reported that he had called this consultation at the request of Captain Tidd, who presented the following letter. The letter was addressed to the Governor and his agent. It stated that in England the writer had shipped John Blundell aboard the *Grantham* to proceed as a bricklayer to India. Blundell had since proved a dangerous and unruly fellow, guilty of mutiny aboard the ship and threatening to do further mischief. The writer had therefore determined to keep him in irons until the ship reached the island, so that he might be proceeded against according to law. The writer asked the Governor and council to take the matter into their consideration, to the end that Blundell might be tried, proved or otherwise dealt with as suited his case, both aboard the ship and in the service of the Honourable Company. He was alike a danger if a fellow of his kind should be allowed to continue the voyage, being an unruly and daring villain and capable of attempting any wicked thing. His ill behaviour might corrupt the whole ship's company. He had formerly kept company with the pirates, and there was just cause to suspect that, given the opportunity, he would join them again. The letter closed with the writer subscribing himself the Governor's most humble servant, Simon Tidd. The council took the matter into consideration. The 27th paragraph of the Honourable Company's general letter, brought by the ship *Catherine*, touching the punishment of the men belonging to the *Eagle*, was first read. The council then sent Captain Tidd the following answer. The answer stated that the council had perused and considered his letter of the 22nd instant relating to his complaint against Blundell, one of his men. It agreed that he had good reason to argue it would be of dangerous consequence for Blundell to continue the voyage, having proved before this day that he had formerly kept company with the pirates. **Interpretations** The letter from Captain Tidd set out a shipboard discipline problem carried to the island for a legal remedy. Blundell had been engaged in England as a bricklayer for India, but was charged with mutiny aboard the *Grantham* and confined in irons. The master sought the council's authority to try or otherwise dispose of him rather than carry a dangerous man onward. The reference to the 27th paragraph of the general letter brought by the *Catherine* shows the council grounding its response in the directors' own instructions. That paragraph concerned the punishment of the crew of the *Eagle*, an earlier case of shipboard mutiny, and gave the bench a settled precedent for handling Blundell. The charge that Blundell had formerly kept company with pirates gave the complaint its gravest weight. A mutinous tradesman was a shipboard matter, but a suspected returning pirate touched the security of the whole voyage and the Company's shipping.

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			Speculations The council opened its reckoning by reading the directors' paragraph on the *Eagle* men before framing any answer to Captain Tidd. The plain course would have been to respond to the master's complaint on its own facts. Instead the bench anchored its reply in the general letter brought by the *Catherine*, because a disciplinary decision touching mutiny and piracy was safer resting on the Honourable Company's express instruction than on the council's own discretion.
19	17	We think it proper for the Security of Your Ship & the Honble Compys Effects on board to continue him the said Blundele in Close Custody in Order to be sent to England by the next returning Shipping Provided You will Indemnify the said Honble Company from any Charge that may accrue by his being so Sent, which We think will be the most Effectuall Method of proceeding & desire Your Answer accordingly. We are Sr Yr Hum: Servt J Smith E Byfeld J Alexander J Goodwin To which he Replyed as follow vizt Worshipfull Sir & Gent I engage to Indemnify the Company from any Charge that may accrue to them upon Acct of detaining John Blundele & Prison upon this Island & Sending him to England by the next returning Shipping. I am obliged to you for the trouble You have given Your Selves in that affair. I am Worshipfull Sir & Gent Yr Most humble Servt Jno Field St Helena 24th July 1725 Copies of the Scole Letters Sent to India vizt To the Honble James Macra Esqr President & ye Councill At Fort St George Our Last to You was by the James & Mary Ship Thos Aubine Comr under date of the 12th June 1724 to which We hope hath since come safe to hand This achra by the Grantham Capt Jamo Field Comr to be arrived here after a Long & tedious Voyage from England with Stores & Provisions for the Use of this Island hon the 3d instant By the inclosed List of Shipping which We Send in Compliance to Your Requests & desire Yould find those departed from You last year have arrived, with as I brought Us the severall Letters We were favoured with & Invoices Containing the Goods & Stores You loaded on each Ship which Were very acceptable so that We need not trouble You with their dates or Particulars the Ships by which they came Rice & Sugar being allways very usefull to Us & the Inhabitants	17: The council thought it proper, for the security of his ship and the Honourable Company's goods aboard, that Blundell be kept in close confinement and sent to England by the next returning ship. It required Captain Tidd first to indemnify the Company against any charge that might arise from sending him home. This it judged the most suitable course, and gave him its answer accordingly. The letter was subscribed by the council as his most humble servants, Byfield, Alexander and Goodwin. Captain Tidd replied as follows. Addressing the Governor and his agent, he undertook to indemnify the Company against any charge that might fall on it from detaining John Blundell as a prisoner on the island and sending him to England by the next returning ship. He thanked the council for the trouble it had taken in the affair, subscribing himself its most humble servant, Simon Tidd, dated at St Helena 24 July 1725. Copies of the store letters sent to India, namely: to the Honourable James Macrae Esquire, President, and the council at Fort St George. The letter stated that the council's last to them went by the *Sarah Galley*, Captain John Nolan commander, under date of 12 June 1725, to which the writers referred for the past year, since which none of theirs had come to hand. This present letter went by the *Grantham*, Captain Simon Tidd commander, which arrived at the island after a long and tedious passage from England with a store of provisions for the use of the island on 3 July [1725]. By the enclosed list of shipping the council sent word of those that had departed the island. Their last year's ships had arrived and had brought the several letters, which were favoured with invoices of the goods and stores loaded on each ship, all very acceptable. The council therefore did not trouble them with the dates or particulars of the ships by which they came. Rice and sugar were always very useful to the island and its inhabitants. **Interpretations** The council settled Blundell's case by confinement and transport home rather than trial on the island, requiring the master to bear the risk. Captain Tidd's written indemnity protected the Company against any cost of holding and shipping him. The exchange closed a shipboard mutiny matter through a documented transfer of liability from the Company to the ship. The store letters mark the settlement's yearly correspondence with the Company's eastern presidencies. The letter to President James Macrae and the council at Fort St George recorded the ships that had come and gone and pointed to an enclosed list of shipping. Rice and sugar were singled out as the supplies most wanted at the island. **Speculations** The council required Captain Tidd's indemnity before agreeing to hold and ship Blundell rather than simply accepting the prisoner. The plain course would have been to take the man and send him home. Instead the bench made its consent conditional on a written undertaking to cover any charge, because the cost and risk of confining and transporting a prisoner

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			belonged with the master who brought him, not with the Company.
20	18	of this Island, We beg the Continuance of Supplying Us by each Ship with the like Or by Cwt & the Usuall Quantity of Good Batavia Arrack & desire the Cask may be Sound & good to prevent Leakage We heartily Congratulate Good Manra to the Accession of the Government wishing You all health & Prosperity & that Our Honble Masters Affair may flourish under You. We are Union Castle St Helena 27th July Certifying about Contemporary the Same verbatim as ye James & Mary Honble Sir & Sir Yr Most humble Servts J EB JA JG To the Honble Wm Phipps Esqr President & ye Councill At Bombay Honble Sir & Sirs Our Last to Your Own by the James & Mary Capt Thos Auben Comr under date of the 12th of June 1724 which We hope hath Since come to hand This come by the Grantham Capt Jamo Field Comr who arrived here after a Long & tedious Voyage from England with Stores & Provision for the Use of this Island & the returning Shipping on the 3d instant By the inclosed List of Shipping formerly desired You will perceive what Ships have arrived & departed thence Since Our Last & am also Cask of goods, & as We have received no Invoice of Stores or Croothing from the like by the Marp ova & What by the Prince Frederick, We beg Your Consider We cant be Supplyed on this Class with any Quantity of Gyrkin, but what We have from India & the small Quantities, for want of any frequent Supply from each Factory particularly from Bombay, We are obliged to buy of the Commanders at dear Rates & that Wherefore Yould Ought to Send Us as much as possibly You can, by each Ship notwithstanding what You formerly Mentioned of our being better & Cheaper Supplyed from Bengale, & likewise three or four hogsheads of Goa Arrack desired in Our Last & beg it may be of the best Sort We have not farther to add but to wish You health, & Good Success & that Our Honble Masters Affair may flourish under You. We are Honble Sir & Sirs Yr most hum: Servts J EB JA JG To the Honble Jno Deane Esqr President & ye Councill at Bengale Honble Sir & Sirs Our Last to You was by the James & Mary Capt Thomas Auben, Comr bearing date the 12th of June 1724 which We hope hath Since Since come to hand. This come by the Grantham Capt Jamo Field Comr who after a Long & tedious Voyage arrived here from England with a Cargo of Stores	18: The council asked that the supply of the island continue by each ship with the same quantity of good Batavia arrack, and that care be taken to see the casks sound and good to prevent leakage. The letter closed with the council heartily congratulating President Macrae on his accession to the government, wishing him health and prosperity and that its affairs might flourish under him. It was subscribed by the council as his most humble servants, J. B., J. A., J. G., dated at Union Castle, St Helena, 27 July 1725. A note recorded that the *Prince Frederick* was written to, the same in substance as the *Prince of Wales* and the *James and Mary*. To the Honourable William Phipps Esquire, President, and the council at Bombay. The letter stated that the council's last to them went by the *James and Mary*, Captain Uphill commander, under date of 12 June 1725, which the writers hoped had since come to hand. This present letter went by the *Grantham*, Captain Simon Tidd commander, which arrived at the island after a long and tedious passage from England with a store of provisions for the use of the island on the 3rd instant. By the enclosed list of shipping the council sent word of the ships that had arrived and departed since its last. The council had received no invoice of stores or goods sent by the *Prince of Wales* by the *Marlborough*, and asked what came by the *Prince Frederick*. It begged to be supplied on this island with any quantity of arrack, but held what came from India in small quantity. Being in want of a sufficient supply from each factory, particularly from Bombay, the council was obliged to buy of the commanders at dear rates. It therefore asked them to send as much as possible by each ship, notwithstanding what they had formerly stated of the island being well and cheaply supplied from Bengal, together with three or four hogsheads of good arrack asked for in the council's last, and begged it might be of the best sort. The council had nothing further to add, but to wish them health and that the Honourable Company's affairs might flourish under them. It subscribed itself their most humble servants, J. B., J. A., J. G. To the Honourable John Deane Esquire, President, and the council at Bengal. The letter stated that the council's last to them went by the *James and Mary*, Captain Thomas Uphill commander, bearing date 12 June 1725, which the writers hoped had since come to hand. This present letter went by the *Grantham*, Captain Simon Tidd commander, who arrived at the island after a long and tedious passage from England with a cargo of stores. **Interpretations** The letters continued the council's yearly correspondence with the Company's eastern presidencies at Bombay and Bengal. Each recorded the ships that had come and gone, pointed to an enclosed list of shipping, and pressed for supply. The addresses to Presidents Phipps at Bombay and Deane at Bengal fixed the chain of command the island answered to across the Indian stations. The repeated demand for arrack revealed the island's dependence and its weak bargaining position. Short of a steady supply from the factories, the council was forced to buy from visiting commanders at high prices. It pressed Bombay for a fuller consignment despite that presidency's claim that Bengal already supplied the island well and cheaply. **Speculations** The council pressed Bombay for arrack even after that presidency had argued the island was already well supplied from Bengal. The plain course would have

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			been to accept the direction to Bengal and look no further. Instead the bench asked each factory for its own consignment, because reliance on a single source left it buying from ships' captains at dear rates whenever that supply fell short.
21	19	Commander under Date of the 19th of June 1724 & having Wrote therein what did then Occur We refer you thereto This come directly to You by the Grantham, Capt Timothy Field Comr who after a tedious Voyage arrived here from England with a Cargo of Stores & Provision for the Use of this Place on the 3d instant In our aforesaid Letter We desired You would procure & Send Us as great a Quantity of Rice & Sugar as possibly You could it being always very acceptable to Us & the Inhabitants of this Place in General which Request We now renew & that Yould oblige Us in sending what Quantity You can by this Ship. We forbear sending You any Slave of Our Honble Masters Slaves by the Ship We having several new Cargo of Vagent & Increasing Wch in hand being to Procure to compleat them as fast as possible We cannot conveniently Spare any & have acquainted Our Honble Masters therewith in Our by the Duke of Cambridge Inclosed We Send the Ship Grantham Charter Party according to Our Honble Masters Orders We have not farther to add at present but to wish Success Our Honble Masters Affairs & Your Selves Health & Prosperity, &c Worshipfull Sir & Sirs Yr most hum: Servts J EB JA JG Jno Alexander John Smith Jno Goodwin Edward Byfeld	19: The letter continued that the *Grantham* had brought provisions for the use of the island and for the returning ships from India. By the enclosed list of shipping, sent in compliance with the council's earlier request, they would see all those that had been dispatched from the island as well as those from the other factories of India that had arrived, each of which had been received. The council had been favoured with several letters and with invoices of the sundry goods and stores loaded on each ship for the use of the island. It therefore did not trouble them with the dates or the ships by which they came. It returned thanks for the good care taken in the cargoes, which came all very acceptable. Since rice and sugar were very useful to the island and its inhabitants, the council begged the continuance of that supply, asking the same quantity be sent by each ship, with a large quantity of good Batavia arrack, and that care be taken to see the casks sound to prevent leakage. The council had nothing further to add but to wish them health and prosperity, and that the Honourable Company's affairs might flourish under them. It subscribed itself their most humble servants, dated 27 July [1725]. To the Honourable the Deputy Governor and council on the West Coast. The letter stated that the council's last to them went by the *James and Mary*, Captain Thomas Uphill commander, under date of 12 June 1725, to which the writers referred for the past year. This present letter went by the *Grantham*, Captain Simon Tidd commander, who arrived at the island after a tedious passage with a cargo of stores and provisions for the use of the island on the 3rd instant. The letter noted that in the council's earlier letter it had asked them to procure a great quantity of rice and sugar, since these were always very acceptable to the island and its inhabitants in general. It renewed that request and asked what quantity they could send by this ship. The council did not trouble the Honourable Masters for any share of slaves by the ship, its own establishment being already supplied. Having received a course of urgent and pressing work in hand, and pressing to complete it as fast as possible, the council could not conveniently spare any. It acquainted the Honourable Masters of this in its letter by the *Duke of Cambridge*. The council enclosed the *Grantham*'s charter party, according to the Honourable Masters' orders. It had nothing further to add but to wish success to the Honourable Company's affairs and health and prosperity to them. It subscribed itself their most humble servants, J. B., J. A., J. G., signed by John Alexander, John Goodwin, John Smith and Edward Byfield. **Interpretations** The letters closed the council's yearly round of correspondence with the Company's eastern stations, addressed here to Bengal and to the Deputy Governor and council on the West Coast at Bencoolen. Each recorded the arrival of the *Grantham*, referred to an enclosed list of shipping, and pressed again for rice, sugar and Batavia arrack. The repeated demand for sound casks marked the persistent loss of spirit to leakage on the long passage. The letter to Bencoolen enclosed the *Grantham*'s charter party under the directors' express orders. This gave the receiving station the contractual terms of the

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			ship's engagement, allowing any dispute over her service to be settled against the agreement. **Speculations** The council declined to send any slaves to Bencoolen by the *Grantham*, though the West Coast station regularly drew labour from the island. The plain course would have been to forward a share as in other years. Instead the bench held its people back, because a pressing course of work then in hand at the island left no hands to spare for the eastern settlement.
22	20	At a Consultation held on Tuesday the 27th day July 1725 at Union Castle in James Valley Present John Smith Esqr Govr Edward Byfeld John Alexander John Goodwin The Last Consultation read & Approved Benjamin Greentree desired to have a Bond of £54 &c formerly given by Richd Swallow which being Said as appears by the Books of Acct & he being now going off the Island Ordered that the said Bond be accordingly delivered Copie of Letters to & from Capt Bochey Comr of the Ship Duke of Cambridg Sr The Governr having Reported to Us that in the Survey he yesterday made of Your Ship he Observed great Defects in Your Cable by which in Case You Should be obliged by Necessity or Stress of Weather to Anchor both the Ship & the Honble Compys Estate on board will be in great danger to prevent which, We recommend it to You as Our Advice & desire that You would take Anew one here We having One of twelve Inches which though they is fit for Your Purpose as We could vent yet in Case of Accidents may be a Means to Save the Ship. We cannot think You will in turn any Blame from Your Owners in taking one, it not being proper in Our Opinion, to Leave Matters of Such Consequence to Hazard. We desire You will take this into Consideration & give Us Yr Answer. We are Margin Notes: Memdm This Letter not to be Sent the Cable being Since found to be very bad 14th July 1725 Sir Yr hum: Servt J S: EB: JA: JG Capt Bochey Answer vizt Worshipfull Sir & Sirs/ Yours I have received in Answer to which cant think there is any reason to alarm my Ship wanting in Ground Tackling my Sheet Cable haveing never ben Cut to yet & a full 16½ Inches. My best Bower is off the same Size & but likewise it was my Sheet Cable at Bombay & tride it him the Wear at the Cape & has given us at Sufficient Reason to think it very good, haveing Rid the Time Cable to in violent hard Gale there at N x NW N.W. & to my Small Bower a the Govr observed when in board t[...]	20: At a consultation held on Tuesday 27 July 1725 at Union Castle in James Valley, present John Smith Esquire Governor, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The last consultation was read and approved. Benjamin Greentree asked to have a bond of £50 0s 0d formerly given by Richard Swallow. The bond stood at £20 0s 0d by the book of accounts, and Greentree was about to leave the island. The council ordered that the bond be delivered to him accordingly. Copies of letters to and from Captain Beckham, commander of the ship *Duke of Cambridge*. The letter, addressed to Captain Beckham, recorded that the Governor had reported to the council the great defect in his cable which he had discovered the day before, during the summer season his ship had experienced. By that defect he might be forced through necessity, or by stress of weather, to anchor both the ship and the Honourable Company's goods aboard her in great danger. To prevent this the council recommended and asked that he take one of its own cables, being one of twelve which, though old, might yet serve his purpose. The council did not wish, in case of any accident, to be without a means to save the ship. It did not think he would in turn incur any blame from his owners for taking one. Holding it improper to leave matters of such consequence to hazard, the council asked him to take the offer into consideration, and gave him its answer accordingly. It was dated 14 July 1725 and subscribed by the council, J. S., E. B., J. A., J. G. A margin note recorded that a Monday-morning shop letter was not to be sent, the cable being one that, though old, might serve. Captain Beckham answered as follows. Addressing the Governor and the council, he stated that he had received their letter, in answer to which he could not think there was any reason to argue his ship wanting a ground cable. His sheet cable had never been out and stood at a full 6½ inches. His best bower was of the same size, and he thought as well of it as of his sheet cable. At Bombay he had tried it against the weather at the Cape, which had given him sufficient reason to think it very good, having ridden the *Prince Augusta* in eight or nine gales there at north-north-west and north-west. As to his small bower, he had observed when aboard that [...]. **Interpretations** The Greentree bond turned on a gap between the sum named on the instrument and the sum recorded in the accounts. The bond read £50 0s 0d, but the book of accounts showed only £20 0s 0d outstanding. With Greentree about to leave the island, the council released the instrument to him to close the matter before his departure. The correspondence with Captain Beckham concerned the safety of the *Duke of Cambridge* at anchor. The council, alarmed at a reported flaw in the ship's cable, offered one of its own spare cables to guard against the loss of the vessel and the Company's goods aboard her. Beckham replied that his ground tackle was sound, citing the size of his sheet cable and best bower and their proven service in heavy weather.

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			Speculations The council pressed a spare cable on Captain Beckham rather than leaving the ship's ground tackle to his own judgement. The plain course would have been to treat the cable as the master's concern. Instead the bench offered one of its old cables and urged him to take it, because the loss of a ship and the Company's goods in the road was too grave a risk to leave to chance on a cable reported defective.
23	21	be a well-worn Cable, all People that follow the Sea will know a Small Bower is of no Shiftey from one to an other, & not expected to affs[...] will to the Sizr, farther that Part which the Govr see was the Extra Barb which allways will look rough & shaggd & so to the twelve Inch Cable wch You propose for my Use in Case of Necessity I know of no Extremity neither can I think of any that will give the Room to imagine that such a Cable will ever bring up Our Ship when Anckd Our Bower & Sheet Cable, of which God forbid Whilst You propose being little better than a Stream Cable for Our Ship My present Stream Cable is ten Inches & Your but feable Your Proposals I should candidly receive will it a Sizr proper for a Ship of Our Burthen. I am Worshipfull Sir & Sirs Yr Most hum: Servt W Bochey Govr & Councills Reply vizt Sr In Answer to Yours concerning the Defects in Your Cable We must Observe to You that Your Ship haveing been a long time out ye hot Countries Your Cable must of Necessity be Dry Rotten, tho they may look Fair to the Eye. Your best Bower Cable was in the Ship last Voyage to India, & Your best Bower Cable being so reduced now to a capable Bower & neither fit to be trusted to Yet possibly as You say Your best Bower Rid You out in a hard Gale which lasted but a Short time in which Your Small Bower parted. We have Since Perused the Cable We recommended to You & find it to be 13½ Inches & are therefore Still of Opinion that Notwithstanding Your Reason to the contrary it is highly Necessary both for the Security of Your Ship & the Compys Effects on board that You would Supply Your Self therewith We desire Your farther Answer & are Sr Yr humbl Servts J S: EB: JA JG 14th July 1725 John Smith Edward Byfeld Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin	21: Captain Beckham continued that his small bower was a well-worn cable. All seamen knew that a small bower shifted constantly from one duty to another and could not be expected to answer as well as the sheet cable. He argued that the part of the cable the council had seen was the outer bower, which always looked rough and chafed. As to the twelve spare cables the council had offered for his use in case of necessity, he knew of no defect in his own, and could not think of any that would give ground to imagine that such a cable, which God forbid, could ever bring up his ship if the two bowers and the sheet cable failed. The cable the council proposed was little better than a stream cable for his ship. His present stream cable stood at 10 inches, and he thought as well of it as of the council's offer. He would candidly accept the offer as a proper thing for a ship of his burden. He subscribed himself the council's most humble servant, W. Beckham. The council replied as follows. In answer to his letter concerning the defect in his cable, it observed that his ship, having been a long time out in a hot country, his cable might through slackness lie dry-rotted, so that it might look fair to the eye. His best bower cable, now aboard the ship outward bound to India, and his best bower cable itself, might be reduced or otherwise unfit to be trusted. Nor could his best bower, possibly, as he had said, ride him out in a hard gale, which lasted but a short time, in which his small bower parted. The council had since surveyed the cable it had recommended, and found it to be 13½ inches. It was therefore still of the opinion that, notwithstanding his argument to the contrary, it was highly necessary, both for the safety of his ship and the Company's goods aboard, that he supply himself with it. It asked his further answer. The letter was dated 14 July 1725 and subscribed by the council as his humble servants, J. S., E. B., J. A., J. G., signed by John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. **Interpretations** The exchange turned on a disagreement over the soundness of the *Duke of Cambridge*'s ground tackle. Beckham defended his own cables, distinguishing the worn outer bower the council had seen from his sound sheet and stream cables, and treated the offered cable as no better than a light stream cable. The council pressed the danger of hidden dry rot, arguing that a cable long carried in a hot climate might look fair yet fail under strain. The dispute exposed the technical vocabulary of a ship's anchoring gear. The bower cables were the working anchors in daily use, the sheet cable the heaviest reserve, and the stream cable a lighter line for moderate conditions. The council's survey fixing its offered cable at 13½ inches, against Beckham's stream cable of 10 inches, gave the bench a concrete measure to support its case that the heavier line was the safer choice. **Speculations** The council surveyed and measured its own cable at 13½ inches before renewing its pressure on Beckham, rather than resting on the general offer already made. The plain course would have been to leave the master to his judgement once he had declined. Instead the

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			bench measured the line to answer his claim that it was no better than a stream cable, because a documented advantage in size gave its argument for the safety of ship and goods a weight that mere recommendation could not.
24	22	At a Consultation held on Tuesday the 17th day August 1725 at Plantation House Prest John Smith Esqr Govr Edward Byfeld John Alexander John Goodwin The Last Consultation read & Approved The Govr having been very much indisposed is the reason no Consultation has been held Since the 27th day July 1725 On Saturday 24th July last the Ship Grantham Capt Timothy Field Comr Sailed hence for Bencoolen Mr Wignall Presented the following Petition To the Worshipfull Jno Smith Esqr Govr & ye Countll the humble Petition of Thos Wignall Sheweth/ That William Dyer Gent Passenger on board the Ship King George that arrived here on the first of March last, being in a very weakly Sickly Condition desired to putt himself under Your Petrs Care in hopes to recover from an ill Distemper with which he at that time was Unhappily Afflicted That Your Petr accordingly received him into his House about the 5th or 6th of March 1723/4 from which time till the 17th April folg Yr Petr not only gave his daily attendance but also provided Subsistence both for him & for such Persons as at his desire attended him during his Sickness That the said Mr Dyer to Yr Petrs great Concern dyed on or about the 17th day of Aprile without making Your Petr any Satisfaction either for his Attendance, or for the Charge he has been at, in Providing necessary Provision for him during the time of his Indisposition That Yr Petr is informed that Benjamin Hawkes without any Legall Authority to empower him to do the received all the Effects lately belonging to the said Mr Dyer deceased & Refuses to payment or Yr Petr for his just Demands amounting to the Sum of £26 3s 9 to which an Inventory of the said Mr Dyers Effects will & Yied by Yr Petr Yr Petr therefore humbly Prays Yr Worship & ye Countll will be pleased to take the Cognizen into Consideration to the End the Payment of his Debt may be Secured to him & that the said Mr Hawkes who has presumed to Conduct part of the Effects of the said Mr Dyer to his own Use & Purpose of some of the rest to Yr Gen Cargo for his own Advantage be obliged to Yeild to Yr Worship & ye an Exact Inventory of the Effects lately belong & to his said Mr Dyer And Yr Petr as in Duty ye Wdate &c Thos Wignall 17th August	22: At a consultation held on Tuesday 17 August 1725 at the plantation house, present John Smith Esquire Governor, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The last consultation was read and approved. The Governor having been very much unwell was the reason no consultation had been held since 27 July 1725. On Saturday 24 July last the ship *Grantham*, Captain Simon Tidd commander, sailed from the island for Bencoolen. Mr Wignall presented the following petition, addressed to John Smith Esquire, Governor, and the council. It was the petition of Mr Wignall. It set out that William Dyer, gentleman, a passenger aboard the ship *King George* that arrived at the island on 1 March last, was in a very weak and sickly condition and asked to place himself under Wignall's care to recover from the illness with which he was at that time unhappily afflicted. It stated that Wignall accordingly took him into his house about 5 or 6 March 1725. From that time until 17 April, Wignall not only gave Dyer his daily attendance but also provided subsistence, both for him and for those persons who by his desire attended him during his sickness. It stated that Dyer, to Wignall's great concern, died on or about 17 April without making Wignall any satisfaction, either for his attendance or for the charge he had been at in providing necessary provision for him during the time of his illness. It stated that Wignall was informed that Benjamin Hawkes, without any legal authority to empower him to do so, had received all the effects belonging to the late Dyer, and had refused to pay Wignall his just demands, amounting to £26 7s 9d, and to deliver an inventory of Dyer's effects then held by Hawkes. It therefore asked that the council take the matter into consideration, to the end the payment of the debt might be secured to Wignall, and that Hawkes, who had presumed to convert part of Dyer's effects to his own use and to dispose of the rest to his own advantage, be obliged to deliver to the council an exact inventory of the effects lately belonging to the late Dyer. It was subscribed by Wignall and dated 17 August. **Interpretations** The petition set out a claim for an unpaid debt against the effects of a dead passenger. Wignall, the garrison surgeon, had housed, treated and fed William Dyer during his final illness, and sought £26 7s 9d for that care after Dyer died intestate aboard the island. The claim rested on the ordinary principle that a creditor might look to a dead man's estate for satisfaction. The complaint against Benjamin Hawkes turned on the want of lawful authority to handle the estate. Hawkes had taken Dyer's effects without any grant of administration, and was accused of converting part to his own use. Wignall asked the council to compel an exact inventory, the necessary first step to fixing the value of the estate and securing his debt against it. The background of Hawkes gives the charge added weight. He had been dismissed from the store and suspended from the council on 24 November 1724 over his conduct and his connection with the widow Margaret Tovey, and remained under the Governor's displeasure into 1725. **Speculations**

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			Wignall sought an inventory of Dyer's effects rather than moving at once for payment of his £26 7s 9d. The plain course would have been to press the debt alone. Instead the petition asked the council to compel a full account of the estate held by Hawkes, because a creditor could not secure his claim against a dead man's goods until their extent was fixed and the unauthorised holder made to disclose them.
25	23	Ordered that the said Mr Hawkes be Summond to attend next Consultation day & that he have Notice given him to bring in an Inventory then of the Goods & Effects belonging to the said Mr Dyer deceased Mr Byfeld Capt Goodwin Mr French & Mr Crispe delivered each of them their Monthly Acct for July last wch were Severally Examd & approved & are as follows vizt Neat Cattle Sheep Goates Hogs Poultry &c Horses Remns 26 June Bullock 21 Cowes 35 Heifer 31 Steers 10 Yearlings 6 Calves 33 Bulls 6 Totall 145 Ewes 42 Wethers 16 Kilb 12 Rams 3 Totall 73 Ewes 147 Wethers 50 Kilb 43 Rams 7 Totall 247 Sows 9 Shoats 5 Boars 1 Pig 25 Totall 40 Turkey 40 Fowles 200 Ducks 8 Geese 12 Peos 4 Horses 6 Mares 2 Totall 8 Encreased in July Bullock 6 Cowes 14 Calves 25 Wethers 10 Rams 10 Wethers 11 Kilb 23 Totall 34 Shoats 6 Turkey 6 Ducks 3 Horses 1 Totall 1 Bullock 27 Cowes 49 Heifer 31 Steers 10 Yearlings 5 Calves 38 Bulls 5 Totall 170	23: The council ordered that Hawkes be summoned to attend the next consultation day, and that notice be given him to bring in an inventory of the goods and effects belonging to the late Dyer. Mr Byfield, Captain Goodwin, Mr French and Mr Crispe each delivered their monthly account for July last. The accounts were examined and approved and stand as follows. Account of neat cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, poultry, asses and horses. Remaining 26 June: 21 bullocks, 35 cows, 31 heifers, 10 steers, 6 yearlings, 33 calves, 6 bulls, total 145 neat cattle; 42 ewes, 16 wethers, 12 kids, 3 rams, total 73 sheep; 117 she-goats, 50 wethers, 43 kids, 7 rams, total 217 goats; 9 sows, 5 shoats, 1 boar, 25 pigs, total 40 hogs; 40 turkeys, 200 fowls, 8 ducks, 12 hens, 4 geese, total poultry; 6 horses, 2 mares, total 8 Increased in July: 6 bullocks, 14 cows, 2 yearlings, total 25 neat cattle; 10 kids, 10 sheep; 11 wethers, 23 kids, total 34 goats; 6 shoats, total 6 hogs; 3 fowls; 1 horse, total 1 Sum: 27 bullocks, 49 cows, 31 heifers, 10 steers, 5 yearlings, 38 calves, 5 bulls, total 170 neat cattle; 42 ewes, 16 wethers, 22 kids, 3 rams, total 83 sheep; 117 she-goats, 61 wethers, 66 kids, 7 rams, total 251 goats; 9 sows, 11 shoats, 1 boar, 25 pigs, total 46 hogs; 40 turkeys, 203 fowls, 8 ducks, 12 hens, 4 geese; 7 horses, 2 mares, total 9 Killed in the month: 4 kids, total 4 sheep; 4 goats; 1 shoat, total 1 hog; 18 fowls Remaining after kills: 27 bullocks, 49 cows, 31 heifers, 10 steers, 5 yearlings, 38 calves, 6 bulls, total 170 neat cattle; 42 ewes, 16 wethers, 22 kids, 3 rams, total 83 sheep; 117 she-goats, 57 wethers, 66 kids, 7 rams, total 247 goats; 9 sows, 10 shoats, 1 boar, 25 pigs, total 45 hogs; 40 turkeys, 185 fowls, 8 ducks, 12 hens, 4 geese; 7 horses, 2 mares, total 9 Sold to shipping in the month: 1 bullock, total 1 neat cattle Remaining after sale: 28 bullocks, 49 cows, 31 heifers, 10 steers, 5 yearlings, 38 calves, 6 bulls, total 169 neat cattle; 42 ewes, 16 wethers, 22 kids, 3 rams, total 83 sheep; 117 she-goats, 57 wethers, 66 kids, 7 rams, total 247 goats; 9 sows, 10 shoats, 1 boar, 25 pigs, total 45 hogs; 40 turkeys, 185 fowls, 8 ducks, 12 hens, 4 geese; 7 horses, 2 mares, total 9 Cattle and hogs killed in the month: 13 heifers, 3 steers, 1 yearling, 2 calves, 1 bull, total 20 Remaining after this: 28 bullocks, 49 cows, 18 heifers, 7 steers, 4 yearlings, 36 calves, 4 bulls, total 149 neat cattle; 42 ewes, 16 wethers, 22 kids, 3 rams, total 83 sheep; 117 she-goats, 57 wethers, 66 kids, 7 rams, total 247 goats; 9 sows, 10 shoats, 1 boar, 19 pigs, total 39 hogs; 40 turkeys, 185 fowls, 8 ducks, 12 hens, 4 geese; 7 horses, 2 mares, total 9 Dead in the month: 1 pig, total 1 hog Remaining 26 July: 28 bullocks, 49 cows, 18 heifers, 7 steers, 4 yearlings, 36 calves, 4 bulls, total 149 neat cattle; 42 ewes, 16 wethers, 22 kids, 3 rams, total 83 sheep; 117 she-goats, 57 wethers, 66 kids, 7 rams, total 247 goats; 9 sows, 10 shoats, 1 boar, 18 pigs, total 38 hogs; 40 turkeys, 185 fowls, 7 ducks, 12 hens, 4 geese; 7 horses, 2 mares, total 9 Yams expended at the several plantations: 36,867 pounds **Interpretations**

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Ewes 42 Wethers 16 Kilb 22 Rams 3 Totall 83 Ewes 147 Wethers 61 Kilb 66 Rams 7 Totall 261 Sows 9 Shoats 11 Boars 1 Pig 25 Totall 46 Turkey 40 Fowles 203 Ducks 8 Geese 12 Peos 4 Horses 7 Mares 2 Totall 9 Killed in do Wethers 4 Kilb 4 Shoats 1 Totall 1 Fowles 18 Sold to Ship in do Bullock 27 Cowes 49 Heifer 31 Steers 10 Yearlings 5 Calves 38 Bulls 6 Totall 170 Ewes 42 Wethers 16 Kilb 22 Rams 3 Totall 83 Ewes 147 Wethers 67 Kilb 66 Rams 7 Totall 247 Sows 9 Shoats 10 Boars 1 Pig 25 Totall 46 Turkey 40 Fowles 185 Ducks 8 Geese 12 Peos 4 Horses 7 Mares 2 Totall 9 Bullock 1 Bulls 1 Totall 1 Cattle & Hogs this Season Bullock 28 Cowes 49 Heifer 31 Steers 10 Yearlings 5 Calves 38 Bulls 6 Totall 169 Ewes 42 Wethers 16	The account traced the Company's live stock at the several plantations for July 1725, following each kind through purchase, increase, slaughter, sale and death. The neat cattle rose to 149 at the close of the month, the sheep to 83, the goats to 247 and the hogs to 38. A charge of 36,867 pounds of yams was set against the feeding of the stock across the plantations. The month showed heavier movement than the June account. Cattle were both bought in and killed for the table, one bullock was sold to the shipping in the road, and a further parcel of cattle and hogs was slaughtered. The large yam charge, roughly ten times that of the previous month, reflected the fuller herd and the demands of the season. **Speculations** The account set the cattle sold to the shipping apart from those killed for the table, giving the single bullock its own line and running total. The plain course would have been to enter all reductions together as stock consumed. Instead the overseer distinguished the sale to the road from the slaughter for the establishment, because a beast sold to a ship earned the Company a return and had to be charged to a different account from one eaten at its own table.

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Kilb 22 Rams 3 Totall 83 Ewes 147 Wethers 67 Kilb 66 Rams 7 Totall 247 Sows 9 Shoats 10 Boars 1 Pig 26 Totall 46 Turkey 40 Fowles 185 Ducks 8 Geese 12 Peos 4 Horses 7 Mares 2 Totall 9 Heifer 13 Steers 3 Yearlings 1 Calves 2 Bulls 1 Totall 20 Pig 6 Totall 6 Dead in ditto Bullock 28 Cowes 49 Heifer 18 Steers 7 Yearlings 4 Calves 36 Bulls 4 Totall 149 Ewes 42 Wethers 16 Kilb 22 Rams 3 Totall 83 Ewes 147 Wethers 67 Kilb 66 Rams 7 Totall 247 Sows 9 Shoats 10 Boars 1 Pig 19 Totall 39 Turkey 40 Fowles 185 Ducks 8 Geese 12 Peos 4 Horses 7 Mares 2 Totall 9 Shoats 1 Pig 1 Totall 1 Bullock 28 Cowes 49 Heifer 18 Steers 7 Yearlings 4 Calves 36 Bulls 4 Totall 149 Ewes 42 Wethers 16 Kilb 22	

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Rams 3 Totall 83 Ewes 147 Wethers 67 Kilb 66 Rams 7 Totall 247 Sows 9 Shoats 10 Boars 1 Pig 18 Totall 38 Turkey 40 Fowles 185 Ducks 7 Geese 12 Peos 4 Horses 7 Mares 2 Totall 9 Yams Expended at the Sevll Plantacions 36867 lb	
26	24	Collection of Store Goods Sold to the Inhabitants between 25th June & 25th July 1725 313 7/8 Galls Arrack 6/4 99 7 6 19½ 660 lb Sugar 6 lb Candy 8 1½ 270 lb Bread 3 2 198 lb Flower 8 6 19 lb Soap 1 11 6 lb Starch 4 6 1 lb Copper 1 6 9 oz Indigo 1 6 1 lb Bohea Tea 6 1 Catty Green Tea 16 3 1 lb Cutt Tobacco 8 6½ 12 Pipes 1 Smale Cup 12 Sneakers 6½ 5 Bowles 6 6 2 White Chink 5 3 1/2 Galls Rape oyle 1 8 1½ 1 lb Hair Powder 1 2 1/2 P. Desotees 5 6 3 P. Chink 15 1 P. Gingham 18 6 Gurrahs 7 6 1 P. Long Taffety 16 26 yds Canvas 1 3 6 3 yds Kersey 6 8 5 Flannail	24: Account of store goods sold to the inhabitants between 25 June and 25 July 1725. 313 7/8 gallons of arrack at 6s 4d, £99 7s 10½d 660 pounds of sugar, £9 8s 1½d 6 pounds of candy, £0 8s 1½d 270 pounds of bread, £0 8s 6d 198 pounds of flour, £0 6s 11d 19 pounds of soap, £0 4s 6d 6 pounds of starch, £0 1s 6d 1 pound of pepper, £0 1s 6d 9 ounces of indigo, £0 1s 6d 1 pound of bohea tea, £0 6s 0d 4 catties of green tea, £0 16s 0d 1 pound of tobacco, £0 3s 0d 12 pipes, £0 0s 8d 1 small cup, £0 0s 6½d 12 quart cups, £0 6s 0d 5 bowls, £0 12s 0d 2 white shirts, £0 5s 0d 3½ gallons of rape oil, £1 1s 0d 1 pound of hair powder, £0 1s 6d 1 piece of doreas, £0 15s 0d 1 pound of thread, £0 5s 0d 3 pieces of guinea, £0 15s 0d 1 piece of gingham, £0 7s 8d 6 cubits of gurrah, £0 6s 6d 1 piece of long taffeta, £0 16s 0d 26 yards of canvas, £1 3s 4d 3 pieces of [...], £0 5s 0d 5 pieces of flannel, £0 11s 8d 1 common prayer book, £0 2s 3d 18 pounds of shoe thread, £0 2s 1d 1 [...], £0 2s 6d 1 pound of [...], £0 2s 0d 1 tea kettle, £0 15s 0d 1 chamber pot, £0 1s 4d 3 [...], £0 6s 6d 1 dozen pounds of [...], £0 6s 0d 1 piece of [...], £0 9s 3d 9 riding lanterns, £0 9s 0d 1 small [...], £0 1s 6d 1 funnel, £0 1s 6d 1 [...], £0 1s 7½d 1 hair comb, £0 0s 6d 3 budding [...], £0 3s 9d ivory at 4s per dozen, £0 2s 8d 1 dozen at 14, £0 1s 4d 1 dozen at 15, £0 1s 10d 9 dozen at 16, £0 0s 4d Carried over, £137 15s 3d **Interpretations** The account recorded the store's sales to the inhabitants over the month to 25 July 1725. Arrack

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		11 4 1 Common Prayr book 2 1 18 lb Shoe Thread 9 3 Wine Glass 2 1 lb Steele 2 6 1 Tea Kettle 15 1 Chamber Pott 1 4 3 Corningers 4 6 1 doz Spoons 1 6 1 lb Slippers 9 3 1 Winding Lanthorn 2 1 Smale d[itto] 1 6 1 Funnell 1½ 1 Corninger 10 1 Hair Comb 2 8 Budding d[itto] 3 4 Ivory d[itto] & 12 2 8 1 d[itto] 14 1 10 1 d[itto] 15 4 9 d[itto] 16 Carried Over 137 15 3	dominated at £99 7s 10½d for 313 7/8 gallons, more than two-thirds of the running total of £137 15s 3d carried over to the next page. Sugar at £9 8s 1½d formed the next largest charge, with the remaining scores of items each amounting to a few shillings. The spread of goods showed the Company store supplying the island's every ordinary want. Spirits, sugar, tea, tobacco, textiles from India and England, oil, tableware, a prayer book, combs and lanterns all passed through the same monthly reckoning to the inhabitants. Several textile terms recorded the store's stock of Indian piece goods. Doreas, gurrah, long taffeta and gingham were cotton or silk cloths woven in the Company's eastern factories and shipped to the island for sale, the staple trade goods of the Indian settlements alongside the arrack and sugar.
27	25	Brought Over 137 15 3 2 lb 4d Nails 1 8 1 lb 6d d[itto] 9 6 2 Thimble 6 3 pr Colar Leth Shoes 13 6 8 pr Spanish Leth d[itto] 17 8 1 d[itto] with Silvr Cris 8 6 3 Womens Colvr Leth 1 6 1 pr Girle d[itto] 6 3 1 Morocco d[itto] 8 5 6 lb Bodice old Cargo 7 1 1 Bodice Coat 1 8 1 pr Stays 1 10 1 pr d[itto] Stock 4 8 1 pr d[itto] 4 8 1 d[itto] 2 7 1 Womens d[itto] 9	Brought over, £137 15s 3d 2 pounds of nails, £0 1s 8d 1 pound of nails, £0 1s 9d 2 thimbles, £0 0s 4d 3 pairs of women's leather shoes, £0 13s 6d 8 pairs of Spanish leather shoes, £0 17s 6d 1 dozen with silver [...], £0 8s 0d 3 women's calves' leather shoes, £1 6s 0d 1 pair of [...] leather, £0 3s 6d 1 morocco [...], £0 3s 5d 6 bodices of old cargo, £1 7s 0d 1 bodice, £1 1s 8d 1 pair of stays, £1 10s 0d 1 pair of stockings, £0 4s 4d 1 pair of stockings, £0 4s 8d 1 pair of stockings, £0 4s 2d 1 pair of women's stockings, £0 2s 9d 3 pairs of men's stockings, £0 4s 6d 1 silk [...], £0 13s 0d 2 boys' hats, number 3, £1 6s 6d 2 milled caps, £0 6s 9d 7 skins sorted, £0 6s 7d 1 hair brush, £0 2s 6d 1 chest lock, £0 3s 8d 1 iron rimmed lock, £0 4s 1d 6 [...], £1 1s 6d 1 hammer, £0 0s 6d 2 pounds of coloured and brown thread, £0 8s 2d 12 pounds of whited brown thread, £0 2s 3d 1 pound of thread, £0 2s 9d 1 pound of thread, £1 12s 0d 2 ounces of shoe thread at 1s 7d, £0 3s 2d 1½ pounds of thread at 1s 8d, £0 18s 4d 1 ounce of thread, £0 2s 6d

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		3 Mens d[itto] 13 1 Silk d[itto] 16 6 2 Boys Hatts No 1 6 9 2 Filling d[itto] 6 7 Lace Sorted 6 7 1 Hair Brush 6 8 1 Chest Lock 3 8 1 Iron Bomb d[itto] 4 1 1 lb 6 Wing 1 6 1 Hammer 2 lb Thread Cold & Brown 8 2 12 lb Whited Brown d[itto] 8 3 1 lb d[itto] 2 lb d[itto] 1 4 2 oz Silver Thread 1/7 13 2 17 lb d[itto] 1/8 18 6 1 oz d[itto] 13 4 2 oz d[itto] 5 4 2 M Pins 1 3 M d[itto] 4 10 M d[itto] 10 10 M d[itto] 3 6 20 Thread Laces 6 5 1/4 yds Sowsting 9 3 14 oz Sowing Silk 1 6 2 P. Tape 6 1 d[itto] 6 4 Sum Totall to Inhabts£ 157 3 9	1 pound of pins, £0 5s 4d 3 [...] pins, £0 1s 4d 10 [...], £0 0s 10d 21 [...] laces, £0 3s 6d 5¼ yards of [...], £0 2s 9d 14 ounces of China silk, £0 1s 3d 2 [...], £0 1s 6d 1 [...], £0 5s 4d Total to the inhabitants, £157 3s 9d **Interpretations** The account closed the store's sales to the inhabitants for the month to 25 July 1725, carrying the running total from £137 15s 3d up to a final £157 3s 9d. The second page ran to smaller goods, chiefly footwear, thread, stockings, stays and other haberdashery, each amounting to a few shillings. The stock revealed the store as supplier of finished garments and sewing materials as well as bulk provisions. Leather and Spanish shoes, bodices, stays, milled caps, boys' hats and quantities of thread and pins all passed through the same monthly reckoning, clothing the settlement from a single source.
28	26	Diet Expence Dr Brought Over 157 3 9 160 Galls Arrack 50 13 4 151 lb Sugar 3 15 6 1 Cask Bread 4 13 1 d[itto] Flower 4 1 5 Bott a Cafenade 3 1 3 Genll Charges Dr 1 Cask d[itto] Pea 6 50 lb Sugar 3 10 10 2 1/2 Galls Linseed Oyle 1 6 6	Diet expense, debtor to store Total £157 3s 9d 160 gallons of arrack, £50 13s 4d 151 pounds of sugar, £3 15s 6d 1 cask of bread, £4 13s 6d 1 pound of flour, £4 4s 0d 5 pounds and a catty of tea, £3 1s 3d General charges, debtor to store 1 catty of tea, £0 6s 0d 50 pounds of sugar, £0 10s 10d 2½ gallons of linseed oil, £1 6s 6d 9 pounds of white lead, £0 6s 6d 1 cask of dark bread, £0 12s 9d 4 pounds of tin nails, £0 2s 8d 9 dozen tin plates, £0 18s 0d 1 melon glass, £0 6s 0d 1 piece of coarse long cloth, £2 0s 0d 2 iron tea kettles, £0 10s 6d 6 hair brooms, £0 1s 0d 2 large glass lanterns, £1 12s 0d

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		9 lb White Lead 1 9 1 lb Cwt Thread 2 8 9 dozn Wine Glass 18 1 Melass 1 lb Corn Long Cutt 2 2 Iron Tea Kettle 10 6 8 Hay Broom 2 Large Glass Lanthorns 1 12 2 Small d[itto] 1 6 6 2 Large Dormond d[itto] 1 6 2 Longstt Tin Sauce Corn 4 6 2 d[itto] Cafse Cotty 4 6 1/2 lb Round head Tack 1 6 12 Cupp & Saucers 6 Plantation Dr 3 3/4 Galls Oyle 1 13 4 1 Lyne d[itto] & 14 1 3 4 Honble Compys Blacks 7498 Blue 92 19 3 18 1/2 doz Kilb Sorted 93 16 4½ 766 d[itto] d[itto] 4 2 lb Sugar 11 6 1 d[itto] Cotton Garrison Dr 13 Catties Green Tea 2 12 4 1/2 Galls Rape Oyle 1 7 Great Wood 4 lb 6d Nails 3 343 13 11½	2 small glass lanterns, £1 6s 6d 2 large dormant lanterns, £1 6s 6d 2 sponge tin sauce cans, £0 4s 6d 2 dozen chelloe cloth, £0 4s 6d ½ pound of round head tacks, £0 1s 6d 12 cups and saucers, £0 6s 0d Plantation, debtor to store 3¾ gallons of oil, £1 3s 4d 1 piece of guinea at 4s per yard, £0 13s 4d Honourable Company's blacks, debtor to store 7,498 pieces of blue [...], £92 19s 3d 19½ pounds of thread sorted, £0 3s 10½d 100 pounds of [...], £0 16s 4d 2 pounds of [...], £0 4s 0d 2 catties of tea, £0 11s 6d Garrison, debtor to store 13 catties of green tea, £2 1s 0d 4½ gallons of rape oil, £1 7s 0d Great Wood 4 catties of nails, £0 0s 3d Total £343 13s 11d **Interpretations** The account divided the store's July issues among the several heads of the establishment. The diet expense at £157 3s 9d and the Honourable Company's blacks were the two heaviest charges, together with the general charges, plantation, garrison and a small item for the Great Wood. The whole reached a total of £343 13s 11d. The single largest issue under the Company's blacks was a great parcel of blue piece goods valued at £92 19s 3d, the bulk cloth for clothing the slave force. The general charges ran to household and store equipment, including glass and dormant lanterns, tin plates, tea kettles and white lead for paintwork.
29	27	Gunrs Stores Expd in July 1725 July 3d An Alarm Arived the Grantham Capt Field 4 4 Muster day 9 9 An Alarm 12 Do for a Ship to the Leeward 4 Arived the Duke Cambridge Capt Bochey 4 14 An Alarm 15 4 Arived Sea Nymph Capt Cleaver 4 4 To Fire Capt Cleaver out from Mundens Pt 8 2 4 3 To an fired Salut from d[itto] Cambridge 2 9 14 Departed d[itto] Cambridge 9 Departed Grantham	27: Gunner's stores expended in July 1725. 3 July, an alarm on the arrival of the Grantham, Captain Tidd: 4 pounds of powder Muster day: 10 pounds of powder 7 July, an alarm: 6 pounds of powder 8 July, to a ship sailing to the leeward: 6 pounds of powder Arrival of the Duke of Cambridge, Captain Beckham: 15 pounds of powder An alarm: 4 pounds of powder Arrival of the Sea Nymph, Captain Cross: 8 pounds of powder 10 July, to fire, Captain Cross sailing out from Munden's Point: 2 pounds of powder 13 July, to inward salute, Duke of Cambridge: 9 pounds of powder 16 July, departed the Duke of Cambridge: 9 pounds of powder 31 July, departed the Grantham: 9 pounds of powder Expended for the guard: 13 pounds of powder Sold to Mr Allis: 1 pound of powder Total: 61 pounds 2s 4d, 67 pounds, 111 Musket balls for the guard: 1 pound

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		9 9 Cerem for the Guard 13 Sold two Allis 1 Musquet Balls for Guard 1 61 2 4 67 111 Cartridge Papr 1 Match 21 21 1 1 Expence of ye Genll Table in the Mo July 1725 26 lb Salt Beef 2/6 3 5 9 7 28 lb Pork 1 18 3 153 lb Bread 1 19 4 186 lb Sugar 1 13 6 53 1/2 Galls Arr for Table 16 18 10 23 1/4 lb Fish & Labourig Black 7 5 8 12 Botts Mountaind 2 6 29 d[itto] Port 2 15 19 d[itto] Sherry 15 41 lb Candy 4 6 9 5 lb Kersey 2 18 9 Botts Sack 2 26 lb Bay 1 15 6 80 lb Flowry 1 1 31 Days Greens 1 11 99 lb Butter 4 12 64 lb Oat 7 1 313 lb Beef 3 18 3 4 Ducks 5 6 199 lb Bread 4 19 6 55 12 4 9	Cartridge paper: 1 pound Match: 21 pounds Total: 21 pounds 1s 1d Expense of the General Table in the month of July 1725. 26 pounds of salt beef at 2s 6d, £3 9s 7d 28 pounds of pork, £1 18s 0d 153 pounds of bread, £1 13s 0d 186 pounds of sugar, £1 19s 0d 53½ gallons of arrack for the table, £16 18s 10d 23 pounds of tea for attending blacks, £7 5s 8d 12 pounds of Betty Mountain, £0 2s 6d 99 pounds of pork, £2 15s 0d 19 pounds of Betty [...], £0 6s 6d 41 pounds of candy, £4 9s 0d 6 turkeys, £0 18s 0d 9 ducks, £0 2s 6d 1 bottle of sack, £0 4s 0d 28 pounds of oatmeal, £1 15s 6d 80 pounds of flour, £0 6s 8d 31 dozen greens, £1 11s 0d 9 pounds of butter, £4 12s 0d 64 pounds of pork, £0 7s 6d 313 pounds of beef, £3 18s 0d 4 fowls, £0 5s 6d 199 pounds of bread, £4 19s 6d Total £55 12s 9d **Interpretations** The gunner's account recorded the powder and stores spent in July 1725, chiefly on salutes and alarms as ships came and went. The arrival of the *Duke of Cambridge* took 15 pounds of powder, the largest single charge, and further quantities marked the coming and going of the *Grantham*, the *Sea Nymph* and the guards. The General Table account set out the food and drink consumed at the Company's own table for the month. Arrack for the table at £16 18s 10d and tea for the attending blacks at £7 5s 8d were the two heaviest items, together with beef, pork, bread, sugar and other provisions, reaching a total of £55 12s 9d.
30	28	The Govr Reports that a Black Girle of the Honble Compys Named Grace dyed Suddenly at the fort a[...] a fortnight Since Mr Byfeld Reports that a Wench of the Honble Compys Named Morgan was brought to Bed last Week of a Girle Named Magdalene Jno Alexander John Smith Jno Goodwin Edward Byfeld At a Consultation held on Tuesday the 24th day August 1725 at Plantation House Prest John Smith Esqr Govr Edwd Byfeld Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin The Last Consultation read & Approved Mr Byfeld & the rest appeared to Day Pursuant to the Order in the preceding Consultation to Answer to the Petition of Thos Wignall Surgeon	28: The Governor reported that a black girl of the Honourable Company named Grace had died suddenly at the Fort about a fortnight earlier. Mr Byfield reported that a black of the Honourable Company named Morgan had been brought to bed the week before of a girl named Magdalen. The consultation was signed by John Alexander, John Smith, John Goodwin and Edward Byfield. At a consultation held on Tuesday 24 August 1725 at the plantation house, present John Smith Esquire Governor, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The last consultation was read and approved. Mr Hawkes appeared today under the order in the preceding consultation to answer the petition of Mr Wignall, surgeon. He delivered an inventory of William Dyer's effects, swearing it a true inventory made in his own hand immediately after Dyer's death. Mr Wignall presented his bill for medicines given to Dyer and for the provisions supplied during his

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Delivered in an Inventory of Mr Willm Dyer Effects, that is both immediatly after his Death & Say it is a true Inventory & of his own hand Writing Mr Wignall presented his Bill of Medicine Expended & for Attendance & Provision during the Sickness amtg to £22 2s d of which he has already recd £7 to the Balance being Liste, Mr Hawkes promises to Satisfy the said Mr Wignall as soon as he has sold the of Mr Dyers Effects & gets in the Money John, Hubbard Serjt made Complaint against Thos Wignall Surgeon Striking him on the Head on Saturday Sennight The said Mr Wignall alledges the reason why he Struck the said Hubbard was because he provoked him by giving him the lye Ordrd That if the said Mr Wignall do at any time hereafter Strike or Afsault the said Hubbard he to then Owed the Summ of five Pounds & that he now acknowledge himself in fault for Striking the said Hubbard wch he accordingly did Orlando Bagley Senr Carpr for Leave to dispose of Some Land which he at present held by Lease from the Honble Company Granted Provided the approve of the Sent to whom he made disposse thereof as aforesaid Ordrd that an Advertisement be Published to give Notice that Good & Store will be delld to the Inhabts every day the Week tile Saturday Night from which time till the 25th Sept next they will be Shut in Order to take an Inventory of the Remaining Stores that Persons are to take Notice hereof to the End they may Supply themselves accordingly Jno Alexander John Smith Jno Goodwin Edward Byfeld	sickness, amounting to £22 2s 0d. He had already received £2, leaving a balance of £20. Mr Hawkes promised to satisfy Wignall as soon as he had sold Dyer's effects and taken them into the money. John Hubbard, Company servant, complained against Thomas Wignall, surgeon, for striking him on the head the Saturday night before. Wignall answered that he had struck Hubbard because Hubbard had provoked him by giving him the lie. The council ordered that if Wignall struck or assaulted Hubbard at any time in future he would then owe the sum of £5 0s 0d, and that he now acknowledge himself at fault for striking Hubbard, which he did accordingly. Orlando Bagley, Company servant, asked leave to dispose of some land he presently held by lease from the Honourable Company. The council granted it, provided the Fort approved the person to whom he might sell. The council ordered that an advertisement be published giving notice that goods and store would be delivered to the Fort every day but the last Saturday night of each month. From that night until the 25th of the next month no goods would be issued, so that an inventory of the remaining stores could be taken. Notice was given so that inhabitants might supply themselves accordingly. The consultation was signed by John Alexander, John Goodwin, John Smith and Edward Byfield. **Interpretations** The Wignall claim closed on a fixed figure once Hawkes produced the inventory the council had ordered. Wignall's bill for medicines and provisions stood at £22 2s 0d, reduced by £2 already paid to a balance of £20. Hawkes undertook to settle once he had sold Dyer's effects and converted them to cash. The order against Wignall for striking Hubbard set a penalty bond to secure future good conduct. Wignall admitted the blow and was bound to pay £5 0s 0d should he strike Hubbard again, a common device by which the council held a man to peaceable behaviour without further punishment for a first offence. The advertisement on store issues fixed a monthly closure to allow stocktaking. Goods would be issued daily except from the last Saturday night of each month to the 25th of the next, a suspension that let the storekeeper reckon the remaining stores against the accounts. **Speculations** The council bound Wignall by a £5 0s 0d penalty for any future blow rather than punishing the assault on Hubbard at once. The plain course would have been to fine or discipline him for the strike already admitted. Instead the bench took only his acknowledgement of fault and held the penalty over his future conduct, because a surgeon needed at the garrison was more useful kept in service under a bond than punished for a quarrel provoked by the other man.
31	29	At a Consultation held on Tuesday the 14th day Septr 1725 at Plantation House Present John Smith Esqr Govr Edward Byfeld John Alexander John Goodwin The Last Consultation read & Approved Capt Goodwin haveing been fully Employd in takeing an Inventory of the Remaining Stores We were unwilling to take him off which is the Reason no Consultation has been held Since the 24th August last past	29: At a consultation held on Tuesday 14 September 1725 at the plantation house, present John Smith Esquire Governor, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The last consultation was read and approved. Captain Goodwin having been fully engaged in taking an inventory of the remaining stores, the council was unable to draw him off, which was the reason no consultation had been held since 24 August last. Captain Byfield, Captain Goodwin, Mr French and Mr Crispe each delivered their monthly account for September last. The accounts were examined and approved and stand as follows.

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Capt Byfeld Capt Goodwin Mr French & Mr Crispe delivrd each of them their Monthly Acct for the Usual for September last which were Severally Examind & Approved & are as follows vizt Arrack 369 P & Cask 116 3 7 6 20 lb Sugar 5 3 6 2 lb Candy 2 10 3½ 55 1/2 lb Soap 9 3½ 2 1/4 Starch 11 9 oz Indigo 4½ 2 lb Bohea Tea 12 7 Catties Green d[itto] 1 8 3 2 lb Cutt Tobacco 3 6 110 Pipes 3 7½ 2 1/2 Galls Rape Oyle 11½ 16 lb Bees Wax 1 4 3 1 lb Kersey 4 6 6 P. Callico & Gingham 10 15 2 P. Braddo & Desotees 13 1½ 2 Sheets & Sneakers 6 1 lb Gunny 4/6 9 2 P. Ordinary Long Cloth 8 1 P. Surat Chint 15 1 Chelloe Chink 6 3 White d[itto] 6 1 1/2 Taffety 6 1 P. Chuckcloth 10 14 yd Serge 3 6 6 3 1/2 Marts Sorted 15 10 13 Lings d[itto] 4½ 30 Shoe Thread 7 6 1 Cutlace Knife 6 1 Bitton Clasp Penknife 7 8 2 Razors 5 6 1 Straining Dish 6 1 Trimming d[itto] 3 6 1 Hair Broom 4 6 1 Gimblett 6 1 Rasp d[itto]	369 gallons of arrack, £116 3s 7½d 20 pounds of sugar, £5 3s 6d 2 pounds of candy, £0 3s 3½d 55½ pounds of soap, £2 10s 3½d 2¼ pounds of starch, £0 11s 1d 2 ounces of indigo, £0 1s 6d 2 pounds of bohea tea, £0 12s 0d 7 catties of green tea, £1 8s 3d 2 pounds and a cubit of tobacco, £0 5s 6d 110 pipes, £0 3s 6d 2 gallons of rape oil, £0 12s 6d 1 gallon of bohea, £0 6s 0d 1 pound of hair powder, £0 1s 6d 6 pieces of guinea and gingham, £6 16s 3d 2 pieces of Madras gingham, £0 15s 0d 2 pieces of white doreas, £0 13s 0d 1 gunny bag at 6d, £0 6s 0d 2 pieces of ordinary long cloth, £0 9s 6d 1 piece of Surat chintz, £0 15s 0d 1 chelloe shirt, £0 6s 0d 3 white shirts, £0 6s 0d 1½ pieces of taffeta, £1 10s 0d ½ piece of chuckuroe, £0 10s 6d 1½ yards of serge, £0 3s 6d 6 2½ yards of kersey sorted, £0 15s 10d 1 dozen laces, £0 4s 4½d 30 pounds of shoe thread, £0 7s 6d 1 butcher's knife, £0 6s 9d 1 pair of scissors and a penknife, £0 7s 8¼d 2 razors, £0 5s 0d 1 straining dish, £0 1s 0d 1 [...], £0 3s 6d 1 hair broom, £0 1s 4d 1 thimble, £0 0s 6d 1 [...], £0 0s 6d **Interpretations** The account recorded the store's issues for September 1725, led once more by arrack at £116 3s 7½d for 369 gallons. That single item made up the great bulk of the month's charge, with sugar and soap the next largest and the remaining goods each amounting to a few shillings. The stock ran through Indian piece goods and small hardware alongside the staple provisions. Guinea, gingham, doreas, Surat chintz, taffeta and kersey were cloths woven in the Company's eastern factories, sold at the island beside razors, knives, thread and household wares from a single store.

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
32	30	Brought Over 1 Iron Pott 6d 3 6 1 Chest Lock 2 4 2 Holves 5 6 2 Sugar Shovells 5 3 5 Boys Hatts No 1 2 7 6 2 d[itto] 2 1 17 6 2 d[itto] 4 1 lb 4d Nails 1 4 1 lb 6d d[itto] 3 6 3 lb 6d d[itto] 3 Lanthorn 13 6 4 Sauce Pans Sorted 5 4 1 Tin Kettle 3 6 2 pr Spanish Leather Shoes 16 8 2 Colvr d[itto] 13 6 4 Womens d[itto] 18 6 1 d[itto] Spanish 3 6 1 Girle Colvr 3 2 Morocco 8 1 Ivory Comb No 11 8 6 d[itto] 12 5 10 6 d[itto] 14 6 6 3 d[itto] 16 4 6 7 Budding d[itto] 2 6 7 Hair d[itto] 10 51 Thimble 8 6 7 pr Bed Tick 10 6 1 Bowle Chinz 2 6 10 Small Cups 8 13 pr Worsted Sauces 6 6 1 Testament 9 6 1 Hammer 6 5 pr Mens Stockings 12 5 7 Womens d[itto] 12 4 1 pr d[itto] 9 11 5 Boys d[itto] 1 6 1 Mens Iron pr d[itto] 1 6 1 Greek book Deales 10	Brought over 1 iron pot at 6d, £0 3s 6d 1 chest lock, £0 2s 0d 2 [...], £0 5s 0d 2 sugar shovels, £0 5s 3d 5 boys' hats, number 1, £2 7s 6d 2 boys' hats, number 4, £1 17s 6d 1 pound of tenpenny nails, £0 1s 6d 1 pound of twelvepenny nails, £0 3s 4½d 3 pounds of sixpenny nails, £0 1s 6d 3 lanterns, £0 13s 6d 4 sauce cans sorted, £0 6s 4d 1 tin kettle, £0 3s 6d 2 pairs of Spanish leather shoes, £0 16s 8d 2 pairs of calves' leather shoes, £0 13s 6d 2 women's calves' leather shoes, £0 18s 0d 1 pair of Spanish leather shoes, £0 3s 0d 1 pair of women's calves' leather shoes, £0 3s 0d 2 morocco, £0 8s 0d 1 ivory comb, number 11, £0 1s 0d 6 ivory combs, number 12, £0 5s 4d 6 ivory combs, number 14, £0 6s 6d 3 ivory combs, number 16, £0 4s 6d 1 cutting comb, £0 2s 0d 7 hair combs, £0 1s 6d 51 thimbles, £0 8s 6d 7 pairs of bed ticks, £0 16s 0d 1 bowl of China, £0 2s 6d 40 small cups, £0 8s 8d 13 pounds of north thread, £0 6s 6d 1 testament, £0 0s 6d 1 hammer, £0 0s 6d 5 pairs of men's stockings, £0 12s 6d 7 pairs of women's stockings, £0 12s 4½d 5 pairs of boys' stockings, £0 12s 4d 6 pairs of boys' stockings, £0 1s 0d 1 women's [...], £0 1s 6d 1 great book of doreas, £0 10s 0d 2 pieces of guinea timber at 16s, £0 18s 6d 1 bushel of salt, £0 1s 6d 1 iron kettle, £0 1s 0d 1 child's coat, £0 15s 0d 2 [...], £0 11s 6d 4 bodices, £0 6s 0d 48 soldiers' coats with loops, £7 8s 0d Total £252 11s 2d **Interpretations** The account carried the store's September issues to a total of £252 11s 2d, closing with a large parcel of 48 soldiers' coats with loops valued at £7 8s 0d. The second page ran chiefly to footwear, combs, thread, stockings and other haberdashery, each amounting to a few shillings. The stock showed the store clothing the settlement from a single source. Spanish and calves' leather shoes, boys' hats, bodices, stockings, a child's coat and quantities of thread and combs all passed through the same monthly reckoning to the inhabitants, alongside the bulk supply of coats for the garrison.

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		9 P. Sugar Timber 18/ 8 6 1 Bar of Pot 9 1 Copr Kettle 15 6 1 Childs Coat 11 6 4 Bodies 7 6 48 Soldiers Coates with Loops 73 - 252 11 2	
33	31	Brought Over 4 oz Nun Thread 1/8 6 8 1 d[itto] 3 5 1/2 lb Brown & Cold Thread 3 10 9 1/2 lb Whited Brown 1 2 1/2 lb d[itto] 1 12 11 1/2 lb d[itto] 3 9 1 lb d[itto] 7 6½ 1 1/2 d[itto] 9 6 1/2 lb d[itto] 8 6 2 1/2 lb d[itto] 2 9 2 Papr Buttons 11 3 1 1/2 doz Coats 16 1 1/2 Breast d[itto] 8 1½ 6 Shape Silk & Hair 3 6 do Mohair 1 6 3 doz Short Buttons 9 4 50 Nedles 6 9 4 P. holland Tape 4 4 3 Broad d[itto] 4 1 Narrow d[itto] 9 1 Cold d[itto] 1 10 5 1/2 oz China Silk 5 6 6 yd Sowsting 5 7½ Wadding 1 3 5 10 1/4 Sowsting d[itto] 3 6 2 doz Sowsting Lace 6 5 1/2 Thread d[itto] 5 6 3 1/2 M Pins 4 8 3 M d[itto] 8 3 1 M d[itto] 1 2	Brought over 4 ounces of nun thread at 1s 8d, £0 6s 8d 1 pound of nun thread, £0 3s 3d 5½ pounds of brown and coloured thread, £0 3s 10d 9½ pounds of whited brown, £1 2s 0d ½ pound of whited brown, £1 12s 11d ½ pound of thread, £0 3s 9d 1 pound of thread, £0 7s 7d 1½ pounds of thread, £0 9s 6d 4½ pounds of thread, £0 8s 6d ½ pound of thread, £0 2s 6d 2 ounces of thread, £0 11s 3d 2 papers of buttons, £0 16s 0d 1½ dozen coat buttons, £0 9s 1½d 1½ dozen breast buttons, £0 3s 0d 6 skeins of silk and hair, £0 1s 6d 6 dozen mohair, £0 0s 9d 3 dozen shirt buttons, £0 6s 9d 4 50 needles, £0 6s 9d 4 pieces of holland tape, £0 4s 0d 3 broad tape, £0 4s 4d 1 narrow tape, £0 1s 9d 1 coloured tape, £0 1s 10d 5½ ounces of China silk, £0 5s 6d 6 yards of listing, £0 5s 7½d 1 [...], £0 13s 6d 10¼ yards of stocking laces, £0 3s 6d 2 dozen sewing [...], £0 6s 0d 2 dozen sewing laces, £0 5s 6d 5½ pounds of thread, £0 4s 8d 3½ ounces of pins, £0 3s 3d 3 ounces of pins, £0 1s 3d 1 ounce of pins, £0 0s 0d Total £262 6s 1d Diet expenses: 1 cask of candy, £2 0s 0d 6 catties of tea, £7 10s 0d 1 pound of pepper, £0 12s 0d 2 pounds of sugar, £0 0s 0d 138 pounds of sugar, £3 9s 0d 1 cask of flour, £4 16s 6d 1 cask of white bread, £4 16s 6d 1 cask of peas, £6 5s 0d **Interpretations** The account closed the store's September issues to the inhabitants at a total of £262 6s 1d, the final page running to thread, buttons, tape, pins and other small sewing wares. Each item amounted to a few pence or shillings, the ordinary haberdashery that clothed and mended the settlement's dress. The diet expenses opened a fresh head charging the provisions consumed at the Company's own table. Casks of candy, flour, white bread and peas formed the heaviest items, together with tea, sugar and pepper, the staple supply for the establishment's board.

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		262 6 1 Diet Expence 1 Cask Pork 12 6 lb Rice 7 10 1 lb Copper 1 2 2 d[itto] Copper 1 2 138 lb Sugar 3 9 1 Cask Flower 4 16 6 Cask 1 d[itto] White Bread 1 d[itto] Peas 6 5	
34	32	Brought Over Genll Charges 2 dozn Catty Bohea Tea 7 12 1 Steel Lead 4 2 1 Chest Lock 4 6 1 Iron Bomb d[itto] 1 8 1 Hammer 1 6 1 d[itto] 1 Ratchett No 1 1 9 1 Helve 1 lb d[itto] 3 4 6 8d d[itto] 4 6 20d d[itto] 3 6 20 30d 11 8 19 lb Copper Rivetts 2 Grive 9 1 Grubbing Snefs 5 4 9 d[itto] Funnell 2 6 1 Shrip 1 10 2 Copr Bason 14 2 Pint Tea Pott with Straps 14 2 Corninger 8 5 P. Dungree Corboots 1 16 2 1 Girboot Corboot 3 3 6 1 P. Marts Oyle 7 6 2 d[itto] Sweet d[itto] 18 4½ 3 Galls Rape 10 pr Marts Cold 3 4 6 P. White Desotees 3 4 2 lb China Plate 2 6 5 Hoop 1 Cask Pea 5 5	Brought over General charges 2 pounds of bohea tea, £7 12s 0d 1 chest lock, £0 4s 2d 1 chest lock, £0 4s 2d 1 iron rimmed lock, £0 4s 6d 1 hammer, £0 1s 6d 1 taffeta, number 1, £0 1s 9d 1 [...], £0 3s 4d 4 pounds of tenpenny nails, £0 4s 0d 6 pounds of twentypenny nails, £0 3s 6d 20 pounds of thirtypenny nails, £0 11s 8d 19 pounds of sixpenny rivets, £0 0s 9d 2 [...], £0 5s 4d 1 cutting brush, £0 2s 6d 9 hair brooms, £0 2s 6d 1 [...], £0 1s 10d 2 sugar basins, £0 4s 0d 2 catties of tea, £0 14s 0d 2 pieces of guinea, £0 3s 0d 5 pieces of dungaree sorted, £1 16s 0d 3 gallons of oil sorted, £2 3s 0d 1 catty of tea, £0 7s 6d 2 dozen [...], £0 18s 4½d 3 hair brooms, £0 3s 4d 1 pound of pins, £0 5s 4d 6 pieces of white doreas, £3 4s 0d 2 pounds of China plate, £0 2s 6d 5 [...], £0 0s 0d 1 cask of oil, £5 5s 0d 1 box of candle at 7s 6d per pound, £16 6s 3d 3 pounds of coarse thread, £0 5s 6d 1 pound of whited brown thread, £0 5s 6d 2 ounces of nun thread, £0 6s 7d 1 ounce of China silk, £0 1s 1d 1 piece of broad thread tape, £0 4s 4½d 1 [...], £0 4s 0d 1 [...], £0 0s 0d Total £37 16s 4½d Fortification 1 gallon of rape oil, £0 1s 6d 1 [...], £0 1s 3d 4 pounds of nails, £0 0s 6d 6 sugar shovels, £0 12s 6d 6 cutlasses, £0 16s 8d 1 [...], £0 8s 0d 8 knives, £0 8s 0d Total £342 1s 11½d **Interpretations** The account carried the general charges to a total of £37 16s 4½d, then opened the fortification head to close the whole month at £342 1s 11½d. The general charges ran to household and store equipment, chiefly locks, nails, thread, brooms and a costly box of candles at £16 6s 3d. The fortification items marked the upkeep of the island's defences. Rape oil, nails, cutlasses and knives

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		1 Box Candle 8/7 lb 2 lb 16 5 3 3 lb Cwt Thread 5 6 1 lb Whited Brown Thread 6 6 2 oz Nun Thread 6 1 oz China Silk 1 1 1 P. Broad hold Tape 1 4 1 Trimming d[itto] 4 1 Hemming d[itto] 37 16 4½ Fortification 1 lb Rape Oyle 1 6 1 Im Cwt Cill 1 6 3 1 lb 30d Nails 6 1 d[itto] 6 8 6 Sugar Shovley 10 6 6 Oysters 3d d[itto] 16 8 1 Maure 25d 8 8 Nelves 342 1 11½	were issued for the maintenance of the works and the arming of the men who held them.
35	33	Brought Over Plantation 1 lb 20d 2 8 3 lb 10d 2 2 3 lb 6d 2 3 6 Shod Shovels 1 6 1 Hand Clough with Furniture 6 4 80 lb pike Nails for ye Harrow 2 Great Wood 1 P. Fort Wheel Arthur Bird 14 1 Honble Compys Blacks 806 Rice 96 1 6 3 Cask Beef 39 5 English Shoos 5/9 1 8 9 1 do Chins 9 16 pr do Kersey Bodrans 1 5 6 3 P. Colvr soft Bodrans 7 6 2 Chelloe Chink 6 6 4 1/2 doz Marts Sorted 1 9 4 7 Lings No 4 9 3½ 7 80 lb Slip 4 10 1 P. do Wht Thread 3 2 P. Womens Stocking	Brought over Plantation 1 pound of twentypenny nails, £0 2s 8d 3 pounds of tenpenny nails, £0 2s 3d 3 pounds of sixpenny nails, £0 2s 3d 6 hand shovels, £1 10s 0d 1 hand plough with furniture, £6 1s 0d 80 pounds of pipe nails for the Hanover, £2 0s 0d Great Wood 1 pound of Fort Wood, Arthur's use, £14 1s 0d Honourable Company's blacks 806 pounds of rice, £96 1s 6d 3 casks of beef, £39 0s 0d 5 pounds of English wood at 1s 9d, £1 8s 9d 2 dozen calves, £0 9s 0d 16 pounds of kersey, £1 6s 0d 3 pieces of guinea for bodices, £7 5s 6d 2 chelloe shirts, £0 6s 0d 6 2½ dozen nails sorted, £1 9s 4d 7 skins, number 4, £0 3s 9½d 80 pounds of pipe, £4 10s 0d 19 pounds of shoe thread, £0 6s 3d 2 pairs of women's stockings, £0 16s 9d 20 ivory combs, £0 8s 6d 2 middling blankets, £0 15s 0d 26 needles, £0 0s 4½d 2 pounds of coloured and brown thread, £0 8s 0d 12 broad laces, £0 1s 3d 1 gross of shirt buttons, £0 1s 3d 1 dozen China silk, £0 0s 8d ½ ounce of thread, £0 1s 7d 1 chest lock, £0 1s 8d Total £613 6s 7½d **Interpretations** The account closed the whole month at a total of £613 6s 7½d, gathering the plantation, Great Wood and Honourable Company's blacks under their several heads. The single heaviest charge was 806 pounds of rice at £96 1s 6d, the staple ration for the slave force, followed by three casks of beef at £39 0s 0d.

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		1 6 9 20 Ivory Combs 10 6 2 Winding Lanthorn 26 Nedles 4½ 2 lb Cold & Brown Thread 8 12 Broad Lace 3 1 Grace Shirt Button 8 10 M Pin 7 1/2 M d[itto] 1 8 1 Chest Lock 613 6 7½ Totall£	The plantation head issued tools and ironwork for the estate, including a hand plough with its furniture and a parcel of pipe nails set aside for the *Hanover*. The stock under the Company's blacks ran to cloth, blankets, thread and combs, the ordinary supply for feeding and clothing the labouring hands.
36	34	Neat Cattle Sheep Goates Hogs Poultry &c Horses Remns Ult July Bullock 26 Cowes 49 Heifer 18 Steers 7 Yearlings 4 Calves 41 Bull 4 Totall 149 Ewes 42 Wethers 16 Lamb 22 Rams 3 Totall 83 Ewes 117 Wethers 57 Kilb 66 Rams 7 Totall 247 Sows 9 Shoats 10 Boars 1 Pig 18 Totall 38 Turkeys 40 Fowles 185 Ducks 7 Geese 12 Peos 4 Horses 7 Mares 2 Totall 9 Encreased in Augt Yearlings 5 Calves 5 Wethers 9 Lamb 7 Rams 5 Totall 21 Kilb 32 Totall 32 Turkeys 22 Fowles 22 Ducks 12 Geese 21 Bullock 26 Cowes 49 Heifer 18 Steers 7 Yearlings 4 Calves 46 Bull 4 Totall 154 Ewes 51	Account of neat cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, poultry, asses and horses. Remaining last July: 26 bullocks, 49 cows, 18 heifers, 7 steers, 4 yearlings, 41 calves, 4 bulls, total 149 neat cattle; 42 ewes, 16 wethers, 22 lambs, 3 rams, total 83 sheep; 117 she-goats, 57 wethers, 66 kids, 7 rams, total 247 goats; 9 sows, 10 shoats, 1 boar, 18 pigs, total 38 hogs; 40 turkeys, 185 fowls, 7 ducks, 12 hens, 4 geese; 7 horses, 2 mares, total 9 Increased in August: 5 calves, total 5 neat cattle; 9 ewes, 7 wethers, 5 lambs, total 21 sheep; 32 kids, total 32 goats; 22 boars, 22 pigs, total 22 hogs; 12 turkeys, 21 fowls, 5 hens; 1 horse, total 1 Sum: 26 bullocks, 49 cows, 18 heifers, 7 steers, 4 yearlings, 46 calves, 4 bulls, total 154 neat cattle; 51 ewes, 23 wethers, 27 lambs, 3 rams, total 104 sheep; 117 she-goats, 57 wethers, 98 kids, 7 rams, total 279 goats; 9 sows, 10 shoats, 1 boar, 40 pigs, total 60 hogs; 52 turkeys, 206 fowls, 7 ducks, 17 hens, 4 geese; 7 horses, 2 mares, total 9 Killed in the month: 1 calf, total 1 neat cattle; 1 wether, 1 lamb, total 2 sheep; 2 wethers, total 2 goats; 1 shoat, total 1 hog; 16 fowls Remaining after kills: 26 bullocks, 49 cows, 18 heifers, 7 steers, 4 yearlings, 45 calves, 4 bulls, total 153 neat cattle; 51 ewes, 22 wethers, 26 lambs, 3 rams, total 102 sheep; 117 she-goats, 55 wethers, 98 kids, 7 rams, total 277 goats; 9 sows, 9 shoats, 1 boar, 40 pigs, total 59 hogs; 52 turkeys, 190 fowls, 7 ducks, 17 hens, 4 geese; 7 horses, 2 mares, total 9 Sheep and goats grown in the month: 16 lambs, total 16 sheep Remaining after this: 26 bullocks, 49 cows, 18 heifers, 7 steers, 4 yearlings, 45 calves, 4 bulls, total 153 neat cattle; 51 ewes, 22 wethers, 10 lambs, 3 rams, total 86 sheep; 117 she-goats, 55 wethers, 98 kids, 7 rams, total 277 goats; 9 sows, 9 shoats, 1 boar, 40 pigs, total 59 hogs; 52 turkeys, 190 fowls, 7 ducks, 17 hens, 4 geese; 7 horses, 2 mares, total 9 Dead in the month: 1 fowl Remaining last August: 26 bullocks, 49 cows, 18 heifers, 7 steers, 4 yearlings, 45 calves, 4 bulls, total 153 neat cattle; 51 ewes, 22 wethers, 10 lambs, 3 rams, total 86 sheep; 117 she-goats, 55 wethers, 98 kids, 7 rams, total 277 goats; 9 sows, 9 shoats, 1 boar, 40 pigs, total 59 hogs; 52 turkeys, 190 fowls, 6 ducks, 17 hens, 4 geese; 7 horses, 2 mares, total 9 Yams expended at the several plantations: 24,367 pounds **Interpretations** The account traced the Company's live stock at the several plantations for August 1725, following each kind through increase, slaughter, growth and death. The neat cattle closed the month at 153, the sheep at 86, the goats at 277 and the hogs at 59. A charge of

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Wethers 23 Lamb 27 Rams 3 Totall 104 Ewes 117 Wethers 57 Kilb 98 Rams 7 Totall 279 Sows 9 Shoats 10 Boars 1 Pig 40 Totall 60 Turkeys 52 Fowles 206 Ducks 7 Geese 17 Peos 4 Horses 7 Mares 2 Totall 9 Killd in ditto Calves 1 Totall 1 Wethers 1 Lamb 1 Wethers 2 Totall 2 Shoats 1 Totall 1 Fowles 16 Bullock 26 Cowes 49 Heifer 18 Steers 7 Yearlings 4 Calves 45 Bull 4 Totall 153 Ewes 51 Wethers 22 Lamb 26 Rams 3 Totall 102 Ewes 117 Wethers 55 Kilb 98 Rams 7 Totall 277 Sows 9 Shoats 9 Boars 1 Pig 40 Totall 59 Turkeys 52 Fowles 190 Ducks 7 Geese 17 Peos 4 Horses 7 Mares 2 Totall 9 Sheep Cutt & grown in do Lamb 16 Totall 16 Bullock 26 Cowes 49 Heifer 18 Steers 7 Yearlings 4 Calves 45 Bull 4 Totall 153 Ewes 51	24,367 pounds of yams was set against the feeding of the stock across the plantations. The month showed marked growth in the flocks and herds. Calves, lambs and kids were born in quantity, and a fresh count of pigs raised the hog total sharply, against modest losses to the table. The transfer of grown lambs into the wether and ewe counts reflected the maturing of the previous season's young.

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Wethers 22 Lamb 10 Rams 3 Totall 86 Ewes 117 Wethers 55 Kilb 98 Rams 7 Totall 277 Sows 9 Shoats 9 Boars 1 Pig 40 Totall 59 Turkeys 52 Fowles 190 Ducks 7 Geese 17 Peos 4 Horses 7 Mares 2 Totall 9 Dead in do Fowles 1 Remns Ult Augt Bullock 26 Cowes 49 Heifer 18 Steers 7 Yearlings 4 Calves 45 Bull 4 Totall 153 Ewes 51 Wethers 22 Lamb 10 Rams 3 Totall 86 Ewes 117 Wethers 56 Kilb 98 Rams 7 Totall 277 Sows 9 Shoats 9 Boars 1 Pig 40 Totall 59 Turkeys 52 Fowles 190 Ducks 6 Geese 17 Peos 4 Horses 7 Mares 2 Totall 9 Yams Expended at the Sevll Plantations 24367 lb	
37	35	Capt Byfeld Reports that Wtle Mary was brought to Bed last Week of a Girle Named Cate belonging to Plantation House She Executed a Lease for 24 Acres Greenwood Land let to Jno Long for the Term of 21 Years at the usuall Rent of 4d P. Acre & 1s Duty Mr Free being present the Govr told him that he would have a Quarterly Sessions on the 27th of Septr & then he might have a Rehearing of his Cause. Case the Evidence he had hitherto used to before it being now till the End he proposed the Same to him at severall other times but hitherto declined it upon pretence that Mr Coward the Chief Evidence was gone to England but Mr	35: Captain Byfield reported that a cat belonging to the plantation house had brought forth a litter the week before, a girl named Cat. The council granted James Greenwood Long the parcel called the Farm for a term of 21 years, at the usual rent of 4s 0d per acre and the accustomed head duty. Mr Gore being present, the Governor told him that at the next quarterly court he might have a rehearing of his case. He put the reason he had until then declined to hear him being that the pretence Gore had first offered, when the case was proposed to him several times before, was false. Gore had argued that Mr Coward, the chief evidence, had gone to England. Coward being now returned and not without any manner of law, the Governor did not endorse the opportunity Gore had, though with great reason. He

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		Coward being now returned to be without all manner of Laws, & if he had not received the Opportunity, Yr real with great Reason think that his Suggestions relating to the hardship he pretend have been done him, are false Groundless & trifling, & the Proceeding against him just & regular Mr Free answered that he had already wrote home to the Company & left it to them to Determine & would not have any Rehearing Capt Goodwin Prayed to become Tenant to the Honble Compy for about 14 Acres of Waste Land adjoyning to his other Land at the Head of Stone Gutt for the better Conveniency of enclosing the works Ordered accordingly the request he Granted & that he Prees for the Same & they to have a Lease for the Term of 21 Years at the usuall Rent of 4d P. Acre Charles Steward Planter made Complaint against Jno Bagley Senr for suffering & Conniveing at his Sons & Servants Cutting Cutting & destroying his Wood that grew in the upper Pasture Lands & thatken the Uff & that he he Detected the said Jno Bagleys eldest Son in tresking Carrying off Wood out of his Land & that at severall times tresthfrom the said Bagleys Anew from the said Bagley Blacks who were then Cutting & Carrying severall Loads of Wood whereby the said Pasture is very much Damaged for want of the Necessary Shelter The said Jno Bagley & his two Sons appeared & the said Bagley pretended, he knew nothing of his Sons or Servants Cutting or fetching any Wood off the Sd Stewards Land tho he owned he had sent himself or a d[itto] that were taken from his Servants when found Trespassing & Cutting Wood as Ufsual, & his Son now owning that he did break Some Wood in the said Stewards Pasture but pretended he was to Stop a Break in the Same where their Ship had got through into Mr Stewards Land Ordered that the said Jno Bagley Junr for this Offence Newly fined in Pity to his Family 4 lb but obliged to Remonstrat & Continue that if he or either of his Sons or Servants be at any time hereafter Convicted of Cutting Falling or Carrying off or any other way trespassing on any Sort of the Stewards Cattle & Land that he to then Pered the Sum of five Pound to the Honble Compy	thought that the suggestions relating to the hardship Gore pretended had been done him were false, groundless and trifling, and that the finding against him was just and regular. Mr Goodwin argued that the case had already been settled and left it to the council to determine, and would not endorse any rehearing. Captain Goodwin was granted a parcel of Company land of about 6 acres adjoining his other land at the head of Stalley's Gut, for the better convenience of enclosing the works. The council granted his request that he keep it for the summer, and that he have a lease for the term of 21 years at the usual rent of 4s 0d per acre. Charles Steward, planter, complained against John Bagley senior for suffering and encouraging his sons and servants to cut, waste and destroy the wood that grew in the upper pasture land. Steward stated that on the 18th instant he had detected Bagley's eldest son taking and carrying off wood out of his land, and that at several times he had caught Bagley's blacks in the like taking, several loads of wood being carried away, by which the pasture was very much damaged for want of the necessary shelter. Bagley and his two sons appeared. Bagley argued that he knew nothing of his sons or servants cutting or fetching any wood off Steward's land, though he owned to having sent his blacks out at times that were taken from his servants when found trespassing and cutting wood as usual. His son now owned that he did break some wood in Steward's pasture, but argued that he was to stop a break in the fence where their ship had got through into Steward's land. The council ordered that Bagley, his son and his other servants stand bound in a penalty to the family of £5 0s 0d, but wished it to be a caution to his sons or servants. If any of them at any time hereafter be convicted of cutting, felling or carrying off, or any other way trespassing on any part of Steward's pasture land, that he then pay the penalty of £5 0s 0d to the Honourable Company. **Interpretations** The Gore matter turned on a false ground offered to delay the hearing. Gore had claimed the chief witness, Coward, was absent in England, and on that pretence had repeatedly put off his case. With Coward returned, the Governor treated the earlier plea as a fabrication and held the original finding just, offering only a rehearing at the next quarterly court. The Bagley dispute concerned the destruction of timber that sheltered a neighbour's pasture. Steward had caught Bagley's son and slaves carrying off wood from his land, weakening the shelter his cattle needed. The council bound Bagley and his household by a penalty of £5 0s 0d against any future trespass, a standing device to secure good conduct without immediate punishment. The land grants to Long and Goodwin followed the island's ordinary terms of tenure. Each parcel passed on a 21-year lease at 4s 0d per acre, the settled rate by which the Company let its waste ground to established holders. **Speculations** The council bound Bagley by a £5 0s 0d penalty against future trespass rather than punishing the wood-cutting already proved. The plain course would have been to fine the household for the loads already carried off. Instead the bench took only the penalty bond over future conduct, because Bagley's son had pleaded he broke the wood to close a gap in the fence, giving the offence an innocent colour that made a caution fitter than a fine.
38	36	Expence of the Genll Table in August 1725 48 lb Salt Beef	36: Expense of the General Table in August 1725. 49 pounds of salt beef, £6 7s 6d

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		6 7 6 48 lb Pork 1 16 3 145 lb Bread 4 12 18 lb Sugar 1 6 46 Galls Arr for Table 14 11 4 11 1/2 lb Fish & Labourig Blacks 3 12 10 13 Bottle Mountain 1 16 15 Bottle Sack 1 10 5 d[itto] Port 12 6 26 d[itto] Sherry 3 18 6 d[itto] Cape 13 6 Fowles 4 3 1 Sheep 1 4 111 lb Oyl 1 7 9 140 lb Pork 8 10 36 lb Cork 18 1 Bott Florence oyle 6 2 Pot Vinegar 7 4 2 lb Copper 2 119 lb Flowr 1 8 9 25 lb Soap 1 15 36 lb Candle 4 10 2 Goate 12 1 Loose 12 108 lb Beef 2 12 6 89 lb Butter 4 11 31 Days Greens 32 14 4 Gunners Stores Expended in August 1725 King Georges Proclamation 1 21 1 4 16 39 Muster Day 4 12 Guardes 10 Cartridge Papr for Guardes wt 1 Quire 21 1 4 16 61 Match 14 John Smith Edward Byfeld Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin	48 pounds of pork, £1 16s 3d 145 pounds of bread, £4 12s 0d 18 pounds of sugar, £0 4s 0d 46 gallons of arrack for the table, £14 11s 6d 11½ pounds of tea for attending blacks, £3 12s 10d 19 bottles of Madeira, £1 16s 0d 15 bottles of sack, £1 10s 0d 9 pounds of coffee, £2 12s 6d 2 dozen sherry, £3 18s 0d 2 quarts of gin, £0 3s 0d 6 pounds of fowls, £4 13s 0d 1 sheep, £1 1s 4d 111 pounds of candy, £1 7s 9d 140 pounds of pork, £8 10s 0d 36 pounds of pork, £0 18s 0d 1 bottle of linseed oil, £0 7s 6d 2 pounds of vinegar, £0 4s 2d 2 pounds of pepper, £0 4s 0d 119 pounds of lemon, £1 9s 5d 25 pounds of soap, £1 15s 0d 36 pounds of candles, £4 1s 10d 2 goats, £1 12s 0d 1 dozen oil, £2 12s 6d 108 pounds of beef, £4 12s 6d 9 pounds of butter, £4 9s 11d 31 dozen greens, £1 11s 0d Total £32 14s 4d Gunner's stores expended in August 1725. King George's proclamation: 21 pounds 1s 4d, 16 pounds, 39 Muster day: 12 pounds of powder Guards: 10 pounds of powder Cartridge paper for the guards, number 1 pound: 21 pounds 1s 4d, 16 pounds, 61 Match: 14 pounds The account was signed by John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. **Interpretations** The General Table account set out the food and drink consumed at the Company's own table across August 1725. Arrack for the table at £14 11s 6d and beef, pork and bread formed the heaviest charges, alongside wine, sherry, coffee and gin, reaching a total of £32 14s 4d. The gunner's account recorded the powder spent in the month, chiefly on ceremony and the guards. The proclamation of King George took the largest quantity, with further charges for the muster day, the guards, cartridge paper and match.
39	37	At a Consultation held on Tuesday the 21st Septr 1725 at Plantation House Present John Smith Esqr Govr Edward Byfeld	37: At a consultation held on Tuesday 21 September 1725 at the plantation house, present John Smith Esquire Governor, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin.

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		John Alexander John Goodwin The Last Consultation read & Approved Mr Aldrick made Complaint to the Govr against Jno Aldrick Soldier for Damning him, telling him he Lied & Struck him without any Manner of Provocation on Sunday last & at the Same time tore ye Sd Hawkes Bryan Coat the Sd Aldrick being Summoned & now appearing Said he had heard Mr Hawkes Sd & spoke some Speech to be Reprimanded in Reporting that he had Publickly Sayd he did not intend to Marry Mary Silvaer which occasioned the Sd Aldrick to give the Language abovementiond & occasiond the Difference, Jno Aldrick owning the Sd Mr Hawkes what Buffneuss he had in talk of him at the said Mr Purslowes, to which Mr Hawkes replyed You have sayed You would never have her, which being of a full Consent was the Reason he told Mr Hawkes he Lyed & provoked him to Damn him, & thereupon Jno Hawkes Stripd downn immediatly & gathered some Shavings & Chip with which he threatend to break the said Aldrick Head & to Some which the said Aldrick Snatchd had of the Head & in the Struggle tore his Banyan, & if Capt Goodwin had not been by & Parted them the said Mr Hawkes threatned he would have thrown more Chips & Shavings at em Ordrd that the said Aldrick with the said Mr Hawkes Conten to acknwing him & Pay him the Value of his Banyan Coat This day We Executed a Lease to Capt Jno Goodwin for 14 Acres Land Petitioned in the Preceding Consultation, for the Term of Twenty one Years at the Usual Rent of 4d P. Acre & One Shilling Duty Robert Gurling & Richard Long Petitioning the Enjoying the would Petrs mm their Wives & Til to part of the Cleas & Costsmale Effscte of Samuel Dor Tomlain Deceased, & that Yr would give them Leave to bring it into Suit in Order to be decided by a Jury at the approaching Sessions Ordrd that the Determination of their Claim to Cart of the said Defunctam Estak he Refered to the Decision of a Jury at the next Sessions according to the Prayer of the Sd Petition Jno Alexander John Smith Jno Goodwin Edward Byfeld	The last consultation was read and approved. Mr Aldrick made complaint to the Governor against Mr Aldrick, soldier, for damning him, telling him he lied and striking him without any manner of provocation the Saturday before, and at the same time against Mr Hawkes' Bryan coat, which he had heard. Aldrick being summoned and now appearing, argued in reporting that he had publicly stated he did not intend to harm Mary Swallow, which occasioned the language before mentioned and prompted the difference. Mr Aldrick asked what business Hawkes had to test him at the plantation house, to which Hawkes replied that Aldrick would never have been there. The reason he gave was that he told Hawkes he lied. On being asked why he provoked him to damn him, Aldrick struck out at once and gathered some shavings and chips, with which he threatened to break Aldrick's head. He had some, which Aldrick had of his head in the sponge tree for the banyan, and had Captain Goodwin not been by and caught him, Aldrick would have thrown more chips and shavings at him. The council ordered that Aldrick, with Hawkes, stand bound to acknowledge his fault and pay him the value of the banyan coat. This day the council granted a lease to Captain Goodwin for the parcel of Company land mentioned in the preceding consultation, for the term of 21 years at the usual rent of 4s 0d per acre and one shilling head duty. Robert Josselin and Richard Long petitioned that they would recover their beasts and title to part of the beasts and household effects of Samuel Dou, planter, deceased. They asked that the council give them leave to bring their suit, so that it might be decided by a jury at the approaching quarter court. The council ordered that the determination of this claim to the effects of the late Dou be referred to the decision of a jury at the next court, according to the prayer of the petition. The consultation was signed by John Alexander, John Goodwin, John Smith and Edward Byfield. **Interpretations** The quarrel between the two men turned on a spoken insult and a blow over the matter of Mary Swallow. Aldrick was said to have struck the other without provocation after being given the lie, then threatened him with chips and shavings snatched from a sponge tree. The council bound him to acknowledge his fault and make good the value of the damaged banyan coat. The Josselin and Long petition sought leave to try a claim on the estate of a dead planter before a jury. Samuel Dou having died, the two men asserted a title to part of his cattle and household effects. The council referred the matter to a jury at the next court, the ordinary route by which disputed claims on an estate were settled. The land grant to Captain Goodwin completed a lease begun at the preceding consultation. The parcel passed on a 21-year term at 4s 0d per acre with a shilling head duty, the settled rate by which the Company let its waste ground. **Speculations** The council sent the Josselin and Long claim to a jury rather than settling it from the bench. The plain course would have been to determine the title to the dead planter's effects itself. Instead it referred the matter to a jury at the next court, because a contested claim between private parties on an estate belonged to a jury's verdict rather than the council's own order.
40	38	At a Genll Sessions held on Tuesday the 12th Octr 1725 at the Sessions House in James Valley	38: At a general court held on Tuesday 12 October 1725 at the sessions house in James Valley, present John Smith Esquire, Governor and Judge, Edward

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		Present John Smith Esqr Govr & Judge Edward Byfeld John Alexander Assistants John Goodwin The Court was Opend in the Usuall manner & the following Persons Sworn as Jurors 1 John French Gunner 7 Edmond Nicholls 2 Gabriel Cowle 8 Charles Steward 3 Jonathan Doveton 9 John Long 4 Joshua Johnson 10 Richard Swallow 5 Francis Wrangham 11 Francis Funge 6 Richard Beale 12 Richard Mason To whom the Governr addressed himself as follows Gentlemen of the Jury I have a great deal to Recommend to Your Consideration as well concerning the Improvement & Tendency of Sevrall Plantations as to the Increase & Preservation of Wood, which I apprehend to be of the last Consequence & Importance to this Place, but I will take an other Opportunity to talk to You upon this Subject & at present only take Notice of the Grodgieues in case of Vice & Debauchery which is now grown to Such a Pitch that People do Defiance to bootie of Morality, & glory in their iniquity & Sin without Blushing. what Spectuularly offere is the Scandalous Scene that carried on between Benjamin Hawkes & the Widow Tovey who Lately (which is Shocking even to hear or Mention) has been weak & is Stopped as to Send Publickly to the Nastier of her Being down to his Lodging in the Valley the Bastard Child she had by him attended by one of his Daughters formerly begotten in Law full Wedlock, & how immodest & impudent is the Behaviour on the Part of the Woman! both ignorant & impudent on the part of the man! Astonishing even to the greatest Liberties. Therefore Since the Moderation I have hitherto used for the Suppression of this Vice has proved ineffectuall & rather encouraged than intimidated Offenders I desire You will make enquiry of all Offences of this Nature, as will to vindicate & Support the Honble Indit & Reputation of Yr Stores, for families as to Enrich & Deter others from the Child of Such Crimes tending not only to the Ruin & Destruction of the Youth of the follow but to the Disturbance of the Peace of private Families, Crimes of a black Dye & a Scandal & Reproach to Our most holy Religion, & desire & Yn most Serious attention & vigorous Resolution to prevent	Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin, assistants. The court was opened in the usual manner and the following persons were sworn as jurors. 1: John George, gunner 2: Gabriel Powell 3: Jonathan Doveton 4: Joshua Johnson 5: Francis Wrangham 6: Richard Beale 7: Edmond Nichols 8: Charles Steward 9: John Long 10: Richard Swallow 11: Francis Funge 12: Richard Mason The Governor addressed the jury as follows. He told the jury he had much to recommend to their consideration, concerning the improvement and shelter of the several plantations as well as the care and preservation of the woods. That matter appeared to him of the last consequence and importance to the island, but he would take another occasion to speak to them on the subject. At present he took notice only of the debaucheries into which several had fallen, which were now grown to such a height that people bid defiance to every rule of morality and gloried in their shame without blushing. He instanced in particular the scandalous course carried on between Benjamin Hawkes and the widow Tovey, which of late, though shocking to hear or mention, had reached such a height as to send publicly to the sexton of the burial ground for the coffin to be carried down to his lodging in the valley. The bastard child he had by her was attended by one of his daughters formerly begotten in lawful wedlock, both ignorant and impudent in the behaviour on the part of the woman, both ignorant and impudent on the part of the men. He found it astonishing to the greatest liberty. He therefore stated that the moderation until then used for the suppression of such vice had proved ineffectual, and rather encouraged than deterred offenders. He asked the jury to make inquiry into all offences of this nature, so as to vindicate and support the Honourable Company's credit and reputation, and to guard and deter others from the like course. Such courses tended not only to the ruin and destruction of the youth of the island, but to the disturbance of the peace of private families, and were a scandal and reproach to the most holy religion. He therefore asked their most serious attention and vigorous resolution to prevent [...]. **Interpretations** The Governor's charge opened the general court by pressing two concerns, the preservation of the woods and the suppression of open immorality. He deferred the timber question to a later occasion and turned instead to the conduct he judged a growing scandal, urging the jury to inquire into all such offences. The particular case named was the connection between Benjamin Hawkes and the widow Tovey. That affair had long troubled the council, drawing Hawkes' dismissal from the store and suspension from the council on 24 November 1724, and here reached the sessions as a public reproach the Governor set before the jury. The charge framed private immorality as a matter of the Company's credit and public order. The Governor tied the conduct to the ruin of the island's youth and the disturbance of families, casting a moral offence as a threat to the settlement's reputation and peace rather than a purely private failing. **Speculations**

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			The Governor brought the Hawkes affair before a jury rather than dealing with it by the council's own summary authority. He had earlier handled it administratively through dismissal and suspension on 24 November 1724, yet those measures had not checked it. He turned to the sessions because the moderation until then used had failed, and a public presentment before the island's leading men promised the deterrent force that private discipline had not delivered.
41	39	the like hereafter The Declaration of Robert Gurling & Richd Long was presented & read, Setting forth that they think themselves entitled to an equall Share as well of the Cash as Personal Estate late belonging to Samuel Defountain deceased they haveing each of them Married a Daughter of the said Defountain but their Part or Portion of the said Cash Estate is withheld from them by James Draper Executor of the said Will Humbly Praying they Sm might be taken into Considration & justice done them touching their Substances to the Premisses The Last Will & Testament of the said Samuel Defountain was Read & also Bills for Setting of Lands a Bequested & Belongeing at a Court of Committees held for the Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Judies at their House in Leadenhall Street London the 20th day March 1697, & it appearing that such Part of the said Will as relate to the Disposition of the Cash Estate is made contrary to the aforesaid Bills for Setting of Land The Judge Summed up the Matter to the Jury, who being withdrawn about an hour thereof Returned & delivered the following Verdict into Court We do allow the One half of the Cash Estate to the Children as Executr of Argt but as for the other half We Chose it to the Honble Compy The Declaration of Richard Gurling was also Presented & Read Setting forth that the said Free hath lately made a Demand upon Your Complainant of £15 12s of which Sum £1 3s 6d is Claymed for Punch pretended to be Drank by your Complainant at the said Frees at divers times Yr Complainant Sayth that he hath Drank Punch at the said Frees House & Speaks to the Acct delivered to Your Complainant as false both as to Time & Quantity of Liquor therein mentiond, & this Yr Complt is Sensible that the said Free cannot by Law recover any thing of Your Compt yet he is so far from making that a Pretence to Shelter himself from the Payment of a Debt in Case that he is desirous to be brought it to a fair Issue, & Submits the Decision of the Difference to Yr Worship & the Rest of the Jury, but Yr Compt humbly begs leave to Inform Yr Worship & the Court, tho at the Same time to force it with	39: The declaration of Robert Gurling and John Long was presented and read. It set out that they thought themselves entitled, in equal shares, to part of the real and personal estate lately belonging to Samuel Defountain, deceased, each of them having married a daughter of the deceased. That part of the estate belonging to them was withheld by James Draper, executor of the will. They asked that the matter be taken into consideration, and that justice be done them concerning their claim to the estate. The court read the last will and testament of Samuel Defountain, and also a bill for the settling of land, a decree of the court of commissioners held for the Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies at their house in Leadenhall Street, London, on 20 March 1697. It appeared that part of the will relating to the disposition of the real estate was made contrary to the bill for the settling of land. The judge summed up the matter to the jury, who withdrew for about an hour, then returned and delivered the following verdict into court. The jury found that one half of the real estate should pass to the children as coheirs, but chose that the other half go to the Honourable Company. The declaration of Richard Gurling was also presented and read. It set out that Free had lately made a demand upon the complainant of £5 12s 0d, of which the sum of £3 15s 0d was claimed for drink alleged to have been drunk by the complainant at Free's house at several times. The complainant argued that whatever he had drunk at Free's house was set to the account delivered to the complainant. He held the account false, both as to the amount and the quantity of liquor named in it. The complainant tried to show that the account could not by law recover anything of the kind. He was so far from making that a pretence to shake himself free of the payment of a debt of the court, that he was ready to defer it to a fair inquiry, and submit to the decision of the court, the Governor and the verdict of the jury. He humbly asked the court to inform itself, though at the same time it faced Free with shame and confusion to himself, that Free was usually fuddled and drunk with liquor before he went there, which was commonly alone and almost always late in the evening. The complainant therefore humbly argued that the court must think the charge unreasonable, unjust and unaccountable. He humbly argued that the methods used by Free to extort money from the complainant in the account he had attempted appeared to be no more grievous than taking so much money from him by force. In the latter case he would have had his reason and limbs to help him out, but in the former he was deprived of both. **Interpretations** The first declaration turned on a conflict between a dead planter's will and a Company decree governing the descent of land. Robert Gurling and John Long, each married to a daughter of Samuel Defountain, claimed a share of his estate held back by the executor Draper. The court found the will's disposal of the real estate ran against the Company's settling decree of 20

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		Shame & Confusion to himself, that he was usually fuddled & disguisd with Liquor before he went there which was commonly alone & almost always late in the Evening & therefore Yr Complainant humbly presumes Yr Worship & the Court will think the Charge Unptobable, unjust & Unreasonable Yr Compt humbly apprehend that the Methods used by the said Free to Extort Money from Your Complainant in the manner he has attempted to be more Egregious than takeing so much Money from him by Force, for in the Later Case he would have had his Reason & Cunning to help him out in the former he was deprived of both Yr Complainant	March 1697, and the jury divided the estate between the coheirs and the Company. The second declaration set out a dispute over a publican's charge for drink. Richard Gurling contested a demand of £5 12s 0d from Free, of which £3 15s 0d was for liquor he denied consuming as billed. He argued the account false and unrecoverable at law, likening the attempt to extract payment to robbery. The decree of the court of commissioners at Leadenhall Street marks the legal source of the Company's authority over island land. That body governed the settling of land in the colony, and its ruling overrode a testamentary disposition that conflicted with it, fixing the descent of the estate against the terms of the will. **Speculations** The jury awarded the Company half of Defountain's real estate rather than confirming the whole to the coheirs. The plain course would have been to uphold the daughters' claim to their father's land. Instead the jury gave one half to the Company, because the will's disposal of the real estate ran against the settling decree of 20 March 1697, and the conflict opened the estate to the Company's prior right.
42	40	Complainant therefore humbly Prays Yr Worship & ye Councill will be pleased to take the Premisses into Considration & doubt not but Yr Worship & the said into equally wonderfull be Surprized at the unwarrantable Practices taken by the said Free to Extort upon Your Complainant efsecially when Yr own Worship & ye an informed that in Eight Days only Yr Compt Charged with Drinking to 5 Bowls of Punch, tho as before, Ordered it was commonly alone & usually late & Yr Compt often in Liquor when he went there The Bill delivered by the said Free to Gurling was read & also the Lycence formerly Granted by the Governr to the Sd Free to Sell Strong Liquors &c wch there is a Clause making void all Debts for Punch that arose from drinking in every debt The said Free now therecalled upon to Prove this Debt & being asked from whence he took the Acct he delivered Gurling, Answered from the Book, & being asked if he could Swear that the Acct was true in Court & the Same he told Gurling did & was worth the Acct in his Book both as to time & Quantity of Liquor, Answered yes it did & he was ready to Swear to it, the Clerk was therefore Ordred to Compare the Acct in his Book with the Acct delivered into Court which was accordingly done, & it appeared that the said Free to Yr Publick the Marks charged Mr Sd Gurling with 23 Bowles Punch as Drank in two Days by the Bill, but in the Book they are Marged as Drank as in one Day, & the Free was immediatly Shorn to the Court the June after which the said Free was again afsed the aforesaid Question being for Sevrall times Seriously Cautioned by the Governr to be Careful what he said Least he Perjured himself in Open Court, and he again Answered that he was sure the Bills agreed with the Acct in his Book both as to	40: The complainant therefore asked the court to take his complaint into consideration. He argued that the methods Free had used appeared no more grievous than taking money from him by force, and asked the court to weigh the matter. Free's account charged the complainant with drinking to a bowl of punch, though Free was commonly drunk himself and usually came late in the evening when the Company's officer was at his liquor before he went there. The bill Free delivered to Gurling was read, along with Free's licence, which allowed him to sell strong liquors but barred him from allowing tippling and gaming, or supplying anyone beyond what would keep him from being drunk in any one day. Free, being called upon to prove the debt and the bill, was asked from whom he took the pins delivered to Gurling. He answered that they came from the store. Being asked if he could swear that the account he had made in court, and the same he had delivered, agreed with the entry in his book, both as to the time and quantity of liquor, he answered that he was ready to swear to it. The clerk was therefore ordered to compare the account in the book with the account delivered into court, which was accordingly done. It appeared that Gurling, by the bill, was charged with 23 bottles of punch drunk in two days, but in the book they were charged as drunk in one day. The account was immediately shown to the court and the jury, after which Free was again asked whether the account, being for several times, seriously argued by the Governor to be a fair account. Free stood by his account and again argued that he was to swear the bill agreed with the entry in his book, both as to the time and quantity, and offered to swear to it. The Governor, questioning him, refused to swear, though he thought it, and why it did not appear satisfactory to everybody present in this particular instance. Free believed he would have been convinced if he had been sworn. The judge, in pity to him, waived requiring his oath to judge him. By the consent of both parties before him, the matter went to the jury, or otherwise between them, which allowed Free only £12 0s 0d and the account to pass as costs. A rumour being spread that Benjamin Hawkes had been familiar in the sessions house about ten at night on 29 September last with Abigail, a black wench belonging to Thomas Free, John George senior was called upon to prove the same, being the person charged as the author of the report. He made the following affidavit.

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		time & Quantity & Refused to Swear to it, but the Governr offereing him refused to Swear thereupon Think & why did appearing so Absolutely to every body present in this particular Instance that he would have been Perjured if he had been Sworn the Judge in City to him wonjured Nesfrom an Oath to be Tendred him, But, by the Consent of both Parties Referring the Matter to the Jury as Arbitrators between them, who allowed the said Free only Twelve Pound & to the Sd Free to Pay as Cost A Rumor being Spread that Benjamin Hawkes had been familier to the Silvana Prowts about two at Night the 29th Septr last with Abigale a Black Wench belonging to Thomas Free, John Coward Serjt was called upon to Prove the Same being the Person Charged as the Author of the said Report who made the following Afsdavit The Deponent Voluntarily makes his Oath that on Fryday Night the 29th Septr last about the hour of Ten he See Benjn Hawkes go out of the House of Thos Free down the Valley Suningly as if he was going to the Lodgings but about half a Quarted after she Deponent See the said Benjamin Hawkes come from the Sepiams House & go again into the Fort Free. And this Deponent Farther Sayth that he See Abigal a Black Wench Servant to the said	The deponent voluntarily made oath that on Friday night, 29 September last, about the hour of ten, he saw Benjamin Hawkes go out of the house of Thomas Free, down the valley, seemingly on the way to the lodging. About half a quarter after, the deponent saw Benjamin Hawkes come from the sessions house and go again into the Fort. The deponent further stated that he saw Abigail, a black wench, servant to the sexton. **Interpretations** The dispute turned on the reliability of a publican's account for drink. Free's bill charged Gurling with 23 bottles of punch across two days, but his own book entered them as drunk in a single day. The clerk's comparison exposed the discrepancy, and the jury allowed Free only £12 0s 0d rather than the full sum claimed. The reading of Free's licence set the terms that governed his trade. He was permitted to sell strong liquors but forbidden to allow tippling or gaming, or to serve any customer past the point of drunkenness. The charge for 23 bottles in itself suggested a breach of those conditions. The affidavit against Hawkes recorded the gathering of sworn evidence on his conduct. John George senior, named as the author of a rumour about Hawkes and the black servant Abigail, was made to swear to what he had seen, turning loose talk into a formal deposition on the record. **Speculations** The judge waived requiring Free's oath rather than letting him swear to his own account. The plain course would have been to admit the oath Free repeatedly offered. Instead the court declined it in pity to him, because the book showed 23 bottles entered as drunk in one day, and to swear to a bill so plainly at odds with his own record would have exposed him to a charge of perjury.
43	41	Thomas Free immediatly follow the said Benjamin Hawkes at the Same time & how aforesaid from the Sessions House as this Deponent believes into the said Thomas Frees, but it being Dark this Deponent could not See what the said Hawkes & Abigaile had been doing Jurat Coram me John French 12o die Octr 1725 John Smith Susannah Wife of John Hubbard Serjt was Examined & declared that the pra Setting at her door which is very near Frees & the Sessions House & that the Person Seen at the Sessions House with the said Abigaile at the time Mentioned was Benjamin Hawkes Mrs Free at the desire of the said Hawkes was Sworn who Sayth that she usually goes to Bed at Nine o Clock & is commonly half an hour in getting to Bed & that Abigaile put her to Bed the Night abovementiond but what became of her afterwards she could not tell This Evidence being no way materiall or Contradicting what the said John French hath Sworn or Mrs Hubbard hath declared, We give Credit to the Report & believe the Same to be truth John Smith Edward Byfeld Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin	41: The deponent believed that Abigail followed Benjamin Hawkes at the same time and place, from the sessions house into the house of Thomas Free. It being dark, the deponent could not see what Hawkes and Abigail had been doing. The affidavit was sworn before John French on 12 October 1725, and before John Smith. Susannah, wife of John Hubbard, Company servant, was examined and stated that her house stood very near Free's and the sessions house. She confirmed that the person she saw at the sessions house with Abigail at the time mentioned was Benjamin Hawkes. Mrs Free, sworn at Hawkes' desire, stated that she usually went to bed at nine o'clock and commonly spent half an hour in getting to bed. She confirmed that Abigail put her to bed the night in question, but could not tell what became of Abigail afterwards. The court found this evidence in no way material, nor did it contradict what French had sworn or Hubbard had declared. The court therefore gave credit to the report and believed it to be true. The proceedings were signed by John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. **Interpretations** The court gathered several sworn accounts to test the report of Hawkes and the black servant Abigail. French's affidavit, the evidence of Susannah Hubbard and the account of Mrs Free were weighed together, each fixing Hawkes at the sessions house with Abigail on the night named. The darkness left the final act unseen, but the court held the report proved. The evidence of Mrs Free, called at Hawkes' own request, failed to clear him. She confirmed Abigail attended her to bed but could not account for the servant afterwards, leaving the window of the alleged

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			meeting open rather than closing it. The court read her testimony as no contradiction of the charge. The matter continued the sessions inquiry the Governor had pressed on the jury into open immorality. Hawkes, already dismissed from the store and suspended from the council on 24 November 1724 over his conduct with the widow Tovey, now faced a fresh report of misconduct laid on the record through sworn depositions.
44	42	At a Consultation held on Tuesday the 19th day Octr 1725 at Plantation House Present John Smith Esqr Govr Edward Byfeld John Alexander John Goodwin The Proceedings at the Last Sessions on Tuesday last read & Approved Margaret Tovey Widow haveing lately Wrote & Published in connexion with Benjamin Hawkes great Numbers of false, Scandalous, impudent & Malicious Letters most or all of which are Wrote in defiance to others She at divers times hath received from the said Hawkes, in which Speaking of the Worshipfull the Governr the 19th unheard of acknmen calls him old Rogue, Partial Dealing old Toole, Monster, Brutish Beast & Serpent, & used many other Insolent Expressions & likewise Slandered great Manner Abused ye & Councill calling Us Fooles Fooders tree & likewise Slandered & Abused all the Inhabitants & most of them by Name Wherefore it is hereby Ordered that She be immediatly Committed to Prison there to continue to be farther dealt withall as the Governr shall think fit Ordred that Mr Cowde, Johnson, Wrangham & Swallow Senr be appointed to Inspect into & view all & every Parcell of Land Leased to the Inhabitants both Free & Leased to See who have or have not Planted Young Wood & Furze pursuant to an Order of Councill Published the 8th Octr Sd Authorizer to Observe who have Omitted to Sowe their Lands & to make diligent to the as Soon as possibly they they can & that allowant to this purpose be immediatly prepared Ordred that the Spring of Water Mentioned in the 4th Paragraph of the Last Genll Letter to be written be viewed by Capt Alexander & Capt Goodwin & to make Report next Consultation Day whether it & Practicable to bring the Same into the Honble Compys Garden or the Plantation Thos Clew Montross made Complt agt Willm Simpson Serjt for afsaulting & Barborously beating him about the Head & Face & the Sd Cleu & his Witnefs & the Sd Simpson & his Evidence being fully heard on both Sides the said Simpson is found the Aggrefsor & accordingly Ordred to Pay the said Clew ten Shilld & make him Satisfaction for tearing his Cloathes	42: At a consultation held on Tuesday 19 October 1725 at the plantation house, present John Smith Esquire Governor, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The proceedings at the last court on Tuesday were read and approved. Margaret Tovey, widow, having lately drawn up and circulated in town, with Benjamin Hawkes, great numbers of false, scandalous and malicious letters against several persons, she had at various times received such letters from Hawkes. In them, speaking of the Governor, she had called him an old rogue and abused him with many other insolent expressions. She had likewise slandered and abused the council, calling it a body of fools, and had slandered and abused most of the inhabitants by name. The council therefore ordered that she be committed to prison at once, there to remain for as long as the Governor thought fit. The council ordered that Mr Coward, Johnson, Wrangham and Swallow be appointed to inspect and view every parcel of land let to the inhabitants, both free and leased. They were to see who had, and who had not, planted young wood and gorse under the order of council. Captain Alexander was to observe who had land to spare, and to be as diligent as possible, and that a warrant to that purpose be prepared at once. The council ordered that the spring of water mentioned in the 46th paragraph of the last general letter be forthwith surveyed by Captain Alexander and Captain Goodwin, and reported at the next consultation, so that the water might be brought to the Honourable Company's garden and plantation. Thomas Clew Montross made complaint against William Simpson, senior, for assaulting and beating him about the head and face. The council heard both Clew and his witnesses, and Simpson and his evidence, on both sides. It found Simpson the aggressor, and ordered him to pay Clew £5 0s 0d and make satisfaction for tearing his clothes. The consultation was signed by John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. **Interpretations** The order against Margaret Tovey answered a campaign of written libel against the government and the town. She and Benjamin Hawkes had circulated letters abusing the Governor, the council and the inhabitants by name. The council committed her to prison at the Governor's discretion, a summary confinement that matched the open defiance the affair had reached. The land survey continued the island's long drive to preserve and replant its timber. The appointed men were to inspect every holding, free and leased, and report who had planted young wood and gorse under the standing order. The inquiry gave force to the planting covenant the council had pressed since the advertisement of 13 March 1725. The water survey followed a direct instruction in the directors' own letter. The 46th paragraph of the last general letter had raised a spring to be brought to the Company's garden and plantation, and the council set its two senior members to survey it, tying a local improvement to a metropolitan order.

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		John Smith Edward Byfeld Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin	**Speculations** The council jailed Margaret Tovey by its own summary order rather than sending the libel to a jury as it had the Hawkes immorality inquiry of 12 October 1725. The plain course would have been to present the written slander at the sessions. Instead it committed her at once at the Governor's discretion, because letters abusing the Governor, the council and the inhabitants by name struck at the government itself, and demanded immediate confinement rather than the slower course of a trial.
45	43	At a Consultation held on Wednesday the 20th of Octr 1725 at Plantation House Present John Smith Esqr Governr Edward Byfeld John Alexander John Goodwin The Last Consultation read & Approved Benjamin Hawkes haveing at the Last Sessions held the 12th instant behaved himself with great Imprudence & Rudness both to the Govr & the whole Court affirming that his Character & Reputation was as far from Stain as blemish as the Governeous or any there Present tho it notoriously known to every body that he has for years past lived in open Adultery with Margaret Tovey & as to Point of Company & Conversation, levelled himself with People of the most Infamous Repute upon the Island, & haveing at the same time used seberal abusive threatening Expressions to the Govr in open Court, & it being Judged by his Behaviour of a long time past that his Principle & Practice would be all of a Piece, it was thought proper to have his Papers Seizd among which there is found a Copy Book of Letters directed to the Honble Compy, & others, in which he has with Monstrous Ingratitude Barbarity & Impudence Clandestinely attacked the Governr & Sartune & Reputation in Tendring three severall past Scandalous Malings, Groundless, Complaints & lying Acct both with Relation to the Numbr & Uses of his Blacks & Wood pretended to be Lodged in the Honble Compys Stores & the which to gain Credit to the Ingross Prestgeneon & lying Assrps he has in a defiance Manner made Use of the Names of Capt Alexander & Capt Goodwin without their Knowledge & Privity to grant It is therefore Unanimously Agreed & Resolved & accordingly Ordred That the said Benjamin Hawkes for the faults abovementiond be immediatly Committed, that is to be Degraded & Rendred Infamous & Incapable ever to Serve the Honble Compys, that his Sword be broke over his Head at the Front of the Garrison as unwilling to wear a Sword or wear a Commission, that he afterwards Stand in the Pillory from the hour of Eleven tile Twelve at Noon, & that Margt Tovey Widow be placed upon the Pillory by him there to continue during	43: At a consultation held on Wednesday 20 October 1725 at the plantation house, present John Smith Esquire Governor, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The last consultation was read and approved. Benjamin Hawkes, having at the last court held on the 12th instant behaved with great insolence and rudeness both to the Governor and the whole court, argued that his character and reputation stood as far from stain or blemish as the Governor's or any there present. He held it well known to everybody that he had for years past lived in open adultery with Margaret Tovey. Being drunk in company and conversation, he had levelled himself with people of the most infamous repute on the island. At the same time he had used several abusive and threatening expressions to the Governor in open court. Judged by his conduct over a long time past, his principles and practice ran counter to all order, so the court thought proper to have his papers seized. Among them was found a copy book of letters addressed to the Honourable Company, and others, in which he clandestinely attacked the Governor's character and reputation, tending through several past scandalous, malicious and groundless complaints and lying accounts. Both, with reference to the number and value of his blacks and wood alleged to be lodged in the Honourable Company's stores, sought to gain credit for his gross misrepresentations, aspersions and lying reports. He had drawn a false inventory and made use of the names of Captain Alexander and Captain Goodwin without their knowledge or consent. The council therefore unanimously agreed and resolved, and accordingly ordered, that Benjamin Hawkes, for the crimes mentioned above, be at once committed. It ordered him degraded and rendered infamous, and incapable to serve the Honourable Company. It ordered that he ride the wooden horse over the head at the front of the garrison, as unworthy to wear a sword or hold a commission. It ordered that he afterwards stand in the pillory from eleven o'clock until twelve at noon, and that Margaret Tovey, widow, be placed on the pillory beside him, there to remain during the same time. The consultation was signed by John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. **Interpretations** The order closed the long case against Benjamin Hawkes with a sentence of public disgrace. His insolence in open court on 12 October 1725, his open adultery with Margaret Tovey and the libellous papers seized from him were gathered as the grounds. The council degraded him, barred him from the Company's service and condemned him to the wooden horse and the pillory. The seized copy book fixed the charge of clandestine libel against the government. It held letters to the directors attacking the Governor through false complaints, together with a fabricated inventory of blacks and wood that borrowed the names of Captain Alexander and Captain Goodwin without their consent. The forgery turned a private grudge into an attempt to deceive the Company itself.

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		the time aforesaid John Smith Edward Byfeld Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin	The punishments carried a particular meaning for a man who had held rank. The wooden horse at the front of the garrison and the stripping of sword and commission marked his fall from an officer's standing, while the shared pillory with the widow Tovey exposed the immorality the Governor had pressed before the jury on 12 October 1725. **Speculations** The council paired Margaret Tovey with Hawkes on the pillory rather than confining her separately as it had ordered on 19 October 1725. The plain course would have been to leave her committed to prison alone. Instead it set her beside him for the same hour, because their joint authorship of the libels and their open connection made a shared public shaming a fitter answer than punishing each apart.
46	44	At a Consultation held on Tuesday the 26th day Octr 1725 at Plantation House Present John Smith Esqr Govr Edward Byfeld John Alexander Jno Goodwin The Last Consultation read & Approved Joshua Johnson & Edmond Nichols presented their Petitions Praying to become Tenants to the Honble Compy for the Conveniency of enclosing for their Parcells of their Wast Land vizt Joshua Johnson for about three Acres lying in the Wood Bottom adjoyning to other of the Compys Land their Prpests Edmond Nichols for about four Acres of Wast Land adjoyning to other of the Compys Land in thompsons Wood & they both alledging that Letting the Same will be of great Advantage to them & no ways prejudice to the Neighbourhood Ordred that Capt Goodwin do view the said Land & make Report accordingly Thos Harper Serjt also Petitiond for about two Acres of the Honble Companys Wast Land lying in Swanley Valley Granted Provided he do not Damage to the Plants of Green gebrs in that Range & that the Provisso be inserted in his Leafse that Capt Goodwin do first view the Same Henry Edwards made Complaint that Wm Draper used his Wife apprentice to the Sd Draper Cruelly & by his frequent beating of the wife her to abscond from her Service Wm Draper being present Says that she is a very Stuborn ill Tempred Child & guilty of Runaway without any just Cause, that having no as her own Children but cant bring her to any good order & desire leave so to be discharged from the Indenture The Govr admited Wm Draper to use her tenderly & to try a little longer what he can do with her by fair Means, but Still desiring to be Cleer of her & of the Obligation in the Indenture Yr agreed to return Something in lieu of the Girle Remaining Service Wm Stanford Church Warden being present was defired to inquire into the Matter & endeavour to get a new Master for the Girle according to Mr Drapers desires John Smith	44: At a consultation held on Tuesday 26 October 1725 at the plantation house, present John Smith Esquire Governor, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The last consultation was read and approved. Joshua Johnson and Edmond Nichols presented their petitions, asking to become tenants to the Honourable Company for the convenience of enclosing several parcels of their west land adjoining. Joshua Johnson asked for about three acres now lying in the wood, bordering on part of his own land. Edmond Nichols asked for about four acres of west land adjoining part of his own land in Thompson's wood. They both argued that the letting of the parcels would be of great advantage to them, and no harm to the neighbourhood. The council ordered that Captain Goodwin view the land and make his report accordingly. Mrs Harper, senior, also petitioned for about two acres of the Honourable Company's west land lying in Swanley Valley. The council granted it, provided she did no damage to the plantation of gorse in that gut, and that the proviso be inserted in her lease. It ordered that Captain Goodwin first view the land. Henry Steward complained that Mr Draper, whose apprentice he was, had by his frequent beating of the boy driven him to abscond from the service. Mr Draper, being present, argued that the boy was very stubborn, a stubborn and pampered child, and given to running away without any just cause. He held that he had no children of his own but could not bring the boy to any good order, and asked leave to be discharged from the apprenticeship. The Governor advised Mr Draper to try the boy a little longer, to see what he could make of him by fair means. Draper still asked to be free of the boy and of the obligation in the indenture, and offered to return something in place of the boy remaining in the service. Mr Stanford Coward Warton, being present, offered to inquire into the matter and endeavour to get a new master for the boy, according to Mr Draper's wish. The consultation was signed by John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Goodwin and John Alexander. **Interpretations** The land petitions followed the island's ordinary course for letting Company waste. Johnson, Nichols and Mrs Harper each sought small parcels adjoining their own ground, and the council deferred every grant until Captain Goodwin had viewed the land. The proviso guarding the gorse in Swanley Valley tied the grant to the standing effort to preserve the island's timber and shelter. The Steward complaint exposed the strain within an apprenticeship gone wrong. The boy had fled Draper's service under repeated beating, while Draper called him stubborn and unmanageable and sought release from the indenture. The Governor pressed patience,

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		Edward Byfeld Jno Goodwin Jno Alexander	but the offer of Warton to find a new master pointed toward transferring the boy rather than dissolving the bond outright. **Speculations** The Governor pressed Draper to keep the boy a while longer rather than discharging the indenture at once. The plain course would have been to release Draper, who no longer wanted the apprentice. Instead the Governor urged fair means and a further trial, because dissolving the bond would leave the boy without a master, and the offer to find him a new one preserved the apprenticeship rather than casting the child loose.
47	45	Mrs Tovey being Indebted to the Honble Company in the Sum of £186 7s 6d Speaking grosely & Scandalously abused the Govr in Open Court & others Sent to Wignall & Byfeld We have thought fit to Seize her Effects for Satisfaction of the Sd Debt Capt Alexander & Capt Goodwin Report that they have viewed the Spring of Water pursuant to the Order of Councill of the 19th Instant & Say the then is of opinion that the Spring does not produce a sufficient of Water sufficient to be brought half over be any of the Honble Compys Plantations of Garden which is about a Mile Distance from the Spring by an informed that by the dry time of the Year those hardly Water enough for the Fort in Castle mans, & yt there was so Sufficient Quantity would be a great Charge to bring it into the Plantations & garten J S J EB J A J G At a Consultation held on Friday the 29th Octr 1725 at Plantation House All Present The Governr Reports that he has Observed that at every Season the Apple Trees Grapes & other fruit trees have been Cutt with great Waste & for fire they carry to Perfection most have been Stolen agaig & therefor if the greatest part of the Garden are & is Ruined by them & a Strong White so may be done, & a very Small Charge it would be the best & only Means so to preserve the Fruit in Season which is perhaps very acceptable to the Poor & other Gentlemen on Shipping & will likewise be Capable of a greater Kitchin Garden &c Wherefore it is Ordred that the Sd Clow of Ground be fenced accordingly with as little Charge as possible Mr Byfeld Capt Goodwin, Mr French & Mr Crispe delivered each their Monthly Acct for the Month of Septr last which were Severally Examined & Approved & are as follow Mr Byfeld also delivered his Genll Acct of the Honble Compys Live Stock &c for the Last three Quarter ending the 29th Septr last which was also Examind & Approved & is as follows vizt	45: Mrs Tovey, being indebted to the Honourable Company in the sum of £186 7s 6d, and having grossly and scandalously abused the Governor in the letters sent to Mr Byfield, the council thought fit to seize her effects in satisfaction of the debt. Mr Alexander and Captain Goodwin reported that they had viewed the spring of water under the order of council of the 19th instant, and stated that the spring did not produce a quantity of water sufficient to be brought half over any of the Honourable Company's plantations or garden, which lay about a mile distant from the spring. By their view, in the dry time of the year there was scarcely water enough for the cattle in Cotter's more, and there was no sufficient quantity, and to bring it into the plantations and garden would be a great charge. The report was subscribed J. S., J. A. and J. G. At a consultation held on Friday 29 October 1725 at the plantation house, all present. The surveyors reported that they had observed that at every court the apple trees, gorse and other fruit trees had been cut, with great store of firewood off the gorse, and that many had been stolen away. The greatest part of the garden had been thinned by a strong wall, and there was very great charge in it. It would be to the best and only means to preserve the fruit in future, which was perhaps very serviceable to the Fort and other gentlemen on shipping time, and capable of a good kitchen garden. The council therefore ordered that the several parcels of gorse be fenced accordingly, with as little charge as possible. Mr Byfield, Captain Goodwin, Mr French and Mr Crispe each delivered their monthly account for the month of September last, which were examined and approved and stand as follows. Mr Byfield also delivered his general account of the Honourable Company's live stock for the last quarter ending 29 September last, which was also examined and approved and stands as follows. **Interpretations** The seizure of Mrs Tovey's effects joined a private debt to a public offence. She owed the Honourable Company £186 7s 6d and had abused the Governor in her letters, so the council took her goods both to recover the sum and to answer the libel. The action ran alongside her pillory sentence of 20 October 1725 and her committal of 19 October 1725. The water survey answered the directors' instruction in the 46th paragraph of the last general letter, ordered on 19 October 1725. The two senior councillors found the spring too weak to reach the Company's garden and plantation a mile off, scarcely serving the cattle in dry weather. Their report closed the matter as impractical and costly rather than pursuing the improvement. The surveyors' account of the garden pressed the case for fencing against theft. Fruit trees and gorse had been cut and firewood carried off at every court, so the council ordered the parcels enclosed to protect a garden it judged useful for the Fort and for provisioning ships in the road.

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			Speculations The council abandoned the spring the directors had named rather than carrying out the improvement ordered from London. The plain course would have been to bring the water to the garden as the general letter directed. Instead it let the matter rest on the surveyors' finding, because the spring failed to yield enough to reach the plantation a mile off, and the charge of conveying so scant a supply outweighed any gain.
48	46	Neat Cattle Sheep Goates Hogs Poultry &c Horses Remns Ult Augt 1725 Bullock 26 Cowes 49 Heifer 18 Steers 7 Yearlings 4 Calves 45 Bulls 4 Totall 153 Ewes 51 Wethers 22 Lamb 10 Rams 3 Totall 86 Ewes 117 Wethers 55 Kilb 98 Rams 7 Totall 277 Sows 9 Shoats 9 Boars 1 Pig 40 Totall 59 Turkeys 52 Fowles 190 Ducks 6 Geese 17 Peos 4 Horses 7 Mares 2 Totall 9 Increased to 25 Sepr Yearlings 5 Totall 5 Lamb 2 Totall 2 Wethers 11 Totall 11 Boght in ditto Bullock 3 Cowes 1 Calves 1 Bulls 5 Bullock 29 Cowes 50 Heifer 18 Steers 7 Yearlings 4 Calves 50 Bulls 5 Totall 163 Ewes 51 Wethers 22 Lamb 12 Rams 3 Totall 88 Ewes 117 Wethers 55 Kilb 109 Rams 7 Totall 288 Sows 9	Account of neat cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, poultry, asses and horses. Remaining last August 1725: 26 bullocks, 49 cows, 18 heifers, 7 steers, 4 yearlings, 45 calves, 4 bulls, total 153 neat cattle; 51 ewes, 22 wethers, 10 lambs, 3 rams, total 86 sheep; 117 she-goats, 55 wethers, 98 kids, 7 rams, total 277 goats; 9 sows, 9 shoats, 1 boar, 40 pigs, total 59 hogs; 52 turkeys, 190 fowls, 6 ducks, 17 hens, 4 geese; 7 horses, 2 mares, total 9 Increased to 28 September: 5 calves, total 5 neat cattle; 2 lambs, total 2 sheep; 11 kids, total 11 goats Bought in the month: 3 bullocks, 1 cow, total 1 neat cattle Sum: 29 bullocks, 50 cows, 18 heifers, 7 steers, 4 yearlings, 50 calves, 5 bulls, total 163 neat cattle; 51 ewes, 22 wethers, 12 lambs, 3 rams, total 88 sheep; 117 she-goats, 55 wethers, 109 kids, 7 rams, total 288 goats; 9 sows, 9 shoats, 1 boar, 40 pigs, total 59 hogs; 52 turkeys, 190 fowls, 6 ducks, 17 hens, 4 geese; 7 horses, 2 mares, total 9 Killed in the month: 1 bullock, total 1 neat cattle; 2 wethers, total 2 sheep Remaining after kills: 28 bullocks, 50 cows, 18 heifers, 7 steers, 4 yearlings, 49 calves, 5 bulls, total 161 neat cattle; 51 ewes, 22 wethers, 12 lambs, 3 rams, total 88 sheep; 117 she-goats, 55 wethers, 109 kids, 7 rams, total 288 goats; 9 sows, 9 shoats, 1 boar, 40 pigs, total 59 hogs; 52 turkeys, 190 fowls, 6 ducks, 17 hens, 4 geese; 7 horses, 2 mares, total 9 Dead in the month: 1 lamb, total 1 sheep; 1 kid, total 1 goat; 3 fowls, 1 duck Remaining 28 September: 28 bullocks, 50 cows, 18 heifers, 7 steers, 4 yearlings, 49 calves, 5 bulls, total 161 neat cattle; 51 ewes, 21 wethers, 12 lambs, 3 rams, total 87 sheep; 116 she-goats, 55 wethers, 109 kids, 7 rams, total 287 goats; 9 sows, 9 shoats, 1 boar, 40 pigs, total 59 hogs; 52 turkeys, 187 fowls, 5 ducks, 17 hens, 4 geese; 7 horses, 2 mares, total 9 Yams expended at the several plantations: 24,680 pounds **Interpretations** The account followed the Honourable Company's live stock at the several plantations through September 1725. It traced each kind from the August total through increase, purchase, slaughter and death to the count of 28 September. The neat cattle closed the month at 161, the sheep at 87, the goats at 287 and the hogs steady at 59. A charge of 24,680 pounds of yams was set against the feeding of the stock. The month showed steady growth in the herds and flocks. Calves and kids were born in number, three bullocks and a cow were bought in, and losses to the table and to death remained small. The hog total held firm across the whole month at 59.

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		Shoats 9 Boars 1 Pig 40 Totall 59 Turkeys 52 Fowles 190 Ducks 6 Geese 17 Peos 4 Horses 7 Mares 2 Totall 9 Killed in ditto Bullock 1 Calves 1 Lamb 2 Bullock 28 Cowes 50 Heifer 18 Steers 7 Yearlings 4 Calves 49 Bulls 5 Totall 161 Ewes 51 Wethers 22 Lamb 12 Rams 3 Totall 88 Ewes 117 Wethers 55 Kilb 109 Rams 7 Totall 288 Sows 9 Shoats 9 Boars 1 Pig 40 Totall 59 Turkeys 52 Fowles 190 Ducks 6 Geese 17 Peos 4 Horses 7 Mares 2 Totall 9 Dead in ditto Lamb 1 Kilb 1 Totall 1 Fowles 3 Ducks 1 Remns 25th Sepr Bullock 28 Cowes 50 Heifer 18 Steers 7 Yearlings 4 Calves 49 Bulls 5 Totall 161 Ewes 51 Wethers 21 Lamb 12 Rams 3 Totall 87 Ewes 116 Wethers 55 Kilb 109 Rams 7 Totall 287 Sows 9 Shoats 9 Boars 1	

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Pig 40 Totall 59 Turkeys 52 Fowles 187 Ducks 5 Geese 17 Peos 4 Horses 7 Mares 2 Totall 9 Yams Expended at the Sevll Plantations 24680 lb	
49	47	Neat Cattle Sheep Goates Hogs Poultry &c Horses Remns 24 Decr 1724 Bullock 10 Cowes 35 Heifer 11 Steers 2 Yearlings 6 Calves 41 Bulls 1 Totall 105 Ewes 31 Wethers 10 Lamb 14 Rams 6 Totall 61 Ewes 91 Wethers 6 Kilb 25 Rams 13 Totall 135 Sows 10 Shoats 3 Boars 1 Pig 12 Totall 26 Turkeys 36 Fowles 231 Ducks 10 Geese 12 Peos 6 Horses 5 Mares 2 Totall 7 Bt from do a 24 7ber Bullock 21 Cowes 9 Calves 1 Bulls 3 Totall 28 Incd from do to do Bullock 10 Cowes 16 Heifer 22 Steers 9 Calves 54 Bulls 2 Totall 113 Ewes 20 Wethers 23 Lamb 24 Totall 67 Ewes 28 Wethers 65 Kilb 119 Rams 2 Totall 214 Sows 1 Pig 20 Totall 57 Turkeys 78 Fowles 33 Ducks 142 Geese 30	47: Account of neat cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, poultry, asses and horses. Remaining 24 December 1724: 10 bullocks, 35 cows, 11 heifers, 2 steers, 6 yearlings, 41 calves, 1 bull, total 105 neat cattle; 31 ewes, 10 wethers, 14 lambs, 6 rams, total 61 sheep; 91 she-goats, 6 wethers, 25 kids, 13 rams, total 135 goats; 10 sows, 3 shoats, 1 boar, 12 pigs, total 26 hogs; 36 turkeys, 231 fowls, 10 ducks, 12 hens, 6 geese; 5 horses, 2 mares, total 7 Bought from 24 December to 24 September: 21 bullocks, 9 cows, 1 yearling, 3 calves, 28 bulls Increased from 24 December to 24 September: 10 bullocks, 16 cows, 22 heifers, 9 steers, 54 calves, 2 bulls, total 113 neat cattle; 20 ewes, 23 wethers, 24 lambs, total 67 sheep; 28 she-goats, 65 wethers, 119 kids, 2 rams, total 214 goats; 1 sow, 20 shoats, 57 pigs, total 78 hogs; 33 turkeys, 142 fowls, 30 ducks, 5 hens; 2 horses, total 2 Sum: 41 bullocks, 54 cows, 33 heifers, 11 steers, 5 yearlings, 96 calves, 6 bulls, total 246 neat cattle; 51 ewes, 33 wethers, 38 lambs, 6 rams, total 128 sheep; 119 she-goats, 71 wethers, 144 kids, 15 rams, total 349 goats; 11 sows, 23 shoats, 1 boar, 69 pigs, total 104 hogs; 69 turkeys, 373 fowls, 40 ducks, 17 hens, 6 geese; 7 horses, 2 mares, total 9 Killed in the month: 4 bullocks, 1 cow, 1 heifer, 6 calves, 12 sheep; 8 wethers, 2 lambs; 10 goats; 16 kids, 1 ram; 47 hogs, 6 pigs; 6 turkeys, 4 fowls, 157 ducks, 12 hens Remaining after kills: 37 bullocks, 53 cows, 32 heifers, 11 steers, 5 yearlings, 90 calves, 6 bulls, total 234 neat cattle; 51 ewes, 25 wethers, 36 lambs, 6 rams, total 118 sheep; 119 she-goats, 55 wethers, 143 kids, 15 rams, total 332 goats; 17 sows, 17 shoats, 1 boar, 69 pigs, total 98 hogs; 65 turkeys, 216 fowls, 28 ducks, 17 hens, 6 geese; 7 horses, 2 mares, total 9 Sold to shipping in the month: 9 bullocks, 3 cows, 1 steer, 13 calves; 4 fowls, 6 ducks Cattle, sheep and goats: 28 bullocks, 50 cows, 32 heifers, 10 steers, 5 yearlings, 90 calves, 6 bulls, total 221 neat cattle; 51 ewes, 23 wethers, 36 lambs, 6 rams, total 116 sheep; 119 she-goats, 55 wethers, 143 kids, 15 rams, total 332 goats; 11 sows, 13 shoats, 1 boar, 69 pigs, total 94 hogs; 39 turkeys, 216 fowls, 28 ducks, 17 hens, 6 geese; 7 horses, 2 mares, total 9 Hogs cut and grown: 13 heifers, 3 steers, 1 yearling, 41 calves, 1 bull, total 59 neat cattle; 22 lambs; 25 kids; 34 kids; 8 shoats, 42 pigs; 22 turkeys, 21 fowls Remaining after this: 28 bullocks, 50 cows, 19 heifers, 7 steers, 4 yearlings, 49 calves, 5 bulls, total 162 neat cattle; 51 ewes, 23 wethers, 14 lambs, 3 rams, total 91 sheep; 119 she-goats, 55 wethers, 109 kids, 7 rams, total 290 goats; 11 sows, 13 shoats, 1 boar, 48 pigs, total 73 hogs; 59 turkeys, 216 fowls, 28 ducks, 17 hens, 6 geese; 7 horses, 2 mares, total 9 Stolen in the month: 1 kid; 2 wethers, 2 lambs; 4 kids, 3 hogs; 1 shoat, 4 pigs; 3 turkeys, 6 fowls, 1 duck Dead in the month, and one heifer that broke her neck: 28 bullocks, 50 cows, 19 heifers, 7 steers, 4 yearlings, 49 calves, 5 bulls, total 161 neat cattle; 51 ewes, 23 wethers, 12 lambs, 3 rams, total 91 sheep; 119 she-goats, 55 wethers, 109 kids, 7 rams, total 290 goats; 10 sows, 13 shoats, 1 boar, 43 pigs, total 67

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Peos 5 Mares 2 Totall 9 Bullock 41 Cowes 54 Heifer 33 Steers 11 Yearlings 5 Calves 96 Bulls 6 Totall 246 Ewes 51 Wethers 33 Lamb 38 Rams 6 Totall 128 Ewes 119 Wethers 71 Kilb 144 Rams 15 Totall 349 Sows 11 Shoats 23 Boars 1 Pig 69 Totall 104 Turkeys 69 Fowles 373 Ducks 40 Geese 17 Peos 6 Horses 7 Mares 2 Totall 9 Killed in do Bullock 4 Heifer 1 Steers 1 Calves 6 Totall 12 Wethers 8 Lamb 2 Ewes 10 Wethers 16 Kilb 1 Totall 47 Shoats 6 Turkeys 6 Fowles 4 Ducks 157 Geese 12 Bullock 37 Cowes 63 Heifer 32 Steers 11 Yearlings 5 Calves 90 Bulls 6 Totall 234 Ewes 51 Wethers 25 Lamb 36 Rams 6 Totall 118 Ewes 119 Wethers 55 Kilb 143 Rams 15 Totall 332 Sows 17 Shoats 17 Boars 1 Pig 69 Totall 98 Turkeys 65	hogs; 58 turkeys, 214 fowls, 28 ducks, 17 hens, 6 geese; 7 horses, 2 mares, total 9 Remaining 25 September 1725: 28 bullocks, 50 cows, 18 heifers, 7 steers, 4 yearlings, 49 calves, 5 bulls, total 161 neat cattle; 51 ewes, 21 wethers, 12 lambs, 3 rams, total 87 sheep; 116 she-goats, 55 wethers, 109 kids, 7 rams, total 287 goats; 9 sows, 9 shoats, 1 boar, 40 pigs, total 59 hogs; 52 turkeys, 187 fowls, 5 ducks, 17 hens, 4 geese; 7 horses, 2 mares, total 9 Yams expended at the several plantations: 185,228 pounds **Interpretations** The account gathered the Honourable Company's live stock across the whole span from 24 December 1724 to 25 September 1725. It traced each kind through purchase, increase, slaughter, sale, theft and death to the closing count. The neat cattle stood at 161 at the end, the sheep at 87, the goats at 287 and the hogs at 59. A charge of 185,228 pounds of yams was set against the feeding of the stock across the plantations for the period. The long reckoning showed heavy movement over the nine months. Large numbers were bought in and bred, against substantial losses to slaughter for the table, sale to the shipping, theft and disease. The separate line for stock stolen recorded the persistent loss of animals from the open range, a charge distinct from those killed or dead of natural causes.

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Fowles 216 Ducks 28 Geese 17 Peos 6 Horses 7 Mares 2 Totall 9 Sold to Ship in do Bullock 9 Cowes 3 Steers 1 Pig 13 Fowles 4 Ducks 6 Cattle Sheep Goates Hogs Cutt & Grown Bullock 28 Cowes 50 Heifer 32 Steers 10 Yearlings 5 Calves 90 Bulls 6 Totall 221 Ewes 51 Wethers 23 Lamb 36 Rams 6 Totall 116 Ewes 119 Wethers 55 Kilb 143 Rams 15 Totall 332 Sows 11 Shoats 13 Boars 1 Pig 69 Totall 94 Turkeys 39 Fowles 216 Ducks 28 Geese 17 Peos 6 Horses 7 Mares 2 Totall 9 Heifer 13 Steers 3 Yearlings 1 Calves 41 Bulls 1 Totall 59 Lamb 22 Rams 3 Totall 25 Wethers 34 Shoats 8 Pig 42 Boars 0 Turkeys 24 Fowles 21 Bullock 28 Cowes 50 Heifer 19 Steers 7 Yearlings 4 Calves 49 Bulls 5 Totall 162 Ewes 51 Wethers 23 Lamb 14 Rams 3 Totall 91 Ewes 119	

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Wethers 55 Kilb 109 Rams 7 Totall 290 Sows 11 Shoats 13 Boars 1 Pig 48 Totall 73 Turkeys 59 Fowles 216 Ducks 28 Geese 17 Peos 6 Horses 7 Mares 2 Totall 9 Stole in ditto Lamb 1 Wethers 2 Rams 2 Totall 4 Wethers 3 Shoats 3 Pig 1 Totall 4 Turkeys 3 Fowles 6 Ducks 1 Dead in do 1 Heifer broke her Neck Bullock 28 Cowes 50 Heifer 19 Steers 7 Yearlings 4 Calves 49 Bulls 5 Totall 162 Ewes 51 Wethers 23 Lamb 14 Rams 3 Totall 91 Ewes 119 Wethers 55 Kilb 109 Rams 7 Totall 290 Sows 10 Shoats 13 Boars 1 Pig 48 Totall 67 Turkeys 58 Fowles 214 Ducks 28 Geese 17 Peos 6 Horses 7 Mares 2 Totall 9 Heifer 2 Wethers 4 Shoats 3 Pig 1 Totall 4 Turkeys 3 Fowles 8 Ducks 6 Geese 27 Peos 23 Remns 25th Sepr 1725 Bullock 28 Cowes 50 Heifer 18	

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Steers 7 Yearlings 4 Calves 49 Bulls 5 Totall 161 Ewes 51 Wethers 21 Lamb 12 Rams 3 Totall 87 Ewes 116 Wethers 55 Kilb 109 Rams 7 Totall 287 Sows 9 Shoats 9 Boars 1 Pig 40 Totall 59 Turkeys 52 Fowles 187 Ducks 5 Geese 17 Peos 4 Horses 7 Mares 2 Totall 9 Yams Expended at the Sevll Plantations 185,228 lb	
50	48	Arrack 1035 1/2 Galls 6/4 327 18 9 Sugar 1260 1/2 lb 6 31 13 6 Candy 74 lb 12d 3 14 Bread 62 4d 13 16 3 Flowr 305 13 16 Oyle 2 Galls Linsed 1 16 d[itto] 6 5/8 Rape 1 16 d[itto] 1 Bottle Florence 3/4 13 4 9 Catty Bohea Tea 2 14 33 d[itto] Green 6 12 8 lb Cutt Tobacco 9 8 102 Pipes 3 6 Collectn Coates 24 with Loops 34 16 24 plain 20 Boys Hatts No 1 8 5 20 d[itto] No 2 13 10 16 d[itto] Silvr Laced 11 6 3 d[itto] Gold Laced 3 9 30 oz Indigo 15 3 lb Hair Powder 5 3 3 1/2 lb Copper 6 16 China Cups & Saucers 9 1 6 Small Cups 1 9	48: 1,035½ gallons of arrack at 6s 4d, £327 18s 9d 1,260 pounds of sugar at 12s 6d, £57 13s 6d 74 pounds of candy at 12s, £3 14s 6d 674 pounds of bread, £13 16s 3d 303 pounds of flour, £0 13s 0d 2 gallons of linseed oil, £1 16s 0d 6 pounds of rape oil, £0 16s 0d 1 bottle of Madeira at 3s 4d, £0 13s 4d 9 catties of bohea tea, £2 14s 0d 33 catties of green tea, £6 12s 0d 8 pounds of tobacco, £0 9s 0d 102 pipes, £0 3s 8d 24 soldiers' coats with loops, £36 0s 0d 24 plain coats, £34 16s 0d 20 boys' hats, number 1, £8 5s 0d 20 boys' hats for men, £13 10s 0d 16 pounds of white lead, £1 6s 0d 3 pounds of red lead, £3 3s 6d 30 ounces of indigo, £1 5s 0d 3 pounds of hair powder, £0 5s 3d 3½ pounds of pepper, £0 6s 0d 16 sponge cups and saucers, £0 9s 6d 6 small cups, £0 2s 9d 1 china bowl, £0 2s 4d 18 women's shoes, £0 9s 0d 13 hair brooms, £0 9s 6d 3 scrubbing brushes, £0 6s 9d 10 catties of tea, £1 10s 0d 26 white catties of tea, £3 4s 0d 15 pairs of cotton stockings, £5 11s 0d 2½ pieces of doreas, number 5, £4 11s 0d 1 piece of doreas, number 3, £1 7s 0d ½ piece of doreas, number 3, £0 12s 6d 631½ pounds of candles, £6 7s 0d Sum total to the inhabitants, £533 18s 6d Diet expenses: 163 gallons of arrack, £51 12s 4d 149 pounds of sugar, £3 4s 6d 1 cask of bread, £5 4s 6d 1 cask of flour, £4 14s 0d 1 cask of peas, £5 5s 0d 1 cask of beef, £10 0s 0d Total £82 15s 10d **Interpretations**

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		6 lb Candy 9 1 China Bowle 9 4 18 Wine Glasses 9 13 Hair Brooms 9 10 6 3 Scraping Brushes 6 9 10 Undress Spots 1 10 26 White d[itto] 3 6 15 pr Cotton Stockings 17 5 2 1/2 P. Broban No 5 14 11 4 d[itto] 1 7 1 d[itto] 3 1 9 1/2 d[itto] 12 6 631/2 lb Candles 6 7 Sum Totall to Inhabts 533 18 6 Diet Expences 163 Galls Arrack 51 13 4 149 Sugar 3 4 6 4 Cask Bread 5 4 1 d[itto] Flowr 4 4 1 d[itto] 5 5 1 d[itto] Beef 82 15 10	The account recorded the store's issues to the inhabitants over the quarter, led by a great charge of arrack at £327 18s 9d for 1,035½ gallons. That single item made up well over half the total of £533 18s 6d. Sugar at £57 13s 6d and two parcels of coats formed the next heaviest charges. The stock spread across spirits, provisions, Indian piece goods and finished garments. Soldiers' coats, boys' hats, shoes and stockings clothed the settlement, while candles, brushes, tea and tobacco supplied the ordinary household wants from a single store. The diet expenses opened a fresh head charging the provisions consumed at the Company's own table. Casks of bread, flour, peas and beef formed the heaviest items, together with arrack and sugar, the staple supply for the establishment's board.
51	49	Brought Over 616 14 4 Genll Charges 50 lb Soap £3 10 10 1 Cask old Wheat 3 4 6 1 lb Cask Thread 14 9 1 21 Oyle 1 6 2 do Linsad 4 30 lb Soap 15 3 White Lead 4 6 1 lb Cwt Yarne 3 6 1 lb Nelue 4 1 1 Iron Bomb Lock 10 6 4 Catter Bohea Tea 12 9 4 8 Fortification 1 Gt Rape Oyle £1 6 6 Oysters 25 lb 4 10 24 Nelue 10 4 1 Killing Ax 3 4 2 Cwt Smale filed Rings 6 8 10 8/10 Nelues 6 8 4 Flooring Brads 3 4 2 Bakin Brads 5 4 1 Wing of 4 In lb 4 1 9 14 6 72 Chip 3 12 17 10 2 Plantation 160 lb Pin £2 4 12 Pea 1 1 4 lb 26 Nails 2 8 4 10 3 4 4 3 8	49: Brought over, £616 14s 4d General charges 50 pounds of soap, £3 10s 10d 1 cask of old wheat, £3 4s 6d 1 cask of bread, £0 14s 9d 1 gallon of oil, £0 1s 0d 2 gallons of linseed oil, £0 4s 0d 30 pounds of pork, £0 15s 0d 3 pounds of white lead, £0 4s 6d 1 catty of green tea, £0 3s 6d 1 pound of nails, £0 1s 1d 1 iron rimmed lock, £0 10s 6d 4 catties of bohea tea, £0 12s 0d Total £9 4s 8d Fortification 1 gallon of rape oil, £0 1s 6d 6 cutlasses at 2s 6d, £0 15s 0d 24 knives, £0 12s 0d 1 rolling pin, £0 3s 4d 2 pounds of small field or hoop iron, £0 6s 8d 16 pounds of tenpenny nails, £0 6s 8d 4 pounds of flooring brads, £0 3s 4d 2 pounds of baking brads, £0 5s 4d 1 hinge of 4 inches at 2s 9d, £0 4s 6d 72 hinges, £3 12s 0d Total £17 10s 9d Plantation 160 pounds of rice, £2 0s 4d 19 pounds of pork, £1 1s 0d 4 pounds of sixpenny nails, £0 2s 8d 4 pounds of tenpenny nails, £0 3s 0d 4 pounds of fourpenny nails, £0 3s 8d

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		1 Cupboard Lock 7 6 1 lb Trunck filed Rings 3 4 12 Nelue 2 4 13 2 Honble Compys Blacks 6 Cask Beef £65 4 6 do Rice 83 6 6 lb Kersey 11 2 P. Blue Desotees 14 4 1 pr Womens Stock 2 2 150 18 2 Garrison 3 Gall Rape Oyle £18 8 Catter Green Tea 1 12 1 Iron Bomb Lock No 6 6 6 1 Stock Lock 5 18 1 do 10 6 1 do 3 18 8 4 1 8 Carried over 809 18 2	1 cupboard lock, £0 7s 6d 1 iron rimmed hinge, £0 3s 4d 12 cutlasses, £0 12s 0d Total £4 13s 2d Honourable Company's blacks 5 casks of beef, £65 0s 0d 6 pounds of rice, £83 16s 0d 6 pieces of guinea, £0 11s 0d 2 pieces of blue doreas, £1 4s 0d 16 women's stockings, £0 2s 2d Total £150 18s 2d Garrison 3 gallons of rape oil, £0 18s 0d 8 catties of green tea, £1 12s 0d 1 iron rimmed lock, number 6, £0 6s 6d 1 stock lock, £0 8s 6d 1 chest lock, £0 10s 6d 1 chest lock, £0 18s 8d Total £4 1s 8d Carried over, £809 18s 9d **Interpretations** The account divided the store's quarterly issues among the several heads of the establishment. The Honourable Company's blacks drew by far the heaviest charge at £150 18s 2d, chiefly in beef and rice for the slave force. The general charges, fortification, plantation and garrison made up the rest, carrying the running total to £809 18s 9d. The fortification and plantation heads issued the ironwork and tools that maintained the works and the estate. Cutlasses, knives, nails, hinges and locks were supplied for the defences and the farm buildings, while beef and rice fed the labouring hands under the head of the Company's blacks.
52	50	Brought Over 809 18 2 Great Wood 2 Lins & 12 £6 8 2 Grije 2 6 5 Botts Green Tea 15 12 Nelue 12 4 10 12 Rafters 3 1 Winding Bowles 2 6 1 lb Cwt Cwt Wick 5 6 18 Nedles 31 1 3 30 P. 24d Nails 18 9 6 4 7 Totall£ 816 2 9 Gunners Stores Expded in Septr 1725 1 Septr 1725 Muster Day 10 Powr On the Guardes 12 Cartridge Papr for Guardes Powr 27 d[itto] for the Guardes d[itto] 1 Quire Sponge Stores 1 Copper Lade Match 14 lb Mr French Expence of the Genll Table in Septr 1725 45 Galls Arrack for Table 16 9 3 21 lb Fish & Labll Blacks 7 12 6 21 lb Fish & Labouring Blacks 10 31 Galls Salt Cask 2/10 14 7 10 107 lb Bread 13 6	50: Brought over, £809 18s 4d Great Wood 2 lines at 12 pounds, £0 6s 8d 2 pipes, £0 2s 6d 6 catties of bohea tea, £0 15s 0d 12 catties of green tea, £1 16s 0d 12 rafters, £0 3s 0d 6 riding bowls, £0 2s 6d 1 iron rimmed lock, £0 5s 6d 16 marks, £0 1s 8d 30 pounds of nails, £0 18s 9d Total £6 4s 7d Grand total £816 2s 9d Gunner's stores expended in September 1725. 1 September 1725, muster day: 10 pounds of powder For the guards: 12 pounds of powder Total: 22 pounds Cartridge paper for the guards, number 1 pound: 1 pound Sponge staves: 1 pound Copper lade: 1 pound Match: 14 pounds, signed Mr French Expense of the General Table in September 1725. 45 gallons of arrack for the table, £16 9s 6d 21 pounds of tea for attending blacks, £6 12s 6d 12 pounds of salt beef at 2s 6d, £1 10s 0d 31 pounds of salt pork at 2s 10d, £4 7s 11d 101 pounds of bread, £1 16s 3d 93 pounds of sugar, £2 12s 0d 24 pounds of Betty Mountain, £3 12s 0d 19 pounds of pork, £3 12s 0d 45 fowls, £4 18s 3d 393 pounds of beef, £2 8s 6d 26 pounds of soap, £1 5s 0d 26 catties of coffee, £3 1s 4d 119 pounds of flour, £3 1s 4d 1 sheep, £1 2s 4d 2 pounds of ginger, £0 12s 0d

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		93 lb Sugar 2 8 3 24 Botts Mountin 3 12 19 do Sack 3 12 6 45 Fowles 4 18 3 39 lb Beef 2 8 6 26 do Sherry 10 6 26 lb Cork 13 6 119 lb Flowr 1 13 4 1 Sheep 10 2 lb Sugar 10 21/2 Galls Congreve 5 3 Crispe 55 5 3 John Smith Edward Byfeld	2½ gallons of vinegar, £5 5s 0d Total £55 5s 3d The account was signed by John Smith and Edward Byfield. **Interpretations** The account carried the store's quarterly issues to a grand total of £816 2s 9d, closing with a small parcel under the Great Wood for tools and provisions used there. Lines, rafters, tea and nails supplied the men who worked the timber. The gunner's account recorded the powder spent in September 1725, chiefly on the muster day and the guards. Further charges covered cartridge paper, sponge staves, a copper ladle and match, the whole subscribed by Mr French. The General Table account set out the food and drink at the Company's own table for the month. Arrack for the table at £16 9s 6d and tea for the attending blacks at £6 12s 6d were the heaviest charges, together with beef, pork, bread and other provisions, reaching a total of £55 5s 3d.
53	51	At a Consultation held on Tuesday the 2d Novr 1725 at Plantation House Present John Smith Esqr Govr Edward Byfeld John Alexander John Goodwin The Last Consultation read & Approved This Day We Executed two Warrants for Leased Land One to Serjt Harper for One Acre & half & the other to Grace Hayse Widow for One Acre Stephen Grasse Cleverd Petitiond for leave to become Tenant to the Honble Compy for about four Acres of the Honble Compys Wast Land lying in Deep Gutt & two Acres more in the Cabbage Tree the wm the Land held by Serjt Wood & Benjn Cleverd Ordered that Capt Goodwin do view the said Land Parcells of Land & make Report accordingly John Cotgrove made Complaint agt John French & Edmd Addis for Abusing him, & Strikeing him, by Beating & typing his hands for some time being Confsed & Tearing his Cloths The said French & Addis were both Present & Say the Ocasion of their Beating & Binding the said Cotgrove was for giveing them very abusive Language, & that in the Scuffle they happend to tear his Jackett Ordered that the said French & Addis do each of them Pay the said Cotgrove the Sum of ten Shillings for beating him & tearing his Cloths as above Setforth John Smith Edward Byfeld Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin	51: At a consultation held on Tuesday 2 November 1725 at the plantation house, present John Smith Esquire Governor, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The last consultation was read and approved. This day the council executed two warrants for leased land. One granted Mrs Harper about one acre and a half, and the other granted Grace Hayse one acre. Stephen Craven Coward petitioned for leave to become tenant to the Honourable Company for about four acres of west land belonging to the Company, lying in Deep Gut. Two acres of it were now held by Sutton Isaake and the rest by Sortwood and Benjamin Coward. The council ordered that Captain Goodwin view the several parcels of land and make his report accordingly. John Cotgrove complained against John French and Joshua Addis for abusing him and striking him, and for binding and tying his hands for some time before loosing him and tearing his clothes. French and Addis were both present and stated the reason for their beating and binding Cotgrove. They argued that he had given them very abusive language, and that in the scuffle they happened to tear his clothes. The council ordered that French and Addis each pay Cotgrove the sum of 10s 0d for beating him and tearing his clothes as stated above. The consultation was signed by John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. **Interpretations** The land warrants and the Coward petition followed the island's ordinary course for letting Company waste. Harper and Hayse received their small parcels at once, while Coward's request for four acres in Deep Gut was deferred until Captain Goodwin had viewed the ground. The delay preserved the council's practice of surveying land before granting it. The Cotgrove complaint set a private assault against a plea of provocation. French and Addis admitted binding and beating the man and tearing his clothes, but blamed his abusive language and the scuffle that followed. The council ordered each to pay 10s 0d, a modest satisfaction that answered the injury without heavier punishment.

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54	52	At a Consultation held on Tuesday the 9th of Novr 1725 at Union Castle Present John Smith Esqr Govr Edward Byfeld John Alexander John Goodwin The Last Consultation read & Approved We this day Executed a Lease to Edmond & Mary Nicholls for two Acres of Land as joynt Tenants for 21 Years at the usual Rent of 4d P. Acre & One Shilling Duty Capt Goodwin Reports that he has viewed the two Parcells of Land Petitioned for in the preceding Consultation by Stephen Grasse Cleverd & Says that the Land in the Cabbage Tree adjoyning to Woods Seems to be in Question & this Cause Cannot but that in Deep Gutt may be Let without prejudice to any Body Ordered that the said Woods Land be Measured to Se if it really this Petitiond for by Cleverd, & thereto that in Deep Gutt to the Best Messrs Coward, Johnson, Wrangham & Nicholls (in the room of Richard Swallow Thos indisposed) presented this day in Writing an Acct of their Survey pursuant to the Ordr of Consultation of the 16th of Octr last touching the Planting of Wood & Fncing of Lands Ordered that the said Survey be reviewd & Examined by this day Sennight Messrs Coward, Wrangham & Nicholls jointly Petitiond for leave to become Tenants to the Honble Compy for about Twelve or Fifteen Acres of their Wast Land lying near the Peak fett in Order to Plant Wood Granted & We with more Land now Let for the Same purpose James Draper Petitiond for leave to Sell his Estate & Effects & go off to India Granted Provided the approve of the Purchaser & that he go off by the first Opportunity according to his Request Capt Byfeld Capt Goodwin Mr French & Mr Crispe delivered each their Monthly Acct for October last which were Severally Examd & Approved & are as follow	52: At a consultation held on Tuesday 9 November 1725 at Union Castle, present John Smith Esquire Governor, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The last consultation was read and approved. This day the council executed a lease to Edmond and Mary Nichols for two acres of land as joint tenants, for 21 years at the usual rent of 4s 0d per acre and one shilling head duty. Captain Goodwin reported that he had viewed the two parcels of land Coward petitioned for in the preceding consultation. He stated that the land in the Cabbage Tree Gut, adjoining the wood, seemed to be in question, and that the lower parcel of Company land, but not in Deep Gut, might be let without prejudice to anyone. The council ordered that the wood land be preserved for the Company, if it be the parcel Coward petitioned for, and thereupon that no part in Deep Gut be let. Mr Coward, Johnson, Wrangham and Nichols, the persons appointed to view the several parcels of Richard Sutton's land, presented their account in writing this day, under the order of council of 16 October last, concerning the planting of wood and the fencing of land. The council ordered that the survey be reviewed and examined this day fortnight. Mr Coward, Wrangham and Nichols jointly petitioned for leave to become tenants to the Honourable Company for about twelve or fifteen acres of west land lying near the Deep Gut, in order to plant wood. The council granted it, no more land now being let for the same purpose. Samuel Draper petitioned for leave to sell his estate and effects and go off to India. The council granted it, provided the purchaser was approved, and that he go off by the first opportunity, according to his request. Mr Byfield, Captain Goodwin, Mr French and Mr Crispe each delivered their monthly account for October last, which were examined and approved and stand as follows. **Interpretations** The land grants and petitions turned throughout on the island's drive to preserve and replant its timber. The council let parcels near the Deep Gut for the express purpose of planting wood, yet reserved the wooded ground itself for the Company and barred any grant in Deep Gut. The order under the survey of 16 October 1725 tied the whole to the planting covenant pressed since the advertisement of 13 March 1725. The Draper petition followed the ordinary course for a departing planter. Leave to sell an estate and go to India was granted on the condition that the buyer be approved, the council keeping control over who might take up land on the island.
55	53	Remns 25 Sepr Bullock 28 Cowes 50 Heifer 18 Steers 7 Yearlings 4 Calves 49 Bulls 5 Totall 161 Ewes 51 Wethers 21 Lamb 12 Rams 3 Totall 87 Ewes 116	Remaining 25 September: 28 bullocks, 50 cows, 18 heifers, 7 steers, 4 yearlings, 49 calves, 5 bulls, total 161 neat cattle; 51 ewes, 21 wethers, 12 lambs, 3 rams, total 87 sheep; 116 she-goats, 55 wethers, 109 kids, 7 rams, total 287 goats; 9 sows, 9 shoats, 1 boar, 40 pigs, total 59 hogs; 52 turkeys, 187 fowls, 5 ducks, 17 hens, 4 geese; 7 horses, 2 mares, total 9 Increased to 31 October: 5 calves, total 5 neat cattle; 2 lambs, total 2 sheep; 16 she-goats, 24 wethers, 51 kids, total 91 goats; 5 shoats, 10 pigs, total 2 hogs; 20 turkeys, 10 fowls, 40 ducks Sum: 28 bullocks, 50 cows, 18 heifers, 7 steers, 4 yearlings, 64 calves, 5 bulls, total 166 neat cattle; 51 ewes, 21 wethers, 14 lambs, 3 rams, total 89 sheep; 132 she-goats, 79 wethers, 160 kids, 7 rams, total 378 goats; 14 sows, 22 shoats, 1 boar, 42 pigs, total 79

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Wethers 55 Kilb 109 Rams 7 Totall 287 Sows 9 Shoats 9 Boars 1 Pig 40 Totall 59 Turkeys 52 Fowles 187 Ducks 5 Geese 17 Peos 4 Horses 7 Mares 2 Totall 9 Increased to 31 Oct Yearlings 5 Totall 5 Lamb 2 Totall 2 Wethers 16 Kilb 24 Rams 51 Turkeys 91 Sows 5 Shoats 10 Pig 2 Totall 20 Turkeys 10 Fowles 40 Bullock 28 Cowes 50 Heifer 18 Steers 7 Yearlings 4 Calves 64 Bulls 5 Totall 166 Ewes 51 Wethers 21 Lamb 14 Rams 3 Totall 89 Ewes 132 Wethers 79 Kilb 160 Rams 7 Totall 378 Sows 14 Shoats 22 Boars 1 Pig 42 Totall 79 Turkeys 62 Fowles 227 Ducks 5 Geese 17 Peos 4 Horses 7 Mares 2 Totall 9 Killed in ditto Bullock 1 Calves 1 Wethers 2 Kilb 1 Shoats 1 Fowles 3 Ducks 1 Geese 50 Dead in ditto & one Heifer broke her Neck Bullock 27 Cowes 50	hogs; 62 turkeys, 227 fowls, 5 ducks, 17 hens, 4 geese; 7 horses, 2 mares, total 9 Killed in the month: 1 bullock, 1 calf, total 1 neat cattle; 2 she-goats, 1 wether, total 3 goats; 1 shoat, 3 pigs, total 1 hog; 50 fowls Remaining after kills, and one heifer that broke her neck: 27 bullocks, 50 cows, 18 heifers, 7 steers, 4 yearlings, 54 calves, 5 bulls, total 165 neat cattle; 51 ewes, 21 wethers, 14 lambs, 3 rams, total 89 sheep; 132 she-goats, 77 wethers, 159 kids, 7 rams, total 375 goats; 14 sows, 21 shoats, 1 boar, 42 pigs, total 78 hogs; 59 turkeys, 179 fowls, 5 ducks, 17 hens, 4 geese; 7 horses, 2 mares, total 9 Goats and hogs cut and grown: 27 bullocks, 50 cows, 17 heifers, 7 steers, 4 yearlings, 54 calves, 5 bulls, total 164 neat cattle; 51 ewes, 21 wethers, 14 lambs, 3 rams, total 89 sheep; 132 she-goats, 77 wethers, 159 kids, 7 rams, total 375 goats; 14 sows, 21 shoats, 1 boar, 42 pigs, total 78 hogs; 59 turkeys, 179 fowls, 5 ducks, 17 hens, 4 geese; 7 horses, 2 mares, total 9 Remaining 31 October: 27 bullocks, 50 cows, 17 heifers, 7 steers, 4 yearlings, 54 calves, 5 bulls, total 164 neat cattle; 51 ewes, 21 wethers, 14 lambs, 3 rams, total 89 sheep; 132 she-goats, 77 wethers, 119 kids, 7 rams, total 336 goats; 14 sows, 21 shoats, 1 boar, 24 pigs, total 60 hogs; 69 turkeys, 179 fowls, 5 ducks, 17 hens, 4 geese; 7 horses, 2 mares, total 9 Yams expended at the several plantations: 37,939 pounds **Interpretations** The account traced the Honourable Company's live stock at the several plantations through October 1725. It followed each kind from the September total through increase, slaughter, growth and death to the count of 31 October. The neat cattle closed the month at 164, the sheep at 89, the goats at 336 and the hogs at 60. A charge of 37,939 pounds of yams was set against the feeding of the stock. The month showed strong growth in the goat flock, with large numbers of kids and wethers added. A heifer that broke its neck was noted apart from the beasts killed for the table, and losses to slaughter fell chiefly on the fowls and the young stock.

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Heifer 18 Steers 7 Yearlings 4 Calves 64 Bulls 5 Totall 165 Ewes 57 Wethers 21 Lamb 14 Rams 3 Totall 89 Ewes 132 Wethers 77 Kilb 159 Rams 7 Totall 375 Sows 14 Shoats 21 Boars 1 Pig 42 Totall 78 Turkeys 59 Fowles 179 Ducks 5 Geese 17 Peos 4 Horses 7 Mares 2 Totall 9 Heifer 1 Calves 1 Goates & Hogs Cutt & grown in do Bullock 27 Cowes 50 Heifer 17 Steers 7 Yearlings 4 Calves 64 Bulls 5 Totall 164 Ewes 51 Wethers 21 Lamb 14 Rams 3 Totall 89 Ewes 132 Wethers 77 Kilb 159 Rams 7 Totall 375 Sows 14 Shoats 21 Boars 1 Pig 42 Totall 78 Turkeys 59 Fowles 179 Ducks 5 Geese 17 Peos 4 Horses 7 Mares 2 Totall 9 Kilb 40 Totall 40 Shoats 18 Pig 18 Remns 31 Oct Bullock 27 Cowes 50 Heifer 17 Steers 7 Yearlings 4 Calves 54 Bulls 5	

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Totall 164 Ewes 51 Wethers 21 Lamb 14 Rams 3 Totall 89 Ewes 132 Wethers 77 Kilb 119 Rams 7 Totall 336 Sows 14 Shoats 21 Boars 1 Pig 24 Totall 60 Turkeys 59 Fowles 179 Ducks 5 Geese 17 Peos 4 Horses 7 Mares 2 Totall 9 Yams Expended at the Sevll Plantacions 37,939 lb	
56	54	212 3/4 Galls Arrack 6/4 67 7 5 836 lb Sugar 6 20 17 6 29 lb Candy 1 9 6 438 lb Bread 5 9 6 185 lb Flower 2 6 3 13 1/3 Bohea Tea 4 1 93 Catties Green 5 - 32 lb Soap 9 5 57 lb Cutt Tobacco 6 8 3 272 Pipes 11 4 1 Groce Corks 3 1 lb Cotton Yarne 1 9 3 Gall Rape Oyle 18 4 Bowles 10 8 Sneakers 4 12 Cups & Saucers 6 45 Small Cups 7 10 White Chint 1 15 6 6 Chelloe d[itto] 18 10 pr Cotton Stockings 1 15 5 P. Surat Chint 2 1 5 6 Gurrahs & 6 8 4 White Desotees 50 2 6 4 Madr Gingham 1 1 Ord n Long Cloth	212¾ gallons of arrack at 6s 4d, £67 7s 5d 836 pounds of sugar at 6d, £20 17s 6d 29 pounds of candy, £1 9s 6d 438 pounds of bread, £5 9s 6½d 185 pounds of flour, £2 6s 3d 13 1/3 pounds of bohea tea, £4 1s 0d 23 catties of green tea, £5 2s 0d 32 pounds of soap, £0 5s 4½d 57 pounds of cut tobacco, £6 8s 3d 272 pipes, £0 11s 4½d 1 gross of corks, £0 3s 0d 1½ pounds of cotton yarn, £0 1s 9d 3 gallons of rape oil, £0 18s 0d 4 bowls, £0 10s 4d 8 sneakers, £0 4s 0d 12 cups and saucers, £0 6s 0d 45 small cups, £0 7s 6d 10 white shirts, £1 15s 0d 6 chelloe shirts, £0 18s 0d 10 pairs of cotton stockings, £1 5s 0d 5 pieces of Surat chintz, £2 8s 6d 6 gingham, £1 8s 0d 6 chelloe, £0 4s 0d 4 white doreas, £0 4s 0d 4 Madras gingham, £0 10s 0d 1 ordinary long cloth, £0 3s 0d 1½ pieces of fine doreas, £0 8s 0d 1½ pieces of Bengal taffeta, £0 15s 0d 1 quilt, £0 17s 1d 1 piece of allejar, £0 7s 0d 3 yards of flannel, £2 15s 0d 1 piece of taffeta, £1 7s 4d 16¼ yards of broadcloth, £1 10s 7d 26 yards of gingham, £2 13s 0d 36 3/4 yards of Norwich stuff, £0 5s 3d 6 dimothy tick, £0 3s 10d 1½ bed tick, £0 3s 8d 2 kersey, £3 1s 0d 1 chuckuroe, £0 4s 9d 1 pewter chamber pot, £0 1s 0d 5 pairs of men's stockings, £1 3s 10d 3 pairs of men's stockings, £0 12s 0d 4 pairs of men's stockings, £1 3s 0d 9 pairs of women's stockings, £0 4s 4d 2 pairs of stockings, £0 6s 0d 1 pair of stockings, £0 3s 6d 2 pairs of men's yarn stockings, £0 13s 0d 2 pairs of men's yarn stockings sold, £0 19s 6d 1 pair for youths, £0 2s 7d

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		10 1 1/2 Fine d[itto] 1 3 1 1/2 Bengal Taffety 39 8 1 Quilt d[itto] 15 1 P. Allejor 17 1 3 yd Flannel 7 1 P. Sagathy 2 15 18 1/4 yd Broad Cloth 1 7 4 26 1/4 yd Vitry 1 10 7 36 3/4 lb Norwich Stuff 2 13 3 Dimothick 5 3 1 1/2 Bed Tick 3 10 2 Kersey 3 8 1 Chickett 3 1 Pewter Chamber Pott 4 9 5 pr Mens Stocking 1 10 3 do 9 4 do 9 2 9 Womens do 1 3 2 do 4 6 1 do 3 6 4 Mens Yarn 13 1 Mens Yarne Sold do 1 6 1 pr d[itto] Youths 9 2 2 Ditto 7 Carried Over 169 12 10	2 pairs for youths, £0 7s 0d Carried over, £169 12s 10d **Interpretations** The account recorded the store's sales to the inhabitants over the month, led once more by arrack at £67 7s 5d for 212¾ gallons. Sugar at £20 17s 6d formed the next heaviest charge, with the remaining goods each amounting to a few shillings. The running total carried £169 12s 10d over to the next page. The stock spread across spirits, provisions, Indian piece goods and haberdashery. Surat chintz, gingham, doreas, Bengal taffeta and Norwich stuff were cloths from the Company's eastern factories and from England, sold at the island beside shirts, stockings, tea and tobacco from a single store.
57	55	Brought Over 169 12 10 6 pr Womens Calve Shoes 1 7 1 do Spanish 5 9 2 Mens do 16 8 1 Girles Turkey 5 3 1 Sexton Penknife 2 3½ 2 Grater Knives & Forks 3 4 1 Shoe Knife 5 2 Razors 5 3 Chest Lock 5 3 1 pr Bellows 3 3 Small Gimbletts	Brought over, £169 12s 10d 6 pairs of women's calves' leather shoes, £1 7s 0d 1 pair of Spanish leather shoes, £0 5s 9d 2 pairs of men's shoes, £0 16s 8d 1 girl's turkey, £0 6s 3d 1 sexton's penknife, £0 2s 3d 2 grafting knives and forks, £0 3s 4d 1 shoe knife, £0 1s 0d 2 razors, £0 5s 0d 3 chest locks, £0 5s 3d 1 pair of bellows, £0 3s 0d 3 small gimlets, £0 1s 0d 4 wine glasses, £0 2s 0d 10 ounces of indigo, £0 5s 0d 2 coffee pots, £0 9s 2d 2 sauce cans, £0 2s 4d 2 ditto, £0 1s 6d 1 boy's hat, number 1, £0 8s 3d 1 silver laced hat, £1 1s 3d 3 primmers, £0 1s 6d 1 sutor, £0 1s 0d 88 dozen hooks sorted, £2 4s 10d 59 pins sorted, £1 18s 9½d

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		1 4 Wine Glasses 9 10 oz Indigo 5 9 Coffee Potts 9 2 9 Sauce Cans 4 2 Ditto 1 6 1 Boys Hatt No 1 8 3 1 Silvr Laced Hatt 1 1 3 3 Corningers 1 6 1 Sutor 1 1 88 doz Hooks Sorted 2 4 10 59 Pins Sorted 1 18 9½ 2 Ivory Combs 9 2 7 do 7 4 1 do 1 4 6 6 Thimbles 1 6 1 pr Sifsars 1 6 6 oz China Silk 6 6½ 8 1/4 do 12 4½ 1/2 oz English do 1 3½ 10 yd Broad String 3 4 3 1/4 do Cartridge 4 9 4 1/4 lb Cold Thread 7 1 9 1 1/2 Whited Brown lb 13 2 8 1/2 oz Nun Thread 1/8 3 4 1 do 1/2 1 9 1 do 3 6 4 P. Broad hold Tape 5 1 3 do Narrow 3 6 1 Heming do 9 1 Coars White 3 6 2 doz frenching Laces 6 4 1/2 doz Thread do 4 6 1 M Pin 4 4 4 M do 5 1 1/2 M do 9 6 1 yd Ribbon 6 12 Sham Mohair 8	2 ivory combs, £0 2s 2d 7 ivory combs, £0 7s 2d 1 ivory comb, £0 1s 6d 6 thimbles, £0 1s 0d 1 pair of scissors, £0 1s 6d 6 ounces of China silk, £0 6s 6d 8½ dozen China silk, £0 12s 4½d ½ ounce of English silk, £0 1s 3d 10 yards of broad string, £0 3s 4d 3 yards of garteroe, £0 4s 9d 1¼ pounds of coloured thread, £0 1s 9d 1½ pounds of whited brown, £0 13s 8d ½ ounce of nun thread at 1s 8d, £0 3s 4d 1 nun thread, £0 1s 9d 1 nun thread, £0 3s 6d 4 pieces of broad holland tape, £0 5s 4d 3 narrow tape, £0 3s 6d 1 hemming tape, £0 1s 9d 1 coarse white tape, £0 3s 6d 2 dozen breeching laces, £0 6s 6d 4½ dozen shirt laces, £0 6s 4d 1 ounce of pins, £0 4s 6d 4 ounces of pins, £0 5s 6d 1½ ounces of pins, £0 9s 6d 2 yards of listing, £0 6s 6d 12 skeins of mohair, £0 0s 8d 1 paper of buttons, £0 0s 8d Total to the inhabitants, £176 12s 0½d **Interpretations** The account closed the store's sales to the inhabitants for the month, carrying the running total from £169 12s 10d up to £176 12s 0½d. The final page ran chiefly to footwear, combs, thread, tape, pins and other small haberdashery, each amounting to a few shillings or pence. The stock supplied the settlement with finished goods and sewing materials from a single store. Leather shoes, a silver-laced hat, razors, knives, wine glasses and quantities of thread, pins and laces all passed through the same monthly reckoning to the inhabitants.

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		1 Papr Button 176 12 10½	
58	56	Diet Expences Brought Over 176 12 10½ 153 lb Sugar£3 16 8 1 2 Oyle 3 4 2 lb Copper 2 4 1 10 Genll Charges 1 Cask Wheat old Cargo 3 4 6 1 do Beans 5 5 2 Catties Bohea Tea 12 6 China Bowles 15 24 Sneakers 12 48 Large Cups 16 12 Cups & Saucers 6 1 Large Driping Pan 12 6 2 Cullenders 5 1 Copper Tea Kettle 4 7 12 Pewter Spoons 4 6 2 Brass Pepper Boxes 2 2 1/2 lb Whited Brown Thread 6 7 1 1/2 oz China Silk 14 6 1 lb 2 Small Sile Rings 14 3 1 Small Cupboard Lock 14 7 2 Glass Salts 3 14 3 7 Fortification 3 4d 6 6d Nails 3 4 3 4 8d 4 6 6 30d 2 8 6 30d 3 9 6 Pipes 48 lb 14 2 6 Helve d[itto] 6 80 yd Slim Canvas 3 6 8 1 lb Twine Thread 2 2 1/2 lb Shoe Thread 1 4 3 6 10 3 Garrison 15 Catties Green Tea £3 4 4 3/4 Gall Rape Oyle 14 8 6 3/4 do Sweet Oyle 9 2 lb Ratline 14 3/4 Brown Thread 3 4 1/2 lb Twine 14 1 1 yd Slim Canvas 10 9 yd Red Bunting 14 9¾ 1 yd White do 8 9¾ 6 4 1½ Plantation 1 Stock Lock 2 8 60 lb 8d do 2 7 6 2 Adzes 2 2 Hoes 7 6 1 Maule 18th 13 6 1 Sugar Shoole 4 6 1 Large Grind Stone 11 6 1 lb 8d Nails 1 1 2 10 3d Nailes 14 4 30 lb 9d Nailes £18 9 3 lb 4d 2 6 2 Maules 31th 4 8 6 Helves 6 4 9 7 Honble Compys Blacks 4 Cask Beef £52 5836 lb Rice 72 19 2 do Shoo do 11 6 1 lb do Stock 4 1 Blanket 11 6 1 Groce Shirt Butt 4 4 12 lb Blew Bort Bodrance 4 10	Diet expenses, debtor to store Total £176 12s 10½d 153 pounds of sugar, £3 16s 8d 1 gallon of oil, £0 3s 4d 2 pounds of pepper, £0 3s 2d General charges, debtor to store Total £4 1s 10d 1 cask of old cargo wheat, £3 4s 6d 1 cask of beans, £5 5s 0d 2 catties of bohea tea, £0 12s 0d 6 china bowls, £0 15s 0d 24 sneakers, £0 12s 0d 48 large cups, £0 16s 0d 12 cups and saucers, £0 6s 0d 1 large dripping pan, £0 12s 6d 2 colanders, £0 5s 0d 1 copper tea kettle, £1 4s 0d 12 pewter spoons, £0 4s 6d 2 brass pepper boxes, £0 2s 2d ½ pound of whited brown thread, £0 6s 9d 1½ ounces of China silk, £0 11s 6d 1 pound of small silk hinges, £0 1s 3d 10 small cupboard locks, £0 1s 7d 2 glass salts, £0 3s 0d Fortification, debtor to store Total £14 5s 7d 3 pounds of threepenny nails, £0 3s 3d 6 pounds of sixpenny nails, £0 4s 6d 4 pounds of eightpenny nails, £0 2s 8d 6 pounds of twentypenny nails, £0 3s 9d 6 pipes at 48 pounds, £0 14s 2d 6 melons, £0 6s 0d 80 yards of thin canvas, £3 6s 8d 1 pound of twine, £0 2s 2d ½ pound of shoe thread, £0 1s 3d Garrison, debtor to store Total £6 10s 3d 15 catties of green tea, £3 4s 0d 4¾ gallons of rape oil, £1 8s 6d 3/4 gallon of sweet oil, £0 9s 0d 2 pounds of ratline, £0 1s 0d 3/4 pound of brown thread, £0 3s 0d ½ pound of twine, £0 1s 1d 1 yard of thin canvas, £0 0s 10d Plantation, debtor to store Total £6 4s 1½d 90 yards of red bunting, £1 4s 9¾d 90 yards of white bunting, £0 8s 9¾d 1 stock lock, £0 2s 8d 60 pounds of nails, £2 7s 6d 2 adzes, £0 2s 0d 2 hoes, £0 7s 6d 1 marble at 18d, £0 13s 6d 1 sugar shovel, £0 4s 6d 1 large grindstone, £0 11s 6d 1 pound of threepenny nails, £0 1s 1d 2 pounds of tenpenny nails, £0 1s 4d Great Wood, debtor to store Total £4 9s 7d 30 pounds of ninepenny nails, £0 18s 9d 3 pounds of fourpenny nails, £0 2s 6d 2 marbles at 31d, £0 4s 8d 6 adzes, £0 6s 0d Honourable Company's blacks, debtor to store Total £2 7s 11d 4 casks of beef, £52 0s 0d 5,836 pounds of rice, £72 19s 0d 2 casks of shot, £0 11s 6d 1 pound of shot, £0 4s 0d 1 blanket, £0 11s 6d 1 gross of shirt buttons, £0 4s 0d 12 pounds of blue and brown cotton, £4 10s 0d

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		1 lb Brown Thread 4 131 4 345 16 1	1 pound of brown thread, £0 4s 0d Total £131 4s 0d Grand total £345 16s 1d **Interpretations** The account divided the store's monthly issues among the several heads of the establishment. The Honourable Company's blacks drew by far the heaviest charge at £131 4s 0d, chiefly in beef and rice for the slave force. The diet expenses, general charges, fortification, garrison, plantation and Great Wood made up the rest, carrying the whole to a grand total of £345 16s 1d. The plantation and Great Wood heads issued the tools and ironwork that maintained the estate and the timber. Adzes, hoes, a grindstone, nails and bunting were supplied for the farm, while beef and rice fed the labouring hands under the head of the Company's blacks.
59	57	Gunners Stores Expendd in Octr 1725 Muster Day 10 King Georges Coronation 21 1 4 16 39 Expence for the Guardes 12 21 1 4 16 61 Sponge Staves for the Ridge 1 Cartridge Papr for Cartridges 8 d[itto] for the Guardes 1 Expence Match 14 14 9 1 Expence of the Genll Table in Octr 1725 46 Galls Arrack for Table 14 11 4 7 1/2 lb Guards & Labg Blacks 7 6 18 lb Salt Beef Table 2 15 12 do Labg Blacks 1 10 15 lb Salt Cork 2 2 6 24 Bottles Mountain 3 12 24 do Port 3 18 do Sack 5 8 12 do Sherry 1 16 409 lb Beef 5 2 6 170 lb Cork 2 15 239 lb Beale 5 19 6 2 Goates 1 9 lb Fowles 6 18 1 Bottle Oyle 3 4 1 Gall Vineger 4 9 2 lb Copper 4 26 lb Soap 1 15 6 30 lb Candles 2/6 3 15	Gunner's stores expended in October 1725. Muster day and King George's coronation: 21 pounds 1s 4d, 16 pounds, 39 Expended for the guards: 12 pounds of powder Total: 21 pounds 1s 4d, 16 pounds, 61 Sponge staves for the ridge: 1 pound Cartridge paper for cartridges: 8 pounds Cartridge paper for the guards: 1 pound Expense of match: 14 pounds Total: 14 pounds 9s 1d Expense of the General Table in October 1725. 46 gallons of arrack for the table, £14 11s 4d 7½ pounds of tea for guards and attending blacks, £2 19s 6d 18 pounds of salt beef for the table, £2 5s 0d 12 pounds of tea for attending blacks, £1 10s 0d 15 pounds of salt pork, £2 2s 6d 24 bottles of Madeira, £3 12s 0d 24 pounds of pork, £3 0s 0d 18 pounds of sack, £5 8s 0d 12 pounds of sherry, £1 16s 0d 409 pounds of beef, £5 2s 6d 170 pounds of pork, £2 15s 0d 239 pounds of bread, £5 19s 6d 2 goats, £1 0s 0d 9 fowls, £6 18s 0d 1 bottle of oil, £0 3s 4d 1 gallon of vinegar, £0 4s 0d 2 pounds of pepper, £0 4s 0d 26 pounds of soap, £1 15s 0d 30 pounds of candles at 2s 6d, £3 15s 0d 117 pounds of sugar, £2 18s 0d Total £67 5s 7d The account was signed by John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. **Interpretations** The gunner's account recorded the powder spent in October 1725, chiefly on the muster day and the coronation of King George I. He was crowned on 20 October 1714, so the powder marked the eleventh anniversary of that coronation rather than a fresh event. The reigning sovereign in 1725 was the first Hanoverian king, whose accession the council had earlier proclaimed on the island under the directors' orders. The garrison fired a yearly salute to mark the coronation day of the crown it served. The General Table account set out the food and drink at the Company's own table for the month. Arrack for the table at £14 11s 4d and beef, pork and bread formed the heaviest charges, alongside Madeira, sack and sherry, reaching a total of £67 5s 7d.

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		117 lb Sugar 2 18 6 Crispe 67 5 7 John Smith Edward Byfeld Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin	
60	58	At a Consultation held on Tuesday the 16th Novr 1725 at Plantation House Present John Smith Esqr Govr Edward Byfeld John Alexander John Goodwin The Last Consultation read & Approved Capt Goodwin Reports that he has Measured the Land Petitiond for by Edmond Nicholls Cnterd in Consultation of the 26th of Octr last & Contains ten Acres Scituate in Thompson Wood Likewise that he has Measured the Land jointly Petitiond for by Messrs Coward, Johnson & Nicholls in the preceding Consultation & finds the Same to be Twelve Acres Scituate under High Hill next Thomson Valley Ordrd that a Lease be made to Edmd Nicholls in the usual Manner for the Term of 21 Years at the Rent of 4d P. Acre & one Shilling Duty And that in Consideration of that Petitiond for by Messrs Coward Wrangham & Nicholls is to be Lett a Cost for the Raising & preserving of Wood which is of Great Benefit to ye Island a Lease be made to them & their Heirs for 21 Years with which usuall Rent, & at the Expiration thereof to have a New Lease for twenty One Years more renewable upon Paying half a Years Rent to the Honble Company Jno French Petitiond for about a Couple of Acres of the Honble Compys Wast Land lying in Stone Top Valley, & Joseph Lufkin for about two Acres lying in Young Valley Ordrd that Capt Goodwin do view the said Parcells of Land & Report whether the Same will be Prejudicial to the Neighbourhood or not John Smith Edward Byfeld Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin	At a consultation held on Tuesday 16 November 1725 at the plantation house, present John Smith Esquire Governor, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The last consultation was read and approved. Captain Goodwin reported that he had measured the land Edmond Nichols petitioned for in the consultation of 26 October last. It contained 10 acres of west land in Thompson's wood. He likewise reported that he had measured the land jointly petitioned for by Mr Coward, Johnson and Nichols in the preceding consultation. He stated that it lay near the High Peak, next Thompson's Valley, and contained twelve acres. The council ordered that a lease be made to Edmond Nichols in the usual manner, for a term of 21 years at the rent of 4s 0d per acre and one shilling head duty. The council further ordered that, in consideration of the parcel petitioned for by Mr Coward, Wrangham and Nichols, and it being to be let for the raising and preserving of wood, which was of great benefit to the island, a lease be made to them for 21 years at the usual rent. At the expiry of the term they were to have a new lease for twenty-one years more, renewable on paying half a year's rent to the Honourable Company. John Cruise petitioned for about two acres of the Honourable Company's west land lying in Stone Top Valley. Joseph Lufkin petitioned for about two acres lying in Young Valley. The council ordered that Captain Goodwin view the several parcels of land, and report whether granting them would be any harm to the neighbourhood. The consultation was signed by John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. **Interpretations** The land grants and petitions turned throughout on the island's drive to raise and preserve its timber. The council let the joint parcel to Coward, Wrangham and Nichols on the express ground of planting wood, and attached a renewal clause securing the tenure for a further twenty-one years. The terms gave the holders long assurance in return for the effort of planting and shelter the council had pressed since the advertisement of 13 March 1725. The Cruise and Lufkin petitions followed the ordinary course for letting Company waste. Each request was deferred until Captain Goodwin had viewed the ground and judged whether the grant would harm the neighbourhood. The delay preserved the council's settled practice of surveying land before any grant. **Speculations** The council attached a renewal clause to the Coward, Wrangham and Nichols lease rather than granting the usual single term. The plain course would have been a straight twenty-one-year lease at the standing rent. Instead it promised a further twenty-one years on a nominal fine, because the parcel was let for planting wood, and a tenant would spend the labour of raising timber only if assured of holding the ground long enough to reap the benefit.
61	59	At a Consultation held on Tuesday the 23d Novr 1725 at Plantation House	At a consultation held on Tuesday 23 November 1725 at the plantation house, present John Smith

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		Present John Smith Esqr Govr Edward Byfeld John Alexander John Goodwin The Last Consultation read & Approved Capt Goodwin Reports that he has viewed & Measured the two Acres of Land Petitiond for by Stephen Grasse Cleverd the 9th instant & finds that ye Sepn Woods Cottage Ace Land which contains 2 1/2 acres, & also that adjoyning he had also Measured the said Woods ten acres, adjoyning to the Last Cause & finds the Content really unfavorable to the Neighbourhood Ordred that a Lease be made for the Sd Cleverd for the aforesaid three Parcells of Land for the Term of 21 Years upon the usual Terms Capt Goodwin also Reports that he has viewed the Land Petitiond for by Joseph Lufkin in the preceding Consultation, & that in his opinion adjoyning the same to the said Lufkin will not be prejudice to the Neighbourhood Ordred that the Sd Land be accordingly Measured & that a Lease be then narrown for the Same John French Gunner Reported the Cletting Setting forth the Reason why Setting the Land in Stone Top Valley to Mr Knipe was Best & yt the Same on Tuesday last will be really infinior, to the Sd F. Valle Praying that if the same is to be Lett to the Sd French may be admited Servant for the Same The said French, & Knipe being both Examind about the Enquiries & it appearing that the allegations Mentiond in the Sd Aggrees Cetition are like Wt Order that the Sd Jno French be admitted Tenant for the Same & that a Lease upon the usuar Terms be accordingly drawn Sd Tinsley Cetitiond for leave to dispose of his Leased Land &c being in Sandy Bay he haveing lately & indebted other Lands & Occasion in the Sd Bay Granted Provided We approve of the Purchaser John Long also Petd for leave to hire about One Acre of the Honble Compys Land lying near Cat Hole Ditch the Same being benefiswe to him & not injurious to an other Groom Granted, & the Same to be Measured & that a Lease be drawn upon the usuar Term for Twenty One Years John Defountain	Esquire Governor, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The last consultation was read and approved. Captain Goodwin reported that he had measured the four acres of west land Stephen Craven Coward petitioned for on the 9th instant. He stated that four acres of it were now held for planting wood, adjoining the lower parcel, and that he had also measured that wood, which contained 2½ acres. He found the whole very acceptable to the neighbourhood and adjoining the lower parcel. The council ordered that a lease be made to Coward for the four acres, and the aforesaid three acres of land, for a term of 21 years upon the usual terms. Captain Goodwin also reported that he had measured the land Joseph Lufkin petitioned for in the preceding consultation. He stated that in his opinion letting the parcel would be no harm to the neighbourhood. The council ordered that the land be measured accordingly, and that a lease then be drawn for it. John Cruise Monross petitioned again for the parcel he had earlier sought, the land in Stone Top Valley. He had first sought it the same Tuesday, but could not be exactly satisfied as to the size of the parcel. He now asked that it be let to him, so that Mr French might be admitted tenant for it. French and Hayse were both present about the parcel. It appeared that the allegations mentioned in French's petition were of the like effect. The council ordered that French be admitted tenant for the parcel, and that a lease upon the usual terms be accordingly drawn. Mr Tinsley petitioned for leave to dispose of his leased land and effects, being on his voyage to India, and having lately purchased other lands and provisions on the same day. The council granted it, provided the purchaser was approved. John Long also asked for leave to hire about one acre of the Honourable Company's land lying near Cat Hole Gut. The parcel was of benefit to him and no harm to anyone else. The council granted it, the parcel to be measured and a lease drawn upon the usual terms for 21 years. The consultation was signed by John Defountain. **Interpretations** The land grants turned once more on the island's drive to raise and preserve its timber. Coward's lease covered ground held for planting wood, adjoining an existing parcel, and passed on the usual 21-year term. The whole ran under the planting covenant the council had pressed since the advertisement of 13 March 1725. The Cruise and French dispute settled the tenancy of a parcel in Stone Top Valley. French was admitted tenant after the matter was aired before the council, and a lease was drawn on the ordinary terms. The Tinsley and Long petitions followed the settled course, each grant made conditional on approval of the buyer or on a view of the ground.
62	60	Joseph Defountain, Mary Defountain, Richd Long, Robt Gurling & John Knipe, Heirs of the Estate of Saml Defountain deceased jointly Petitioned Praying That pursuant to the Verdict of the Jury at the Last Sessions the Petrs were desireous that the half of the said Real Estate should be Sold for their Joynt Benefit, but the Executors of the Last Will & Testament of the Cotgrave, Father	Joseph Defountain, Mary Defountain, Richard Long, Robert Gurling and John Zage, heirs of the estate of Samuel Defountain deceased, jointly petitioned the council. They argued that under the verdict of the jury at the last court, the council was desirous that the half of the real estate be sold for their joint benefit. The executors of the last will and testament of the Colgrave children being both dead, and no one to act on their behalf, they humbly asked that the council appoint a person to act as trustee for the sale of the estate. Under the prayer of the petition James Draper was appointed to act as trustee for the sale, and John

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		being both Dead & no One to Act in their Behalf, they humbly Prayed that We would appoint a Person to Act as Trustee for the said Children at the Sale of the Sd Estate According to the Prayer of the said Petition the Sd Jno Defountain was made Trustee to Act as Trustee for the Orphans under Age & John Curling was Chosen by Jno Defountain the Turning eldest Son of Saml Defountaine deceased who by vertue of his Sd Sd Fathers Last Will & Testament is to have the Preference & Refusal of the Clew Estate Mr Jonathan Doveton presented a Bill of Sale for Thirty Acres of Leased half or Plantation the Conveyance of the aforesaid after the said ye Grace Coulson & do he lately bought of John Coulson desiring the Same might be Registred for better Security thereof Ordered that the said Bill of Sale be Registred accordingly and that the Sd Mr Doveton do reciev in his Confession the Sum of One Hundred Pounds in the Company of the next Shipping in Order to Pay for the Passage of himself & Family & to Supply them with Necessaries in their Voyage to Indies pursuant to his former Petition & this Order thereon Mrs Shrew Sometime Since haveing made Complaint that the Stock of Goates belonging to Joseph Bates & other Persons the Purslane Beds Vizt Lands & Plantation & so encreasing his Complaint to also the Petitioners who Sayth that the said Goates & do Monthly do them Damage desiring the Same may be prevented for the future Ordered that the said Bates & the Rest of the Contractors in that Trend to take effectual Care to prevent their Goates doing Mrs Shrew & her Grantees any Damage for the future the like Nusance We this day Executed a Lease for One Acre Land Scituate in Sandy Wood for the Term of 21 Years at the Rent of 4d P. Acre & One Shilling Duty Capt Byfeld & Nicholls presented a Bill of Sale for Ten Acres of Free Land he lately bought of Richard Long, Petrs desiring the Same may be Registred for better Security Ordered that the Sd Bill of Sale be Registred accordingly John Smith Edward Byfeld Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin	Gurling was chosen by the Defountains. Being the surviving eldest son of Samuel Defountain deceased, and under the verdict of his father's last will and testament, he was to have the preference and refusal of the whole estate. Mr Jonathan Doveton presented a bill of sale for 30 acres of leased half-year land, the conveyance of the original acres after the death of Grace Coulson, lately bought of John Coulson. He asked that it be registered for better security. The council ordered that the bill of sale be registered accordingly, and that Mr Doveton be under an obligation to the council in the sum of £100 0s 0d, to be paid by the next ship, in order to pay for the passage of himself and his family, and to supply them with necessaries on their voyage to India, under an earlier order. Mrs Sarah, sometime the widow of Sarah, having made complaint that the flock of goats belonging to Joseph Bates did much harm to the Company's lands and plantation, encouraged her complaint. She also produced witnesses who swore that the goats did much harm to them, and asked damages, desiring that the harm might be prevented for the future. The council ordered that Bates and the rest of the contemners in that ground take effectual care to prevent their goats going upon those lands, so as to prevent any harm for the future. The council this day granted a lease for two acres of land in Thompson's wood, for the term of 21 years at the rate of 4s 0d per acre and one shilling head duty. James Gurling and Nichols presented a bill of sale for two acres of free land, lately bought of Richard Sutton, and asked that it be registered for better security. The council ordered that the bill of sale be registered accordingly. The consultation was signed by John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. **Interpretations** The Defountain petition continued the settlement of an estate divided by a jury on 12 October 1725. Half the real estate had been awarded to the coheirs and half to the Company, and the death of the Colgrave executors left no one to conduct the sale. The council appointed James Draper as trustee and gave the eldest son first refusal, providing the machinery a dead executorship had lacked. The Doveton and Gurling registrations followed the ordinary course for recording land transfers. Each bill of sale was entered on the council book for better security, fixing the buyer's title against future dispute. The bond of £100 0s 0d bound Doveton to fund his family's passage to India before he left the island. The complaint against Bates protected the Company's ground from wandering stock. Goats had damaged the plantation, and the council ordered the owners to keep their animals off the land. The order guarded the estate rather than awarding the damages the complaint had sought.
63	61	At a Consultation held on Tuesday 30th Novr 1725 at Plantation House Present John Smith Esqr Govr Edward Byfeld John Alexander John Goodwin The Last Consultation read & Approved We this day Executed three Leases vizt One to Stephen Grasse Cleverd Soldier for three Parcells of Land containing 6 1/2 acres, One to Jno Lufkin Soldier for two Acres & One other to Messrs Coward Wrangham	At a consultation held on Tuesday 30 November 1725 at the plantation house, present John Smith Esquire Governor, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The last consultation was read and approved. This day the council executed three leases. One went to Stephen Craven Coward, soldier, for three parcels of land containing 6½ acres. One went to Joseph Lufkin, soldier, for two acres. The other went

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		& Nicholls for the Land Mentiond in Consultation the 16th instant The Sevral Persons following Presented with their Petition vizt Richard Beale Setting forth that there are abundance of Children upon the Island whose Parents being very poor Circumstances are not able to put them to Schoole to be instructed to the real great of thempltion & Loss to their Children, That he haveing in consideration of the usual allowance of Salary from the Honble Compy to teach only Ten Children Grates There being sevral Instances of this Nature & being very Sensible that there abundance of young Children as well as a great Want of a Good Person to teach them Ordered that the said Beale be allowed to teach School & to have the usual Allowance for his future Encouragement John Knipe Senr Praying to become Tenant for about an Acre of their Honble Compys Wast Land lying in Stone Top Valley Ordred that Capt Goodwin do view the said Land & make Report accordingly John Harding Praying a Lease of Nine Acres of Land lying in Prosperous Bay & Corolles Ordred that Capt Goodwin do view the said two Parcells & Report his Oppinion concerning the Same John Harding also Petd for a Lease of five Acres of Land lying in Purgatory this Case of Land being well Wooded is Refered for the use of the Honble Compy & this Petr as well as the Rest of Surviving others Rejected John Harris Claiming a Right & Title to Ten Acres of Land unjustly, withheld from him to damage by Serjt Wood, Praying the would Determine the Same Ordred that this Affair be refered to the Decision of the Jury at the next Sessions Mr Wrangham presented a Bill of Sale for Forty	to Mr Coward, Wrangham and Nichols for the land mentioned in the consultation of the 16th instant. The several councillors presented the following petition. Richard Beale set forth that there were abundance of children upon the island whose parents, being in very poor circumstances, were not able to put them to any craft, or to have them instructed in the useful art of reading and writing. He asked that his children not be idle, and that in consideration of the usual allowance for schooling from the Honourable Company, he might teach any such poor children gratis. There being several instances of this nature, and it being very hopeful that the abundance of young children was in great want of a schoolmaster to teach them, the council ordered that Beale be allowed to teach school, and have the usual allowance for his future encouragement. John Cruise, soldier, asked to become tenant for about one acre of the Honourable Company's west land lying in Stone Top Valley. The council ordered that Captain Goodwin view the land and report accordingly. John Harding asked for a lease of nine acres of land lying in Deep Valley Gut, adjoining Cordell. The council ordered that Captain Goodwin view the two parcels and report his opinion concerning the same. John Harding also asked for a lease of five acres of land lying in Purgatory. The parcel of land being well wooded, it was reserved for the use of the Honourable Company, and the council refused it, as well as the refusal of the burial ground earlier requested. John George claimed a right and title to two acres of land, unjustly withheld from him, and damaged by Sortwood. He asked that the council determine the matter. The council ordered that this affair be referred to the decision of the jury at the next court. Mr Wrangham presented a bill of sale for [...]. **Interpretations** The Beale petition answered a real want of schooling among the island's poorer children. Many families could not afford to have their children taught a craft or the useful arts of reading and writing. The council allowed Beale to teach such children without charge, granting him the usual schooling allowance from the Company as his encouragement. The land petitions followed the settled course for letting Company waste. The Cruise and Harding requests were deferred until Captain Goodwin had viewed the ground, while the Purgatory parcel was reserved for the Company because it carried valuable wood. The refusal ran under the standing effort to preserve the island's timber pressed since the advertisement of 13 March 1725. The John George claim was sent to a jury for determination. He asserted a title to two acres withheld from him and damaged by another party. The council referred the dispute to a jury at the next court, the ordinary route by which contested claims between private parties were settled. **Speculations** The council reserved the well-wooded Purgatory parcel for the Company rather than letting it to Harding as it had granted his other requests. The plain course would have been to lease the ground on the usual terms. Instead it kept the parcel back, because the timber standing on it was of more value to the island than the rent, and the standing drive to preserve wood outweighed a single tenant's gain.

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64	62	Forty Acres of Land he lately bought of Richd Goodwin desiring the Same may be Registred for better Security Ordred that the Same be Registred accordingly James Ryder also Presented a Bill of Sale for Twenty Acres of Land he lately bought of the Sd Richard Goodwin adjoyning to the said Ryders other Land desiring the same might be also Registred Ordred that the Same be likewise Registred John Smith Edward Byfeld Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin At a Consultation held on Tuesday 7th Decr 1725 at Plantation House Present John Smith Esqr Govr Edward Byfeld John Alexander John Goodwin The Last Consultation read & Approved The following Persons Presented Petitions Orlando Bagley Praying a Lease for about four Acres of Wast Land lying in two different Places Ordred that Capt Goodwin do view the said Land & make Report accordingly Richard Gurling Praying that as the Estate & Effects of the Orphans of Charles Steward of which he is Exr in the room of the Exors are now in the Possession of Charles Steward Attorney for the Brothers who as well as himself are now of Age that he may be discharged from all Claim & Demand upon the Estate upon the Exors for concerning the Sd Estate & Effects Ordred that Mr Coward the other Exr of the Sd Charles Steward be Summond to Plead on Sudden next John Bagley Junr Praying to be accepted Tenant to the Honble Compy for the Land he lately bought of Benjamin Ferry Granted & that the Lease be afsigned over to him Benjamin Cleverd Praying a Deed may be Granted him for the Deed Land he Sd desires haveing Cleverd to take up on Ordred that all belonging into & the Registers Searched to See when the Sd Land was first Granted Mary Shrew Praying a Lease for about Seven Acres of Wast Land lying in Sandy Bay Ordred that Capt Goodwin do view the said Land & Report accordingly	Mr Wrangham presented a bill of sale for 40 acres of land lately bought of Richard Goodwin, and asked that it be registered for better security. The council ordered that it be registered accordingly. James Ryder also presented a bill of sale for 20 acres of land lately bought of Mr Richard Goodwin, adjoining Ryder's other land, and asked that it too be registered. The council ordered that it be registered accordingly. The consultation was signed by John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. At a consultation held on Tuesday 7 December 1725 at the plantation house, present John Smith Esquire Governor, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The last consultation was read and approved. The following councillors presented petitions. Orlando Bagley asked for a lease of about four acres of west land lying in two different places. The council ordered that Captain Goodwin view the land and report accordingly. Richard Gurling asked that, as to the estate and effects of the orphans of Charles Steward, of which he was one of the executors and now attorney for the brothers, he be discharged from all claim and demand upon the council for accounting for the estate and effects. The council ordered that Mr Coward, the other executor of Charles Steward, be summoned to give an account. John Bagley junior asked to be admitted tenant to the Honourable Company for the land lately bought of Mr Ryder, 40 acres. The council granted it, and ordered that the lease be assigned over to him. Benjamin Fludger asked that a deed might be granted him for the freehold land his predecessor had earlier held. The council ordered that the land be looked into, and the register searched, and when the land was found, the grant made. Mary Shreeve asked for a lease of about seven acres of west land lying in Sandy Bay. The council ordered that Captain Goodwin view the land and report accordingly. **Interpretations** The Gurling petition sought release from a long-running duty over an orphan estate. As executor and now attorney for the Steward brothers, he asked to be discharged from further accounting to the council. The bench summoned the other executor rather than granting the discharge outright, keeping the estate under supervision until a full account was rendered. The land petitions followed the settled course for letting Company waste and confirming title. The Bagley and Shreeve requests were deferred until Captain Goodwin had viewed the ground, while the Fludger claim awaited a search of the register to fix the freehold before any deed passed. The registrations of the Wrangham and Ryder bills of sale recorded land transfers on the council book. Each entry secured the buyer's title against future dispute, the ordinary means by which the island fixed its dealings in land.
65	63	Whereas in Consultation of the 23d Novr last Complt was made by the Greentree Planter & Mary Shrew Widow against Joseph Bates for Suffering his Stock of Goates to Trespass daily upon their Lands & Plantations upon which Complt was made thereof, but the same not being effectually observed, the said Greentree & Mrs Shrew have again made frest Complaint & being now Present Say that the Sd Bates Goates do yet do them daily Damage in their said	In the consultation of 23 November last, Riping Wills, planter, and Mary Shreeve, widow, had complained against Joseph Bates for allowing his flock of goats to do daily harm to their lands and plantations. An order had then been made against him, but the harm had not been effectually stopped. Wills and Mary Shreeve now made fresh complaint, entered upon consultation. They argued that Bates's goats still did them daily damage in their lands and plantations, formerly part of the Honourable Company's west land, since let out to make plantations.

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		Land & Plantation, formerly the Honble Compys Wast Land & now Lett to make Plantations on Therefore Ordered that the said Joseph Bates & Mr Robinson do remove their said Stock of Goates to some other Range that they may not do any farther Damage to the said Greentree & Mrs Shrew Sutton Isaac Planter made Complt against Thos Free for Suffering a Black Wench of his Named Betty to reet a Ladder up what that divide their Gardens on the Back Part of their House getting into his Garden & Stealing Poultry & other things & for turning a large Rung of Water through their Garden Wall by which Means the Channel Perplexd & Carryd the same to Ruin by great destruction into his the Sd Free Garden & thereby damage the Ground below Yalfe by giveing frequent Occasion to his Servants to Empty severall Chambr Potts into the said Channel which is very offensive to the said Free & the rest of the Neighbourhood &c become a Common Nusance After the hearing of Sundry Witnefs on both Sides Ordered that the Sd Free do keep his Ladder allways Locked up except approved by himself & in his Presence to prevent Robbery by his Blacks & that he do use his Proper Means to prevent the Water from Running into the said Sutton House in which if any damage be already done, he must make Satisfaction for the same, & that he do not at any time hereafter allow or Suffer his Servant to Act or do any thing that may be a Nusance to the Neighbourhood Mr Byfeld Capt Goodwin, Mr French & Mr Crispe delivered each of them their Monthly Acct for November last which were Severally Examind Approved & are as follow	The council therefore ordered that Bates and Mr Robinson remove their flock of goats to some other range, so that they might do no further harm to Wills, Shreeve or their neighbours. Sutton Isaake, planter, made complaint against Robert Free for allowing a black wench of his to enter and let in water where it flowed onto his garden, and for stealing property and destroying his provisions. He stated that by turning a large run of water through the parcel of land, which meant the channel first flowed into his lands, Free had done him great harm. The channel had been cut through Isaake's ground to carry water into Free's own house. Isaake argued that Free gave frequent order to his servants to empty several chamber pots into the channel, which was very offensive to him. The rest of the neighbourhood had become a common nuisance. After hearing several witnesses on both sides, the council ordered that Free keep his black woman always locked up, unless approved by himself or in his service, to prevent robbery by his blacks. It ordered that Free use his best means to prevent the water from running into Isaake's ground. Where any damage was already done, he must make satisfaction for it. It further ordered that he not at any time hereafter allow or suffer his servant to do anything that might be a nuisance to the neighbourhood. Mr Byfield, Captain Goodwin, Mr French and Mr Crispe each delivered their monthly account for November last, which were examined and approved and stand as follows. **Interpretations** The renewed complaint against Bates showed the limits of an order that went unenforced. Wills and Shreeve had won a ruling against his goats on 23 November 1725, yet the animals still damaged their plantations. The council directed the flock removed to another range, tightening its earlier direction because the first had failed to protect the newly let ground. The Isaake complaint gathered several grievances against Free into a single hearing. Water diverted through Isaake's garden, theft by Free's slaves and the emptying of chamber pots into the channel were all laid before the bench. The council answered each with a distinct order, requiring restraint of the slaves, control of the water and satisfaction for the harm already done. **Speculations** The council met the Isaake complaint with several separate orders rather than a single ruling on the water alone. The plain course would have been to address the diverted channel that formed the heart of the dispute. Instead it bound Free on the water, the conduct of his slaves and the nuisance to the neighbourhood together, because the grievances were distinct in kind, and one order could not have answered theft, offensive fouling and the loss of water at once.
66	64	Neat Cattle Sheep Goates Hogs Poultry &c Horses Remns Ult Octr Bullock 27 Cowes 50 Heifer 17 Steers 7 Yearlings 4 Calves 64 Bull 5 Totall 164 Ewes 51 Wethers 21 Lambs 14 Rams 3 Totall 89 Ewes 132	Account of neat cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, poultry, asses and horses. Remaining last October: 27 bullocks, 50 cows, 17 heifers, 7 steers, 4 yearlings, 54 calves, 5 bulls, total 164 neat cattle; 51 ewes, 21 wethers, 14 lambs, 3 rams, total 89 sheep; 132 she-goats, 77 wethers, 119 kids, 7 rams, total 335 goats; 14 sows, 21 shoats, 1 boar, 24 pigs, total 60 hogs; 59 turkeys, 177 fowls, 6 ducks, 17 hens, 4 geese; 7 horses, 2 mares, total 9 Bought in November: 6 calves, total 6 neat cattle Increased in the month: 5 lambs, total 5 sheep; 29 kids, total 29 goats; 15 shoats, 15 pigs, total 15 hogs; 62 fowls, 19 ducks Sum: 27 bullocks, 50 cows, 17 heifers, 7 steers, 4 yearlings, 60 calves, 5 bulls, total 170 neat cattle; 51 ewes, 21 wethers, 19 lambs, 3 rams, total 94 sheep;

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		Wethers 77 Kilb 119 Rams 7 Totall 335 Sows 14 Shoats 21 Boars 1 Pig 24 Totall 60 Turkeys 59 Fowles 177 Ducks 6 Geese 17 Peos 4 Horses 7 Mares 2 Totall 9 Bought in Novr Yearlings 6 Totall 6 Rams 5 Totall 5 Kilb 29 Totall 29 Pig 15 Totall 15 Turkeys 62 Fowles 19 Encreased in do Bullock 27 Cowes 50 Heifer 17 Steers 7 Yearlings 4 Calves 60 Bull 5 Totall 170 Ewes 51 Wethers 21 Lambs 19 Rams 3 Totall 94 Ewes 132 Wethers 77 Kilb 148 Rams 7 Totall 364 Sows 14 Shoats 21 Boars 1 Pig 39 Totall 75 Turkeys 121 Fowles 196 Ducks 7 Geese 17 Peos 4 Horses 7 Mares 2 Totall 9 Killed in do Bullock 1 Calves 1 Wethers 2 Kilb 1 Fowles 8 Remns Ult Novr Bullock 26 Cowes 50 Heifer 17 Steers 7 Yearlings 4 Calves 60 Bull 5 Totall 169	132 she-goats, 77 wethers, 148 kids, 7 rams, total 364 goats; 14 sows, 21 shoats, 1 boar, 39 pigs, total 75 hogs; 121 turkeys, 196 fowls, 7 ducks, 17 hens, 4 geese; 7 horses, 2 mares, total 9 Killed in the month: 1 bullock, total 1 neat cattle; 1 lamb, total 1 sheep; 2 wethers, 1 kid, total 3 goats; 1 shoat, total 1 hog; 8 fowls Remaining last November: 26 bullocks, 50 cows, 17 heifers, 7 steers, 4 yearlings, 60 calves, 5 bulls, total 169 neat cattle; 51 ewes, 21 wethers, 19 lambs, 3 rams, total 94 sheep; 132 she-goats, 75 wethers, 147 kids, 7 rams, total 361 goats; 14 sows, 20 shoats, 1 boar, 39 pigs, total 74 hogs; 120 turkeys, 188 fowls, 7 ducks, 17 hens, 4 geese; 7 horses, 2 mares, total 9 Yams expended at the several plantations: 26,519 pounds Expense of the General Table in November 1725. 43 gallons of arrack for the table, £13 12s 4d 9 pounds of tea for guards and attending blacks, £2 17s 0d 12 bottles of sack at 6s, £3 12s 0d 18 pounds of Betty Mountain, £2 14s 0d 18 pounds of sherry, £2 14s 0d 18 pounds of pork at 2s 6d, £2 5s 0d 115 pounds of bread, £1 8s 9d 97 pounds of sugar, £2 8s 6d 23 pounds of candles at 2s 6d, £2 17s 6d 25 pounds of soap at 17d, £1 15s 5d 83 pounds of flour, £1 4s 3d 558 pounds of beef, £6 19s 6d 204 pounds of pork, £5 2s 0d 2 goats, £1 0s 0d 1 kid, £0 6s 0d 1 turkey, £0 6s 0d 38 pounds of butter, £1 18s 0d 30 dozen greens, £1 10s 0d 10 pounds of salt beef for the table, £1 5s 0d 12 pounds of tea for attending blacks, £1 10s 0d 12 pounds of salt pork, £1 14s 6d 42 fowls, £3 3s 0d Total £62 9s 5d Gunner's stores expended in November 1725. Muster day: 18 pounds of powder Gunpowder for cartridge paper: 9 pounds 9s 9d Expended for the guard: 12 pounds of powder Total: 9 pounds 9s 31d Sheep skins: 3 Cartridge paper for the guard: 1 pound Match: 14 pounds, signed Mr French **Interpretations** The account traced the Honourable Company's live stock at the several plantations through November 1725. It followed each kind from the October total through purchase, increase, slaughter and death to the count at the close. The neat cattle stood at 169, the sheep at 94, the goats at 361 and the hogs at 74. A charge of 26,519 pounds of yams was set against the feeding of the stock. The month showed steady growth in every kind. Six calves were bought in, and kids, lambs, pigs and fowls were bred in number, against small losses to the table. The turkey count rose sharply, doubling over the month as the young birds were reckoned into the flock. The General Table account set out the food and drink at the Company's own table for November 1725. Beef at £6 19s 6d and pork at £5 2s 0d formed the heaviest charges, together with arrack, sack and sherry, reaching a total of £62 9s 5d. The gunner's account recorded the powder spent on the muster day and the guards, subscribed by Mr French.

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Ewes 51 Wethers 21 Lambs 19 Rams 3 Totall 94 Ewes 132 Wethers 75 Kilb 147 Rams 7 Totall 361 Sows 14 Shoats 20 Boars 1 Pig 39 Totall 74 Turkeys 120 Fowles 188 Ducks 7 Geese 17 Peos 4 Horses 7 Mares 2 Totall 9 Yams Expended at the Sevll Plantacions 26519 lb Expence of ye Genll Table in Novr 1725 43 Galls Arrack for ye Table £13 12 4 9 do Guards & Survey 2 17 12 Bottles Sack 6/ 3 12 18 do Mountain 3 2 14 18 do Sherry 3 2 14 18 do Cort 2/6 2 5 115 lb Bread 3 1 8 9 97 lb Sugar 6 2 8 6 93 do Candles 2/6 2 17 6 25 lb Soap 17d 1 15 5 83 lb Flower 1 14 3 558 lb Beef 6 19 6 204 lb Cork 5 2 2 Goates 14 1 Fill 6 1 Turkey 6 38 lb Butter 1 18 30 Days Green 1 10 10 do Salt Beef Table 1 5 12 do do Blacks 1 10 12 do Salt Cork 1 14 42 Fowles 3 3 62 9 3 Gunners Stores Expended in Novr 1725 Muster Day 18 Powr Gunpowder Papr 9 9 9 Expence for ye Guard 12 9 9 31 Sheep Skins 3 Cartridge Papr for Guard 1 Quire Match 14 lb Jno French	
67	65	At a Consultation held on Tuesday 4th Janry 1725/6 at Union Castle Prest Govr & ye Councill The Governr having been dangerously ill; the Reason no Consultation hath been held Since the 7th Decr last past On ye 15th Decr arrived the Eaton Galley Capt Jno Gregory Comd & Stretching to the Southward for the Coast of Guinea accidentally made this Island, his Owners being very well known to the Govr & producing ample Coucketts & Certificates that he was abroad upon a fair Acct he was Suffered to come in, & happy it was he did arrive the Govr under God oweing his Life to the Benefit he received from the Medicine with which he was Supplyed by her	At a consultation held on Tuesday 4 January 1725/6 at Union Castle, present the Governor and the council. The Governor having been dangerously ill was the reason no consultation had been held since 7 December last. On 15 December the *Eaton Galley*, Captain John Gregory commander, stretching to the southward for the coast of Guinea, accidentally made the island. Her owners being very well known to the Governor, and producing an ample cocket and cockets that she was allowed upon a fair account, she was suffered to come in. It was happy that she did arrive, the Governor under God owing his life to the benefit he received from the medicine with which he was supplied by her.

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Mr Byfeld delivered his Monthly Acct for December last which was Examd Approved & is as follows vizt Neat Cattle Sheep Goates Hoggs Poultry &c Horses Remns Ult Novr Bullock 26 Cowes 50 Heifer 17 Steers 7 Yearlings 4 Calves 60 Bulls 5 Totall 169 Ewes 51 Wethers 21 Lamb 19 Rams 3 Totall 94 Ewes 132 Wethers 75 Kilb 147 Rams 7 Totall 361 Sows 14 Shoats 20 Boars 1 Pig 39 Totall 74 Turkeys 120 Fowles 188 Ducks 7 Geese 17 Peos 4 Horses 7 Mares 2 Totall 9 Encreased in Decr Bullock 7 Cowes 14 Calves 5 Bulls 5 Totall 47 Kilb 15 Wethers 5 Bullock 33 Cowes 64 Heifer 17 Steers 8 Yearlings 4 Calves 65 Bulls 5 Totall 196 Ewes 51 Wethers 21 Lamb 19 Rams 3 Totall 94 Ewes 132 Wethers 75 Kilb 152 Rams 7 Totall 366 Sows 14 Shoats 20 Boars 1 Pig 39 Totall 74 Turkeys 120 Fowles 188 Ducks 7 Geese 17 Peos 4 Horses 7 Mares 2 Totall 9 Killed in do	Mr Byfield delivered his monthly account for December last, which was examined and approved and stands as follows. Remaining last November: 26 bullocks, 50 cows, 17 heifers, 7 steers, 4 yearlings, 60 calves, 5 bulls, total 169 neat cattle; 51 ewes, 21 wethers, 19 lambs, 3 rams, total 94 sheep; 132 she-goats, 75 wethers, 147 kids, 7 rams, total 361 goats; 14 sows, 20 shoats, 1 boar, 39 pigs, total 74 hogs; 120 turkeys, 188 fowls, 7 ducks, 17 hens, 4 geese; 7 horses, 2 mares, total 9 Increased in December: 7 bullocks, 14 cows, 5 calves; 47 kids, 15 wethers; 5 shoats Sum: 33 bullocks, 64 cows, 17 heifers, 8 steers, 4 yearlings, 65 calves, 5 bulls, total 196 neat cattle; 51 ewes, 21 wethers, 19 lambs, 3 rams, total 94 sheep; 132 she-goats, 75 wethers, 152 kids, 7 rams, total 366 goats; 14 sows, 20 shoats, 1 boar, 39 pigs, total 74 hogs; 120 turkeys, 188 fowls, 7 ducks, 17 hens, 4 geese; 7 horses, 2 mares, total 9 Killed in the month: 1 bullock, 1 lamb; 3 wethers, 19 kids; 1 shoat, 1 fowl Cattle cut and grown in the month: 32 bullocks, 64 cows, 17 heifers, 8 steers, 4 yearlings, 65 calves, 5 bulls, total 195 neat cattle; 12 heifers, 7 steers, 7 yearlings, 3 calves; 51 ewes, 20 wethers, 19 lambs, 3 rams, total 93 sheep; 129 she-goats, 56 wethers, 152 kids, 7 rams, total 344 goats; 14 sows, 19 shoats, 1 boar, 39 pigs, total 73 hogs; 119 turkeys, 171 fowls, 7 ducks, 17 hens, 4 geese; 7 horses, 2 mares, total 9 Dead in the month: 32 bullocks, 64 cows, 5 heifers, 1 steer, 3 yearlings, 62 calves, 5 bulls, total 172 neat cattle; 51 ewes, 20 wethers, 19 lambs, 3 rams, total 93 sheep; 129 she-goats, 56 wethers, 152 kids, 7 rams, total 344 goats; 14 sows, 19 shoats, 1 boar, 39 pigs, total 73 hogs; 119 turkeys, 171 fowls, 7 ducks, 17 hens, 4 geese; 7 horses, 2 mares, total 9 Remaining at the close: 32 bullocks, 64 cows, 5 heifers, 1 steer, 3 yearlings, 62 calves, 5 bulls, total 172 neat cattle; 51 ewes, 20 wethers, 19 lambs, 3 rams, total 93 sheep; 129 she-goats, 56 wethers, 152 kids, 7 rams, total 344 goats; 14 sows, 19 shoats, 1 boar, 39 pigs, total 73 hogs; 92 turkeys, 166 fowls, 7 ducks, 17 hens, 4 geese; 7 horses, 2 mares, total 9 Yams expended at the several plantations: 25,660 pounds On Sunday 26 December arrived the ship *Compton*, Captain William Mawson commander, from Bombay and Madras, but last from the Cape, and brought 180 measures of rice. On the 1st instant arrived the *James and Mary*, also from Madras but last from the Cape, and brought 35 bags of rice and 7 canisters of silver, quantity £75 0s 0d at 9s 9d per pound of candy. The account was signed by John Alexander, John Smith and Edward Byfield. **Interpretations** The *Eaton Galley*'s call proved unusually fortunate for the government. She was bound for the coast of Guinea and made the island by chance, her owners known to the Governor and her papers in good order. The medicine she carried was credited with saving the Governor's life during his dangerous illness, which had stopped all council business for nearly a month. The live-stock account traced the Company's herds and flocks through December 1725. Large numbers of cattle and goats were bred and bought in, against losses to slaughter and death, closing the month at 172 neat cattle, 93 sheep, 344 goats and 73 hogs. A charge of 25,660 pounds of yams was set against the feeding of the stock. The two ship arrivals continued the flow of rice from the eastern presidencies. The *Compton* and the *James and Mary* both came in from Madras by way of the Cape, bringing rice and a parcel of silver. The supply answered the island's standing want of grain pressed through its India correspondence.

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		Bullock 1 Calves 1 Lamb 1 Ewes 1 Wethers 3 Kilb 19 Shoats 22 Turkeys 1 Fowles 1 Cattle Cutt & grown in do Bullock 32 Cowes 64 Heifer 17 Steers 8 Yearlings 4 Calves 65 Bulls 5 Totall 195 Ewes 51 Wethers 20 Lamb 19 Rams 3 Totall 93 Ewes 129 Wethers 56 Kilb 152 Rams 7 Totall 344 Sows 14 Shoats 19 Boars 1 Pig 39 Totall 73 Turkeys 119 Fowles 171 Ducks 7 Geese 17 Peos 4 Horses 7 Mares 2 Totall 9 Heifer 12 Steers 7 Yearlings 3 Wethers 23 Dead in do Bullock 32 Cowes 64 Heifer 5 Steers 1 Yearlings 3 Calves 62 Bulls 5 Totall 172 Ewes 51 Wethers 20 Lamb 19 Rams 3 Totall 93 Ewes 129 Wethers 56 Kilb 152 Rams 7 Totall 344 Sows 14 Shoats 19 Boars 1 Pig 39 Totall 73 Turkeys 119 Fowles 171 Ducks 7 Geese 17 Peos 4 Horses 7	

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Mares 2 Totall 9 Bullock 32 Cowes 64 Heifer 5 Steers 1 Yearlings 3 Calves 62 Bulls 5 Totall 172 Ewes 51 Wethers 20 Lamb 19 Rams 3 Totall 93 Ewes 129 Wethers 56 Kilb 152 Rams 7 Totall 344 Sows 14 Shoats 19 Boars 1 Pig 39 Totall 73 Turkeys 92 Fowles 166 Ducks 7 Geese 17 Peos 4 Horses 7 Mares 2 Totall 9 Yams Expended at the Sevll Plantacions 25660 lb On Sunday 26th Decr arrived ye Ship Compton Capt Willm Nawson Comd from Bombay & Madrass but last from the Cape & brought Us 180 Mrs Rice, & on the 1st inst arrived the James & Mary, also from Madrass but last from ye Cape & brought Us 35 Bags Rice & 7 Cannisters Silver, & 4 lb 7 lb 20 0 a2 9 9 lb Candy Jno Goodwin Jno Alexander John Smith Edwd Byfeld	
68	66	At a Consultation held on Tuesday ye 18th day of Janry 1725/6 at Plantation House Prest John Smith Esqr Govr Edward Byfeld John Alexander John Goodwin The Last Consultation read & approved The Governr Reports that in his Sickness in Septr last Mr Wignall the Surgeon was very Negligent & Rude in his Duty & Attendance often absenting himself for four or five Days together, that when he did come he wisht him he was of Company to travel & Supplyed with Liquor that it rendred him incapable of his Bussyness, that in the Govr last dangerous illness he wisht just as behad in the former, absenting for two Days together when there was most Occasion for his Attendance & Drunk all the while at his Appartment at the Fort, that he has given the Govr Medicins of all things the most improper for his Distemper & thereby broke & Ruind his Constitution, & that this was of servived upon the happy arrival of the Eaton Galley the Govr Life that under God	At a consultation held on Tuesday 18 January 1725/6 at the plantation house, present John Smith Esquire Governor, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The last consultation was read and approved. The Governor reported that at the earlier court in September last, Mr Wignall the surgeon had been very negligent and unfaithful in his duty and attendance. He had often absented himself for four or five days together, so that when the Governor was obliged to have someone attend him, no one could be found willing to serve for the wages. This rendered him incapable of his charge. During the Governor's late dangerous illness Wignall had acted just as he did before, absenting himself for two days together when there was most occasion for him, and being drunk all the while at his apartment at the Fort. The Governor stated that Wignall had given him medicine of the most improper kind for his illness, and had thereby broken and ruined his constitution. But the happy arrival of the *Eaton Galley*, the Governor under God owing his life to the relief given him by the doctor of that ship, made plain that Wignall had nothing else to give. He therefore, rather than be thought necessary, would give something like he had at the same time to the Governor's prejudice. He always argued the Governor with false hope of a speedy cure, but the Governor, for reasons he knew but had just cause to believe, held that the constitution

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		being oweing to the Relief given him by the Doctor of the said Ship his Answer was he had nothing else to give, & therefore rather than not be thought necessary he would give Something like he at the Sepn tim tried it was to the former Prejudice, & always Argued the Govr up with false pisps of a Sudry Cure, that he lost for scarcly Sett wrote Say he knew but had just Cause to believe that) his Constitution of a that Serups must in a fine Debre have brought him to his End, that he is the Idlest & Constant with Liquor that he has Confined at the Fort tile in Drams by himself, & lately upon Pretence of taking Something for a the Govern & wt out of the Chest that last arrived, of which the Govr Keps the Key) he privatly & impertinently to his Lodgings a Bottle of Epidemic Water & there got Grievously Drunk by Meyself, continuing by that Consistan two or three days together, that the Frauds Cant yearly by the Compy are Sufficient for a Suriver & at the Sepns but have been Confounded in Drams by Mr Wignale in three, that he is so constantly Disordered with Drink, & grown so Careless in his Composition that every body is afraid to take any thing of his Preparing that he lately Sent Mrs Coot Cyle of Clove mixt with Cyle Jenepper in stead of Cyle of Jeneper alone, which did her much Damage, & of need he large Quantity of Ostrich in Sich Cordr & very Guilty of other, Sd Speches of the like Nature. That he very lately refused to deliver Medicins for Mrs Foot the Govr do Daughter at that time very ill, that his Behaviour to the Ladies at Table, & in Company has been so indecent Rude & Brutish that he is no longer fit to be admited into Civil Company. The Govr Reports he Mentions these things with	of that surf must in the like case have brought him to his end. The Governor stated that Wignall was so drunk and inconsistent with liquor that he had confined himself to drams by himself, and lately, under pretence of taking something for the Governor's use out of the chest that last arrived, of which the Governor kept the key, he privately conveyed to his lodgings a bottle of epidemic water, and there got seriously drunk by himself, continuing so for two or three days together. The Governor stated that the friends who yearly complained of the surf were sufficient for a surgeon, and that three surgeons had been confined to drams by Wignall in three. He was so constantly disordered with drink and grown so foolish in his composition that everybody was afraid to take anything of his prescribing. The Governor stated that Wignall had lately sent Mr Coward a cask of clove mace with one composition, and a cask of juniper alone, which did much damage. He held Wignall guilty of other misdeeds of the like nature. He had very lately refused to deliver medicine for Mr Foss the Governor's daughter at a time she was ill. His behaviour to the ladies at table, and in company, had been so indecent, rude and brutish that he was no longer fit to be admitted into civil company. The Governor asked to have these matters entered. **Interpretations** The Governor's charge set out a long record of neglect and drunkenness against Wignall the surgeon. He had repeatedly absented himself when most needed, once during the Governor's own dangerous illness, and had lain drunk at his Fort apartment. The complaint gathered these failings to justify removing a medical officer the settlement could no longer trust. The account of the medicine cut to the heart of the matter. The Governor believed Wignall had given him improper treatment that ruined his health, and credited his recovery instead to the doctor of the *Eaton Galley*. A surgeon who deceived his patient with false hope while lacking any real remedy had failed the first duty of his office. The theft of the epidemic water from the Governor's own chest showed the depth of Wignall's disorder. He had used a pretence of duty to carry off the bottle and drink himself insensible for days. Such conduct, joined to his rudeness in company, marked a man unfit for both his charge and civil society. **Speculations** The Governor pressed his complaint into the record rather than simply dismissing Wignall from his post. The plain course would have been a quiet removal of a failing officer. Instead he laid out the neglect, the drunkenness, the improper medicine and the theft in detail for the book, because a surgeon sent by the directors could only be set aside on a full and documented case that would answer to the Company in England.
69	67	with much Concern haveing been always inclined rather to conceal than Expose Mr Wignalls Failings, but Since no Advice or Perswasion no Advantage or Encouragement nor on the contrary no Threat or Marks of Displeasure have been able to work any Reformation in him, the Governor will leave him to himself & to endeavour to procure such help of which he Stands so much need as Speedily as he can, being unwilling that either himself or others should be Sacrificed for want of Common Afsistance	The Governor stated that he had always been inclined to excuse rather than expose Wignall's failings. No advice, no argument, no advantage, no encouragement, nor on the contrary any threat or mark of displeasure, had been able to work any reform in him. The Governor would therefore leave him to himself and endeavour to procure other help, of which he stood in much need, as speedily as he could. He was unwilling that either himself or others should be sacrificed for want of proper attendance. John Seale petitioned to become tenant to the Honourable Company for the land he had lately purchased of Jonas Vaughan. The council granted it, and ordered that he be accountable for the terms for the residue of the term of the lease, which was to be assigned over to Seale.

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		John Seale Petitiond Praying to become Tenant to the Honble Company for the Land he lately Purchased of James Vaughan Granted & to be accountable for the Cash for the Acre & Term of the Lease & to be afsigned to the Sd Seale On Tuesday the 11th instant the Ship Compton & James & Mary Sailed hence for England Capt Goodwin Reports that he has viewed the Seale Parcell Land Petitiond for the 30th Novr last & also the Sd & other Parcells Petitiond for on ye 7th Decr last & that Letting that Petitiond for by Jno Knipe can be no detriment to any Person, & also that the two Parcells Petitiond for by ye Prosing may be Lett in the Same manner, that the two Parcells Pett & &c by Orlando Bagley are very convenient for him & is no way detrimental to the Neighbourhood & that Letting ye Land Petitiond for by Mary Shrew he cant conceive to be any way Prejudicial to others Ordred that the aforesaid Parcells of Land be Measured accordingly, & Leases made out for 21 Years Mr Byfeld Reports that a Black Wench of the Honble Compys Named Sarah was delivered of a Girle last Week called Fanny Capt Goodwin, Mr French & Mr Crispe delld each their Monthly Acct for Decr last which were Severally Examined Approved & are as follow vizt	On Tuesday the 11th instant the ships *Compton* and *James and Mary* sailed from the island for England. Captain Goodwin reported that he had measured the several parcels of land petitioned for on 30 November last, and also the parcels petitioned for on 7 December last. He stated that letting the parcels petitioned for by John Cruise would be no harm to anyone, and that the two parcels petitioned for might be let to the same man. He held that the two parcels sought by Orlando Bagley would be very convenient for him and no harm to the neighbourhood, and that letting the land petitioned for by Mary Shreeve would be no harm to anyone. The council ordered that the parcels of land be measured accordingly, and leases made out for 21 years. Mr Byfield reported that a black wench of the Honourable Company named Sarah had been delivered of a girl the week before, called Fanny. Captain Goodwin, Mr French and Mr Crispe each delivered their monthly account for December last, which were examined and approved and stand as follows. **Interpretations** The Governor closed the matter of Wignall by choosing to replace him rather than reform him. Every means of persuasion and pressure had failed to check the surgeon's neglect and drink. The Governor resolved to seek other medical help, unwilling to see himself or others suffer for want of proper attendance. The land petitions followed the settled course for letting Company waste. Captain Goodwin's surveys of the parcels sought by Cruise, Bagley and Shreeve found none would harm the neighbourhood, and the council ordered leases drawn for 21 years. The grants continued the steady letting of west land through the winter of 1725. The departure of the *Compton* and the *James and Mary* marked the close of the season's homeward shipping. Both had lately brought rice from Madras by way of the Cape, and both now sailed for England together.
70	68	Collection of Store Goods Sold to Inhabts between 25th Novr & 25th Decr 1725 271 1/2 Galls Arrack £85 19 6 138 1/2 lb Sugar 3 9 3 8 lb Candy 8 289 Bread 3 12 3 238 Flour 2 19 6 29 lb Cutt Tobacco 3 5 3 41 Pipes 7 1½ 7 Catties Green Tea 2 8 8 lb Bohea 2 8 15 lb Soap 1 3 3 oz Indigo 1 6 1 1/4 Gall Rape Oyle 7 6 1 lb Hair Powder 1 3 Chelloe Shirts 9 6 White do 15 3 Cotton Stock 7 6 1 pr Gurrahs 9 6 1 do Desotees 10 1 Allampore No 2 5 2 P. Allejor 1 14 3 1 P. Blew Gingham 5 6 1 do Maddrass 7 6 2 Chelloe do 1 14 1 Cotton Yarn 3 6 1 China Bowle 2 6 11 Sneakers 5 6 6 Cups & Saucers 3 3 Small Cups 6 1 pr Womens Colar Leathr Shoes 6 9 1 do Colar Leathr 4 6	Account of store goods sold to the inhabitants between 25 November and 25 December 1725. 271½ gallons of arrack, £85 19s 6d 138½ pounds of sugar, £3 9s 3d 8 pounds of candy, £0 8s 0d 289 pounds of bread, £3 12s 3d 238 pounds of flour, £2 19s 6d 29 pounds of cut tobacco, £3 5s 3d 471 pipes, £0 7s 1½d 7 catties of green tea, £2 8s 0d 8 pounds of bohea, £2 8s 0d 15 pounds of soap, £0 1s 3d 3 ounces of indigo, £0 1s 6d 1½ gallons of rape oil, £0 7s 6d 1 pound of hair powder, £0 1s 0d 3 chelloe shirts, £0 9s 0d 6 white shirts, £0 15s 0d 3 cotton stockings, £0 7s 6d 1 pair of gurrah, £0 9s 6d 1 doreas, £0 10s 0d 1 allampore, number 2, £0 5s 0d 2 pieces of allejar, £1 14s 3d 1 piece of blue gingham, £0 5s 6d 1 piece of Madras, £0 7s 6d 2 chelloe shirts, £1 14s 0d 1 doreas, £0 7s 6d 2 chelloe, £1 14s 0d 1 pound of cotton yarn, £0 3s 6d 1 china bowl, £0 2s 6d 11 sneakers, £0 5s 6d 6 cups and saucers, £0 3s 0d 3 small cups, £0 0s 6d

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		16 lb Boys Stock 2 6 2 do 6 3 Mens do 12 1 Yarne do 1 6 1 Womens do 2 2 4 Shoe Knives 4 1 Butchers Knife 4 6 4 Ale Glass 2 6 1 Small Tin Lanth 3 6 1 Budding Comb 2 10 1 lb 8d Hinges 3 6 1 lb 10d Nailes 4 9 1 Tutor 1 1 Ivory Comb 1 Carried over £115 16 6½ Brought Over £115 16 6½ 1/2 P. Sagathy 1 7 6 8 3/4 yd Ditane 13 2 yd Norwich Stuff 2 8 3 M Pins 4 1 M do 1 2 1 M do 9 6 yd Edging 18 13 yd Ferretting 4 4 1 oz China Silk 1 6 1 3/4 oz do 4 9 6 Thread Lace 6 6 doz Coat Buttons 6 2 doz Breast do 1 5 Shams Mohair 1 3 Totall to Inhabts 119 19 11½ Diet Expences 1 Cask Beef £13 1 do Flower 4 4 130 lb Sugar 3 5 1 Bott Oyle 3 4 3 lb Copper 3 20 15 4 Plantation 80 lb Rice £1 4 1 lb Cart Wheele 14 4 9 2 lb Nailes 7 6 2 Large Plate Botts 5 8 1 Stock Lock 6 1 lb Cross Gard 4 6 15 18 5 Fortification 1 Large Trowell 2 6 6 Sugr Shovells 15 12 Helves 12 12 Oysters 96 4 6 lb 9d 3 6 4 8d Nailes 2 8 2 6d 1 8 6 17 4 Garrison 15 Catties Green Tea £3 4 1/2 Galls Rape Oyle 1 7 1 lb Ord Brown Cloth 1 4 7 1 Stock Lock 4 9 4 2 do 5 4 16 1 Large Plate Bolt 2 10 2 lb Lead 4 3 7 19 670 16	1 pair of women's calves' leather shoes, £0 5s 9d 1 pair of calves' leather shoes, £0 4s 6d 16 pairs of boys' stockings, £0 2s 6d 2 pairs of boys' stockings, £0 5s 0d 3 pairs of men's stockings, £0 12s 0d 1 pair of yarn stockings, £0 1s 6d 1 pair of women's stockings, £0 2s 2d 4 shoe knives, £0 4s 0d 1 butcher's knife, £0 4s 6d 4 ale glasses, £0 2s 6d 1 small tin lantern, £0 3s 6d 1 pudding pan, £0 2s 10d 1 pound of tenpenny nails, £0 3s 6d 1 pound of fourpenny nails, £0 4s 9d 1 sutor, £0 1s 0d 1 ivory comb, £0 1s 0d Carried over, £115 16s 6½d Brought over, £115 16s 6½d ½ pound of tapestry, £0 1s 7s 6d 8¾ yards of doreas, £0 0s 13s 2 yards of Norwich stuff, £0 2s 8d 3 ounces of pins, £0 4s 0d 1 ounce of pins, £0 1s 2d 1 ounce of pins, £0 1s 9d 6 yards of edging, £0 18s 0d 12 yards of ferreting, £0 4s 4d 1 ounce of China silk, £0 1s 6d 1¾ ounces of China silk, £0 1s 9d 6 thread laces, £0 0s 6d 6 dozen coat buttons, £0 6s 0d 2 dozen breast buttons, £0 1s 0d 5 skeins of mohair, £0 1s 3d Total to the inhabitants, £119 19s 11½d Diet expenses: 1 cask of beef, £13 0s 0d 1 cask of flour, £4 4s 0d 130 pounds of sugar, £3 5s 0d 1 bottle of oil, £0 3s 4d 3 pounds of pepper, £0 3s 0d Total £20 15s 4d Plantation: 80 pounds of rice, £1 4s 0d 1 pound of cartwheel, £14 4s 9d 2 pounds of nails, £0 1s 6d 2 large plate bolts, £0 5s 8d 1 stock lock, £0 6s 0d 1 pound of cross garnet, £0 4s 6d Total £15 18s 6d Fortification: 1 large trowel, £0 2s 6d 6 sugar shovels, £0 15s 0d 12 helves, £0 12s 0d 12 pipes at 96 pounds, £4 4s 0d 6 pounds of ninepenny nails, £0 3s 6d 4 pounds of eightpenny nails, £0 2s 8d 2 pounds of nails, £0 1s 8d Total £6 17s 4d Garrison: 15 catties of green tea, £3 4s 0d 4½ gallons of rape oil, £1 7s 0d 1 piece of ordinary long cloth, £1 4s 7d 1 stock lock, £0 9s 4d 2 stock locks, £14 16s 0d 1 large plate bolt, £0 2s 10d 2 pounds of listing, £0 4s 3d Total £7 19s 0d Grand total £70 10s 0d **Interpretations** The account recorded the store's sales to the inhabitants over the month to 25 December 1725, led once more by arrack at £85 19s 6d for 271½ gallons. Sugar, bread and flour formed the next heaviest charges, with the many smaller goods each amounting to a few shillings. The two columns of inhabitants' goods closed at a total of £119 19s 11½d.

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			The remaining heads charged the provisions and stores issued to the establishment. The diet expenses ran to casks of beef and flour for the table, while the plantation, fortification and garrison drew tools, ironwork and tea for the estate, the defences and the guard.
71	69	Brought Over £170 10 10½ Honble Compys Blacks 4 Casks Beef 39 5 do Wheat 19 2 do Pea 9 10 1972 lb Rice 24 13 11 P. Hemp Shoes 5/9 3 3 3 124 1/2 yds Kersey 11 8 3 10 P. Nianes 2 10 2 lb Cold Thread 8 1 P. Cold Tape 2 4 1 Bank Cloth 1 15 14 Lings Sorted 7 4 8 Doz Hooks 3 10 Carried over £282 11 7½ Expence of the Genll Table in Decr 1725 12 P. Beef Labg Blacks £1 10 do Table 2/6 2 2 6 4 lb Beef 26d P 100 8 6 21 P. Salt Pork 2 19 6 113 lb Beagle 2 16 6 72 lb Pork 1 16 95 lb Bread 1 3 9 155 lb Sugar 3 4 6 116 lb Flower 1 8 9 46 Galls Arr Table 14 11 4 4 1/2 Guards & Blacks 1 8 6 22 Bottles Mount 3 6 28 do Sherry 4 4 18 do Sack 5 8 8 do Port 14 6 Goates 3 60 Turkeys 1 16 8 Duck 16 46 Fowles 3 9 32 lb Candles 4 2 26 lb Soap 1 15 6 268 Eggs 1 1 6 30 lb Butter 1 10 24 Days Greens 1 4 74 4 9 Brought Over £282 11 7½ Genll Charges 1 Cask Wheat 3 16 1 double Cattie Bohea Tea 12 1 Small do Green 4 1 lb Cutt Tobbies 2 3 12 Pipes 6 1 Box Candles 160 lb 16 1 Wood Ax 3 4 1 Helve 1 10 Doz Corks 2 6 10 China Bowles 1 5 12 Cups & Saucers 6 1 lb 3d Nailes 1 1 4 Large Ale Glasses 10 1 1/2 Doz Wine do 4 Pewter Dishes 8 1 12 5 do 6/3 1 11 3 3 do 4/3 12 9 1 lb Pack Thread 1 9 Totall £315 1 1½ Gunrs Stores Expd in Decr 1725 1 Muster Day 10 6 Remd Magazin & lost by	Honourable Company's blacks: Brought over, £170 10s 10½d 4 casks of beef, £39 0s 0d 5 casks of wheat, £19 0s 0d 2 casks of peas, £9 10s 0d 1,972 pounds of rice, £24 13s 0d 11 pounds of herring thread at 5s 9d, £3 3s 3d 124½ yards of kersey, £11 8s 3d 10 pieces of nicanees, £2 10s 0d 2 pounds of coloured thread, £0 8s 0d 1 pound of coloured tape, £0 2s 4d 1 bundle of tick, £1 15s 0d 14 skins sorted, £0 7s 4d 8 dozen hooks, £0 3s 10d Carried over, £282 11s 7½d General charges: Brought over, £282 11s 7½d 1 cask of wheat, £3 16s 0d 1 double catty of bohea tea, £0 12s 0d 1 small catty of green tea, £0 4s 0d 1 pound of nicked fowlies, £0 2s 3d 12 pipes, £0 0s 6d 1 box of candles, 160 pounds, £16 4s 0d 1 wood axe, £0 3s 4d 1 helve, £0 1s 0d 10 dozen corks, £0 2s 6d 10 china bowls, £1 5s 0d 12 cups and saucers, £0 6s 0d 1 pound of threepenny nails, £0 1s 1d 4 large ale glasses, £0 10s 0d 1½ dozen wine glasses, £0 0s 0d 4 pewter dishes, £1 12s 0d 5 pewter dishes at 6s 3d, £1 11s 3d 3 pewter dishes at 4s 3d, £0 12s 9d 1 pound of coarse thread, £0 1s 9d Total £315 1s 1½d Expense of the General Table in December 1725: 12 pounds of beef for attending blacks, £1 10s 0d 17 pounds of beef for the table at 2s 6d, £2 2s 6d 642 pounds of beef at 26s per 100, £8 0s 6d 21 pounds of salt pork, £2 19s 6d 113 pounds of beagle, £2 16s 6d 72 pounds of pork, £1 16s 0d 95 pounds of bread, £1 3s 9d 155 pounds of sugar, £3 17s 6d 116 pounds of flour, £1 8s 9d 46 gallons of arrack for the table, £14 11s 4d 4½ pounds of tea for guards and attending blacks, £1 8s 6d 22 bottles of Betty Mountain, £3 6s 0d 28 bottles of sherry, £4 4s 0d 18 bottles of sack, £5 8s 0d 8 bottles of port, £1 4s 0d 6 goats, £3 0s 0d 6 turkeys, £1 16s 0d 8 ducks, £0 16s 0d 46 fowls, £3 9s 0d 32 pounds of candles, £4 2s 0d 26 pounds of soap, £1 15s 6d 268 eggs, £1 1s 6d 30 pounds of butter, £1 10s 0d 24 dozen greens, £1 4s 0d Total £74 4s 9d Gunner's stores expended in December 1725: 1 December, muster day: 10 pounds of powder 6 December, upon removing the magazine and loft by reason of the leaks: 200 pounds of powder

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		Badnesd of Corks &c 200 15 An Alarm 4 4 4 do arrived Eaton Galy Gregory 26 An Alarm 4 4 4 do arrived Compton Cap Mawson 5 5 5 27 Deld Thos Allis 1 Expence for the Guardes Time 12 Cartridge Papr for do 1 17 2 15 242 do Deld Mr Crispe 1 Match 14 14 2 Jno French John Smith Edward Byfeld Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin	15 December, an alarm, and upon the arrival of the Eaton Galley, Captain Gregory: 4 pounds 4s 4d 26 December, an alarm, and upon the arrival of the Compton, Captain Mawson: 5 pounds 5s 5d 27 December, sold to Mr Allis: 1 pound Expended for the guards: 12 pounds of powder Total: 17 pounds 2s 15d, 242 pounds Cartridge paper for the guards: 1 pound Cartridge paper sold to Mr Crispe: 1 pound Match: 14 pounds Total: 14 pounds 9d The account was signed by John French, John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. **Interpretations** The account divided the store's December issues among the several heads of the establishment. The Honourable Company's blacks drew by far the heaviest charge, chiefly in beef, wheat, peas and 1,972 pounds of rice for the slave force. The general charges added household stores such as pewter, glass and a large box of candles, carrying the whole to a total of £315 1s 1½d. The General Table account set out the food and drink at the Company's own table for December 1725. Beef at £8 0s 6d and arrack for the table at £14 11s 4d formed the heaviest charges, alongside sherry, sack, port and other provisions, reaching a total of £74 4s 9d. The gunner's account recorded an unusually heavy charge of powder for the month. A great quantity of 200 pounds was spent on 6 December when the magazine and loft were shifted because of leaks, far exceeding the ordinary charges for the muster day, the guards and the salutes to arriving ships.
72	70	At a Sessions held on Thursday 20th Janry 1725/6 at the Sessions House in James Valley Prest John Smith Esqr Govr & Judge Edward Byfeld Jno Alexander Afsistants Jno Goodwin The Court being Opend the Sevll Persons following were Sworn of the Jury vizt Gabriel Powell Foreman 1 Richd Beale 7 Orlando Bagley 2 Richd Stanford 8 Jonathan Doveton 3 Thos Steward 9 William Seale 4 Jno Long 10 Francis Wrangham 5 Roger Funge 11 Joshua Johnson 6 Richd Mason 12 William Beale Planter Presented a Declaration agt Jno French Gunr for Whipping his Black Which without legal Authority for so doeing which flung her into a fit of Sickness Praying Suitable Damages for the Same, but it appearing by the Testimony of Sevrall Blacks that were Examind as Witnefses in behalf of both Parties that the recovering only System, & other Lands does not at all Benefit her hurt by the said Whipping the haveing born the usuall Rally, Labour for Sevrl days afterwards before the Complaind of any hurt, & doing yet Some being Idleing for those Seven days past, & it appearing that she was whipt for using the Governrs Name with Intent to Defraud his ye Cistern of a Galleon Arrack, the Jury without going out found for the	At a court held on Thursday 20 January 1725/6 at the sessions house in James Valley, present John Smith Esquire, Governor and Judge, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin, assistants. The court was opened and the following persons were sworn as jurors. 1: Gabriel Powell, foreman 2: Orlando Bagley 3: Jonathan Doveton 4: William Seale 5: Francis Wrangham 6: Joshua Johnson 7: Richard Beale 8: Richard Sortwood 9: Henry Steward 10: Henry Long 11: Henry Funge 12: Richard Mason William Beale, planter, presented a declaration against John French for whipping his black without lawful authority, and for damages. French had whipped the slave, which drove him into a fit, and Beale asked reasonable damages for the injury. It appeared, by the testimony of several blacks examined as witnesses on behalf of both parties, that the slave recovered only 16 or 18 lands. Beale had not at all argued the point by the whipping. The hearing began the usual early. Coward, for four days afterwards, before the complaint of any hurt, had not been seen going to those seven-days-past, and it appeared now that the slave was whipped for using the Governor's name with intent to defraud the Governor of a gallon of arrack. The party, without going out, argued for the plaintiff. Wignall testified formerly, argued not only that he was sent for the found the whipping, but also that it was not the cause of the illness, the injury not being material, to the matter in question. Sutton Isaake, planter, presented two declarations, and referred to the indictment against Jonas Free. The

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		Plaintiffe, Mr Wignals Testimony declaring not only he was Sent for the found the Wench ill but had so not the Cause of her Sickness not being materiall, to the matter in Question Sutton Isaack Planter presented two Declarations & C referd two Inditments agt Thomas Free the Inditment Set forth that the said Thos Free on or about the 18th day of May last had broke other times both before & Since & Empty for Lack by the Emptied into the Yard belonging to the Dwelling House of the said Free in James Valley divers Loads Corks or Tubs of Sich Dung & Ordure from whence many Nortid Corrupt Confusion vaperous & the Stench & very daily up to the so great Damage & offence of the Neighbourhood & other the Inhabitants become a most vigr Nusance & dangerous to the Health of the Inhabitants, agt the Crew bed The first Declaration Setforth That the Sd Isaack Dwelling	indictment set forth that Free, on or about 5 May last, had broken other pens both before and since, and had emptied them for lack, by emptying into the ground belonging to the dwelling house of Isaake in James Valley, several loads of filth, dung and ordure, from whence many evil and corrupt exhalations happened. The stench, done daily upon the ground, did much harm to the neighbourhood and to the other inhabitants, and became a nuisance dangerous to the health of the inhabitants, against the peace. The first declaration set forth that Free's dwelling [...]. **Interpretations** The Beale declaration turned on the whipping of a slave without lawful authority. French had punished the slave so severely that he fell into a fit, and Beale sought damages for the harm as his master. The evidence of the slaves called on both sides, together with the surgeon Wignall's testimony, went to whether the whipping had caused the lasting illness Beale complained of. The charge against French carried a further ground touching the Governor's name. The slave had been whipped for using that name to defraud the Governor of a gallon of arrack, tying a private assault to a small fraud practised through the authority of the government. The Isaake indictment against Free set out a nuisance dangerous to health. Free had emptied loads of filth and dung onto ground beside Isaake's dwelling in James Valley, from which foul exhalations rose. The complaint framed the fouling as a harm to the whole neighbourhood, not to Isaake alone, and laid it as an offence against the peace.
73	71	House had received great Damage from the flowing of the Water out of the Sd Free Yard into the Ground floor of the Same, that the said Free had layd his Servants to empty abundance of Filth & Ordure thro a hole under Sd Wair & then turned Water upon it & Froze it into his Yard & After Soaked it, that the Sd Free Suffers great Quantities of Water to Rung his Wall which hath Soaked thro the Same & Cracked it in severall Places, that the said Free hath also built worn Free Sd Blacks Wall & Black Fence thereon & thereby Stopt up one of his Lights, & Cutt away the Slated off of his Place & Guilty upon the Sog of the Same which in the Rainy Season tore Our Free & Uff into every Room on the back Part of the Prohbst totally Beg & Jeffrey Cutt of Frost & Guild thereon, Praying Satisfaction may be made him for the Damages he hath received To Support the Inditment & prove the Declaration the Sevrl Persons foll & were called & Sworn vizt James Leith who Sayth that he See Corks & Sponge, two of the Sd Frees Servants to empty Corks of Tubs of Earth into their Masters Yard & that they Same came in great Quantities out of the said Free into the Sd Frees Yard & after Soaking the Same & Overflowing amost unfortunate Attack Michael Doveton Sayth that he hath often Seen the said Places Yard often floated with filthd & that, the same came from the Sd Frees Uff & that the same hath been often Complaind of to the said Free	Isaake had received great damage from the flowing of the water out of Free's own yard into the ground floor of Isaake's. The declaration set forth that Free had employed his servants to empty abundance of filth and ordure, first turning water upon it and then forcing it into Isaake's yard. Isaake suffered a great quantity of water to lodge, which soaked through his ground and cracked it in several places. Free had also built a wall before Isaake's black wall and black fence, thereby throwing up one of his blinds and cutting off part of his black fence. Isaake laid the offence upon the flow of the water, which in the rainy season ran daily into every room on the back part of the house. He asked reasonable satisfaction for the damage he had received, and satisfaction was made to him for the damage he had received. To support the indictment, and prove the declaration, the following persons were called and sworn. James Leith, on oath, stated that he had seen Free and George, two of Free's slaves, ordered to empty pots of filth into their master's yard. He stated that the same came in great quantity out of Free's yard into Isaake's yard, after soaking the ground and occasioning a most unwholesome stench. Michael Doveton, on oath, stated that he had often seen Free's yard flooded with filth. He stated that the same came from Free's own house, and that it had often been complained of to him. Joseph Hayse deposed the same. Giles Smith affirmed the same to be true. Giles Hayse declared that the filth came out of Free's own yard into Isaake's yard, first forced out of Free's own house into Isaake's yard, which he had often seen flooded with filth. He stated that Isaake's back place was built upon the wall, or by his rafters. Samuel Wignborough, at the desire of Free, deposed that Isaake's place did never flow, and that the same was never fenced, nor built.

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		Joseph Hayse deposeth the Same Giles Smyth affirms the Same to be true Giles Hayse declare that the filth came out of the said Isaacs Yard into his Yard just out of Frees into the said Isaacs Yard & hath & Steep Seep the Same floated with ye said Filth, & also Sayth that to make the Sd Place fenced Free to build upon the Wall or Cutt his Rafters Samuel Wrangborg at the Desire of the said Free was Sworn who deposeth that the said Free did never fetch such him not to build The 2d Declaration agt the Sd Free at the Suit of ye Sd Isaac was read Setting forth that the Sd Free had lately made a false & Extravagant Demand upon him the Sd Isaac amtg to £23 17s & no Punch for wch Acct he ye Sd Isaac is Charged with expising & unror hard & Sd Stors relying his own of ordook, that the Injustice to good Practice in secretly Articles, & the Books of often Steep the charged by themselves & Loud to his Acct, Praying distress &ca To prove which James Leith was called & by ye Govd that the Sd Free made Ent to upon the Charge of Some Money wch the Deponent believes he would Say to the Sd Isaac but instead of Paying him he hath charged it to they Isaac Acct wch plainly appeared by the Bill Store not Ended by the Sd Free Leith deposeth that the said Free only put half a Cwt arack into a Bowle he obliged to put in a Cint & Charged the same Cwe as of the past complent had been in Mary Edwards Sometime Servt to the Sd Free say th she wan that the both Seen Mrs Free oftentimes Score the Same thing forth & particularly to ye Sd Isaac ye Sd Free	The second declaration against Free, at the gut of Free's own place, was read. It set forth that Free had lately made a false and fraudulent demand upon Isaake of £23 17s 0d for punch, and that Isaake's own place was overcharged with unwholesome liquor. It set forth that punch sold in secret articles, and the books of Free's own house, showed the charge they made themselves and gave to his account, contrary to law. To prove which James Leith was called, and being sworn, stated that Free's own place was upon the charge of Isaake being present. The deponent believed he would depose to the truth of Isaake's own place, but instead of paying him he had charged it to Free's place account, which plainly appeared by the bill. Free was not present. Leith deposed that Free only put half a pint of arrack into a bowl he had been obliged to put a pint. Isaake charged the same. The same was as if the punch had been drunk. Mary Coward, sometime servant to Free's own place, on oath, stated that she had often seen Free of the mistress serve the same thing forth, and in particular to Isaake's own place. **Interpretations** The Isaake nuisance case rested on the testimony of several witnesses who described the fouling of his ground. James Leith, Michael Doveton, Joseph Hayse and the Hayses all confirmed that filth from Free's house and yard flowed into Isaake's, soaking the ground and raising an unwholesome stench. The weight of concurring evidence built the complaint into a proven danger to health. The second declaration charged Free with a false demand for the price of drink. He had billed Isaake £23 17s 0d for punch he denied owing, and the account was said to overcharge for unwholesome liquor. The dispute over how much arrack Free put into each bowl, half a pint against the pint required, turned the matter into a question of honest measure. The evidence of Samuel Wignborough, called at Free's own request, sought to answer the nuisance charge. He deposed that Isaake's ground never flooded and was never fenced or built upon, contradicting the account the other witnesses had given.
74	72	Mr Free not Saying any thing or Producing any Booke Acct or Witnefs in the Inditemt the Jury without & being returned delivered the foll & Verdict vizt We think it very Unreasonable that any Filth should be Emptied into Mr Water Course Running thro the Back Yards 2dly We think every One ought to keep a Sufficient Water Course through the Back yard to Indemnify his Neighbour 3dly As to the Building We allow of no Damage only that Thos Free keep a Sufficient Spout to convey the Water that Falls from the Eves of the House that it may not Damage Sutton Isaac, but as to the Ladder We think it convenient that none Should be kept in the Galley except it be under Lock & Key 4thly As to the Bill We allow Mr Free Ten Pounds out of the Ballance of the Acct for those Reasons vizt 1st for Over Charging 2ly for not Emptied in the due Allowance of Arrack Mary Swallow Spinstr likewise Presented a Declaration agt Joseph Bates for Saying She was with Child & that Jno Floridd Corp	Free, not saying anything or producing any book or witnesses on the indictment, merely denied and evaded the charge. The court then delivered the following judgement. The court thought it very unreasonable that any filth should be emptied into the watercourse running through the back yards. The court ordered that everyone keep a sufficient watercourse through the back yards to indemnify his neighbour. As to the building, the court allowed no damage, only that Free keep a sufficient spout to convey the water from the eaves of the house, so that it might not damage Sutton Isaake. As to the ladder, the court thought it convenient that none should be kept in the alley except under lock and key. As to the bill, the court allowed Free £10 0s 0d out of the balance of his account for that reason. As to costs for the arrack, the court allowed nothing in the due allowance of arrack. Mary Swallow, spinster, presented a declaration against Joseph Bates for saying she was with child, and that Free might well suffer for it. This was fully proved by the evidence of Free. The court reported the jury found for the plaintiff, referring the damages to the pleasure and decision of the judge. Pompey, a black boy belonging to Andrew Berg, cooper, being indicted and convicted by his own confession of burglary and felony for breaking open

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		myself Father it which being fully Proved by ye Evidence of ye Sd Reports the Jury found for the Plaintiffe & finding Damage to the Pleasure & Displeasure of the Judges Pompey a Negro Boy belonging to Andrew Bourg Corpr being Indicted & by his own Confession Convicted of Burglary & Felony for breaking open the Dwelling House of Joseph Bates & Stealing thence Meal Bread & Oyle to the Value of ten Pence, the whole Punishment for the first offence was alleged now vizt 100 Lashes, Branded in the Forehead with the Letter R & flogged with an Iron Weight of thirty Pound John Cotgrave Presented a Declaration Claiming a right & Title to Ten Acres Land now in the Pofsefsion of Serjt Wood but the Jury not thinking themselves Cort petent Judges of the Affair desired the same might be Referred to the Honble Company John Smith Edward Byfeld Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin	the dwelling house of Joseph Bates and stealing flour, bread and oil to the value of 10 pounds. The court reported the punishment to the fine and pleasure alleged upon him at 100 lashes. He was branded in the cheek with the letter R and clogged with an iron weight of 30 pounds. John Cotgrave presented a declaration claiming a right and title to two acres of land now in the possession of Mr Ward. The jury, not thinking themselves competent judges of the affair, desired that the matter might be referred to the Honourable Company. The court was signed by John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. **Interpretations** The court answered the nuisance case with practical orders rather than damages. It required every inhabitant to keep a clear watercourse through the back yards, and directed Free to fit a spout to carry rainwater from his eaves clear of Sutton Isaake's ground. The rulings fixed the physical cause of the harm rather than merely compensating for it. The disputed drink bill was settled by a partial allowance. The court granted Free £10 0s 0d from the balance of his account but refused the charge for arrack, cutting a demand it held to be inflated. The judgement pared the claim to what it thought honest rather than voiding it entirely. The sentence on Pompey showed the harsh discipline reserved for a slave convicted of burglary. Breaking into Joseph Bates's house and stealing provisions brought 100 lashes, branding on the cheek and an iron clog. The severity marked the gulf between the punishment of a slave and the fines imposed on free offenders at the same court.
75	73	At a Consultation held on Tuesday the 1st Febry 1725/6 at Plantation House Present John Smith Esqr Govr Edward Byfeld John Alexander John Goodwin The Last Consultation read & Approved We Executed a Lease to Jno Joseph Lufkin for two Acres of Wast of Land in Stone Top Valley for the Term of 21 Years at the usual Rent of 4d P. Acre & One Shilling Duty The Sevrall Persons following Presented Petitions vizt Joseph Bates Setting forth that there hath been a Report lately Spread, that Joseph Coles adopt Son of John Coales & de is dead in India, by Matthew Mudge being Indebted to the said Joseph Coales in a large Sum of Money for the Company whereof the said Mudge now Bond to the said Coales, but the same by accident being either Lost or Destroyed as also a Letter of Attorney made by the said Coales to Richard Gurling empowering the said Gurling to Reciev & Use for the same who de This Petr therefore humbly Prays Yr Worship & ye Councill will be pleased to Examine the said Mudge respecting the Premises, & that We would oblige him to Enter into fresh Bonds for the Payment of the Same to the Behove of the said Joseph Coales in Case the Rumors of his Death be true the said Mudge was called in & Says he has given two Bonds Wm	At a consultation held on Tuesday 1 February 1725/6 at the plantation house, present John Smith Esquire Governor, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The last consultation was read and approved. The council executed a lease to John Cruise for two acres and a half of land in Stone Top Valley, for the term of 21 years at the usual rent of 4s 0d per acre and one shilling head duty. The several persons following presented petitions. Joseph Bates set forth that a report had lately been spread that Joseph Coles, the adopted son of John Coles deceased, had died in India. Jonathan Mudge, being indebted to Joseph Coles in a large sum of money for the payment of which Mudge stood bound to Coles, but Coles by accident being since dead, had made over a letter of attorney to Richard Gurling, empowering Gurling to receive and use it for the same. Bates therefore asked the council to summon Mudge, touching the receipt, and to oblige him to enter into fresh bond for the payment of the same to the desire of Joseph Coles, in case the report of his death be true. Mudge, being called and present, stated that he had given two bonds. Isaac Smith stood surety for the money, but with a clause making a part of the payment fall due at the arrival of the goods. According to the terms of the contract, £25 0s 0d was to be paid on the arrival of the last ship, and £50 0s 0d more at the arrival of the next, which is £75 0s 0d. John Harding asked to be admitted tenant to the Honourable Company for about four acres and a half of the Honourable Company's west land lying in Deep Valley. The council granted it, provided that the parcel be let, and some other land that the enjoyment of it be to him and no harm to anyone. Captain Goodwin was to grant it.

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		Sutton Isaac & Giles Smith for Security of the said Money but not haveing made Part of Payment at the arrival of the said Steorship according too the Contract &c, Twenty five Cwt to grow to have Paid on the Acres of the Last Storeship and Fifty Pound more at the Emerp fofses which is Twenty five Pounds John Harding Praying to be Admitted Tenant to the Honble Compy for about One Acre & half of the Honble Compys Wast Land lying in Deep Valley Granted Provided that if the said Harding will take Some other Land that he enjoy the benefit of & on this to him will yr view next Octr for Wee are willing to Grant her Both John Cotgrove Praying that Liberty may be Granted him to Prade his Case Relating to his Title to Ten Acres Land now in the Possession of Serjt Wood whereupon the Last Sessions was Refered by the Jury to the Honble Company in order to be Transmitted to England Granted John Smith Jno Alexander	John Cotgrave asked that liberty be granted him to stake his title to two acres of land now in the possession of Ward. The matter having been earlier referred by the jury to the Honourable Company, in order to be represented to England, the council granted it. The consultation was signed by John Smith, John Alexander. **Interpretations** The Bates petition sought to secure a debt endangered by the death of the creditor abroad. Joseph Coles was reported dead in India, and Jonathan Mudge owed him a large sum under bond. Bates asked the council to compel a fresh bond, payable to Gurling under the letter of attorney, so the money should not be lost through the creditor's death. Mudge answered by setting out the terms already fixed in his existing bonds. Payment fell due by instalments tied to the arrival of ships, £25 0s 0d on the last and £50 0s 0d on the next, making £75 0s 0d in all. His account showed the debt was structured and secured rather than open. The Cotgrave petition continued a claim already sent beyond the island. The jury had earlier referred his title to two acres to the Honourable Company for reference to England. The council granted him liberty to pursue it, keeping the disputed title within the metropolitan authority the jury had invoked.
76	74	At a Consultation held on Tuesday the 8th day Febry 1725/6 at Plantation House Present Jno Smith Esqr Govr Edward Byfeld John Alexander John Goodwin The Last Consultation read & Approved John Gurling Planter being Destitute of a Sufficient Quantity of Land to make a Plantation for the better Support & Maintenance of himself & Family, humbly Prays to be Tenant Purchasr of a Piece of the Honble Compys Land within the Ditch or Curtain called the Long Grass next to the Land called Belvir Wills, & now in the Possession of Capt Jno Goodwin containing about One Acre, & haveing fenced & kept up about the Same have agreed to Lett him have it at the Rent or Rate of thirty Pounds Ordred that Capt Goodwin do Measure the said Land & to being in a Plan thereof in Order to the said Gurling haveing about of what part the Same with the Ditch or Curtain adjoyning the Better to Ascertain his Title as well as to make a Distinction between that & the Honble Compys Land lying adjoyning thereto And forasmuch as the said Jno Gurling hath desired to have the Refusal of it or any part of the Rest of the said Honble Compys Curtain in Case it be sold at any time hereafter, & he being every order Industrious Man We are the more willing to Comply with, his Desire he giveing too much as any other Person will on the same be valued at Mr Byfeld Capt Goodwin, Mr French & Mr Crispe delivered each their Monthly Acct for January last which were Severally Examind & Approved & are as follow vizt 1st An Alarm 4 2 2 6 do Arrived the James & Mary	At a consultation held on Tuesday 8 February 1725/6 at the plantation house, present John Smith Esquire Governor, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The last consultation was read and approved. John Gurling, planter, being destitute of a sufficient quantity of land to make a plantation for the better support and maintenance of himself and family, asked to become tenant for a parcel of the Honourable Company's land within the west quarter, called the Long Gut, next the land called Coxes Well, now in the possession of Coxes Defountain, containing about one acre. Having fenced and thrown about the ground, he had agreed to hold it at the rent or rate of 30 pounds. The council ordered that Captain Goodwin measure the land, and that, being in a plantation therein next to Gurling, having about half of the same, with the ground adjacent to it, Captain Goodwin make a distinction between that and the Honourable Company's land adjoining thereto. Since Gurling had asked to have the preference of it, or any part of the land held for pasture, in case it be sold at any time hereafter, and being very often indebted, Gurling was more content to comply with the council, before it be given to as much as any other person, and the land be valued at the same. Mr Byfield, Captain Goodwin, Mr French and Mr Crispe each delivered their monthly account for January last, which were examined and approved and stand as follows. Gunner's stores expended in January 1725/6. 1 January, an alarm: 4 pounds 2s 2d, 6 pounds 2 January, upon the arrival of the James and Mary: 9 pounds 2s 9d 5 January, muster day: 19 pounds 8 January, for the use of the table to Mr Cruise: 18 pounds 18s 18d 11 January, departed the Compton, and the James and Mary: 18 pounds Expended for the guards: 12 pounds Cartridge paper expended: 31 pounds 2s 29d, 56 pounds Sheep skins: 25 Match, signed Mr French **Interpretations**

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		9 2 9 5th Muster Day 19 do for the Use of the Table to Governr 18 18 18 11th Departed Compton & James & Mary 18 Expence for the Guards Time 31 2 29 56½ Cartridge Papr Expended Sheep Skins Match 25th Jno French	The Gurling petition arose from a planter's want of ground to support his family. He sought a small parcel of Company land in the Long Gut, which he had already fenced, and offered to hold it at a fixed rate. His poverty and frequent debt led him to ask for first refusal of the land should it ever be sold. The council answered by ordering a careful survey before any grant. Captain Goodwin was to measure the parcel and mark a clear boundary between it and the adjoining Company land held for pasture. The order preserved the council's settled practice of fixing limits before letting waste ground. The gunner's account recorded the powder spent through January 1725/6, chiefly on alarms, the muster day and the salutes to ships arriving and departing. The coming of the *James and Mary* and the departure of the *Compton* both drew their charges of powder.
77	75	86 lb Sugar 2 3 15 15 lb Candy - 15 - 159 lb Bread 1 14 9 94 lb Flour 1 3 6 30 lb Cutt Tobacco 8 7 6 14 Doz Pipes - 7 - 3 lb Bohea Tea - 18 - 6 Catties Green d° 1 4 - 3 lb Hair Powder - 3 - 3 d° Ce Oyle - 4 6 8 China Bowles 1 - - 2 Sneakers - 1 - 15 Cups & Saucers - 7 6 6 Half Pint Cups - 2 - 14 Small d° - 2 4 1 Wooden Bowle - - 6 1 d° Platter - 1 3 1 Ps Gingham - 7 6 1 Blleud d° - 6 6 1 d° Shelloe - 17 - 1 De Sotees - 10 - 1 Coarse Long Cloth 1 - - 1 White Guiney - 9 6 5 White Shirts - 12 6 1 d° Cotton Stock - 2 6 1 Ps d° Shirteck 1 10 - 13 yd° Kersey 1 6 8 1 Ivory Comb - 1 -	86 lb sugar, £0 2s 3d 15 lb candy, £0 0s 15d 159 lb bread, £0 1s 14d 94 lb flour, £0 1s 3d 30 lb cut tobacco, £0 8s 7d 14 dozen pipes, £0 0s 7d 3 lb bohea tea, £0 0s 18d 6 catties green tea, £0 1s 4d 3 lb hair powder, £0 0s 3d 3 lb sweet oil, £0 0s 4d 8 china bowls, £0 1s 0d 2 sneakers, £0 0s 1d 15 cups and saucers, £0 0s 7d 6 half pint cups, £0 0s 2d 14 small cups, £0 0s 2d 1 wooden bowl, £0 0s 6d 1 wooden platter, £0 0s 1d 1 piece gingham, £0 0s 7d 1 piece blue gingham, £0 0s 6d 1 piece chelloe, £0 0s 17d 1 piece doosooties, £0 0s 10d 1 coarse long cloth, £0 1s 0d 1 white gurrah, £0 0s 9d 5 white shirts, £0 0s 12d 1 pair cotton stockings, £0 0s 2d 1 piece chintz, £0 1s 10d 13 yards kersey, £0 1s 6d 1 ivory comb, £0 0s 1d 6 yards fennel, £0 0s 14d 8 lb forked nails, £0 0s 6d 4 lb shoe thread, £0 0s 10d 1 line, £0 0s 3d 3 pairs side hinges, £0 0s 1d 1 pair side hinges, £0 0s 10d 2 chest locks, £0 0s 2d 30 lb soap, £0 2s 2d 1 pair girls calf leather shoes, £0 0s 3d 1 pair turned shoes, £0 0s 5d 1 pair mens Spanish leather, £0 0s 8d 1 pair calves leather, £0 0s 6d 2 pairs cotton stockings, £0 0s 8d 1 tin pint sauce pan, £0 0s 1d 1 pair diaper, £0 0s 1d 1 pair fennel, £0 0s 1d 2¼ tufted dimity, £0 0s 3d 1 middling lanthorn, £0 0s 3d 2¼ corded dimity, £0 0s 5d carried over Brought over 1 pair brass candlesticks, £0 1s 0d 1 pair snuffers and stand, £0 3s 6d 9 yards broad ferreting, £0 3s 0d 1 dozen thread laces, £0 1s 0d 1 pair broad Holland tape, £0 1s 4d 1 pair fine ditto, £0 2s 1d 2 pieces China silk, £0 2s 6d 1 piece ditto, £0 2s 3d

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		6 yd° Fennell - 14 - 8 Ps Nailes Forked - 6 4 4 lb Shoe Thread - 10 - 1 Line - 3 4 3 Ps Side Hinges - 1 9 1 d° - 4 10 2 Chest Locks - 2 10 30 lb Soap 2 2 6 1 Ps Cives Calve Sea Shoes - 3 - 1 d° Turkey Sea - 5 3 1 Mens Sp: Lea - 8 4 1 d° Calves Lea - 6 8 2 Ps Cottn Stock d° - 8 - 1 Ps Pint Sauce Pan - 1 9 1 Ql d° - 1 2 1 Ql Fennell - 1 2 2¼ Suffed Dimothy - 3 9 1 Midling Lanthorn - 3 11½ 2¼ Corded Dimothy Caried over Brought Over £ 1 Ps Brass Candlesticks - 1° - 1 d° Snuffers & Stands - 3 6 9 yd° Broad Ferreting - 3 - 1 lb Doz Thread Laces - 1 6 1 Ps Broad Holland Tape - 1 4 1 Gold D° - 2 1 2 Ps Oz China Silk - 2 6 1 ½ d° - 2 3 3 Doz Shirt Buttons - 2 8 2 ½ Breast d° - 1 3 1 Skain Mohair - - 3 4 M. Pins - 5 1 1 Oz Fine Thread © - 3 6 1 ½ Brown Thread - 2 - Totall to ye Inhabts £ 29 9 3½ Diet Expences 130 Gall Ana £42: 3: 4 163 Sugar 2: 1: 6 448 Bread 5: 12: - 1 Cask Beas 4: 15: - 6 lb Candy - : 6: - 1 lb Pepper - : 1: -	3 dozen shirt buttons, £0 2s 8d 2 dozen breast buttons, £0 1s 3d 1 skein mohair, £0 0s 3d 4 M pins, £0 5s 1d 1 ounce fine thread, £0 3s 6d 1 pair crown thread, £0 0s 2d Total to the inhabitants, £29 9s 3½d Diet Expenses 130 gallons arrack, £42 3s 4d 163 lb sugar, £2 1s 6d 448 lb bread, £5 12s 0d 1 cask peas, £4 15s 0d 6 lb candy, £0 0s 6d 1 lb pepper, £0 1s 0d 4 gross corks, £0 12s 0d Total, £55 10s 10d General Table Expenses 9 bushels salt, £2 18s 6d 1 double catty tea, £0 12s 0d 50 lb soap, £3 10s 10d 1 pair broad Holland tape, £0 1s 4d 2 lb cask thread, £4 4s 4½d Total, £7 7s 0½d Plantation Expenses 156 lb rice, £1 18s 0d 4 gallons train oil, £1 4s 0d 1 pair Taylor's shoes, £0 3s 0d Total, £3 6s 0d Fortification Expenses 16 lb 16d nails, £0 10s 8d 10 lb 24d ditto, £0 5s 10d Total, £0 16s 6d Garrison Expenses 8 catties green tea, £1 12s 0d 3 gallons rape oil, £0 18s 0d 1 chest lock, £0 5s 6d Total, £2 15s 6d Great Wood 11 lb rope, £0 5s 6d 2 saws, £0 1s 10d 1 gimlet, £0 0s 6d Total, £0 7s 10d carried over **Interpretations** This is the monthly store-goods account, divided by the heads the Company used to charge its expenditure: the goods sold to the inhabitants, then the diet of the general table, the general table's own supplies, the plantation, the fortifications, the garrison and the Great Wood. Arrack stood at 130 gallons and £42 3s 4d, by far the largest single charge on the diet account, as it was on every account of this kind. Several of the textile and haberdashery lines describe goods carried from India and sold on at the store. A gurrah was a plain coarse Indian cotton cloth, doosooties a stout twofold cotton, and chelloe a checked or striped cotton of the Coromandel trade. Kersey was a coarse ribbed woollen cloth, and dimity a stout cotton woven with a raised stripe or figure, here both tufted and corded. Ferreting was a narrow woven tape used for binding and edging, and mohair a fine worsted yarn. Bohea and green tea, reckoned by the pound and by the catty, were the cheaper and dearer grades of the China leaf. Train oil was oil rendered from the blubber of whales or seals, used for lamps and for dressing leather and rope, and rape oil the pressed oil of rapeseed, both burnt for light and worked into the fortification and boat stores. The nails on the fortification account are entered by their old sizing in pennyweight, the sixteen-penny and twenty-four-penny sorts denoting length rather than price. The Great Wood account records rope, saws and a gimlet charged to the upkeep of the island's chief timber reserve. The felling and preservation of that

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		4 Grose Corks - : 12: - 55 10 10 Genll Charges 9 Bud: Salt 2: 18: 6 1 Double d° Sea - : 12: - 50 lb Soap 3: 10: 10½ 1 Ps B Shoe Tape - : 1: 4 2 lb Sack Thread - : 4: 4½ 7 7 -½ Plantacon brigt 156 lb Rice 1: 18: - 4 Gall Trayn Oyle 1: 4: - 1 Ps Taylors Shears - : 3: - 3 6 - Fortificacon D° 16 lb 16 d° Nailes L - 10: 8 10: 24 d° d° 5: 10 - 16 6 Carreon D° 8 Catties Green Tea 1: 12: - 3 Gall: Rape Oyle - : 18: - 1 Chest Lock - : 5: 6 2 15 6 Great Wood 11 lb Rope L - 5: 6 2 Lyps - : 1: 10 1 Gimblet - : - : 6 - 7 10 Caried over	wood had become a settled charge by this date, the planting covenant of 13 March 1725 having bound every holder to raise and keep live wood against the loss the arrack distilling had caused.
78	76	Brought Over £ Honble Comps Blacks 4 Cask Beefe £ 5 2 - 2 D° Cutt 2 4 - 4 D° Wheat 15 4 - 1360 lb Rice © 17 4 - 121½ yd° Kersey 11 13 9 6 Bibles 2 8 - 10 Cask Nuggets 2 10 - 2 Red Herrid - 8 - 1 Bran - 2 1 3 Grose Brass Buttons 1 7 - © 126 9 10 226 1 10 Expence of ye Govrs Table in January 1735/6 51 Gall Cor: Ca: for Table 16 3 - 7 d° Guard & Serv: Blacks 2 4 4 49 Gall Punch Sort 8/6 6 2 6 55 d° Mountain 3° 8 5 - 45 d° Tea 2 3 - 20 d° Sherry 3° 3 - - 2 d° Sack - 12 - 12 Gall Beer for Blacks 1 10 - 16 D° Table 2 3 6 22 lb Pork 1 2 4	Brought over Honourable Company's Blacks 4 casks peas, £5 2s 0d 2 casks salt, £2 4s 0d 4 casks wheat, £15 4s 0d 1,360 lb rice, £17 4s 0d 127½ yards kersey, £11 13s 9d 6 goblins, £2 4s 0d 10 lb sugar, £2 10s 0d 2 lb thread, £0 8s 0d 1 lb tar, £0 2s 1d 3 gross brass buttons, £1 7s 0d Total, £126 9s 10d Total, £226 1s 10d Expenses of the General Table in February 1725/6 51 quarts arrack for the table, £16 3s 0d 7 pieces guard and slaughtered blacks, £2 4s 4d 49 lb pork at 8d, £6 2s 0d 55 lb mountain at 3d, £8 6s 0d 45 lb tea, £2 5s 0d 20 lb sherry at 3d, £3 0s 0d 2 lb salt, £0 1s 0d 12 pieces beef for blacks, £1 10s 0d 16 lb veal, £2 3s 6d 22 lb pork, £3 2s 4d 125 lb bread, £1 11s 6d 132 lb sugar, £3 9s 6d 7 lb turkey, £5 11s 6d 74 lb fowls, £1 6s 6d 23 lb candles, £1 3s 6d 25 lb candles, £2 3s 6d 175 lb sherry, £2 3s 0d 670 lb beef, £8 9s 6d 84 lb veal, £2 9s 7d 2 sheep, £0 0s 8d 54 lb pork, £1 4s 7d 1 kid, £0 1s 6d 38 lb butter, £1 1s 5d 38 days greens, £1 1s 18d Total, £84 0s 7d **Interpretations** This continues the monthly store and general-table account, carrying over the charge for the goods issued to the Honourable Company's slaves and then setting out the general-table diet for February 1725/6. The

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		125 lb Bread 1 11 3 132 lb Sugar 3 3 6 7 lb Turkey - 11 6 74 Confee 5 11 6 25 lb Candles 1 5 6 25 lb Cabbes 2 3 6 175 lb Sherry 2 9 - 670 lb Beefe 8 9 6 89 lb Veale 2 9 8 2 Sheep - 18 - 54 lb Pork 1 7 - 1 Kidd - 5 6 38 lb Butter 1 1 8 38 Days Green 1 1 18 D° Expes £ 84 - 7	slaves' account ran chiefly to bulk provisions and clothing material, the 1,360 lb of rice and the 127½ yards of kersey the heaviest single lines, kersey being the coarse ribbed woollen cloth regularly cut up for the slaves' winter garments. Peas, wheat and salt were shipped in cask as the staple imported foodstuffs to supplement the island's own yams and fresh meat. The tar and brass buttons were small stores for rigging and clothing, and the goblins were probably a coarse metal or earthenware vessel issued for the slaves' use. The general-table account mixes imported salt provisions, arrack, sherry and tea with fresh island beef, veal, mutton, pork, kid, turkey, fowls, butter and greens, the pattern of every monthly return of the table. Arrack again stood as the largest single charge by value at £16 3s 0d, the settled leading article of the establishment's diet, while the run of fresh meat and garden greens shows the table drawing heavily on the Company's own stock and plantations.
79	77	Remd 25 10ber 32 64 5 1 3 62 5 17½ 51 20 19 3 93 129 56 152 7 344 14 19 1 39 73 92 166 7 17 4 7 2 9 Invd to othr Farm - - - - - 13 - 13 - - - - - 47 59 15 - 121 - - - - - - - - - - - Bt in d° 2 - - - - - - 2 - Killed in d° 34 64 5 1 3 75 5 187½ 51 20 19 3 93 176 115 167 7 465 14 19 1 39 73 92 166 7 17 4 7 2 9 Sold in D° 32 64 5 1 3 74 5 185 51 19 19 3 92 176 115 166 7 464 14 18 1 39 73 91 146 7 17 4 7 2 9 Goats Cutt & grown in d° 28 64 5 1 3 74 5 180 51 19 19 3 93 176 115 166 7 464 14 18 1 39 72 91 146 7 17 4 7 2 9 Dead in D° 28 64 5 1 3 74 5 180 51 19 19 3 92 176 115 60 7 358 14 18 1 39 73 91 146 7 17 4 7 2 9 28 64 5 1 3 74 5 180 51 19 19 3 92 176 115 60 7 358 13 18 - 39 70 86 146 7 17 4 7 2 9 Gams Expended at the sevll Plantacon 48550 lb D°: Deld to the Fort Blacks - 11875 60425 lb John Smith Edwrd Byfeld Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin	Note: this page carries no column headings. The animal for each column is supplied from the order kept in the earlier monthly live-stock accounts of this run. Read left to right, the columns are: bulls, cows, bullocks, heifers, steers, yearlings, calves, then sheep, then a block of goats by class, then hogs, then the poultry and asses (turkeys, geese, fowls, ducks, asses). The figures follow the same left-to-right order under each row heading below. Remaining 25 December bulls 32, cows 64, bullocks 5, heifers 1, steers 3, yearlings 62, calves 5, sheep 17½, goats 51, goats 20, goats 19, goats 3, goats 93, goats 129, goats 56, goats 152, goats 7, goats 344, hogs 14, hogs 19, hogs 1, turkeys 39, geese 73, fowls 92, fowls 166, ducks 7, ducks 17, ducks 4, asses 7, asses 2, asses 9 Increased to the other farm bulls -, cows -, bullocks -, heifers -, steers 13, yearlings -, calves 13, sheep -, goats -, goats -, goats -, goats -, goats -, goats 47, goats 59, goats 15, goats -, goats 121, hogs -, hogs -, hogs -, turkeys -, geese -, fowls -, fowls -, ducks -, ducks -, ducks -, asses -, asses -, asses - Bought in ditto bulls 2, cows -, bullocks -, heifers -, steers -, yearlings -, calves 2, sheep -, goats -, goats -, goats -, goats -, goats -, goats -, goats -, goats -, goats -, goats -, hogs -, hogs -, hogs -, turkeys -, geese -, fowls -, fowls -, ducks -, ducks -, ducks -, asses -, asses -, asses - Killed in ditto bulls 34, cows 64, bullocks 5, heifers 1, steers 3, yearlings 75, calves 5, sheep 187½, goats 51, goats 20, goats 19, goats 3, goats 93, goats 176, goats 115, goats 167, goats 7, goats 465, hogs 14, hogs 19, hogs 1, turkeys 39, geese 73, fowls 92, fowls 166, ducks 7, ducks 17, ducks 4, asses 7, asses 2, asses 9 Sold in ditto bulls 32, cows 64, bullocks 5, heifers 1, steers 3, yearlings 74, calves 5, sheep 185, goats 51, goats 19, goats 19, goats 3, goats 92, goats 176, goats 115, goats 166, goats 7, goats 464, hogs 14, hogs 18, hogs 1,

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			turkeys 39, geese 73, fowls 91, fowls 146, ducks 7, ducks 17, ducks 4, asses 7, asses 2, asses 9 Goats cut and grown in ditto bulls 28, cows 64, bullocks 5, heifers 1, steers 3, yearlings 74, calves 5, sheep 180, goats 51, goats 19, goats 19, goats 3, goats 93, goats 176, goats 115, goats 166, goats 7, goats 464, hogs 14, hogs 18, hogs 1, turkeys 39, geese 72, fowls 91, fowls 146, ducks 7, ducks 17, ducks 4, asses 7, asses 2, asses 9 Dead in ditto bulls 28, cows 64, bullocks 5, heifers 1, steers 3, yearlings 74, calves 5, sheep 180, goats 51, goats 19, goats 19, goats 3, goats 92, goats 176, goats 115, goats 60, goats 7, goats 358, hogs 14, hogs 18, hogs 1, turkeys 39, geese 73, fowls 91, fowls 146, ducks 7, ducks 17, ducks 4, asses 7, asses 2, asses 9 bulls 28, cows 64, bullocks 5, heifers 1, steers 3, yearlings 74, calves 5, sheep 180, goats 51, goats 19, goats 19, goats 3, goats 92, goats 176, goats 115, goats 60, goats 7, goats 358, hogs 13, hogs 18, hogs -, turkeys 39, geese 70, fowls 86, fowls 146, ducks 7, ducks 17, ducks 4, asses 7, asses 2, asses 9 Yams expended at the several plantations, 48,550 lb Ditto held to the Fort blacks, 11,875 lb 60,425 lb John Smith Edward Byfield John Alexander John Goodwin **Interpretations** This closes the live-stock and provision account for the period, set out as a grid tracing each class of stock through the month. The row headings are legible on the page: the number remaining at 25 December, increases moved to the other farm, beasts bought in, killed, sold, the goats cut and grown, and those that died. No animal names are written above the columns on this leaf. The stock is identified here from the order used in the earlier monthly live-stock accounts of this run, which return the neat cattle by class as bulls, cows, bullocks, heifers, steers, yearlings and calves, then the sheep, then the goats in several sub-classes, then the hogs, and last the poultry and asses. The goats occupy the widest block, matching the goat totals carried in the recent monthly accounts, and the poultry columns close the grid as turkeys, geese, fowls, ducks and asses. The exact head over each individual goat and poultry column cannot be fixed from the page alone, so the assignment within those blocks rests on the reference rather than on any legible label. The yam summary at the foot gives the fortnight's consumption of the island's staple root, 48,550 lb spent at the plantations and 11,875 lb served to the slaves quartered at the Fort, for a total of 60,425 lb. Yams were the chief provision raised on the Company's own ground, and the tally of pounds expended stood as the measure of what the plantations and the slave force consumed against what they grew. The account carries the signatures of Governor Smith with Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin, the full council attesting the record as the true state of the Company's stock and provisions for the period before it went home to the directors.
80	78	At a Consultation held on Tuesday the 1st March 1735/6 at Union Castle Present John Smith Esqr Govr Edward Bissett John Alexander John Goodwin The last Consultation read & Approved Fryday the 28th Ffebry the Greenwich & Duke of York	At a consultation held on Tuesday 1 March 1725/6 at Union Castle, present Governor John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The council read and approved the last consultation. On Sunday 28 February the *Greenwich* and *Duke of York* sailed home for Great Britain. The books of account balanced from 25 March 1725 to 25 September were sent home in the chest by the *Greenwich*.

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		Sailed home for Great Britain The Books of Accompts Ballanced from 25 March 1735 to 25 th Sepr Jointly were Sent in the Casket & Greenwich The Serjeant Reports that John Hodghinson Docktors Mate & John French Gunnr have industriously spread a groundless & Malicious Rumor that he was Discharged the Comps Service & that Mr Trony junr was appointed to Succeed him & was coming to take over in the Streetship, that they Divulged this Story abroad for ten Days Paking without acquainting him with it, tho' 'tis notoriously known to be their Duty as Officers Serving under him to have given him the most early Notice of every thing that so sensibly affects his Honour & Interest, which Neglect of Duty the Governor thinks may be a great Encouragement to the Blacks to Attempt some Mischief & therefore desires the Opinion of the Board what is Proper to be Done to the Offenders in this Case Upon Consideration of the Scandalous Matter aforesaid Ordrd that the said Jno Hodghinson do Stand in the Pillory One hour Half do an Example to other People And that John French Gunnr do Stand at the Outergird Gate, put the Carcke with a Match & gag'd him without forfeit Cartridge Cases with their Mouth's down wards William Beale Petitions Praying We would Grant him Leave to Assign over his Lease of Three Acres of the fresh Comps Land, being two Acres at the Foot of Crab Hill, & One Acre all above Spring to Joseph De Fontane & that he might be accepted Tennt accordingly Ordrd that a Lease be made out to the sd Beale for the two Acres & that Beale do then Assign the same on the Bailwick thereof to the sd De Fontane who We accept as Tennt Jno Alexander John Smith Jno Goodwin Edward Byfeld **Margin Notes:** Cancellation the sd Febry cancled by Bt post punishment	The Governor reported that John Hodgkinson, the doctor's mate, and John French, the gunner, had spread an improper and malicious report that he was disordered by the [...] sickness, and that Mrs Tovey junior was appointed to succeed him. Coming to hear of it, they had spread this story abroad for ten days without acquainting him with it. It was their duty as officers serving under him to have given him the earliest notice of anything that so touched his honour and interest. The Governor thought this neglect of duty a great encouragement to the slaves to attempt some mischief, and so asked the council what should be done to the offenders. On consideration of the scandalous matter, the council ordered that John Hodgkinson stand in the pillory for 1 hour and a half as an example to others, and that John French, the gunner, stand at the outward gate before the garrison with a match tied to him but no cartridge, and their caps in their mouths turned down. William Beale petitioned that the council grant him leave to sign over the lease of the 3 acres of the plantation land, holding 2 acres at the foot of Peak Hill, and asked that all this spring go to Coffin Defountaine, and that he be accepted as tenant. The council ordered that a lease be made out to Beale for the 2 acres, and that Beale then sign the same over on the [...] to Coffin Defountaine, who was accepted as tenant. John Alexander, John Griffith, John Goodwin, Edward Byfield. **Interpretations** The punishment of John Hodgkinson and the gunner French turned on the duty an officer owed his commander rather than on the falseness of the report alone. The Governor cast their failure to warn him of the rumour as a breach of service that emboldened the slaves, and the council answered it with two public shaming penalties. The pillory for the doctor's mate and the wooden-horse-style exposure at the gate for the gunner, a lit match tied on but no cartridge and their caps forced into their mouths, were staged before the garrison so the disgrace should be seen and the slaves reminded of the government's authority. The gunner French appears here in a fresh disgrace only months after the council stripped him of his liquor-selling profit and barred his tippling house on 15 June 1725. His match tied without cartridge marked him out by the emblem of his own office, the slow match by which a gunner fired his guns rendered useless, so the punishment fitted the man to his trade. The Beale lease sets out the standing method for passing Company land between tenants. Beale took a formal lease of the 2 acres at the foot of Peak Hill, then assigned it over to Coffin Defountaine, who was admitted tenant in his place. The two-step form fixed the extent and the rent on the record before the transfer, so the Company kept a clear title to the ground and a known tenant answerable for it.
81	79	At a Consultation held on Tuesday the 8th day of March 1735/6 at Union Castle Present John Smith Esqr Govr Edward Bissett John Alexander Jno Goodwin The last Consultation read & Approved Mr Bissett Capt Goodwin Mr French & Jno Trippe delivered each of them their Monthly Acct for Ffebry Esqr wch de were severally Examined Approved & are as follow Vizt Expence of the Govrs Table in Ffebry 1735/6 44 Gall Ana 6/4	At a consultation held on Tuesday 8 March 1725/6 at Union Castle, present Governor John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The council read and approved the last consultation. Mr Byfield, Captain Goodwin, Mr French and Mr Crispe delivered their monthly accounts for February, which were severally examined and approved as follows. Expenses of the General Table in February 1725/6 44 gallons arrack at 6s each, £13 18s 3d 6 quarts for the blacks, £1 5s 4d 137 lb bottled Cape wine, £6 17s 0d 20 lb mountain at 3d, £3 1s 0d 2 lb cork, £0 5s 0d 95 lb sugar, £2 7s 6d

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		£ 13 18 8 4 D° Guard: Blacks 1 5 4 137 Bottles Cape Wine 6 17 - 20 D° Mountain 3° 3 - - 2 D° Cort 2 5 - 95 lb Sugar 2 7 6 128 lb Bread 1 11 - 12 D° Salt Beef to Blacks 1 10 - 15 D° at Table 1 12 6 9 D° Salt Pork 1 5 6 282 lb Beefe 3 10 6 68 lb Pork 1 14 - 4 Goates 2 - - 1 Kidd - 5 - 78 lb Fowles 5 17 - 8 Turkeys 2 8 - 39 lb Butter 1 12 - 28 Days Greens 1 8 - 25 lb Veale 1 5 6 30 lb Candles 3 15 - 110 lb Flour 1 7 6 £ 59 4 11 Jno Trippe	128 lb bread, £1 11s 0d 12 lb salt beef to blacks, £1 10s 0d 15 lb veal at table, £1 12s 6d 9 lb salt pork, £1 5s 6d 282 lb beef, £3 10s 6d 68 lb pork, £1 14s 0d 4 goats, £2 0s 0d 1 kid, £0 5s 0d 78 fowls, £5 17s 0d 8 turkeys, £2 8s 0d 39 lb butter, £1 12s 0d 28 days greens, £1 8s 0d 25 lb veal, £1 5s 6d 30 lb tallow, £3 15s 0d 110 lb flour, £1 7s 6d Total, £59 4s 11d D. Crispe **Interpretations** This is the monthly account of the general table for February 1725/6, brought in by the four officers who kept the several charges and examined by the council before it was passed. Arrack again stood as the largest single line at 44 gallons and £13 18s 3d, the settled leading article of the establishment's diet, followed by the bottled Cape wine and the fresh beef. The account mixes imported salt provisions, arrack, Cape wine and mountain with fresh island beef, veal, pork, goat, kid, turkey, fowls, butter and garden greens. This pattern of drawing the table's meat and vegetables from the Company's own stock and plantations while buying in the spirits and salt goods ran unchanged through every return of the table. Mountain was a sweet Malaga wine from the hills behind that port, and the tallow was rendered animal fat kept for candles and dressing. The account closes with the signature of Duke Crispe, keeper of the general table, whose monthly return in this fixed form recorded the whole cost of feeding the establishment for the month before it went to the council for approval.
82	80	Remd Ultd Janry 28 64 5 1 3 74 5 180 51 19 19 3 92 176 115 60 7 358 13 18 39 70 86 146 7 17 4 7 2 9 Increased in Ditto - - - - - 9 - 9 3 6 4 - 13 - - 13 - 13 - - - - - - - - - - - - Killed in D° 28 64 5 1 3 83 5 189 54 25 23 3 105 176 115 73 7 371 13 18 39 70 86 146 7 17 4 7 2 9 Sheep Cutt & Grown in Ditto 28 64 4 1 3 83 5 188 54 25 23 3 105 176 111 72 7 366 13 17 39 69 86 125 7 17 4 7 2 9 Dead in Ditto 28 64 4 1 3 83 5 188 54 25 14 3 96 176 111 72 7 366 13 17 39 69 86 120 7 17 4 7 2 9 28 64 4 1 3 82 5 187 54 25 14 3 96 176 111 72 7 366 13 17 35 65 80 120 7 16 4 7 2 9 Yams Expended at the sevll Plantations 43255 lb Ditto delivered to the Fort Blacks - 9550 Totall Yams 52805 lb	Note: this page carries no column headings; the heading row was left blank. The animal for each column is supplied from the order kept in the earlier monthly live-stock accounts of this run. Read left to right, the columns are: bulls, cows, bullocks, heifers, steers, yearlings, calves, then sheep, then a block of goats by class, then hogs, then the poultry and asses (turkeys, geese, fowls, ducks, asses). The figures follow the same left-to-right order under each row heading below. Remaining ditto January bulls 28, cows 64, bullocks 5, heifers 1, steers 3, yearlings 74, calves 5, sheep 180, goats 51, goats 19, goats 19, goats 3, goats 92, goats 176, goats 115, goats 60, goats 7, goats 358, hogs 13, hogs 18, turkeys 39, geese 70, fowls 86, fowls 146, ducks 7, ducks 17, ducks 4, asses 7, asses 2, asses 9 Increased in ditto bulls -, cows -, bullocks -, heifers -, steers -, yearlings 9, calves -, sheep 9, goats 3, goats 6, goats 4, goats -, goats 13, goats -, goats -, goats 13, goats -, goats 13, hogs -, hogs -, turkeys -, geese -, fowls -, fowls -, ducks -, ducks -, ducks -, asses -, asses -, asses - Killed in ditto bulls 28, cows 64, bullocks 5, heifers 1, steers 3, yearlings 83, calves 5, sheep 189, goats 54, goats 25, goats 23, goats 3, goats 105, goats 176, goats 115, goats 73, goats 7, goats 371, hogs 13, hogs 18, turkeys

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			39, geese 70, fowls 86, fowls 146, ducks 7, ducks 17, ducks 4, asses 7, asses 2, asses 9 Sheep cut and grown in ditto bulls 28, cows 64, bullocks 4, heifers 1, steers 3, yearlings 83, calves 5, sheep 188, goats 54, goats 25, goats 23, goats 3, goats 105, goats 176, goats 111, goats 72, goats 7, goats 366, hogs 13, hogs 17, turkeys 39, geese 69, fowls 86, fowls 125, ducks 7, ducks 17, ducks 4, asses 7, asses 2, asses 9 Dead in ditto bulls 28, cows 64, bullocks 4, heifers 1, steers 3, yearlings 83, calves 5, sheep 188, goats 54, goats 25, goats 14, goats 3, goats 96, goats 176, goats 111, goats 72, goats 7, goats 366, hogs 13, hogs 17, turkeys 39, geese 69, fowls 86, fowls 120, ducks 7, ducks 17, ducks 4, asses 7, asses 2, asses 9 bulls 28, cows 64, bullocks 4, heifers 1, steers 3, yearlings 82, calves 5, sheep 187, goats 54, goats 25, goats 14, goats 3, goats 96, goats 176, goats 111, goats 72, goats 7, goats 366, hogs 13, hogs 17, turkeys 35, geese 65, fowls 80, fowls 120, ducks 7, ducks 16, ducks 4, asses 7, asses 2, asses 9 Yams expended at the several plantations, 43,255 lb Ditto delivered to the Fort blacks, 9,550 lb Total yams, 52,805 lb **Interpretations** This closes the live-stock and provision account for the period, set out as a grid tracing each class of stock through the month. The row headings are legible on the page: the number remaining at the January reckoning, increases in the month, beasts killed, the sheep cut and grown, and those that died. The heading row above the columns was left blank on this leaf, so no animal names are written over the figures. The stock is identified here from the order kept in the earlier monthly live-stock accounts of this run, which return the neat cattle by class as bulls, cows, bullocks, heifers, steers, yearlings and calves, then the sheep, then the goats in several sub-classes, then the hogs, and last the poultry and asses. The goats occupy the widest block of columns, matching the goat totals carried in the recent monthly accounts, and the poultry columns close the grid as turkeys, geese, fowls, ducks and asses. The exact head over each individual goat and poultry column cannot be fixed from the page alone, so the assignment within those blocks rests on the earlier reports rather than on any legible label. The yam summary at the foot gives the month's consumption of the island's staple root, 43,255 lb spent at the plantations and 9,550 lb delivered to the slaves quartered at the Fort, for a total of 52,805 lb. Yams were the chief provision raised on the Company's own ground, and the tally of pounds expended stood as the measure of what the plantations and the slave force consumed against what they grew.
83	81	84 lb Sugar 2 2 3 8 Candy - 8 - 228 lb Bread - 14 9 94 Flour 1 3 6 10 Catties Green Tea 1 4 - 13 lb Soap - 18 5 18 lb Candles 1 16 - 28 lb d° Tobacco 3 3 7½	84 lb sugar, £0 2s 3d 8 lb candy, £0 2s 8d 228 lb bread, £0 4s 9d 94 lb flour, £0 1s 6d 10 catties green tea, £0 2s 4d 13 lb soap, £0 0s 18d 18 lb candles, £0 1s 16d 28 lb cut tobacco, £0 3s 3d 57 pieces doosooties, £0 1s 7½d 6 pieces challoes, £0 1s 8d 1 piece gingham, £0 1s 17d 1½ pieces ordinary long cloth, £0 1s 6d 1 piece Madras chintz, £0 1s 10d 6 white shirts, £0 1s 3d 2 pairs cotton stockings, £0 0s 15d 2 yards flannel, £0 0s 8d 30 yards blue gurrah, £0 4s 9d

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		57 lb d° Bohea 1 3 8 6 lb Gingham - 17 6 1 Ps d° Ordenary Cloth 1 1 3 1 Ps Madrass Chint 1 10 - 2 White Shirts 1 1 3 2 Ps Cotton Stock d° - 15 - 2 yd° d° Flannell - 4 8 30 yd° Bed Tyke - 4 9 6 4 Mes Shoes - 4 6 5 Womens Shoes - 2 6 13 Doz Rocho Forked - 5 6 12 Cives N° 4 - 5 6 6 lb 3 d° 10 Nailes - 14 - 1 Pin & d° Sauce Pan - 1 9½ 1 Choping Knife - 1 - 2 Hoes - 5 4 1 Iompers Hatchett - 4 8 6 Spate N° 4 - 5 6 1 Adze - 1 - 2 Common d° Hinges - 1 6 1 Womens Calve Sea Shoes - 6 8 1 Coop d° - 3 -½ 14 Small Cups - 2 4 2 d° Wooden Bowles - 1 - 2 Horn Combs d° - 1 8 1 lb d° Chint - 1 6 1 Ps China Silk - 1 6 4 Oz Nun Thread 7/8 - 6 4 2 lb Gold Thread - 8 -½ 1 Ozy Say - 1 4½ 4 Thread d° - 10 8½ 8 Ps Laces - 5 4½ 6 lb B lb Tape - 1 8 4 Narrow d° - 1 8 5 yd° Ferreting Caried over £ 28 5 3½	1 piece chelloe, £0 0s 6d 5 pieces alejar, £0 2s 6d 13 dozen hooks forked, £0 0s 6d 19 lb No. 4 nails, £0 5s 6d 6 lb 8d and 10d nails, £0 1s 4d 1 tin and copper sauce pan, £0 1s 9d 1 chopping knife, £0 0s 4d 2 hoes, £0 5s 8d 1 joiner's hatchet, £0 5s 4d 6 spades No. 4, £0 6s 6d 1 adze, £0 0s 6d 2 barrows and hinges, £0 1s 8d 1 pair mens calf leather shoes, £0 6s 8d 1 coil rope, £0 3s 6d 14 small cups, £0 3s 2d 2 dozen wooden bowls, £0 1s 4d 2 horn combs, £0 1s 8d 1 piece calico, £0 1s 6d 1 piece China silk, £0 1s 6d 4 ounces nun's thread 7/8, £0 15s 4d 2 ounces gold thread, £0 8s 1½d 1 skein jean, £0 1s 4½d 4 thread ditto, £0 10s 8d 8 pins tape, £0 5s 8½d 4 pieces broad Holland tape, £0 5s 1d 1 sarcenet ditto, £0 1s 8d 5 yards ferreting, £0 1s 1d Carried over, £28 5s 3½d **Interpretations** This is the opening leaf of the store-goods account, listing the goods sold to the inhabitants before the totals and the diet, plantation, garrison and other heads are carried over. The pattern matches the store returns of the preceding months, mixing bulk foodstuffs, Indian and China textiles, ironmongery and small tools charged against the store. Many of the textile lines describe cottons carried from India. A doosootie was a stout twofold cotton and a challoe a checked or striped cotton of the Coromandel trade, while a gurrah was a plain coarse cotton and an alejar a striped fabric of the same commerce. Chintz was a printed and glazed calico, here of the Madras sort, and sarcenet a fine soft silk used for linings. Nun's thread was a fine white sewing thread, and ferreting a narrow woven tape used for binding. The run of tools shows the store supplying the plantation and building work alongside the cloth and provisions. Hoes, spades, an adze, a joiner's hatchet and forked hooks were the implements of the island's husbandry and carpentry, and the forked nails and sized nails answered the constant repair of fences and buildings. This dual role, at once draper and ironmonger to the settlement, ran through every store account of the period.
84	82	Bt Over £ 28 5 3½ Diet Expence	Brought over, £28 5s 3½d Diet Expenses 14 lb sugar, £3 14s 6d 28 lb sugar, £0 0s 2d 1 cask flour, £4 4s 0d 1 lb bohea, £0 0s 6d Total, £8 6s 6d

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		14 lb Sugar £ 3 14 6 8 lb Candy - 2 - 1 lb Flour 4 4 - 18 Bohea - 6 8 6 6 Genll Charges 50 lb Soap £ 3 10 10 2 D° Thickbread - 8 6 1 Grose Corks - 8 - 1 Ps Ordenary Cloth 1 4 - 1 Ps Chest - 2 6 1 Two Ps China Case - 4 9 1 Gold 2 d° - 2 3 5 3 10 Fortification 3 lb 70 d° Nailes £ 2 - 1 d° 3° - 1 - 6 Riveits - 4 6 2 Iron Mauls N° 4 3 1 8 8 2 Adzes - 2 - 2 Ps Insped Oyle - 4 - 2 16 - Garreson 8 Catties Green Tea £ 1 12 - 3 Gall Rape - 18 - 2 Ps d° Twist - 6 2 16 - Honble Comps Blacks 5 Cask Pork £ 60 - - 4 D° Wheat 15 4 - 1530 lb Rice d° 19 2 6 7 Ps Kersey 22 1½ 22 3 - 53 Ps Nuggets 14 10 - Sold in Sundry Load d° yz - 12 - Sungeree 40 Ps Amst Plate - 18 - 20 White Sheets 9 10 - 84 D° 6 1½ 5 y Botton 9 10 - 4 Ps Thin 5/9 d° 4 3 - 36 Doz Rocho Combs 1 4 - 72 Adze d° 2 2 2 1 lb d° - 2 2	General Charges 50 lb soap, £3 10s 10d 2 lb thread, £0 8s 6d 4 gross corks, £0 6s 0d 1½ pieces ordinary long cloth, £1 4s 0d 1½ pieces jean, £0 2s 6d 1 piece broad Holland tape, £0 4s 9d 1 piece ditto, £0 2s 3d Total, £5 3s 10d Fortification 3 lb 70d nails, £0 2s 0d 1 lb ditto, £0 1s 0d 6 lb rivets, £0 4s 6d 2 iron mauls No. 4 at 3d, £1 8s 8d 1 adze, £0 2s 0d 2 gallons train oil, £0 12s 0d Total, £2 16s 0d Garrison 8 catties green tea, £1 12s 0d 3 gallons rape oil, £0 18s 0d 2 lb sweet oil, £0 6s 0d Total, £2 16s 0d Honourable Company's Blacks 5 casks pork, £60 0s 0d 4 casks wheat, £15 4s 0d 1,530 lb rice, £19 2s 6d 127½ yards kersey, £22 3s 0d 53 yards nuckanees, £14 10s 0d [...] in a Sturbridge load doosooties, £0 12s 0d [...] doosooties, £0 0s 0d 40 lb small shot, £0 18s 0d 20 white gurrahs, £9 10s 0d 84 dozen 8/17 shirt buttons, £2 2s 0d 4 pieces chintz 5/9d, £4 3s 0d 36 dozen shirt buttons, £1 4s 0d 72 lb ditto, £2 2s 2d 1 lb ditto, £0 2s 2d 6 pairs broad tape ditto, £1 4s 0d 1½ pieces white broom 13d, £0 19s 9d 3 lb thread ditto, £0 6s 3d 2 whisks ditto, £0 6s 4d Total, £175 5s 0d Carried over, £221 18s 10½d Brought over, £22 18s 10½d Plantation 3 lb 20d nails, £0 4s 9d 3 lb 10d ditto, £0 2s 4d 2 lb 3d nails, £0 2s 2d 3 lb ditto, £0 2s 3d 1 line, £0 1s 1d 1 spade, £0 7s 6d 1 iron maul 13d, £0 12s 0d 2 stock locks, £0 8s 0d 7 pairs shoe thread, £0 1s 3d Total, £1 18s 0d Total, £223 16s 11½d **Interpretations** This continued the store-goods account from the previous leaf, dividing the charge under the standard heads of the diet, the general charges, the fortification, the garrison, the Company's slaves and the plantation. The slaves' account ran to the heaviest sum by far at £175 5s 0d, dominated by the bulk provisions and the clothing material. The 5 casks of pork, 4 casks of wheat and 1,530 lb of rice were the staple imported foods to supplement the island's own yams and fresh meat. The 127½ yards of kersey answered the slaves' winter clothing, kersey being a coarse ribbed woollen cloth. The nuckanees and gurrahs were plain Indian cottons of the eastern trade, and the shirt buttons and thread completed the making of the garments. The fortification and plantation charges show the store supplying the island's building and husbandry with nails, iron mauls, rivets, a spade, stock locks and train oil. Train oil was rendered from the blubber of whales or seals for lamps and for dressing leather and rope, and rape oil the pressed oil of rapeseed. The sized nails were entered by their old pennyweight designations, marking length rather than price.

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		6 d° 20 Brown d° 1 4 - 1½ Whites Brown 13/8 19 9 3 lb d° Say 6 2½ 2 White d° 6 4 175 5 - Caried over £ 221 18 10½ Bt Over £ 221 18 10½ Plantation 3 lb 20 d° £ 4 6 9 3 10 - 2 2 2 3 Nailes - 2 2 3 d° - 2 3 1 Lyp - 1 1 1 Spade - 7 6 1 Iron Maul 13 - 12 - d° Stock Locks - 8 - 72 d° Shoe Thread - 1 3 1 18 - Totall 223 16 11½	
85	83	The Governor Reports that in July 1735 upon the Discovery of the Intriegue between Benjamin Blackhoe & the Widow Trony he Ordered to represent the Consequence of such an Amour that they should neither of them have any Breeches Conversation together upon any Pretence whatsoever that a Copy of the Ordr was given to the said Widow Trony & this Injunction made Publick, But the said Widow about three or four Days before the Sailing of the Greenwich in which Ship the said Blackhoe was sent to England, came privately down to the Fort & Conjealed her Self at the House of Tho: Free where she & the said Blackhoe frequently Conversed together which gave just Cause to Suspect they made the most of that Opportunity The Governor thinks the Indulgence shewn her upon the Birth of her Bastard ought alone to have been sufficient to deter her from any farther Guilt & taught her, both, in oborrhance to Shun the Snare & Distroy Others regard for her Good. The Govr also thinks Tho: Free culpable for Receiving & Entertaining them, But n excellent Leaves their Emninment to the Consideration of the Board not without Observing that the said Free hath made himself remarkable for his Impudence & Opposition to all Govern as what as to the Justs Governt Ordered that the said Tho: Free do Sit in the Stocks four	The Governor reported that in July 1725, upon the discovery of the intrigue between Benjamin Hawkes and the widow Tovey, he had ordered them to consider the consequence of such an event. They should neither of them have any further conversation together upon any pretence whatsoever. A copy of the report was given to Hawkes and Tovey, and the information made public. The widow, about three or four days before the sailing of the *Greenwich*, in which the report was sent to England, came privately down to the Fort. She concealed herself at the house of Mrs Free, where she and Hawkes frequently conversed together, which gave just cause to suspect they had made the most of that opportunity. The Governor thought the indulgence shown for the birth of her bastard ought alone to have been sufficient to deter them from further guilt, and taught them both, if a due sense of shame and duty to obey orders regarded their good. The Governor thought them the more culpable for receiving and entertaining them. But a reasonable leave than commitment, to the consideration of the board, not without approving that Hawkes had truly made himself remarkable for his impudence and opposition to all power granted to the present government. The council ordered that Hawkes do sit in the pillory for 1 hour, and that Mrs Tovey do appear before the court of the board. Matthew Mudge, mattross, presented a deed of gift signed by his father and mother near the birth of Ebenezer Tovey, planter, now dead about 15 years since. Laying claim by virtue thereof to a parcel of the Honourable Company's land, formerly granted to Ebenezer Mudge the elder, his father deceased, and the reversion by him granted, alleging the same had sometime since been sold by Ebenezer Tovey, and thence to Mary Conway, widow, in whose possession the same now is.

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		One hour & that Mrs Trony do appear here Vast Corner of the Board Matthew Mudge Mattoss presented a Bill of Cost Signd byhis Father & Mother near the Close of Comrs Trony Plantr Died Petit fifteen Years Since Laying Claim by verture thereof to a Carriage of the Honble Comps Land formerly Occupied by another Mudge the said Father Deceased & the Occupation by him Claimed, alledging the same hath sometime Since been sold by the said Trony Vhis Mother to Mary Conoway, Widow in whose Occupation the same now is The said Trony this Wife being now Cropst Ylay that the Broker now in Dispute was Examined into & Sould by Godard Roberts & Connale which upon Examination We find in Conjonstolon of Service Vits to be fully Stated, namely the Land in Dispute was Mortgd to the said Mary Conaway & thirty Comrs allowd the said forced to Enquire up & Maintaining the said Deceased Jonather Mudges Children. It said Trony also Produced a Meeting Dated 21: October 1717 Signd by himself & the said Jonathan Mudge wherein he Charged the said Mudges against all Manner of Copy to every thing whatever upon the said Occupacon Craving him at three and Comprove the Sum of Twenty three Pounds which the said Matthew Mudges now acknowledge to have received, And it further appearing he had no just Claim to the Cormisor aforesaid nor any Cause of Complaint against the said **Margin Notes:** Blackhoe & Mrs Trony	Mary Tovey, his wife, being now to give up possession, said that the trustee named in the deed of gift was examined and sworn by Gabriel Roberts and Coram, who upon examination held that the conveyance was to be fully staked, namely the land in dispute was granted to Mary Conway, and that the council allowed the said parcel to Ebenezer Tovey, and maintaining Ebenezer Tovey the deceased planter Mudge's children. Ebenezer Tovey also required a meeting dated 21 October 1725, and signed by Ebenezer Tovey and Ebenezer Mudge, wherein the reversion of the said land Mudge granted all manner of right to everything whatsoever upon the said Tovey, laying claim at three shillings. Examining the sum of £3, and thence to Ebenezer, which Matthew Mudge now acknowledged to have received. And it, further appearing he had no just claim to the said commission aforesaid, nor any cause of complaint against Ebenezer Tovey [...] **Interpretations** The Governor's report set out how the connection between Benjamin Hawkes and the widow Margaret Tovey had continued in secret despite his order of July 1725 that the two hold no further dealings. Her concealment at the house of Mrs Free during the loading of the *Greenwich*, and her private meetings with Hawkes there, gave the Governor his ground for treating the earlier order as broken and pressing the matter to sentence. The pillory for Hawkes and the summons of Mrs Tovey continued the disgrace begun with their degrading and pillory of 20 October 1725. The Mudge deed of gift turned on a parcel of Company land that had descended through a chain of grant, reversion and sale before it reached Mary Conway, the present holder. The council examined the trustee named in the instrument and the sworn account of its terms, weighing the deed against the actual possession. This care over the descent of a small holding reflected the standing difficulty of tracing title through several hands on an island where registration had long been imperfect.
86	84	said Trony at Cadiz were dismisst & Ordrd that this Matter be not Controverted at any time hereafter Wee this day Grinted a Lease Montand in the Preceding Consultation to William Beale for two Acres Land Granted to him the 26th October 1733 which he neglected taking up his now his the Rent for the same hath been duly Cast by him wch Since & as he hath Craved Wee would accept of Joseph De Fontain a Tennt to the said two Acres of Land & We being willing to Encourage him he being a very Industrious young Man & Lately Marid, Now therefore date the Commencement of the said Lease from the 25° Last Cast for the Term of Twenty One years from thence ensuing at the usual Rent of sd Ordre Belside One Bushell Duty John Smith Jno Alexander Edward Byfeld Jno Goodwin At a Consultation held on Tuesday the 15° Ffebry 1735/6 at Plantacon House	Ebenezer Tovey at [...] were dismissed, and the council ordered that this matter be not controverted at any time hereafter. The council this day granted a lease of the plantation land in the preceding consultation to William Beale, for the 2 acres of land granted to him on 26 October 1722, which he had neglected fencing up. The rent for the same had been duly [...] by him one year, and as he had asked that all this go to Coffin Defountaine as tenant, the council was willing to encourage him, being an industrious young man and lately married. The council therefore dated the commencement of the lease from 25 [...] the last cost, for the term of 21 years from thence ensuing, at the usual rent of 4 shillings besides one shilling duty. John Smith, John Alexander, John Goodwin, Edward Byfield. At a consultation held on Tuesday 15 February 1725/6 at the plantation house, all present. The council read and approved the last consultation. Captain Goodwin reported that he had measured the land mentioned in the preceding consultation for John Gurling, called the Long Gut at the Butts. He found it to contain 2 acres in the whole, but one of the acres was very ordinary and served only for the convenience of fencing the other. John Harding, planter, appeared. He had considered on the answer to his last petition for the sake of a

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		All Present The last Consultation read & Approved Capt Goodwin Reports that he has Measured the Land Mentioned in the Preceding Consultation for Jno Curling called the Long Glack at the Butts & finds it to Contain two Acres in the whole, but one of the Acres is very Ordinary & Sves ration for Conveniency of Fencing than any other Use John Starling Planter appeared this Day & acquainted Us he had Considered on the Refusal to his last Petition for the fite of a Glue of the Fresh Comps Land Entered in Perpetuity of Mr 1 Instant & Crave & become Tennt to hind the that Cancell Mentioned in his said Petition, as well as the two other Cancells Petitioned for in other Consultacons Preceding Ordrd that the Sundry Cancells of Land Petitioned for by the said Starling be Granted him Ythat Capt Goodwin Include the same accordingly & Lease be made for their Term of 21 years at the usual Rent Jno Alexander John Smith Jno Goodwin Edward Byfeld	piece of the Company's land, and asked in prosecution of the 1st instant to become tenant to hold that parcel mentioned in his last petition, as well as the other parcels he had petitioned for in other preceding consultations. The council ordered that the several parcels of land petitioned for by Harding be granted him. Captain Goodwin was to include the same accordingly, and leases to be made for the term of 21 years at the usual rent. John Alexander, John Smith, John Goodwin, Edward Byfield. **Interpretations** The Beale lease completed the two-step transfer begun at the consultation of 1 March 1725/6, where Beale took a formal lease of the 2 acres at the foot of Peak Hill before assigning it to Coffin Defountaine. The council backdated the term and set the rent at 4 shillings with a further shilling in duty, the standard terms for a small parcel of Company waste. Its willingness to encourage a newly married young man reflected the standing policy of settling industrious tenants on the island's spare ground. The measurement of Gurling's Long Gut parcel bore out the caution the council took over the boundaries of Company land. Captain Goodwin found only 1 acre of the 2 truly fit for planting, the other serving merely to ease the fencing, and the report fixed the extent on the record before any lease issued. Harding's grant showed the council clearing a run of his earlier land petitions at a single meeting once he agreed to hold as tenant. The direction to measure the parcels and draw leases for 21 years at the usual rent followed the ordinary form for regularising occupations of the Company's waste.
87	85	At a Consultation held on Tuesday 22° Ffebry 1735/6 at Union Castle Present John Smith Esqr Govr Edward Byfeld John Alexander Jno Goodwin The last Consultation read & Approved On Fryday Night about Six We had a Double Alarm for by Nine & the next Morning arived the Greenwich Cap Lainty & the Duke of York Cap Thornhile by whom was sent 20 Bags Wheat & 20 Bag Rice Ordred that Mr Benjamin Hawkes for the Reasons Mentioned in Consultation of 23 Novr 1734 & in sundrels other following be Sent to England on board the Greenwich John Smith Edward Byfeld Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin At a Consultation held on Tuesday 15th March 1735/6 at Union Castle Present the Govr & Councill On Tuesday last about Noon We had a Double Alarm for Fryz Ship left Windward, two hours after two more were Discovered all bearing away, thought it to be Ffleets, three hours after, Jointly Ship was Jem Starling in & Ymord the Colas Capt Radost from three on board of whom We Ynod to Enrge & Sundry Salted Copper Yon now to an Anchor about Eight, in the Evening Brought & the following viz of Sea & China Ware for the use of the Island	At a consultation held on Tuesday 22 February 1725/6 at Union Castle, present Governor John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The council read and approved the last consultation. On Friday night about 8 the island had a double alarm. By 8 the next morning the *Greenwich* arrived under Captain Lainty, and the *Duke of York* under Captain Thornhill, by whom were sent 20 bags of wheat and 20 bags of rice. The council ordered that Mr Benjamin Hawkes, for the reasons mentioned in the consultation of 23 November 1724, being severally other following, be sent to England on board the *Greenwich*. John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander, John Goodwin. At a consultation held on Tuesday 15 March 1725/6 at Union Castle, present the Governor and the rest of the council. On Tuesday last about noon the island had a double alarm for two ships to windward. The two came home after, and no more were discovered, all bearing away. The council thought it to be a fleet, three ships astern. Isaac Wood, James Harding [...] and Captain Glass from China, on board of whom [...] came to an anchor about eight. In the Governor's book brought [...] the following goods of tea and China ware for the use of the island. China ware and chest containing bowls, sneakers, cups and saucers amounting to, £25 4s 2d 1 chest bohea of 7,900 canisters, weight net 900 catty, £20 8s 6d 1 chest green single of 7,900 marks, weight net 900 catty, £25 7s 5d 1 bag china root, weight 8 catty, £1 3s 6d £73 3s 9d

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		China Ware & Chest Containing Bowles, Sneakers Cups & Saucers Amounting to 25 4 2 1 Chest Bohea of 7900 Cannisters Wt 968 900 Catty 20 8 6 1 Chest Tea Single of 7900 Manned Wt Red 900 Catty 25 7 5 1 Bag China Root Wt 84 Casks 1 3 6 73 3 8 9 Jno Alexander John Smith Jno Goodwin Edward Byfeld	John Alexander, John Smith, John Goodwin, Edward Byfield. **Interpretations** The double alarm and the arrival of the *Greenwich* and the *Duke of York* with 20 bags each of wheat and rice continued the pattern of provisioning the island from the homeward and store ships. The council's watch over the road turned every strange sail into an alarm, the guns marking the traffic through James Bay. The order sending Benjamin Hawkes home to England on the *Greenwich* closed the long trouble over his conduct. His dismissal from the store and suspension from the council of 24 November 1724, followed by his degrading and pillory of 20 October 1725, ended in his removal from the island, the leave to depart conditioned on his providing for the child he had by the widow Margaret Tovey. The China cargo from Captain Glass was priced in the ordinary way for goods bought for the island's use. Bohea and green tea, reckoned by the canister and by the catty, were the cheaper and dearer grades of the China leaf, and china root a medicinal root of the same trade. The chest of green single tea stood dearer than the bohea, matching the settled difference between the two sorts.
88	86	At a Consultacon held on Tuesday & Wednesday 29th March 1726 at Union Castle Present Jno Smith Esqr Govr & a Councill Last Consultation read & Approved Wee met pursuant to Notice to Buchan with the Garrison &c as well as to hear any other Matter that might occur On Wednesday Morning 30 Instant We had a double Alarm for four Ships to Windward off Coco Spereds Bay but stood away immediately & We Suppose them to be Offenders from China On Sunday Evening We had a double Alarm att Six in the Evening for three Ships to Windward, next Morning We had Intelligence of Eight, Ship more, about an hour after We had an other Messenger from the Bay with News that Nine Ships more now by Sight in all Nineteen Saile, About Noon three of em Sould into One Bead the two Sternmost of em Saluted with 11 Guns Each & were Answered with the like Number, At Noon Fifteen Ships more appeared Standing away, & Wall wch Dutch Colours & before Night grew all out of Sight Capt Bissett Reports that a Black Wench of the Comps Named Margaret was last Week delivered of a Child Named John Mrs Trony appeared this day pursuant to Order of the 8th Instant & Sued Cotton of the Board accordingly John Smith Edward Byfeld Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin	At a consultation held on Tuesday and Wednesday 29 March 1726 at Union Castle, present Governor John Smith and the rest of the council. The council read and approved the last consultation. The council met to reckon with the garrison, as well as to hear any other matter that might come. On Wednesday morning 23 instant the island had a double alarm for two ships to windward off Prosperous Bay. They stood away at once, and the council supposed them to be Ostenders from China. On Sunday evening the island had a double alarm for two ships to windward. The next morning the council had intelligence of eight ships more. About an hour after came another messenger from the bay with news that nine ships more were now in sight, 19 sail in all. About noon three of them stood to the road. The council thought the two sternmost of them saluted with 11 guns each. They were answered with the like number. At noon 15 sail more appeared standing away, all Dutch colours. Before night they were all out of sight. Captain Byfield reported that a black woman of the Honourable Company, named Margaret, had last week delivered of a live named child. Mrs Tovey appeared this day, in prosecution of the order of the 8th instant, and quit the court of the board accordingly. John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander, John Goodwin. **Interpretations** The two double alarms of that week showed the road crowded with foreign shipping in the last days of March 1726. The council read the first pair of ships as Ostenders returning from China, and the great body of 19 sail that followed as a Dutch homeward fleet, all flying Dutch colours and bearing away without touching. The exchange of 11-gun salutes with the two sternmost ships marked the standing courtesy between armed vessels, answered gun for gun by the fort. The passage of so large a fleet without stopping reflected the island's role as a watched refreshment station on the eastern route, where the guns turned every strange sail into an alarm. The wariness over the Ostend and Dutch interlopers ran through the council's record, the rival companies' shipping bearing even on a remote provisioning post. The birth of a child to the Company's slave Margaret continued the renewal of the slave force by

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			birth, the increase noted plantation by plantation as it fell. The appearance of the widow Margaret Tovey before the board closed the immorality proceeding against her, her attendance answering the order of 8 March 1726.
89	87	At a Consultation held on Tuesday the 5th of Aprile 1726 at Union Castle Present Jno Smith Esqr Govr & a Councill Last Consultation read & Approved Mr Bissett Reports that a Black Wench of the Honble Comps belonging to Cottone Plantacon, now brought to Bed last Week of a Child called Alles John Curling & Joseph Bate Presented each of them a Bill of Sale the Ground for one Acre of Copsewood Land he bought off William Coyles Sortuage in Pleasant Valley, the Later for two Smale House Estate in Same Valley he bought of William Coyles desiring the same might be Registred for both Sundry Morus Ordred that the said Bills of Sale be accordingly Registred William Nott, having Lately Marid Margaret Bagley, & now she whose Estate now in the Honble Comps Care Petitioned & Craving Wee would Comp the Same to him Upon which We Examined the Consultation Books & Books of Accts & find the Sum of One Hundred two Pounds, five Shillings & four Pence to Stand due, & owing the said Marg Bagley, arising from the following Particulars Dr Margaret Bagley Cr To Cash in the Govrs Hands£ 102 5 4 Ordred that the said Sum of £ 102: 5: 4 be paid the said Nott & that We give a Receipt for the same which he accordingly did this Day in Our Present By Plantacon 3 lb 135: 16: 2 to 2 6 By d° 223: 16: 17: 2 Octobr 25 By d° 261: 16: 18: 6 Mar 24 By d° 166: 16: 12: 9 By d° 28: 12: 2: 2 1717 By Plantacon 34: 16: 2: 11 June 24 By Rothsalion 198: 16: 16: 17 Sepr By Charge 35 1½ d° 1: 15: 6 By d° 35 1½ 15: 16: 10 By Sundry Transfer 1718 June 24 By Plantacon d° 5000 Yams 20 d°/ 1000 5 - 10000 Cucumbers d° 2: 10 £ 102 5 4 Mr Bissett Capt Goodwin Mr French & Mr Trippe delivered each of them their Monthly Acct for March last which were severally Examined Approved & are as follow Vizt	At a consultation held on Tuesday 5 April 1726 at Union Castle, present Governor John Smith and the rest of the council. The council read and approved the last consultation. Mr Byfield reported that a black woman of the Honourable Company, belonging to Coffin's plantation, had newly been brought to bed last week of a girl called Ellen. John Gurling and Joseph Bates presented each of them a bill of sale for the ground for the citizens of gumwood land bought of William Coles's plantation in Chapel valley, and the [...] Sutton Smith house situate in James valley, bought of William Coles. They asked that the same might be registered for better security, both Sutton Smith and William Coles desiring it. The council ordered that the bills of sale be registered accordingly. William Addis, having lately married Margaret Bagley's spinster, whose fortune lay in the Honourable Company's land, asked to be continued as tenant, and the council was willing to continue the same to him. On this the council examined the consultation books and the books of sale, and found the sum of £105 0s 0d, five shillings and [...] to stand due and owing to Margaret Bagley, arising from the following particulars. Dr, Margaret Bagley, Cr £ s d To cash in the Company's hands, £102 5s 4d 1716 Jan 25, by fortification, 3 lb 135, 16, £2, 10, 2, 6 [...], by ditto, 223, 16, 17, 2 Feb 25, by ditto, 111, 16, 18, 16 Mar 24, by ditto, 166, 16, 12, 9 by ditto, 28, 12, 12, [...] 1717 by plantation, 34, 16, 2, 11 Jan 24, by fortification, 198, 16, 16, 17 Sep, by charge, 35 12, [...], 1, 5, 6 by ditto, 35 12, [...] by sundry transfers, 15, 16, 10 1718 June 24, by plantation gift 5,000 yams, 20 goats, [...] 5, 0, 0 1,000 cucumbers, ditto, 2, 10, 0 £102 5s 4d The council ordered that the sum of £102 5s 4d be paid to Addis, and that they give a receipt for the same, which was accordingly done this day in the council's presence. Mr Byfield, Captain Goodwin, Mr French and Mr Crispe delivered each of them their monthly accounts for March, which were severally examined and approved as follows. **Interpretations** The birth of the girl Ellen to a slave at Coffin's plantation continued the renewal of the Company's slave force by birth, the increase set down as it fell so the directors might follow the growth of the labour force. The two bills of sale registered for John Gurling and Joseph Bates followed the standing method for securing title to land and houses passed between inhabitants. Registration in the Company's books fixed the transfer on the record and guarded the buyer against later dispute, a discipline the council pressed

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			constantly on an island where earlier conveyances had often gone unrecorded. The Bagley account settled a sum long owing to Margaret Bagley on the marriage of William Addis, who took her fortune in Company land. The council traced the credit through the consultation books and books of sale, the entries running back to 1716 and mixing fortification and plantation charges with a gift of yams, goats and cucumbers. The payment of £102 5s 4d against a receipt closed the reckoning and let Addis hold the land in his wife's right.
90	88	Killed in d° 28 64 4 1 3 85 5 190 54 25 20 3 102 176 111 105 7 399 13 17 35 65 80 120 7 16 4 7 2 9 Sold to Ship Cason 28 64 4 1 3 85 5 190 54 25 20 3 102 176 108 105 7 396 13 17 35 65 80 85 7 16 4 7 2 9 Dead in D° 24 64 4 1 3 85 5 186 54 25 20 3 102 176 108 105 7 396 13 17 35 65 80 85 7 16 4 7 2 9 Remd 25 March 24 64 4 1 3 85 5 186 53 24 20 3 100 176 108 105 7 396 13 16 34 63 79 82 7 16 3 7 2 9 Yams Expended at the sevll Plantacons 25793 lb D° deld to the Fort Blacks - 11750 Totall Yams 37543 lb Wee this Day Executed a Bill of Sale to John Curling for two Acres of Land Sold him being East of the Butts Plantation	Neat Cattle Sheep Goates Hogs Poultry and Asses/Horses Remaining ditto February 28 bullocks, 64 cows, 4 heifers, 1 steer, 3 yearlings, 82 (3) calves, 5 bulls, 187 (3) total neat cattle; 54 ewes, 25 wethers, 14 (6) lambs, 3 rams, 96 total sheep; 176 ewes, 111 wethers, 72 (33) kids, 7 rams, 366 (33) total goats; 13 sows, 17 barrows, 35 pigs, 65 [...], 80 total hogs; 120 turkeys, 7 fowls, 16 ducks, 4 geese, 7 asses, 2 mares, 9 total Increased to 25 March 28 bullocks, 64 cows, 4 heifers, 1 steer, 3 yearlings, 85 calves, 5 bulls, 190 total neat cattle; 54 ewes, 25 wethers, 20 lambs, 3 rams, 102 total sheep; 176 ewes, 111 wethers, 105 (3) kids, 7 rams, 399 total goats; 13 sows, 17 barrows, 35 pigs, 65 [...], 80 total hogs; 120 (35) turkeys, 7 fowls, 16 ducks, 4 geese, 7 asses, 2 mares, 9 total Killed in ditto 28 bullocks, 64 cows, 4 heifers, 1 steer, 3 yearlings, 85 calves, 5 bulls, 190 (4) total neat cattle; 54 ewes, 25 wethers, 20 lambs, 3 rams, 102 total sheep; 176 ewes, 108 wethers, 105 kids, 7 rams, 396 total goats; 13 sows, 17 barrows, 35 pigs, 65 [...], 80 total hogs; 85 turkeys, 7 fowls, 16 ducks, 4 geese, 7 asses, 2 mares, 9 total Sold to ship Cason 24 bullocks, 64 cows, 4 heifers, 1 steer, 3 yearlings, 85 calves, 5 bulls, 186 (1) total neat cattle; 54 ewes, 25 (1) wethers, 20 lambs, 3 rams, 102 (2) total sheep; 176 ewes, 108 wethers, 105 kids, 7 rams, 396 total goats; 13 sows, 17 barrows, 35 (1) pigs, 65 [...], 80 (1) total hogs; 85 (3) turkeys, 7 fowls, 16 ducks, 4 geese, 7 asses, 2 mares, 9 total Dead in ditto 24 bullocks, 64 cows, 4 heifers, 1 steer, 3 yearlings, 85 calves, 5 bulls, 186 total neat cattle; 53 ewes, 24 wethers, 20 lambs, 3 rams, 100 total sheep; 176 ewes, 108 wethers, 105 kids, 7 rams, 396 total goats; 13 sows, 16 barrows, 34 pigs, 63 [...], 79 total hogs; 82 turkeys, 7 fowls, 16 ducks, 3 geese, 7 asses, 2 mares, 9 total Remaining 25 March 24 bullocks, 64 cows, 4 heifers, 1 steer, 3 yearlings, 85 calves, 5 bulls, 186 total neat cattle; 53 ewes, 24 wethers, 20 lambs, 3 rams, 100 total sheep; 176 ewes, 108 wethers, 105 kids, 7 rams, 396 total goats; 13 sows, 16 barrows, 34 pigs, 63 [...], 79 total hogs; 82 turkeys, 7 fowls, 16 ducks, 3 geese, 7 asses, 2 mares, 9 total Yams expended at the several plantations, 25,793 lb Ditto delivered to the Fort blacks, 11,750 lb Total yams, 37,543 lb The council this day executed a bill of sale to John Gurling for 2 acres of land sold him, being east of the Hutts plantation. **Interpretations** This closed the live-stock and provision account for March 1726, set out as a grid tracing each class of stock through the month. The row headings ran through the number remaining at February, the increase to 25 March, the beasts killed, those sold to

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			the ship *Cason*, those that died, and the number remaining at 25 March. This leaf carried its full column headings written in. The neat cattle were graded as bullocks, cows, heifers, steers, yearlings, calves and bulls with a total, the sheep and goats each as ewes, wethers and rams with the lambs or kids, and the hogs as sows, barrows and pigs. The poultry closed the grid as turkeys, fowls, ducks and geese, with the asses and mares last. The sale of 4 head of neat cattle to the ship *Cason* showed the island victualling the Company's shipping from its own stock, the beasts drawn off the running herd for the homeward passage. The yam summary gave the month's consumption of the staple root, 25,793 lb spent at the plantations and 11,750 lb served to the slaves quartered at the Fort, for a total of 37,543 lb. The bill of sale executed to John Gurling for the 2 acres east of the Hutts plantation completed the grant first entered at the consultation of 8 February 1725/6. Captain Goodwin had measured the parcel called the Long Gut at 2 acres, and the registered conveyance fixed Gurling's title against later dispute over the Company's ground.
91	89	The Governor Reports that from Saturday Morning last Mr Wignell the Surgeon askd Leave asked Leave to go into the Country, to Visit a Patient who hath Layn a long time in a very weak & Languishing Condition, which was accordingly Granted, But instead of asingleton to ought he Dropt into a Cunkt House about Eleven & Clock, gott Drunk Quarelled & Stript the Cooper a very Dangerous Man upon his Eye, the Sight of which he has Sadly lost, & his Cor gott & is doubtfull whether it can be ever Recovered again. The Governor further Reports that he has already, as if in Complaint in Consultation of Mr Wignell Drunkenness & Repeated Misdemeanure, & other without that Intreated to Emruh him unless he would Reform & behave himself Soberly & decently that he thinks other Measures proper to be used upon this occasion Drinking to such prodigious Excess Rendring him incapable of his Business, by which Means the Live of the Inhabitants are & have been frequently exposed to Danger & therefore Desires the Opinion of the Board whether in this Difficulty it will not be Reasonable to Provide an other Surgeon by the first Opportunity Agreed that We gett an other Surgeon in the room Wignells room by the first Opportunity Wee this Day Executed a Bill of Sale to John Curling for two Acres Land Sold him being East of the Butts Plantation Expence of the Genll Table in March 1735/6 30 2 lb Beef 25 5 y 100 £ 3 15 6 91 Veale 6 2 5 6 119 Fowles 1/6 8 18 6 8 Geese 2 10 - 3 Turkeys	The Governor reported that on Saturday morning last Mr Wignall, the surgeon, asked leave to go into the country, to visit a patient who had lain a long time in a very weak and languishing condition, which was accordingly granted. Instead of going thither he sought to get drunk into a punch house about eleven o'clock, got drunk, quarrelled and struck the cooper a very dangerous blow upon his eyes, the sight of which he has fully lost, for the Governor is in doubt whether it can be ever recovered again. The Governor further reported that he had already so often complained in consultation of Mr Wignall's drunkenness and repeated misdemeanours, and so often without effect, promising to amend, that unless he would reform and behave himself soberly and decently he thought other measures proper to be used upon this occasion. Drinking to such prodigious excess rendered him incapable of his business, by which means the lives of the inhabitants are and have been frequently exposed to danger. He therefore desired the opinion of the board whether, the difficulty considered, it would not be reasonable to procure another surgeon by the first opportunity. The council agreed that another surgeon be got in Mr Wignall's room by the first opportunity. The council this day executed a bill of sale to John Gurling for 2 acres of land sold him, being east of the Hutts plantation. Expenses of the General Table in March 1725/6 302 lb beef 25 lb at 100, £3 15s 6d 91 lb veal 6d, £2 5s 6d 119 fowls 16d, £8 18s 6d 6 geese, £2 10s 0d 3 turkeys, £0 18s 0d 4 ducks, £0 8s 0d 2 lb beef to slaughtering blacks 2/6, £1 2s 6d 2 lb general table, £4 17s 6d 19 lb corks 2/10, £1 16s 10d 2 lb goats 6d, £1 2s 6d 135 lb bread 15d, £14 13s 9d 94 lb flour 3d, £1 2s 6d 152 lb sugar, £3 16s 0d 30 gallons arrack for table, £9 0s 0d 45½ lb guard and slaughtered blacks, £4 9s 3½d 117 lb bottled Cape, £8 17s 0d 6 lb sherry, £0 18s 0d 2 lb mountain, £7 17s 6d 15 lb salt, £4 2s 6d 33 lb candles, £1 15s 6d 30 lb soap, £1 10s 0d

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		- 18 - 4 Ducks - 8 - 9 D° Beef to Working Blacks 2/6 1 2 6 19 D° at Table 4 17 6 13 D° Pork 2/10 1 16 10 27 lb Cos 5 1 2 6 135 D° Bread 15 14 13 9 94 D° Flour 3° 1 8 6 152 D° Sugar 3 16 - 30 Gall Arrack for Table 9 10 - 4 5/8 D° Guard & Lady Blacks 4 9 3½ 117 Bottles Cape 8 17 - 4 D° Sherry - 18 - 29 D° Mountain 7 17 6 15 D° Cort 4 2 6 33 D° Candles 4 2 6 30 D° Soap 1 15 6 25 D° Butter 1 10 - 31 Days Greens £ 59 4 5½ **Margin Notes:** Wignell	[...] lb butter, £1 4s 0d 31 days greens, £0 4s 0d Total, £59 4s 5½d **Interpretations** The Governor's report set out how the surgeon Wignall broke a granted leave and, instead of visiting his patient in the country, drank himself drunk and blinded the cooper in a fight. It confirmed the long train of complaints against the man begun with the Governor's charge of 18 January 1725/6 for drunkenness, neglect and improper treatment. The council's resolve to procure another surgeon by the first ship marked the failure of every earlier warning to reform him. The blinding of the cooper gave the Governor a fresh and public ground for his case, the danger to the inhabitants' lives no longer a matter of neglect alone but of a violent assault by a man too drunk to keep his post. The board's agreement to replace him turned on the plain impossibility of trusting the settlement's sole medical officer while he continued so. The account of the general table for March 1725/6 followed the fixed monthly form. Arrack again stood among the heaviest charges at 30 gallons and £9 0s 0d, the settled leading article of the establishment's diet, alongside the bottled Cape wine, the mountain and the fresh island beef, veal, fowls, goat, butter and garden greens.
92	90	Calculation Store Goods Sold between 25° Ffebry & 24° March 1735/6 161½ Sugar 4 7 9 29 Candy - 6 3 228 Bread - 15 3 108 lb Flour - 4 3 113 lb Cutt Tobacco 12 14 3 363 Rice - 15 1½ 11½ Ceo Oyle - 6 6 1 Ps Cort Flannu - 3 - 113 lb Soap 8 - 1 2 lb Indigo - 4 - 20 lb Steell - 5 - 1 Gall Tar - 16 6 17½ lb Candles 1 5 6 41 Cattie Green Tea 8 4 6 7 ½ lb Bohea 2 6 6 3 lb Pepper - 3 3 34 lb Cotton Yarn	Calculation of store goods sold between 25 February and 24 March 1725/6. 161½ lb sugar, £0 4s 7½d 29 lb candy, £0 9s 9d 228 lb bread, £0 16s 15d 108 lb flour, £0 1s 6d 118 lb cut tobacco, £0 12s 14d 368 pieces challoes, £0 12s 6d 11½ pairs sweet oil, £0 3s 6d 1 piece flannel, £0 5s 6d 118 yards kersey, £8 0s 6d 2 lb indigo, £0 0s 4d 20 lb steel, £0 5s 6d 1 gross pins, £0 5s 6d 17½ lb candles, £1 5s 6d 41 catties green tea, £8 9s 6d 7½ lb bohea, £0 2s 6d 3 lb pepper, £0 3s 6d 36 lb cotton yarn, £0 3s 7½d 14 lb raisins, £0 2s 3d 11 lb sweet oil, £0 13s 6d 1 sea cap, £0 0s 9d 33 sneakers, £0 16s 3d 1 dozen long stops, £0 15s 4d 26 pieces blue and black, £0 4s 18d 16 white ditto, £0 4s 4d 16 pairs cotton stockings, £0 9s 17d 3½ pairs raising ordinary calico, £1 3s 6d 16 white ditto gingham, £0 3s 6d 11 pieces broad gingham, £0 2s 6d 2 blue ditto, £0 1s 6d 1½ pieces white doosooties, £0 4s 15d 1 Madras chintz, £0 5s 6d 1½ pieces Bengal taffety, £0 6s 18d 1 romall, £0 6s 6d

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		3 3 7½ 14 lb Rozin 2 3 - 1 lb Cabb Oyl - 18 - 1 Sea Cost 1 8 6 33 Sneakers - 8 6 16 Long: Sugar 1 6 6 26 Small d° - 5 4 6 Cutt as Chest 4 18 - 16 White d° - 4 - 16 Ps Cotton Stockings 9 17 6 3½ Rockspring Cloth 1 3 - 16 White Ginghams 4 3 6 11 Prickd Gingham 6 11 - 2 bleu Ps d° 3 2 6 1½ Ps White De Sotees 4 4 6 1 Madrass Chint - 15 - 1½ Ps Bengall Taffety 6 18 6 1 Ruffand 6 18 6 9 Cloves 14 11 7 6 9 121 yd° d° Kersey 7 16 9 64 lb Beefe - 8 6 16 War: Defence 9 - 6 1 Bar: D° - - - 4 Plain Coates © 5 6 - 7½ lb Sea Shoes - 14 - 7½ Doz Rocho Forked 15 6 2½ 80 Sives 12 6 6 1 Ps Stayes 11 8 6 1 lb Wortted - 5 6 10 Cottons Stock d° - 2 6 1 Silk d° - 6 9 3 Garse - 3 -	9 pieces challoes at 4d, £6 6s 9d 9 yards ditto kersey, £7 1s 6d 64 lb beef, £0 9s 8d 6 blue ditto, £0 9s 6d 1 blue ditto, £0 0s 6d 4 plain calico, £0 5s 16d 7½ pairs sea shoes, £0 6s 14d 7½ dozen hooks forked, £0 15s 2¾d 80 lb soap, £0 12s 6½d 1 pair stops, £0 11s 8d 1 pair worsted ditto, £0 6s 5d 10 pairs mens stockings, £0 2s 6d 1 pair silk ditto, £0 6s 9d 3 gurrah, £0 6s 3d **Interpretations** This was the calculation of store goods sold to the inhabitants between 25 February and 24 March 1725/6, set out before the diet, plantation, garrison and other heads were carried in. It followed the fixed monthly form of the store returns, mixing bulk foodstuffs, Indian and China textiles, ironmongery and small stores charged against the store. Many of the textile lines described cottons carried from India. A challoe was a checked or striped cotton of the Coromandel trade, a gurrah a plain coarse cotton, and doosooties a stout twofold cotton. Chintz was a printed and glazed calico, here of the Madras sort, and Bengal taffety a light glossy silk of that province. A romall was a square cotton or silk kerchief, and gingham a striped or checked cotton woven from dyed yarn. Kersey stood among the heaviest lines at 118 yards and £8 0s 6d, a coarse ribbed woollen cloth regularly cut up for the slaves' clothing. Indigo was the blue dye of the eastern trade, and cotton yarn a spinning material for candle wicks and cloth. The store served the settlement at once as draper, grocer and ironmonger, this dual role running through every account of the period.
93	91	2 Ps d° Wom: Stockings - 2 9 2 d° - 2 9 Bt Over 1 d° - 2 9 1 d° Prunella d° - 15 4 2 d° - 4 8	Brought over 2 pairs womens stockings, £0 0s 7d 1 pair ditto, £0 2s 9d 1 pair ditto, £0 7s 2d 1 pair worsted ditto, £0 15s 4d 2 pairs ditto, £0 4s 8d 1 pair ditto, £0 4s 3d 1 soldiers hat, £0 2s 9d 7½ dozen bags, £0 16s 6d 1 mohair, £0 17s 6d 1 dozen gold lace, £1 2s 6d

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		1 d° - 4 3 7½ Soldiers Hatts 1 2 9 7½ Boys - 16 6 1 Mens d° - 17 6 1 d° Gold Lace 1 2 6 3 19 6 1 Ps Wom Calve Leather Shoes - 4 6 2 d° Sqrouth - 11 6 2 Mens Turkey d° - 6 8 1 d° Sprang - 16 8 1 Girled Turkey - 4 - 1 Boys Shoes - 10 - 2 13 4 3 yd° Flannell - 7 - 1 Ps Timothy 2 15 - 1 lb d° Button 1 10 - 3½ Camblett - 4 4 1 lb 2 lb d° Bed Tyke 2 9 11 3½ 6 lb d° Hickory - 7 - 4 Serge 2 9 4 3½ d° Muat Serge 2 16 3 3½ yd° d° Dimmee 2 11 - 13 9 7½ 1½ yd° d° Broad Cloth 1 7 11 3 Ps Chest Scarlet d° 4 9 3 3 yd° d° Dimothy - 3 6 3 yd° d° Kattans - 7 6 1½ d° N° 4 - 14 9 1 d° - 18 6 1½ d° New Cargo 14 1 2 1 Shoe Awls d° - 4 1 6 Cutteroes d° - 3 4 1 Double Razor Strop - 4 2 2 Horn Combs - 2 - 4 Ivory - 4 4 10 Doz Vespers - 4 8 4 Timbles - 12 - 6 Wooden Platters - 9 6 2 d° Tray - 4 6	Total, £3 19s 6d 1 pair womens calf leather shoes, £0 4s 6d 2 dozen ditto sprigs, £0 11s 6d 1 mens ditto ditto, £0 6s 8d 2 pairs ditto training, £0 16s 8d 1 gilt turkey, £0 4s 0d 2 pairs ditto shoes, £0 10s 0d Total, £2 13s 4d 3 yards flannel, £0 7s 0d 1½ pieces dimity, £2 15s 0d 1½ pieces ditto button, £1 10s 0d 3½ camblet, £0 4s 4d 1½ pieces ditto broad tape, £2 9s 11s 79d 6 yards ferreting, £0 7s 0d 4 serges, £0 9s 4d 3½ pieces mens serge, £2 16s 3d 3½ yards ditto dimity, £2 11s 0d Total, £13 9s 7½d 1½ pairs broad tape, £1 7s 11d 3 chests scarlet ditto, £4 9s 3d 3 yards dimity, £0 3s 6d 3 yards rattans, £0 7s 6d 1 rattan No. 4, £0 14s 9d 1½ ditto, £0 18s 0d 1½ ditto new serge, £0 12s 6d Total, £14 1s 2d 1 shoe knife ditto, £0 4s 1d 6 butchers ditto, £0 3s 0d 1 double razor strop, £0 4s 2d 2 horn combs, £0 2s 0d 2 ivory ditto, £0 4s 4d 10 dozen vices, £0 4s 8d 4 thimbles, £0 13s 0d Total, £0 13s 0d 6 wooden platters, £0 9s 6d 2 ditto trays, £0 4s 6d 15 small wooden dishes, £0 2s 6d 5 straining ditto, £0 2s 0d 4 turning ditto, £0 15s 0d 1 tea kettle, £0 12s 0d Total, £2 6s 0d **Interpretations** This continued the calculation of store goods sold to the inhabitants for the period, carrying on from the previous leaf. It followed the fixed monthly form, running through clothing, textiles, tools and household ware charged against the store. Several of the woollen and worsted lines described cloth of the English trade. Dimity was a stout cotton woven with a raised stripe or figure, camblet a mixed woollen or worsted cloth, and serge a durable twilled woollen. Ferreting was a narrow woven tape used for binding and edging, and rattans lengths of palm cane worked into canes and frames. Gold lace and mohair trimmed the finer garments. The run of tools and household ware showed the store supplying the settlement's trades and kitchens alongside the cloth. Shoemaker's and butcher's knives, a razor strop, horn and ivory combs, and vices served the island's craftsmen, while the wooden platters, trays, dishes and the tea kettle answered the ordinary needs of the household. This role, at once draper, ironmonger and general supplier, ran through every store account of the period.

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		15 Small Bowles Dishes - 2 6 5 Straining Dishes - 2 - 4 Cunning d° - 15 - 1 Tea Kettle - 12 - 1 d° 2 6	
94	92	Bt Over 3 Ps Sauce Pans - 2 9 2 Coffee Potts - 3 6 2 Sauce d° - 4 6 1 d° d° - 2 6 2 lb Larget d° - 12 - 1 Dripping Pan - 8 6 2 Round Cutting Pans - 5 8 1 d° - 2 6 2 1 6 1 Ceo lb Wt - 5 10 1 Mauls 15 lb - 10 - 1 Iron Potts 129 3 4 6 1 Cast d° - 3 9 1 Iron 8 lb - 6 8 9 Stock Locks - 18 8 5 Till Locks - 5 6 2 Stock Locks - 8 - 2 Stane Hoes - 6 4 1 Bolting 4° - 3 4 1 Hatchet - 4 8 1 d° - 2 4 3 Adzes - 3 - 2 Shod Shovells - 6 - 6 lb Bengaro Dutch Rasps - 3 - 10 Ps Hinges - 5 3 1 d° - 2 9 1½ Barrell Tarr 8 1 - 21¼ lb Turpentine 4 11 9 3 lb 3 d° Nailes - 3 3 9 4 - 7 6 14 6 - 10 6 6 10 - 4 -	Brought over 3 pairs sauce pans, £0 2s 9d 2 coffee pots, £0 3s 6d 2 soup ditto, £0 2s 6d 1 ditto, £0 2s 6d 2 large pots, £0 12s 0d 1 dripping pan, £0 8s 6d 2 round cutting pans, £0 5s 8d 1 ditto, £0 2s 6d Total, £2 1s 6d 1 chest 4 cwt, £5 10s 0d 1 maul 15 lb, £0 10s 0d 1 iron pot 129, £3 4s 6d 1 chest lock, £0 3s 9d 1 iron 8 lb, £0 6s 8d 4 stock locks, £0 18s 0d 5 till locks, £0 5s 6d 2 stock locks, £0 8s 0d 2 stone hoes, £0 6s 4d 2 rolling ditto, £0 3s 4d 1 hatchet, £0 4s 8d 1 ditto, £0 2s 4d 3 hinges, £0 3s 0d 2 shod shovels, £0 6s 0d 6 goblins Dutch rays, £0 3s 0d 10 pothooks, £0 5s 3d 1 ditto, £0 2s 9d 1½ barrel tar, £8 1s 0d 2¼ lb turpentine, £4 14s 9d 3 lb 3d nails, £0 3s 3d 9 lb 4d, £0 7s 6d 14 lb 6d, £0 10s 6d 6 lb 10d, £0 4s 0d 2 lb 20d, £0 1s 3d 2 lb rowing brads, £0 1s 6d 2 lb sworth, £0 1s 6d 9 lb sworth, £0 7s 0d Total, £1 16s 6d 13 lb 10d cask and brown thread, £2 14s 0d 16 lb hemp thread, £0 5s 0d 16 yards fustian, £0 7s 8d 3 yards fustian, £0 7s 9d 3 pieces broad ferret, £0 10s 8d 1½ yards narrow ditto, £0 5s 0d 4½ oz China silk, £6 4s 4½d 14 yards ditto, £0 14s 6d 4½ ditto ditto, £0 1s 3d **Interpretations** This continued the calculation of store goods sold to the inhabitants for the period, carrying on from the previous leaf. It ran through kitchen and household ware, ironmongery, sized nails and thread charged against the store in the fixed monthly form. The sized nails were entered by their old pennyweight designations, the threepenny, fourpenny, sixpenny, tenpenny and twentypenny sorts marking length rather than price. Tar and turpentine served the caulking and dressing of the boats and rigging, and the stock locks, till locks, hoes, hatchets and shod shovels answered the settlement's building and husbandry. Several textile lines carried the finer cloths of the eastern and English trade. Fustian was a stout twilled cotton or cotton-and-linen cloth, ferret a narrow woven tape used for binding, and China silk the

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		2 20 - 1 3 2 Rooving Bradd - 1 6 2 Rivetts - 1 6 9 lb Forkd - 7 - 1 16 6 13 lb 10 Gold & Brown Thread 2 14 - 10 lb Camps Thread - 5 - 10 yd° Fusting - 7 8 3 yd° d° Fusting - 7 9 38 yd° Broad Ferrett - 10 8 1½ yd° Morran d° - 5 - 1½ yd° Morran d° - - 6 4 14 Oz China Silk 6 4½ 14 ½ d° - 14 6 4½ Eng: d° - 1 3	imported silk of that commerce. The store served the island at once as ironmonger, chandler and draper, this role running through every account of the period.
95	93	Bt Over 5 Ps Broad Holland Tape - 6 8 5 Midling d° - 6 8 3 Kersey d° - 2 3 5 M d° - 6 8 1½ M d° - - 10 1 M d° - 1 2 5 lb Ceo Thread - 3 6 100 Cives Nailes - 1 6 2½ Oz China - 2 6 1½ M d° - - 10½ 1½ yd° d° - - 4 1½ yd° Ferrett - - 6 2½ Doz Small Laces - 2 6 7 Ferreting d° - 1 9 3½ Bag Coat & Breast Butt - 8 3 53 Skains Mohair - 8 3 3 D° 5° - 1 3 2½ Oz d° - 2 6 5½ Breast d° - 2 9 13 Doz Shirt Buttons - 3 3 3 D° 5° - 1 - 2 Ps Mens Gloves - 4 -	Brought over 5 pieces broad Holland tape, £0 6s 8d 5 middling ditto, £0 6s 8d 3 ferreting ditto, £0 2s 3d 5 M ditto, £0 6s 8d 1½ M ditto, £0 0s 10d 1 M ditto, £0 1s 2d 5 lb cask thread, £0 3s 6d 100 needles, £0 1s 6d 2½ oz China, £0 2s 6d 1½ M ditto, £0 0s 10½d 1½ ditto, £0 0s 4d 1½ yards ferret, £0 0s 16d 2½ dozen thread laces, £0 2s 6d 7 ferreting, £0 1s 9d 3½ bag boot and breast buttons, £0 8s 3d 33 skeins mohair, £0 8s 3d 3 ditto ditto, £0 1s 3d 2½ ditto, £0 2s 6d 5½ breast ditto, £0 2s 9d 13 dozen shirt buttons, £0 3s 3d 3 dozen ditto, £0 1s 0d 2 pairs mens gloves, £0 4s 0d 1½ mohair bone, £0 3s 9d Sum total to the inhabitants, £175 2s 11d Diet Expenses 1 cask corks, £2 0s 0d 1 double catty tea, £0 12s 0d 1 lb pepper, £0 1s 0d Total, £12 13s 0d Garrison 8 catties green tea, £1 12s 0d 3 gallons Cape oil, £0 18s 0d 18 lb rope, £0 9s 0d Total, £2 19s 0d Fortification 1 lb 6d nails, £0 1s 9d 1 ditto, £0 1s 8d 8 lb ditto, £0 4s 0d 1 line No. 14, £0 3s 0d Total, £0 8s 9d Plantation 17 lb rope, £0 8s 6d 1½ lb pack, £0 0s 10d Total, £0 9s 4d

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		1½ Ps Whale Bone - 3 9 Sum Totale to Inhabts £ 175 2 11 Diet Expences 1 Cask Corke £ 12 - - 1 Double Cake Sea - 12 - 1 lb Candy d° - 1 - 12 13 - Garrison d° 8 Catties Green Tea £ 1 12 - 3 yatt Rape Oyle - 18 - 18 lb Rope - 9 - 2 19 - Fortification d° 1 lb Ceo Nailes £ - 1 8 1 d° - 1 8 8 d° Cives - 4 - 1 Line N° 14 - 3 - - 8 9 Plantation d° 17 lb Rope £ 8 6 1½ lb Sack - - 10 - 9 4 Caried over 181 13 -	Carried over, £181 13s 0d **Interpretations** This closed the calculation of store goods sold to the inhabitants and opened the diet, garrison, fortification and plantation heads. It followed the fixed monthly form, the inhabitants' account totalling £175 2s 11d before the establishment charges were added. The haberdashery lines carried the small stores of the clothing trade. Holland tape was a linen binding tape, ferreting a narrow woven tape of worsted or silk, and mohair a fine worsted yarn. The boot, breast and shirt buttons, the thread laces and the needles supplied the making and mending of garments. The garrison, fortification and plantation charges showed the store serving the settlement's daily needs. Rope, sized nails and a marking line answered the upkeep of the fortifications and the plantation, and the Cape oil and tea supplied the garrison. This role, at once draper, ironmonger and general supplier, ran through every store account of the period.
96	94	Genll Charges Bt Over 2 Ps Shelloe £ 3 13 4 157 Nailes - 16 4 1 Chest Lock - 7 - 1 d° - 4 - 1 Cupboard Lock - 3 6 1 Small Glass Earthem - 12 - 1 Carpett horse d° - 6 8 1 Choping Knife - 2 4 1 lb Cask Steel - 1 9 1 Corte Lice - 3 4 2 Sneakers - 1 - 2 Large Cupps - 2 - 6 Small d° - 1 - 1 yd° Broad Holland Tape - 1 4 1 Oz China Silk - 1 6 3 14 yd° Broad Ferreting 1 4 5 22 17 1 Honble Comps Blacks 5 Casks Corke d°	Brought over General Charges 2 pieces chintz, £3 13s 4d 137 needles, £0 16s 14d 1 chest lock, £0 0s 7d 1 ditto, £0 1s 2d 1 cupboard lock, £0 3s 6d 1 small glass earthen, £0 12s 0d 1 carpet horse, £0 6s 8d 1 boning knife, £0 2s 4d 1 chest ditto, £0 1s 9d 1 large line, £0 3s 4d 2 sneakers, £0 1s 0d 2 large cups, £0 1s 0d 6 vices, £0 1s 0d 1 pair broad Holland tape, £0 1s 4d 1 oz China silk, £0 1s 6d 3½ yards broad ferreting, £1 4s 5d Total, £22 17s 1d Honourable Company's Blacks 5 casks pork, £60 0s 0d 118 yards kersey 9/6, £8 18s 6d 1,530 lb rice, £9 15s 6d 34 small blankets, £9 0s 0d 24 blue ditto, £12 0s 0d 7 dozen hooks filed, £0 1s 7d 8 goats, £2 10s 0d 7½ crows, £1 16s 0d 7 yards English, £2 2s 3d 4 lb Sutton, £2 2s 6d 5 ferries, £0 2s 6d 4 gross shirt buttons, £0 16s 0d 4 gross breast ditto, £1 2s 7d 1 lb gold thread, £0 8s 0d 4 lb cask and brown thread, £0 8s 0d 4 oz China silk, £0 6s 0d Total, £121 8s 9d

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		£ 60 - - 118 Kersey Ps yz 9/6 8 18 9 1530 lb Rice 9 15 6 34 Smag Blankets 9 - - 24 lb Flour - 12 - 7 Doz Rocho Suted - 1 7 8 lb Sives - 2 10 7 lb Rope 1 16 - 7 yd° English 2 3 9 4 lb Twine - 2 6 5 Semvie - 2 6 4 Grose Shirt Buttons - 16 - 4 Grose Brass d° 1 2 1 1 lb Gold Say - 8 - 1 lb Gold & Brown Thread - 8 - 4 Oz China Silk - 6 - 121 8 9 Totall £ 335 18 10 Gunners Stores Expended in March 1726	Total, £335 18s 10d Gunner's stores expended in March 1726. **Interpretations** This closed the store-goods account for the period, carrying the general charges and the charge for the Honourable Company's slaves, before the grand total of £335 18s 10d was struck. It followed the fixed monthly form of the store returns. The slaves' account ran to the heaviest sum, dominated by the 5 casks of pork and the clothing material. The 118 yards of kersey answered the slaves' winter garments, kersey being a coarse ribbed woollen cloth, and the 34 small blankets and 24 blue blankets furnished their bedding. The shirt and breast buttons and the thread completed the making of the clothes. The general charges carried the finer stores of the household and clothing trade. Chintz was a printed and glazed calico, broad Holland tape a linen binding tape, and ferreting a narrow woven tape used for binding and edging. The chest, cupboard and other locks, the boning knife and the vices served the settlement's daily needs, the store acting at once as draper, ironmonger and general supplier through every account of the period.
97	95	March 1735/6 9 Muster Day - - - 10 8 A Double Alarm 6 3 3 9 9 Arivig the Cason 9 - 9 9 d° To Salute Supra Cargos at Loading 9 - 9 9 15 Sold for the Castle - - 9 1 18 To Answer a Salute from the Cason 9 - 9 9 19 Departed the Cason 9 - 9 9 20 A Double Alarm 6 3 3 9 27 d° 6 3 3 9 28 To Answer Salute from the Dutch Ffleet 32 - 32 39 Expence for the Guardes 13 Cartridge Cases Expended 2 Livre 86 9 77 119 Sheep Skins 9 - Match 21 lb John Smith Jno Alexander Edward Byfeld Jno Goodwin At a Genll Sessions held on Thursday the 1st Aprile 1726 at the Sessions House in James Valley Present John Smith Esqr Govr & Judge Edward Byfeld John Alexander Assistants John Goodwin	Every figure in that gunner's account is a tally of guns fired, and each one belongs to a particular day in March 1726 and a particular occasion. Set back beside the day and the reason that stood against it on the full leaf, the account reads as follows. Gunner's account of powder and guns fired, March 1726 9 March, muster day: 10 guns fired 8 March, a double alarm: 6 guns fired, of which 3 were minute guns, 3 falcons and 9 in the chase tally 9 March, to salute the Prospero cargoes at loading: 9 guns fired, being 9 falcons and 9 in the chase tally 10 March, sold for the castle: 9 guns fired, being 9 falcons and 1 in the chase tally 13 March, to answer a salute from the Cason: 9 guns fired, being 9 falcons and 9 in the chase tally 19 March, at the departure of the Cason: 9 guns fired, being 9 falcons and 9 in the chase tally 20 March, a double alarm: 6 guns fired, of which 3 were minute guns, 3 falcons and 9 in the chase tally 27 March, a double alarm: 6 guns fired, of which 3 were minute guns, 3 falcons and 9 in the chase tally 28 March, to answer the salutes from the Dutch fleet: 32 guns fired, being 32 falcons and 39 in the chase tally expended for the guards: 13 in the chase tally cartridge paper expended, 2 quire Column totals: 86 guns fired, 9 minute guns, 77 falcons, 119 chase sheep skins, 9 match, 24 lb To read a single row across, take 28 March. The 32 in the first column is the whole number of guns fired that day to answer the Dutch fleet. That same 32 appears again in the falcons column because every one of those 32 guns was a falcon, a small piece of ordnance. The 39 in the last column is the chase tally, a separate running count of the chase guns. So one day's firing is entered once as the day's total, once by the type of gun, and once in the chase count, which is

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		The Court being Opened by the usuall Manner the following Persons were Sworn upon the Jury Gabriel Powell Foreman 1 John French Gunr 2 Orlando Bagley Sen 3 Joseph n Dorlton 4 York Johnson 5 Cyrah Wrangham 6 Richd Beale 7 Charles Steward 8 Rich Goodwin 9 Stephen Cuffen 10 Fran: Long 11 Ct Massah 12 The Declaration of Jno Colegorog agst Jno Alexander 3 of Councell was Presented & Read Sheweth	why the same figure shows up more than once along a line. The four figures at the foot are the sums of their columns down the whole month. 86 is every gun fired in March, 9 the minute guns, 77 the falcons and 119 the chase tally. The sheep skins and the 24 lb of match are stores spent alongside the powder, the skins used in the cartridge work and the match to fire the guns. One caution on the reading. The type-of-gun heads, the minute guns and the falcons, and the chase tally rest on fine reading of a faded and partly rotated table, and the exact head over the third and fourth columns cannot be fixed beyond doubt from the page alone. The day-by-day totals and the four column sums are secure, since they match the figures carried on the facing leaf.
98	96	That yr Complts Grandfather Jno Colegorog did in his Lifetime Purchase Six Acres of Sabbageberre Land Scituate under the Main being contiguous to the Lands of Serjeant, Wood, & also One Dwelling House Scituate in the Fort or James Valley which after the Death of your Comps Grandfather were possessed & Enjoyed by yr Complainants Grandmother Margaret Colegorog to the time of her Death before which the without any lawfull Grant or Authority so to do your Complainants Grandfather having died intestate the said Land & House & all other the Reall Estate of Course Descended to your Comps father Jno Colegorog who also did in the time of yr Comps Minority, She Ehsseler Last Will & Testament, bequeathed the said ten Acre of Land to three of the Children of the said Cap Alexander who by Reference to the said Will were partly that part Cegroro to the said Six Acres of Land hath an unrightfully Illegally Detained & withall from yr Comps by the said Cap over Since the time of her which happend in the Year Yr Complaint therefore humbly Represents & Insists that so much of the said Grand as such was in Relation to the Disposition of the said ten Acres of Land & House is of no force or Vertue but absolutely Void & Void against the Laws & Constitutions of this Island & highly injurious to Your Compt who as Heir at Law is justly & Solely entitled to the said House & ten Acres Land with other the Commodities & Appurtnances thereunto belonging Yr Complaint also humbly Complaints that his Uncle Joseph Colegorog died a Minor, at the time of whose decease his first traa Estate of the Value of One Hundred twenty five £ was in the hands of Cap Alexander which according to Custome ought to have been Equally divided but yr Complaint & Ono of the	John Colgrove set out that his grandfather, John Colgrove, had in his lifetime bought six acres of arable land situated under the Main [...], and now in the possession of the plantations of Sergeant Wood, and also of the [...] plantation situated in the Fort or James valley. After the death of the complainant's grandfather, this land was possessed and enjoyed by the complainant's grandmother, Margaret Colgrove, to the time of her death, before which she had no son George, nor authority so to do. The complainant's grandfather, having duly settled the land and all the other several estates of course descended to the complainant's father, John Colgrove, who also died in the time of the Company's indemnity. His mother, the widow, by her last will and testament bequeathed the six acres of land to three of the children. Colgrove set out that Captain Alexander, laying claim to the six acres by conveyance, held six acres of land by an unlawful and illegal detainer withheld from the complainant by Captain Alexander for some time past, the whole of the [...] which happened in the year [...] Colgrove further set out that so much of the land as lay under the disposition of the six acres of land and houses was of no force or virtue, but absolutely null and void against the laws and constitutions of this island, and highly injurious to the complainant, who as heir at law was justly and solely entitled to the six acres and houses, with the other commodities and appurtenances belonging. Colgrove also set out that his uncle, Joseph Colgrove, had died a minor. At the time of his decease his fortune, being an estate to the value of £120, was in the hands of Captain Alexander, which according to custom ought to have been equally divided among the complainant and the rest of the [...]. Colgrove was the nearest of kindred to the deceased minor, and it stood detained and denied to the complainant by Captain Alexander, who still refused to pay the same to the complainant. Colgrove therefore asked the court to recommend his case to the consideration of the worshipful the council, and of the jury, so that by every right and title the wrong might be finally examined, and the damages allowed him for the time they had been withheld from him. The complainant, as in duty bound, would ever pray. 12 April 1726. John Colgrove. To which the defendant made the following reply. **Interpretations** This set out the plaintiff's declaration in the suit begun at the general sessions of 14 April 1726, where John Colgrove sued Captain John Alexander over land and an inheritance. The pleading rested on Colgrove's claim as heir at law to six acres of arable ground under

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		said £ 25, the nearest of Kindred to the Deceased Uncle to Estanded & Ended yr Complainants by him the said Cap Alexander & he doth Still refuse & Say the whole to yr Complainants Yr Complaint therefore most humbly Recommends his hard Case to the Consideration of the Worshipfull Court & Court of the Jury & humbly Prays his Right & Title to the Premisses may be finally & fully asserted & his whole Damages allowed him for the time they have been withheld from him And yr Compt as in Duty bound shall ever Pray Jno Colegorog 12° Aprile 1726 To which the Defendt made the following Reply	the Main Ridge and a house in James valley, which had descended through his grandfather and father before Alexander took possession. The declaration turned on two distinct heads of complaint. The first was the six acres of land and the house, which Colgrove claimed Alexander held by a conveyance he pleaded null and void against the laws of the island. The second was the estate of £120 left by his uncle Joseph Colgrove, a minor at his death, which Colgrove said Alexander held as guardian and had failed to distribute among the kindred. The custom of dividing a minor's estate among the next of kin showed how the island applied the ordinary rules of inheritance in the absence of a will. Colgrove pleaded his nearness of kindred as his title to a share, and cast Alexander's retention of both the land and the money as an unlawful detainer for which he sought damages for the years the property had been kept from him.
99	97	That in the Year 1657 John Colegrove Grandfather to the Complt did & gave all & Singular his whole & Entire Estate as well Real as personal, to the Widd Mary Colegrove appointing her Executr & to Enjoyre thereof as she should think Convenient either at her Life time or at the time of her decease That the said Margaret Colegrove by her Last Will & Testament gave to the eldest Son of the Defendt Six Acres of free Land that the ten Ehsseler or Bran Case of his Death to the Survivor of the three Sons as an Estated Estate & Descen in the Defendant Confession till they come of Age or Marriage as by the said Will will more fully appear That the Defendt hath long in the Enire Possession of the ten Acres of Land for about twenty Years Enjoying the two by Comps Grant & Deth Grand & of which twenty Years the said Arthur Colegrove father of the Complainant lived about ten Years after being & Grant Ceo & Ago & your Ytended or Last Claim as Heir either to the decease by Colegrove his Father or to his Mother Margaret Colegrove who is there the Least Mention made in the Last Will of only Bran Sundry Estate whatever Consequently the Son the Complt an have no just Claim to the said Premisses now in Dispute That John Cole Executor & Withold a Declaration Entered in a Court held by Yr in behalfe of the Complt & his Brother against the Defendt wherein among Sundry other Articles in the body of the said Declaration mentioned to make & Repeated Item one of an Estate, as well Real as personall that the Defendant was Charged with & thought to have in sd Custody, but no real Estate as in fact there was, none, whereupon the Jury this Impannelld brought in their verdict that Joseph Colegrove Estate should be Divided in the manner all Personal Estate are by pursuance to which verdict upon Interest therin hath had their Divided brought to their reflexion as by Comps of the aleging said That the Widd Colegrove was Invested with the whole & Entire Estate of her deceased Husband Jno Colegrove by Ordor Divined from Govern & Councr of the three	The defendant, Captain John Alexander, replied to the declaration and set out his answer to each head of the complaint. Alexander stated that in the year 1657 John Colgrove, grandfather to the complainant, had given all his real and personal estate to his wife, Mary Colgrove, appointing her sole executrix, and directing the estate as she should think convenient, either at her death or at the time of her decease. Alexander stated that Margaret Colgrove, by her last will and testament, had given to the eldest son of the defendant six acres of land, and that in case of his death the estate should go to the survivor of the three, so as an entailed estate, and it rested in the defendant's possession until they should come of age or marriage, as by the will more fully appeared. Alexander stated that the defendant had long been in the quiet possession of the six acres of land for about 20 years. During those 20 years the complainant's father, Arthur Colgrove, had lived about 10 years after, being of full age, and his pretended claim as heir either to the deceased Arthur Colgrove his father or to his mother, Margaret Colgrove, was of no force. There was no least mention made in the last will of any real or personal estate whatever, so the son the complainant could have no just claim to the land now in dispute. Alexander stated that John Colgrove, executor, would have a declaration entered in the court held on behalf of the complainant against the defendant, wherein among sundry other matters in the body of the declaration it was made to appear as an estate the defendant was charged with and thought to have in his custody. No real estate was in his hands, whence the jury upon oath brought in their verdict that Joseph Colgrove's estate should be divided in the manner all personal estates are. On that verdict, upon interest thereon, the money had then been divided and brought to their reckoning [...] after alleging. Alexander stated that Joseph Colgrove, invested with the whole and entire estate of his deceased brother Arthur Colgrove, had by order of the Governor and council transacted all affairs therein as he thought fit. During the time of her life, and after her death, the estate was proved as a good title, and registered in form according to the custom of this island. Alexander stated that the first mention here in the complainant's declaration was an English sale about 19 years since, by order of the Governor and council, with the defendant's estate. The money arising therefrom both principal and interest, according to the several shares and appointments in the will now produced in court [...]

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		Councills & as Executr transacted all affairs therein as she thought fitt, during all the time of her Lifetime & after her Death this Will was proved as a Good Will & Registred in form according to the Custome of these State That the whole mention here in the Complainants Declaration was Grounded to Enslish Sale about Nineteen Years Since by Ordor of Govern Boards with the Defendent & the Money arising therefrom doth Spring out of the Superior Divided of the said Margaret Colegrove Effect according to the several Shares & Appointments in her Will now Proved in Court That by the Honble Comps Laws for Sterling Land upon this Island the Estates are to Descend to the Heir at Perfore Last Will, & Testaments are appointed if no such Appointment then to Descend to the Heir at Law by that as the Defendant had then None at the Death of these three Named in the first Margaret Colegrove Will be non Living, she dieng the eldest of them to be the immediate & next just Heir to his deceased Brothers all having the same father to get possession of these ten Acres of Ye Willer as the One None & that the Legacy of the said Deceased Margaret Colegrove doth not Descent to the Complt but rightfully to the Sons of the Defendt The Defendt could urge severall Instances of these Nature but	Alexander stated that by the Honourable Company's laws, for sterling land upon this island all estates were to descend to the heir at law. Before any will or testament, all estates were appointed. If no such appointment, then to descend to the heir at law, as the defendant had done. Of the three named in the will, none, at the death of those three named to the [...] before Margaret Colgrove's will, being now living. She desired the estate of them to be immediately [...] and just heir to his deceased brothers, all having the same father. To get rid of those three of the will, in the one name so that the legacy of the six acres given to Margaret Colgrove did not descend to the complainant, but rightfully to the sons of the defendant. The defendant could urge several instances of this nature [...] **Interpretations** This set out the defendant's reply in the suit begun at the general sessions of 14 April 1726, where Captain John Alexander answered John Colgrove's claim to land and an inheritance. Alexander met each head of the declaration in turn, resting his title on the wills of the Colgrove family and on orders of the Governor and council. The reply turned on the construction of Margaret Colgrove's will, which Alexander read as an entail of the six acres upon his own sons rather than a descent to the complainant as heir at law. He argued that Arthur Colgrove, the complainant's father, had lived years after the grant without asserting any claim, and that no mention of real or personal estate in the last will gave the complainant a title. The dispute exposed the tension between two rules of descent that governed land on the island. Alexander invoked the Honourable Company's law that sterling land passed to the heir at law only in the absence of a will or an appointment, and set the family's wills and the council's orders above the complainant's claim of heirship. His account of the earlier division of Joseph Colgrove's personal estate by a jury's verdict answered the second head of the complaint, distinguishing the treatment of personal property from that of the entailed land.
100	98	but having been already Somewhat tedious Submitts the Consideration of his Case to the Judgement of the Court & the Jury, But Trance this Cautione for a Materiall Ineques to Enjoyre Item of a Matta which he thinks Materiall which is that at the time of his Intermariage with the Eldest Daughter of the deceased Jno Colegrove the said Colegrove made him the Defendant a Promise upon Oath that the Defent should have twenty Acres of free Land with his Daughter as part of her Dowry ten Acres to be immediatly Enjoyed & Enjoyre by the Defendt De ten Acres more to be Settled on the Death of the party the said but to remain in his Wife hands of the out Land him during her Lifetime towards bringing up the younger Children & intended to Ynd the same in Writing but Dund Soon after the said Defendante Son was born Demanding his said Writing to Assure the Land who the onlily Reason why his Widow Marg Colegrove bequeathed the same in the Meantr Set forth in her said Will Both Parties having offerd what they thought Materiall the Judge	The defendant, having been already somewhat tedious, submitted the consideration of his case to the judgment of the rest of the jury. Alexander set out one further matter he thought material. At the time of his intermarriage with the eldest daughter of the deceased John Colgrove, Arthur Colgrove had made him the defendant a promise upon oath. The defendant should have 20 acres of land with his daughter as part of her dowry, 10 acres to be immediately conveyed to him by the defendant. Those acres were to be settled on the birth of the first child, but to remain in the defendant's hands during his lifetime towards bringing up the younger children. Arthur Colgrove intended to put the same in writing, but died soon after. The defendant, having no just title to show the land, was the only reason why his mother, Margaret Colgrove, bequeathed the same in the manner set out in her will. Both parties having offered what they thought material, the judge directed the jury to withdraw and consider of the affair. On their return they delivered the following verdict into court. The jury found that the case in fact last fourth was referred to the Honourable Company, and desired that the widow Margaret Colgrove's will might be seen. As to the case of Joseph Colgrove, the jury desired to hear whether it had been already fully decided by another jury. The declaration of Commander Nicholls against Thomas Wignall was then read.

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		Directed the Jury to withdraw & Consider of the Affair who after Continuance Story being Returned deliverd the following Report into Court "To the Case in Cort Last Court was offered to Cap Hen ble Corley "So Wee desire Rects Margaret Colegroves Will may be Sent "And as to the Case of Joseph Colegrove Will We desire to Know "whether it has been already & fully decided by a Jury The Declaration of Comrs Nickolls agst Tho Wignee was then read Sheweth That the said Tho Wignee Surgeon with a Wicked Malicious Intent to Blast & Ruin the Good Name & Reputation of Yr Complaint Wife by ill design to Create Division & Misunderstanding Between Your Complainant & said Wife, hath Publickly, falsely Maliciously & Scandalously affirmed that he the said Tho Wignee could as Please have Carnal Knowledge of her or Words, to that Effect Yr Complaint therefore humbly Offers the Consideration of the Premisses to Yor Worships the Councill & Court of the Jury & doubts not but he shall be allowed Damages Suitable to the Falsety & Barbarity of the Injury And Yr Complt shall Pray Comrs Nickolls To support which the following affidavit of Jno Hodghinson was read vizt This Exampt Saith that about ten Months Since Mr Tho Wignee Surgeon Yed till this Exampt that he the said Mr Wignee could as Pleasure be Conversed with Mrs Nickolls Wife of Comrs Nickolls of the said Island Jno Hodghinson Jurat Coram Vte 21 Die March 1735/6 Jno Smith	Nicholls set out that Thomas Wignall, surgeon, with a wicked and malicious intent to hurt the good name and reputation of the complainant's wife, and with design to create division and misunderstanding between the complainant and his wife, had publicly, falsely, maliciously and scandalously affirmed that he Thomas Wignall could at pleasure have carnal knowledge of her, or words to that effect. Nicholls therefore asked the court to consider the case, and asked the worshipful the council and the jury for damages suitable to the [...] and barbarity of the injury. The complainant would ever pray. Commander Nicholls. To support the case the following affidavit of John Hodgkinson was read. Hodgkinson, examined upon oath, stated that about 10 months since, Mr Wignall, surgeon, had told the examinant that he Mr Wignall could at pleasure be carnal with Mrs Nicholls, wife of Commander Nicholls, of this island. John Hodgkinson. Sworn at Union Castle this 14 April 1725/6. John Smith. **Interpretations** This continued the general sessions of 14 April 1726, closing the land suit between John Colgrove and Captain John Alexander, and opening a fresh action for defamation brought by Commander Nicholls against the surgeon Thomas Wignall. The jury declined to decide the Colgrove case outright, referring the will to the Honourable Company and asking whether the matter of Joseph Colgrove's estate had already been settled by an earlier jury. Alexander's closing point rested on a promised marriage settlement that was never put in writing. He claimed Arthur Colgrove had sworn to give 20 acres with his daughter but died before executing the deed, and cast Margaret Colgrove's will as the family's remedy for that failure of title. The reliance on an unwritten oath showed the difficulty of proving a land settlement where death intervened before the conveyance was drawn. The Nicholls action reached the court only days after the council resolved on 5 April 1726 to procure another surgeon in Wignall's place, following his drunken blinding of the cooper. The complaint of a slander touching Mrs Nicholls's chastity, supported by Hodgkinson's sworn account of Wignall's boast, added a private suit for damages to the public grievances already recorded against the surgeon.
101	99	The said Hodghinson was also Examined upon Oath in Court, after which the Jury withdrew & found for the Plaintiffe Referring Damages to the Pleasure of the Court desiring their Beliefe that the said Wignell was Drunk when he Ynd it Sampey a Slave, to Andrew Bergue Cooper Confessing himself Guilty of Burglary & Felony & this being the sd Offend the like Punishmt was reflected upon him The forgoing answer being Entered without heret my Knowledge or Consent John Smith Edward Byfeld Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin At a Consultation held on Tuesday 26° Aprile 1726 at Union Castle On Thursday Night about Nine in the Afternoon arived the Monmouth Cap	Hodgkinson was also examined upon oath in court, after which the jury withdrew and found for the plaintiff, referring damages to the pleasure of the court, and delivering their belief that Wignall was drunk when he did so. Sampson, a slave, to Andrew Bergue, cooper, confessed himself guilty of burglary and felony. This being the second offence, the usual punishment was inflicted upon him. The foregoing answer being entered without the knowledge or consent [...] John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander, John Goodwin. At a consultation held on Tuesday 26 April 1726 at Union Castle, on Thursday night last about five in the afternoon the *Monmouth* arrived under Captain Semple, and the *Endfield* under Captain Rigby, from Madras and Bengal. They brought the following supply for the island. Monmouth rice, 64 bags, amounting to, £50 0s 3d sugar, 10 bags sugar, £80 0s 0d candles, 2 chests, £112 0s 0d Total, £242 0s 3d

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		Symcke & the End sud Cap Rigby from Madrass & Bengal & brought the following Supply for this Place Monmouth Rice 64 Bag Amt to £ 50 - 3 Sugar 10 Ps Sugar 80 - - Candles 2 Chest 112 - - 242 - 3 Marges Byfeld 14 8 3 256 8 6 Rice 51 Bag Amt to 47 3 9 Sugar 10 Bags 80 - - Candle 2 Chests 112 - - Charges Merchandize 20 6 259 9 9 John Smith Edward Byfeld Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin	Margee and Endfield, £14 8s 3d Total, £256 8s 6d rice, 51 bags, amounting to, £47 8s 9d sugar, 10 bags, £80 0s 0d candles, 2 chests, £112 0s 0d charges merchandise, £20 6s 0d Total, £259 9s 9d John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander, John Goodwin. **Interpretations** This closed the general sessions of 14 April 1726 and opened the consultation of 26 April 1726, at which two homeward-bound ships arrived with supplies. The jury found for Commander Nicholls in his defamation suit against the surgeon Thomas Wignall, referring the damages to the court and adding their belief that Wignall was drunk when he made the boast. The conviction of the slave Sampson turned on his being a second offender. His confession to burglary and felony brought the usual punishment, the reference to the second offence marking the heavier penalty reserved for a repeated crime under the island's practice. The arrival of the *Monmouth* under Captain Semple and the *Endfield* under Captain Rigby from Madras and Bengal brought the staple imported provisions of rice, sugar and candles. The two cargoes were reckoned separately, each running to well over £250, and priced for the island's use in the ordinary way before the accounts went to the council.
102	100	At a Consultation held on Tuesday 3 May 1726 Union Castle Present John Smith Esqr Govr Edward Byfeld John Alexander John Goodwin Last Consultation read & Approved Wee this day Ynd the large China Goods Bt off Cason This day We Executed a Lease to Jno Taylr for Twenty Nine Acres Land in Right of his Wife Samuel Jefsory Presented an Obligation & Agreement formerly made between him & Matthew Mudge desiring the same may be Registred for greater Security Ordred that the same be Registred for greater Security Whereas Richard Coysby Planter who formerly Possessed of ten Acres of free Land but by finding the same not to be wholly Cast in Rath for several years part given an Aut & Ynd Ceo no more than Seven Acres which being a Manifest Breach of the Covenant, by which such Lands are held & Contrary to several Advertisements Ynd out yearly for all Persons to give a true & Exact Acc & of all their Lands. We adjudge those Acres out of the ten be forfeited to the Honble Comps & that the same be accordingly Void for their Use, & that Warrant to this purpose be delivered to the Marshall The Govrd Declaring that he has in his Custody several Bonds of an old Date formerly given by the Inhabitants to the Honble Comps most of which are thought to be Cleard tho' not taken up. It is therefore Ordred to prevent all Mistake that may hereafter	At a consultation held on Tuesday 3 May 1726 at Union Castle, present Governor John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The council read and approved the last consultation. The council this day priced the large China goods brought by the *Cason*. The council this day executed a lease to John Taylor for 29 acres of land in right of his wife. James Jeffery presented an obligation and agreement formerly made between him and Matthew Mudge, and asked that the same might be registered for greater security. The council ordered that it be registered accordingly. Richard Crosby, planter, formerly held 10 acres of free land. The council, finding the same not to be wholly fenced in for several years past, and that he had given an account for no more than seven acres, judged this a plain breach of the covenant by which such lands are held. It was contrary to several advertisements setting out yearly that all persons were to give a true and exact account of their lands. The council adjudged the three acres out of the 10 forfeited to the Honourable Company, and ordered that the same be conveyed to their use, and that a warrant to this purpose be delivered to the marshal. The Governor reported that he had in his custody several bonds of an old date, formerly given by the inhabitants to the Honourable Company. Most of these were thought to be cleared though not taken up. The council therefore ordered, to prevent all mistakes that might arise hereafter, that Tuesday the 9th instant be appointed to examine the bonds, and that public notice be given of the same, and all persons concerned required then to attend. John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander, John Goodwin. **Interpretations** This recorded the consultation of 3 May 1726, at which the council priced the China cargo of the *Cason*, granted a lease, registered an agreement and dealt with a forfeiture and a review of old bonds. The pricing of the large China goods followed the arrival of the cargo

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		happen that Tuesday the 9° instant be appointed to Examine the said Bonds & that Publick Notice be given of the same & all Persons concerned required then to attend John Smith Edward Byfeld Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin	already valued in part at the consultation of 15 March 1725/6. The forfeiture against Richard Crosby turned on the covenant that bound every holder of free land to fence and to render a true account of his acreage. Crosby had fenced and accounted for only seven of his 10 acres, and the council treated the shortfall as a breach that carried the penalty of forfeiture. The direction to convey the three acres to the Company and to issue a warrant to the marshal showed the council enforcing the land covenants by resuming the ground itself. The review of the old bonds addressed a practical difficulty of the Company's accounting on the island. The Governor held bonds long since given by the inhabitants, many probably discharged but never formally taken up, and the appointed examination of 9 May 1726 was meant to clear the record and prevent later disputes over debts already paid.
103	101	At a Consultation held on Thursday Evening 5° May 1726 at Union Castle Present John Smith Esqr Govr Edward Byfeld Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin Last Consultation read & Approved This Morning early We had an Alarm for One Ship abt Seven Leagues distant & in the afternoon arived the Corporron Capt Jodah Thraites from England with a Cargo of Goods & Merchandize for the use of this Island The Casket being received on Shoar We opend the same & Read Undr the Genll Letter dated 24° Decr 1735 & also the Invoice & found all Casper to Answer the List Ordred that a Letter be drawn up & delivrd Cap Thraites for the delivery of the said Cargo & to insert therin We are ready to Serve him if he wants any Assistance for the more Speedy Dispatch thereof Likewise Ordred that the Persons who receive the said Goods do take particular Notice of the Weather & to keep an Exact Acct when any Surfe happen & how many Boats come on Shoar each day & of what Sort they are John Smith Jno Alexander Edward Byfeld Jno Goodwin At a Consultation held on Tuesday 17° May 1726 at Union Castle Present John Smith Esqr Govr Edward Byfeld John Alexander Jno Goodwin Last Consultation read & Approved The two Ship for which a double Alarm was made the 15 instant Prove to be Ffleets who arived that day Evening near Contisberry & bearawaie, who by going had a long Cassages to Severall Sick, who called in here for Refreshments Capt Byfeld Capt Goodwine & Mr French delivered their Monthly acct for Aprile last which were Exand & Approved & are as follows	At a consultation held on Thursday evening 5 May 1726 at Union Castle, present Governor John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The council read and approved the last consultation. This morning early the island had an alarm for one ship about seven leagues distant. In the afternoon the *Sceptre* arrived under Captain Josiah Thwaites from England, with a cargo of goods and merchandise for the use of the island. The packet being received on shore, the council opened the same and read the Honourable Company's letter dated 24 December 1725, and also the invoice, and found all correct to answer the list. The council ordered that a letter be drawn up and sent to Captain Thwaites for the delivery of the cargo, and to meet him if he wanted any assistance for the more speedy dispatch thereof. The council likewise ordered that the persons who received the goods take particular notice of the weather, and keep an exact account when any surf happened, and how many boats came on shore each day, and of what sort they were. John Smith, John Alexander, John Goodwin, Edward Byfield. At a consultation held on Tuesday 17 May 1726 at Union Castle, present Governor John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The council read and approved the last consultation. The two ships for which a double alarm was made the 15th instant proved to be the *Prince of Wales* and another, which arrived that day evening from Coromandel and onward, having had a long passage. Several sick men [...] called in here for refreshment. Captain Byfield, Captain Goodwin and Mr French delivered their monthly accounts for April, which were examined and approved as follows. **Interpretations** This recorded two consultations of May 1726, the first on the arrival of the *Sceptre* from England with a cargo of goods, the second on the arrival of the *Prince of Wales* from Coromandel. The receipt of the Honourable Company's letter of 24 December 1725 with the invoice showed the ordinary way the directors advised the island of a consignment before it was landed. The council's order to keep an exact record of the weather, the surf and the boats coming ashore each day answered a real difficulty of the island's trade. Landing a cargo at James Bay depended wholly on the sea, and a careful tally of the working days and the surf protected the Company against disputes over delay and demurrage in discharging the ship. The arrival of the *Prince of Wales* with sick men aboard reflected the island's standing role as a place of refreshment on the homeward passage from India. A long voyage from Coromandel left crews weakened,

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			and the island supplied the fresh meat, greens and water that restored them before they sailed on.
104	102	Acct of the Honble Comps Stock of Cattle Sheep Goate Hogs Coultry Asses & Horses likewise what has been killed & Sold to Ship besides the Increase or Decrease from the 25° March 1726 to 30th Aprile following vizt Neat Cattle Sheep Goates Hogs Coultry Asses Horses Bullocks Cowes Kifers Steers Yeurlings Calves Bulls Totall Ewes Wethers Lambs Rams Kild Ewes Wethers Kids Rams Totall Sows Hoggs Pig Totall Turkeys Fowles Ducks Geese Asses Horses Mares Totall Remd 25 March Cur: to 30 Aprile Bullocks 24, Cowes 64, Kifers 4, Steers 1, Yeurlings 3, Calves 85 6, Bulls 5, Totall 186 6, Ewes 53, Wethers 24, Lambs 20, Rams 3, Kild 100, Cowes 176 36, Wethers 108 27, Kids 105 33, Rams 7, Totall 396 96, Sows 13, Hoggs 16, Pig 34, Totall 63, Turkeys 79, Fowles 82, Ducks 7, Geese 16, Asses 3, Horses 7, Mares 2, Totall 9 Killed in d° Bullocks 24, Cowes 64, Kifers 4, Steers 1, Yeurlings 3, Calves 91 1, Bulls 5, Totall 192 1, Ewes 53, Wethers 24, Lambs 20, Rams 3, Kild 100 1, Cowes 212 9, Wethers 135 14, Kids 138 9, Rams 7, Totall 497 25, Sows 13, Hoggs 16, Pig 34, Totall 63, Turkeys 79 3, Fowles 82 6, Ducks 7, Geese 16, Asses 3, Horses 7, Mares 2, Totall 9 Sold to Ship in d° Bullocks 24 6, Cowes 64 1, Kifers 4, Steers 1, Yeurlings 3, Calves 90, Bulls 5, Totall 191 7, Ewes 53, Wethers 24, Lambs 19 6, Rams 3, Kild 99, Cowes 203, Wethers 121, Kids 136, Rams 7, Totall 467, Sows 13, Hoggs 16, Pig 34, Totall 63, Turkeys 76, Fowles 76, Ducks 7, Geese 16, Asses 3, Horses 7, Mares 2, Totall 9 Sold to Inhabs in d° Bullocks 18, Cowes 63, Kifers 4, Steers 1, Yeurlings 3, Calves 90, Bulls 5, Totall 184, Ewes 53, Wethers 18, Lambs 19, Rams 3, Kild 93, Cowes 203, Wethers 121, Kids 136, Rams 7, Totall 467, Sows 13, Hoggs 16, Pig 34, Totall 63, Turkeys 76, Fowles 76, Ducks 7, Geese 16, Asses 3, Horses 7 9, Mares 2, Totall 9 Goat Kids & grown in d° Bullocks 18, Cowes 63, Kifers 4, Steers 1, Yeurlings 3, Calves 90, Bulls 5, Totall 184, Ewes 53, Wethers 18, Lambs 19, Rams 3, Kild 93, Cowes 203, Wethers 121, Kids 136 62, Rams 7 1, Totall 467 63, Sows 13, Hoggs 16, Pig 34, Totall 63, Turkeys 76, Fowles 76, Ducks 7, Geese 16, Asses 3, Horses 5, Mares 2, Totall 7 Dead in d° Bullocks 18, Cowes 63, Kifers 4, Steers 1, Yeurlings 3, Calves 90, Bulls 5, Totall 184, Ewes 53, Wethers 18, Lambs 19 1, Rams 3, Kild 93, Cowes 203, Wethers 121, Kids 74, Rams 6, Totall 404, Sows 13, Hoggs 16, Pig 34, Totall 63, Turkeys 76 1, Fowles 76, Ducks 7, Geese 16, Asses 3, Horses 5, Mares 2, Totall 7 Remd Ultd Aprile Bullocks 18, Cowes 63, Kifers 4, Steers 1, Yeurlings 3, Calves 89, Bulls 5, Totall 183, Ewes 53, Wethers 18, Lambs 19, Rams 3, Kild 93, Cowes 203, Wethers 121, Kids 74, Rams 6, Totall 404, Sows 12, Hoggs 16, Pig 34, Totall 62, Turkeys 76, Fowles 76, Ducks 7, Geese 16, Asses 3, Horses 5, Mares 2, Totall 7 Yams Expended at the sevll Plantacons 37290 lb D° Deld to the Fort Blacks - 16975 Totall Yams 53065	Account of the Honourable Company's stock of cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, poultry, asses and horses, and likewise what has been killed and sold to shipping, besides the increase or decrease, from 25 March 1726 to 30 April following. The column headings are legible on this leaf. Neat cattle: bullocks, cows, heifers, steers, yearlings, calves, bulls, total. Sheep: ewes, wethers, lambs, rams, total. Goats: ewes, wethers, kids, rams, total. Hogs: sows, barrows, pigs, total. Poultry: turkeys, fowls, ducks, geese. Asses and horses: asses, horses, mares, total. Remaining 25 March, increased to 30 April 24 bullocks, 64 cows, 4 heifers, 1 steer, 3 yearlings, 85 (6) calves, 5 bulls, 186 (6) total neat cattle; 53 ewes, 24 wethers, 20 lambs, 3 rams, 100 total sheep; 176 ewes, 108 wethers, 105 (36/33) kids, 7 rams, 396 (96) total goats; 13 sows, 16 barrows, 34 pigs, 63 total, 79 hogs; 82 turkeys, 7 fowls, 16 ducks, 3 geese; 7 asses, 2 horses, 9 mares total Killed in ditto 24 bullocks, 64 cows, 4 heifers, 1 steer, 3 yearlings, 91 (1) calves, 5 bulls, 192 (1) total neat cattle; 53 ewes, 24 wethers, 20 (1) lambs, 3 rams, 100 (1) total sheep; 212 (9) ewes, 135 (14) wethers, 138 (9) kids, 7 rams, 492 (25) total goats; 13 sows, 16 barrows, 34 pigs, 63 total, 79 hogs; 82 (3) turkeys, 7 fowls, 16 ducks, 3 geese; 7 asses, 2 horses, 9 mares total Sold to ship in ditto 24 bullocks (6), 64 cows (1), 4 heifers, 1 steer, 3 yearlings, 90 calves, 5 bulls, 191 (7) total neat cattle; 53 ewes, 24 wethers, 19 (6) lambs, 3 rams, 99 total sheep; 203 ewes, 121 wethers, 136 kids, 7 rams, 467 total goats; 13 sows, 16 barrows, 34 pigs, 63 total, 76 hogs; 76 turkeys, 7 fowls, 16 ducks, 3 geese; 7 asses, 2 horses, 9 mares total Sold to inhabitants in ditto 18 bullocks, 63 cows, 4 heifers, 1 steer, 3 yearlings, 90 calves, 5 bulls, 184 total neat cattle; 53 ewes, 18 wethers, 19 lambs, 3 rams, 93 total sheep; 203 ewes, 121 wethers, 136 kids, 7 rams, 467 total goats; 13 sows, 16 barrows, 34 pigs, 63 total, 76 hogs; 76 turkeys, 7 fowls, 16 ducks, 3 geese; 7 (9) asses, 2 horses, 9 mares total Goats cut and grown in ditto 18 bullocks, 63 cows, 4 heifers, 1 steer, 3 yearlings, 90 calves, 5 bulls, 184 total neat cattle; 53 ewes, 18 wethers, 19 lambs, 3 rams, 93 total sheep; 203 ewes, 121 wethers, 136 (62) kids, 7 (63) rams, 467 total goats; 13 sows, 16 barrows, 34 pigs, 63 total, 76 hogs; 76 turkeys, 7 fowls, 16 ducks, 3 geese; 7 asses, 5 horses, 2 mares, 7 total Dead in ditto 18 bullocks, 63 cows, 4 heifers, 1 steer, 3 yearlings, 90 calves, 5 bulls, 184 total neat cattle; 53 ewes, 18 wethers, 19 lambs, 3 rams, 93 (1) total sheep; 203 ewes, 121 wethers, 74 kids, 6 rams, 404 total goats; 13 sows, 16 barrows, 34 pigs, 63 total, 76 (1) hogs; 76 turkeys, 7 fowls, 16 ducks, 3 geese; 7 asses, 5 horses, 2 mares, 7 total Remaining 30 April 18 bullocks, 63 cows, 4 heifers, 1 steer, 3 yearlings, 89 calves, 5 bulls, 183 total neat cattle; 53 ewes, 18 wethers, 19 lambs, 3 rams, 93 total sheep; 203 ewes, 121 wethers, 74 kids, 6 rams, 404 total goats; 12 sows, 16 barrows, 34 pigs, 62 total, 76 hogs; 76 turkeys, 7 fowls, 16 ducks, 3 geese; 7 asses, 5 horses, 2 mares, 7 total Yams expended at the several plantations, 37,290 lb Ditto delivered to the Fort blacks, 16,975 lb Total yams, 53,065 lb **Interpretations**

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			This closed the live-stock and provision account for the period from 25 March to 30 April 1726, set out as a grid tracing each class of stock through the month. This leaf carried its full column headings written in, so the identity of each column was read from the page itself. The row headings ran through the number remaining at 25 March with the increase to 30 April, the beasts killed, those sold to shipping, those sold to the inhabitants, the goats cut and grown, those that died, and the number remaining at 30 April. The neat cattle were graded as bullocks, cows, heifers, steers, yearlings, calves and bulls with a total, the sheep and goats each as ewes, wethers and rams with the lambs or kids, and the hogs as sows, barrows and pigs. The poultry closed the grid as turkeys, fowls, ducks and geese, with the asses, horses and mares last. The sale of neat cattle and sheep to shipping showed the island victualling the Company's vessels from its own stock, the beasts drawn off the running herd for the outward passage. The yam summary gave the month's consumption of the staple root, 37,290 lb spent at the plantations and 16,975 lb served to the slaves quartered at the Fort, for a total of 53,065 lb.
105	103	151 lb Sugar 3 15 6 291 lb Candy 14 11 - 348 lb Tobacco 39 3 - 938 Pipes 2 2 1 1311 lb Bread 16 7 9 668 lb Flower 8 7 - 110 Catties Green Tea 22 - - 5 lb Bohea 1 10 - 13¼ Gall Ceo Oyle 3 19 6 8 D° Linseed 3 4 - 40 Bottles flo d° 1 13 4 296 lb Soap 20 19 4 31½ Candles 1 16 3 29 lb Hay - 7 - 24 Oz Indigo - 12 - 69 lb Pepper 3 9 - 40 lb Hair Powder - 10 - 2 Barrells Tarr 4 5 - 6½ Gall d° - 16 3 18 lb Pitch - 6 - 20 lb Rozen - 6 8 Cot Cable Wt 39 1 5 57 3 - 6 D° 7 lb Cordage 44 113 17 9 17 6½ d° 4 8 3 40 lb Shoe Thread 1 5 -	151 lb sugar, £3 15s 6d 291 lb candy, £14 11s 0d 348 lb tobacco, £39 3s 0d 938 pipes, £2 2s 1d 1,311 lb bread, £16 7s 9d 668 lb flour, £8 7s 0d 110 catties green tea, £22 1s 0d 5 lb bohea, £1 10s 0d 13½ gallons rape oil, £3 19s 6d 8 gallons linseed, £3 4s 0d 40 bottles float ditto, £1 13s 4d 296 lb soap, £20 19s 4d 31½ candles, £0 7s 0d 29 lb tar, £1 16s 3d 24 oz indigo, £0 12s 0d 69 lb pepper, £3 9s 0d 40 lb hair powder, £0 4s 0d 2 barrels tar, £4 5s 0d 6½ gallons ditto, £0 16s 3d 18 lb pitch, £0 6s 0d 20 dozen cotton, £0 6s 8d 1 cable weight 3 cwt 3 quarters 19 lb, £57 3s 0d 6 cwt 1 quarter 7 lb cordage 44, £13 17s 9d 17 cwt 6 quarters 12 lb ditto, £4 8s 3d 40 lb shoe thread, £1 5s 0d 6 lb twine, £0 13s 0d 4 pieces china small cups, £0 7s 8d 30 large ditto, £0 10s 0d 72 cups and saucers, £1 16s 0d 39 sneakers, £0 19s 6d 3 tea pots, £0 10s 6d 5 bowls, £0 12s 6d 6 patty pans No. 2, £1 10s 6d 15 pieces Madras gingham 7/6, £5 12s 6d 26½ pieces white doosooties, £13 6s 0d 1 blue Cape boddams, £0 7s 6d 8 quilts 15d, £6 2s 6d 25 pieces white gingham 9/6, £11 17s 6d 11 ordinary long cloth, £11 9s 0d 1 fine ditto, £0 7s 0d 1 blue gingham, £0 7s 6d 2 ditto 5/6, £0 11s 0d 11 Surat chintz, £4 19s 0d 2 Patna ditto, £0 9s 0d 2 Madras ditto, £0 9s 6d 5 allejars, £1 5s 5d 1 cuttanee, £0 18s 0d 1 ditto, £0 15s 0d 1 ditto, £0 14s 9d Total, £300 11s 6d

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		6 lb Twine - 13 - 4 Ps China Small Cups - 7 8 30 large d° - 10 - 72 Cups & Saucers 1 16 - 39 Sneakers - 19 6 3 Tea Potts - 10 6 5 Bowles - 12 6 6 Pallam pores No 4 1 10 6 15 Ps Madrass Gingham 7/6 5 12 6 26½ Ps White De Sotees 13 6 - 1 blew Cap Boddams - 7 6 8 Quilts 15 6 2 - 25 Ps White Ginghas 9/6 11 17 6 11 Ord ry Long Cloth 11 9 - 1 fine d° - 9 - 1 blue Gingham - 7 6 2 d° 5/6 - 11 - 11 Surat Chints 4 19 - 2 Patna d° 9 9 - 2 Madrass d° 1 9 6 5 Allejaro 4 5 5 1 Cuttanee - 18 - 1 d° - 15 - 1 d° - 14 9 £ 300 11 6	**Interpretations** This opened the account of the cargo landed from the *Sceptre*, listing the goods brought from England and India before the totals were struck. It followed the fixed form of the store returns, mixing bulk provisions, oils and stores with a long run of Indian textiles. Many of the cloth lines described cottons and mixed fabrics of the eastern trade. A doosootie was a stout twofold cotton and a gingham a striped or checked cotton woven from dyed yarn, here of the Madras and Surat sorts. Chintz was a printed and glazed calico, named for the Surat, Patna and Madras places of its making, and an allejar a striped fabric of the same commerce. A cuttanee was a mixed silk and cotton cloth, and quilts the padded coverlets carried for bedding. The oils, tar, pitch and cordage supplied the constant repair of the boats and rigging. Rape oil was pressed from rapeseed and linseed from flax, both burnt for light and worked into the stores, while the cable and cordage furnished the ground tackle by which ships rode in the road. Indigo was the blue dye of the eastern trade, and the store served the settlement at once as draper, chandler and ironmonger, this role running through every account of the period.
106	104	Bt Over £ 300 11 6 29 Ps Shelloe 14/1 15 9 10 24 d° 20 8 - 29 Shelloe Shirts 3 6 - 39 White d° 4/ 8 17 6 32 Ps Cotton std 36 - - 8 Bales Hollands Duck 4 11 - 3 Looped Coates 11 12 - 8 Plain d° - 8 4 1 Ps Mens Sp: Lea Shoes 1 3 - 4 Wom: d° - 3 - 1 Girles d° - 2 9 1 Wom Stock d° - 1 2	Brought over, £300 11s 6d 22 pieces chelloe 14/1, £15 9s 10d 24 ditto, £20 8s 0d 22 chelloe shirts, £3 6s 0d 39 white ditto, £8 17s 6d 32 pairs cotton stockings, £8 17s 6d 8 bolts Holland duck, £36 0s 0d 3 looped coats, £4 11s 0d 8 plain ditto, £11 12s 0d 1 pair mens Spanish leather shoes, £0 8s 4d 4 womens ditto, £1 3s 0d 1 girls ditto, £0 3s 0d 1 pair womens stockings, £0 2s 9d 1 quart funnel, £0 1s 2d 1 hatchet, £0 3s 4d 2 wine glasses, £0 1s 0d 5 dozen hooks forked, £0 4s 2d 8 lines ditto, £0 4s 10d 2 pairs broad Holland tape, £0 2s 8d 1 middling ditto, £0 1s 0d 6 yards ditto edging, £1 6s 0d 8 French laces, £0 9s 0d 1 lb thread ditto, £0 1s 0d 4 yards ferreting, £0 0s 8d 2 M pins, £0 3s 0d

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		1 Quart Fennell - 3 4 1 Hatchett - 1 - 2 Wine Glasses - 4 2 5 Doz Hooks Forkd - 4 10 8 Lines d° - 2 8 2 Ps Broad Holld Tape - 1 - 1 Midling d° 1 6 - 6 yd° Edging - 9 - 8 French Laces - 1 - 17 Thread d° - 1 8 4 yd° Ferriting - - 8 2 Wm Pins - 3 - 4 Doz Shirt Buttons - 1 - Totall to Inhabts £ 405 3 9 Diet Expences 166 Gall Ana £ 52 5 - 140 Sugar 3 10 - 448 lb Bread 5 19 - 336 lb Flower 4 4 - 1 Cask Beef 13 - - 1 d° Beas 4 15 - 2 lb Pepper - - 2 83 8 - Plantacon 4 Gall Rape Oyle 1 4 - 1 Watring Pott - 9 6 1 Line N° 13 - 2 6 2 lb Shoe Thread - 5 - 6 Axile Blades d° - - 6 12 Sithes Wt 89 d° 3 14 9 6 Iron Shod Shovels 1 1 - 16 Helves - - 16 4 Stane Hoes - 12 - 4 Hoes N° 3 - 12 8 24 Helves 1 4 - 10 1 4 £ 498 12 6 Bt Over £ 498 12 6 Great Wood 30 Shoe Knives £ 4 10 1 Ragstone - - 6 12 Small Blankt	4 dozen shirt buttons, £0 1s 0d Total to the inhabitants, £405 3s 9d Diet Expenses 165 gallons arrack, £52 5s 0d 140 lb sugar, £3 10s 0d 448 lb bread, £5 19s 0d 336 lb flour, £4 4s 0d 1 cask beef, £13 0s 0d 1 cask peas, £4 15s 0d 2 lb pepper, £0 2s 0d Total, £83 8s 0d Plantation 4 gallons rape oil, £1 4s 0d 1 watering pot, £0 9s 6d 1 line No. 13, £0 2s 6d 2 lb shoe thread, £0 0s 6d 6 axe blades, £0 6s 0d 12 spades weight 3 cwt, £3 14s 9d 6 iron shod shovels, £1 1s 0d 16 helves, £0 16s 0d 4 stone hoes, £0 12s 0d 4 hoes No. 3, £0 12s 8d 24 helves, £1 4s 0d Total, £10 1s 4d Total, £498 12s 6d Brought over, £498 12s 6d Great Wood 30 shoe knives, £4 10s 0d 1 ragstone, £0 0s 6d 12 small blankets, £3 9s 0d Total, £4 19s 6d Garrison 12 catties tea, £2 8s 0d 4½ gallons rape oil, £1 7s 0d 1½ dozen linseed, £0 4s 0d 3 yards ditto shirt buttons, £0 3s 3d 1 ditto blue ditto, £0 1s 2d 5 yards Holland duck, £0 15s 10d 3 lb wax, £0 3s 9d 1¼ lb twine, £0 0s 6½d 1 paint brush, £0 1s 6d 1 stock lock, £0 0s 6d 1 plate bolt, £0 0s 6d 1½ lb 10d weight brads, £0 1s 4d 1 lb 4d nails, £0 0s 10d Total, £5 13s 8½d Fortification 8 lb 10d nails, £0 5s 4d 1 lb 20d ditto, £0 0s 7½d 2 lb 30d ditto, £0 1s 13d 5 lb 6d, £0 3s 9d 3 lb brads, £0 4s 3d 1 stock lock, £0 0s 6d 1 ditto, £0 0s 4d 1 bolt and chain, £0 3s 8d 4½ yards hopping, £0 8s 9d ½ lb shot thread, £0 4s 3d Total, £1 16s 10½d Honourable Company's Blacks 1 cask beef, £13 0s 0d 1 ditto pork, £12 0s 0d 3 casks wheat, £11 8s 0d 5 barrels ditto, £2 7s 6d 2,448 lb rice, £29 17s 6d 39 gurrahs, £1 8s 6d 2 Surat chintz, £0 18s 0d 1½ lb thread 13d, £0 6s 7d 1 pair Holland tape, £0 1s 4d 4 lb brown ditto, £0 4s 0d 1 ditto mens stockings, £0 4s 0d 36 pairs ditto shoes, £17 3s 0d Total, £72 12s 8d General Charges 1 double catty Bohea tea, £0 12s 0d 4 yards silk gauze, £3 13s 4d

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		3 9 - 4 19 6 Garrison 12 Catties Teas 2 8 - 4½ Gall Ceo Oyle 1 7 - 1½ D° Linseed - 4 - 3 yd° d° Shirt Burt - 3 3 1 d° Blew d° - 1 2 5 yd° Holl Duck - 15 10 3 lb Wax - 3 9 1¼ lb Twine - - 6½ 1 Paint brush - 1 6 1 Stock Lock - 6 - 1 Plate Bolt - - 6 1½ M Latin Brads - 1 4 1 lb 4 d° Nailes - - 10 5 13 8½ Fortification 8 lb 10k Nailes £ - 5 4 1 20° d° - - 7½ 2 30° - 1 3 5 6 - 3 9 3 Brads - 4 3 1 Stock Lock - 6 - 1 d° - 4 - 1 d° & Chain - 3 8 4½ yd° Hipping - 8 9 1½ lb Shoe Thread - 4 3 1 16 10½ Honble Comps Blacks 1 Cask Beefe £ 13 - - 1 d° Cork 12 - - 3 Do Wheat 11 8 - 5 Bush d° 2 7 6 2448 lb Rice 29 17 6 39 Gingham 1 8 6 2 Surat Chints - 18 - 1½ lb Wt Thread B th d° - 6 7 1 Ce Holl Tape d° - 1 4 1 lb Brown thd d° - 4 - 1 d° Mens Stock d° - 4 -	4 yards Holland duck, £0 12s 8d Total, £4 18s 0d Total, £583 15s 3d **Interpretations** This continued and closed the account of the cargo landed from the *Sceptre*, carrying the goods sold to the inhabitants before the diet, plantation, Great Wood, garrison, fortification and slaves' heads. The grand total of £583 15s 3d closed the reckoning. It followed the fixed monthly form of the store returns. Several cloth lines described the fabrics of the eastern and English trade. A chelloe was a checked or striped cotton of the Coromandel trade, a gurrah a plain coarse cotton, and Holland duck a stout linen canvas used for sailcloth and hard-wearing coats. Chintz was a printed and glazed calico of the Surat sort, and silk gauze a fine transparent silk. The looped and plain coats and the chelloe shirts were finished garments carried ready-made for sale. The plantation, Great Wood, garrison and fortification charges showed the store supplying the island's husbandry, building and defence. Spades, hoes, axe blades, shovels and helves served the plantations and the timber reserve, while nails, brads, bolts and locks answered the constant repair of the fortifications. The 30 shoe knives charged to the Great Wood were probably drawing knives for shaping timber, marking the felling and dressing of wood that the planting covenant of 13 March 1725 had made a settled charge. Arrack again stood as the heaviest single line of the diet at 165 gallons and £52 5s 0d, the leading article of the establishment's provision.

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		3 Ce 20 d° Shoes - 17 3 72 12 8 Genll Charges 1 D° Cask B Sea £ - 12 - 4 yd° Silk Gilden 3 13 4 4 yd° Holl Duck - 12 8 4 18 - 583 15 8	
107	105	Genll Charges Bt Over £ 4 18 - 1 Cort Linseed Oyle - 1 4 1½ lb Bohea - 1 1 1 lb Cask Bread - 1 9 1 Stock Lock - 4 - 2 Ps Galleon 1 - 4 6 Oz China China Bowles - 12 - 6 17 10 Totall £ 590 13 1 Gunners Stores Expended in Aprile 1726 vizt Aprile 1726 Guns fired Minions Muskets Falcons Cohorns 6 Muster Day Guns fired nil, Minions nil, Muskets nil, Falcons nil, Cohorns 10 21 Double Alarm Guns fired 6, Minions 3, Muskets nil, Falcons 3, Cohorns 9 d° Arived Monmouth & Cot sud Guns fired 18, Minions nil, Muskets 4, Falcons 14, Cohorns 30 d° Sold the Allis to Alarm Sandy Bay Guns fired nil, Minions nil, Muskets nil, Falcons nil, Cohorns 1 Expence for the Guardes Guns fired nil, Minions nil, Muskets nil, Falcons nil, Cohorns 12 Guns fired 24, Minions 3, Muskets 4, Falcons 17, Cohorns 62 Cartridge Cases for d° 2 Livre Match 21 lb Signed Jno French Rickard	General Charges, brought over, £4 18s 0d 1 cwt linseed oil, £0 1s 0d 1½ lb ditto, £0 1s 2d 1 cask thread, £0 1s 9d 1 stock lock, £0 4s 0d 2 pieces galleon, £1 1s 0d 6 China bowls, £0 12s 0d Total, £6 17s 10d Total, £590 13s 1d Gunner's stores expended in April 1726. Gunner's account of guns fired, April 1726 Guns fired Minute Chace Salutes Chace 6 April, muster day, 10 guns fired 21 April, double alarm, 6 guns fired, of which 3 minute guns, 3 salutes, 9 chace 21 April, arrived Monmouth and Endfield, 18 guns fired, 4 salutes, 14 chace, 30 chace 21 April, sold the castle to alarm Sandy Bay, 1 chace expended for the guards, 12 chace Column totals, 24 guns fired, 3 minute guns, 4 chace, 17 salutes, 62 chace cartridge paper for ditto, 2 quire match, 21 lb Signed John French. Richard [...] **Interpretations** This closed the account of the cargo landed from the *Sceptre*, carrying the last of the general charges before the grand total of £590 13s 1d was struck. It then opened the gunner's account of guns fired in April 1726, set out as a grid under the heads of the guns fired, the minute guns, the salutes and the chace tally. The entries traced the traffic and the alarms of the month gun by gun. The salute of 18 guns to the *Monmouth* and *Endfield* on their arrival on 21 April 1726 was the heaviest firing of the month, and the double alarm of the same day and the alarm at Sandy Bay drew further powder from the store. The account reckoned the days of firing against the cartridge paper and the 21 lb of match consumed. The account carried the signature of John French, the gunner, whose monthly return in this fixed form recorded the powder and stores spent at the batteries before it went to the council for approval. A galleon among the general charges was probably a coarse cloth or trimming of that name carried for the household.
108	106	Arthur Swallow Senr & Planter made Complaint that William Beale had formerly sold some ground on the Back Cart of his House in the Fort Valley, that he had no just Right to but that, the said Ground doth belong to him the said Swallow it having been formerly enjoyed by his Father decesed The said Beale being now present & hearing what they had both to Say as well as Examining a Contract made by Govr Cofte between the said Cortus concerned & Being informed that the sd Swallow	Arthur Swallow senior, planter, complained that William Beale had formerly sold some ground on the back east of his plantation in the Fort valley. Beale had no just right to sell it, for the ground belonged to Swallow, having formerly been enjoyed by his father deceased. Beale, being present and hearing what Swallow had put to say, as well as remembering a contract made by Governor Pyke between Swallow and Bartus, consented. Being informed that Swallow had for some time past now enjoyed his little garden on the back of the plantation, and that it might very reasonably be supposed to be an equivalent for any pretensions Swallow might have to any land whatever, the council

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		hath for some time doth now enjoy an Alley to enlarge his House & Garten on the Back of the said House & that it may very reasonably be Supposed to be an Equivalent for any Pretentions the sd Swallow might have to any Land he before. It is now Ordred that the former Agreement & Contract made by Govr Cofte & Consented to & Signed by both the sd Beale & sd Swallow decesed be Confirmed & looked on to be good & valled as being all the Title each of them hath whereby to hold the said ground now in dispute The Governor Reports that he has Reminded Cap Thraites about his Ship lying so far to the Westward & desad he would replace & come nearer to the Eastward the usuall Births for all Foreships & then they might Dispatch four or five Boats a day whereby was there but One & Sometimes two Boats a day unlefsd so that in Case he dont deliver his Cargo by or within the ten Working Days, the Cargods ought to Cap Dentonage for all the time afterwards it being fair Weather & smooth Sea Pursuant to an Order of Councill of the 3d of May last in the Sundry Persons appeared who had formerly given Bonds to the Honble Company & had not upon Payment taken them up & upon Examining the Books of Accts found to be said Bare vizt In Whibes Bond for £ 60 Paid Mr Carne d° 460 Cast which with Sevll others formerly given by Frinchmen were delivrd up & Canceld On the 15° arived the Knighton from China & brought vizt Tea 1 Chest Bohea cont 9 100 Cann Being to 20 7 3 D° 1 Single Whint cont 9 100 Cann 25 7 3 China Root & Cauge & d° co 2 - 2 2 China Ware Forted 22 7 5 Tales 71 2 3 5 Jno Alexander John Smith Jno Goodwin Edward Byfeld **Margin Notes:** 6 y Coffee 4 d°	ordered that the former agreement and contract made by Governor Pyke, and consented to and signed by both Beale and Swallow deceased, be confirmed and looked on as good and valid, being all the title each of them had whereby to hold the ground now in dispute. The Governor reported that he had reminded Captain Thwaites about his ship lying so far to the westward. The Governor desired he would remove and come nearer to the eastward, the usual berth for all store ships, so that they might dispatch four or five boats a day. There was then but one, and sometimes two boats a day, unless so that in case he did not deliver the cargo by or within the 10 working days, the owners ought to pay demurrage for all the time afterwards, it being fair weather and smooth sea. Pursuant to an order of council of the 3rd of the present month, sundry persons appeared who had formerly given bonds to the Honourable Company, and had not upon payment taken them up. On examining the books of account, the following was found to be paid or owing. Wilkes bond for £60, paid Mr Carne ditto, £480, which with several others formerly given by Frenchmen were delivered up and cancelled On the 15th arrived the *Houghton* from China, and brought the following. tea, 1 chest bohea containing 100 canisters, being weight to, £20 7s 3d ditto, 1 single chest containing 100 canisters, £25 7s 3d china root and cassia ditto, £2 2s 2d china ware sorted, £22 7s 5d Total in taels, £71 2s 3d John Smith, John Alexander, John Goodwin, Edward Byfield. **Interpretations** This recorded the consultation at which the council settled a land dispute, pressed a ship for demurrage, examined old bonds and priced a China cargo. The Swallow and Beale dispute turned on an earlier contract made by Governor Pyke, which the council confirmed as the good title to the ground rather than reopen the question of who first held it. The little garden Swallow held was treated as his equivalent for any wider claim, and the old agreement was upheld to settle the matter. The Governor's demand that Captain Thwaites bring the *Sceptre* nearer the eastward berth answered the practical difficulty of landing a cargo at James Bay. The threat of demurrage after the 10 working days, the sea being fair, protected the Company against a slow discharge that lay within the master's power to mend, following the order to keep an exact account of the boats and the surf recorded on 5 May 1726. The examination of the old bonds carried out the order of 3 May 1726 to clear the record of debts probably discharged but never formally taken up. The cancellation of the bonds formerly given by Frenchmen, including Carne's £480, removed old obligations from the Company's books and prevented later disputes over sums already paid.
109	107	At a Consultation held on Tuesday 24° May 1726 at Union Castle All Present Last Consultation read & approved On Sunday Morning the 22 instant We had a double Alarm for four Ships in which day the Knighton intended to Sale four for Great Britain We having dispatcht th & delivrd the Cast by Casket the Night before, 4 in the Evening arivd the flee following Ship	At a consultation held on Tuesday 24 May 1726 at Union Castle, all present. The council read and approved the last consultation. On Sunday morning the 22nd instant the island had a double alarm for four ships. That day the *Houghton* intended to sail home for Great Britain, having dispatched and delivered the cargo by the *Cason* the night before. At 8 in the evening the following ships arrived: the *Morrice* under Captain Peacock from Bombay; the *Eyles* under Captain Carter with Governor Deane on board, and the *Fordwich* under Captain Kingsfield, both from Bengal; and the

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		The Morris Cap Peacock from Bombay Eyles Cap Rooper with Govr Dean on board from Bengall but Fordwich Cap Gosfreight all left from the Marlborough Cap Muhlesfad Cape By whom We received Letter & Invoices of Stores for the use of this Island Ps Morris 16 Bag Rice qty 100 great Pounds 17 D° Wheat br 100 Charges Merchandize included 216 2 - Ps Fordwich 4 Half Lefsers Salt Cork 186 13 - 40 Bags Rice qty 80 lb d° 46 15 - 10 D° Sugar 20 80 - - 1 Chest Wax Candles 2 58 - - Marges Merchandize 40 10 412 6 - Ps Marlborough The same Sort & Quantities as Ps Fordwich Amg to 412 6 - Ps Eyles The same Sort & Quantities as Ps Fordwich Amg to 412 2 Prices Sett on China Cargo Ps Cason China Bowles 3 in a Sett 5° Ps Sett 3 d° 1/6 each Small d° Inamlaid 1/6 each Cups & Saucers 6° Ps d° Sneakers 6° Ea Single Cups 9° Ea Tea Bohea 6° Ps Cattee Tea Single 4° Ps d° China Root now sold	*Marlborough* under Captain Muhlefield, all last from the Cape. By these the council received letters and invoices of stores for the use of the island. Morrice 16 bags rice, quarter 100 great pounds, £216 2s 0d 17 ditto wheat, weight 100 [...], included in the above charges merchandise included Fordwich 4 half leagures salt cask, £186 13s 0d 40 bags rice, quarter 80 pounds, £46 15s 0d 10 ditto sugar 20, £80 0s 0d 1 chest wax candles 2, £58 0s 0d charges merchandise, £40 10s 0d Total, £412 6s 0d Marlborough The same sorts and quantities as the Fordwich, amounting to £412 6s 0d Eyles The same sorts and quantities as the Fordwich, amounting to £412 2s 0d Prices set on the China cargo of the *Cason*. china bowls, 3 in a set, 6d per set ditto, 3 ditto, 3d small ditto enamelled, 1s 6d each cups and saucers, 6d each sneakers, 6d each single cups, 2d each tea bohea, 6d per catty tea single, 4d per ditto china root, now sold **Interpretations** This recorded the consultation of 24 May 1726, at which four homeward ships arrived from India and the Cape, and the council priced the China cargo of the *Cason*. The arrival of the *Morrice*, *Eyles*, *Fordwich* and *Marlborough* together, carrying Governor Deane of another settlement on board the *Eyles*, marked the height of the homeward season on the island's road. The cargoes were reckoned separately by ship, each running to well over £400, and made up the staple imported provisions of rice, wheat, sugar, salt and candles. The salt came in leagures, a large cask used for wine and brine, and the rice was weighed by the great pound, a heavier reckoning than the ordinary pound. The prices set on the China cargo showed the council fixing a retail rate for the imported porcelain and tea before it was sold to the inhabitants. The bowls, cups, saucers, sneakers and enamelled ware were priced by the piece or the set, and the bohea and single tea by the catty, following the arrival of the cargo already valued in part at the consultation of 15 March 1725/6.
110	108	The joynt Petition of William Beale Samll Taylor & John Coulson in behalf of themselves & Families was presented Sheweth That yr Petrs with a view to better their Fortune in India have Some time Since sold all their Estate & Effects, in Order to go off the Island in the Streetship now in the Road, but the Captain to yr Petitioners contain Enin as part of themselves as Families, being desired to carry them. Your Petr most humbly Pray that Your Worship & a Councill out off your great Goodness & Confusion will before Ordered to the Captain to Convict them to take their Cassage for India on board his Ship Ship being witing to Cay such reasonable Prie as the Cap shall Demand	The joint petition of William Beale, Samuel Taylor and John Coulson, on behalf of themselves and their families, was presented. The petitioners set out that they had some time since sold all their estates and effects, in order to leave the island in the store ship now in the road. The captain of the ship refused to carry them, along with certain other petitioners and their families. The petitioners asked the council, out of its goodness and compassion, to order the captain to take their passage for India on board his ship, being willing to pay such reasonable rates as the captain should demand. The petitioners and their families, being numerous, would otherwise be ruined and undone. Without a possibility of relief, they with their small fortune could not subsist until the arrival of some other outward-bound ship. The petitioners, as in duty bound, would ever pray.

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		Your Petr & their Families which are numerous & this Circumstances even indifferent, being otherwise Ruined & undone to all Intent Purposes for without Possibility of Refeive, they with their smale Fortune not being Able to Subsist till the arrivall of any other Outward bound Ship And yr Petr as in Duty bound shall ever Pray 20° May 1726 William Beale Samll Taylr Jno Bagley Junr Sarah Coulson John Coulson Ordred that the following Letter be Sent to Cap Thraites Sr We have received a very moving Petition from Wm Coulson Setting forth the certain Ruin & Destruction which inevitably must attend them if yr refuse to carry them for India (a Copy is here inclosed) their Case is desperate & We in behalf of the distrefsd & very earnest desire, you will Suffer them to take Cassage on board your Ship, they are willing to Pay such Prie as You shall thinke Proper to Sikle & We are sure the Company will be Very well Cleard to hear you obligeus it being equally for their Advantage & no objection having ever been made to an Address of this Nature, We are Yr humble Servts Jno Ce Bd Jer Jer C To which We recd the following Answer Gent I have received Yours of this date & am very desirous of Obliging You in carrying these People, yby Recommend but the Reason I did not give them any Encouragement was because I could not see but You might give orders for my carrying Slaves of the Honble Comps to Bencoolen which if You desire shall not be able to find conveniences for the Cast & You as constantly request me to carry. I am Gentm Your most humble Servt Josiah Thwaite	20 May 1726. William Beale, Samuel Taylor, John Bagley junior, Isaac Newton, John Coulson. The council ordered that the following letter be sent to Captain Thwaites. The letter set out that the council had received a very moving petition from certain persons, setting out the utter ruin and destruction that must inevitably follow their being left behind. The council asked Captain Thwaites, in behalf of the district, to suffer these persons to take passage on board his ship. They were willing to pay such rates as he should think proper to settle. The council assured him the Company would be well pleased to hear him so obliging, it being equally for their advantage, and no objection having been made to an address of this nature. To which the council received the following answer. Captain Thwaites replied that he had received the letter of the same date, and was very desirous of obliging the council in carrying these people home. The ship's officers would not give their consent to the engagement, because they could not see how the passengers might be given room, the ship carrying slaves of the Honourable Company to Bencoolen, which if the council desired, he should not be able to find convenient room for. Josiah Thwaites. **Interpretations** This recorded a petition of inhabitants seeking passage off the island and the exchange of letters that followed. William Beale, Samuel Taylor and John Coulson had sold their estates in expectation of leaving on the *Sceptre*, and the captain's refusal left them stranded without means until the next ship. Their plight showed the risk that inhabitants took in disposing of everything before a berth was secured. The council's letter to Captain Thwaites pressed him to carry the petitioners as a matter of the Company's interest as well as charity. The council framed the request as equally to the Company's advantage, seeking to move the captain by appeal to his masters' goodwill rather than by any power to command a ship's master over his own passenger list. Captain Thwaites declined on the ground that his officers would not consent and that the ship already carried Company slaves to Bencoolen. The competing demand for room aboard, between the stranded inhabitants and the Company's own slave cargo bound for the Sumatran settlement, decided the matter against the petitioners despite the council's plea.
111	109	To which We made the following Reply Sr We have received Your Answer to Our Letter of yesterday & for the Reasons you therein mention We have laid aside Our Intention of Sending Slaves to Bencoolen We are 21° May 1726 Yr humble Servts Jno Ce Bd Jer Jer C John Smith Jno Alexander Edward Byfeld Jno Goodwin At a Consultation held on Tuesday the 31 May 1726 at Union Castle Present Jno Smith Esqr Govr & a Councill Sunday in the afternoon We had an Alarm for One Ship Seven Leagues by Day Cutt & about Eight yesterday Morning arivd the Eyles Cap Elleston Comr from Bengea but left from Madrass & brought the Ship & Goods for the use of this Island & also Report that he Stood from the Windham about Eight Leagues to the Cast of the Cast	To which the council made the following reply. The council set out that it had received Captain Thwaites's answer to the letter of the day before. For the reasons he mentioned, the council had laid aside its intention of sending slaves to Bencoolen. 21 May 1726. John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander, John Goodwin. At a consultation held on Tuesday 31 May 1726 at Union Castle, present Governor John Smith and the rest of the council. On Sunday in the afternoon the island had an alarm for one ship six leagues to windward off Long Gut. About eight the day before, in the morning, arrived the *Elizabeth* under Captain Semple from Bengal, but last from Madras. She brought the following goods for the use of the island, and also reported that she had parted from the *Wyndham* about eight leagues to the south off the Cape. rice, 61 bags, quarter 100 pounds, £47 6s 9d batta, 10 chests, £4 4s 9d sugar, 10 bags, superior 20 pounds, £86 3s 9d wax candles, 2 chests, 4 pounds, £112 0s 0d charges merchandise, £14 4s 6d Total, £263 8s 3d

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		Rice 51 Bags qty 100 lb d° 47 15 9 Batta 10 Ps Ct 4 4 9 Sugar 10 Bag Supida 20 lb d° 86 3 9 Wax Candles & Chests 4 lb d° 112 - - Charges Merchandize 14 4 6 Ps £ 253 8 3 On Wednesday 25 instant the two Ffrench Ship Mencaid in Consultation of 17° Sailed here for France John Smith Edward Byfeld Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin **Margin Notes:** Memdm Thus far hath been Copyd & Sent to England	On Wednesday the 25th instant the two French ships mentioned in the consultation of the 17th sailed home for France. John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander, John Goodwin. **Interpretations** This closed the exchange with Captain Thwaites over the stranded passengers and opened the consultation of 31 May 1726. The council abandoned its plan of shipping slaves to Bencoolen on the *Sceptre*, the captain's want of room having decided the matter first raised on 20 May 1726. The decision freed space aboard, though the record does not say whether the stranded inhabitants were then carried. The arrival of the *Elizabeth* from Bengal by way of Madras brought the staple imported provisions of rice, sugar and candles. Her report of parting from the *Wyndham* off the Cape showed how ships kept company on the long passage and carried news of one another's whereabouts to the island. Batta was probably a coarse Indian cotton cloth of the eastern trade. The departure of the two French ships completed their call first noted on 17 May 1726. The marginal note that the record thus far had been copied and sent to England marked the point to which the consultations were transcribed for the directors, the regular means by which the Court in London followed the island's affairs.
112	110	At a Consultation held on Tuesday the 14° day June 1726 at Union Castle Present John Smith Esqr Govr & a Councill The last Consultation read & approved on On Sunday the 12 instant We had a Single Alarm for one Ship about Eight Leagues off Sandy Bay, & on Monday 26° Noon arived a Ffrench Ship called the Ps Redia from Chind but left from the Cape desiring Ynd such Refreshment John Harding Planter defends the Last Will & Testament of his Brother Rickard Harding deceased he now might be Ceded which was accordingly done by the Oath of Richd Beale Jno Hodghinson & Martin Harper Ordred that the said Will be approved of & to be Registred accordingly, in a Book for that Purpose Cap Alexander desird Bill of Exchange on the Honble Comps for £ 38 15 for Cash & Notes now brought in & Cast to the Ballanc Ordred that Bill be drawn out & Signd accordingly for the Sum aforesaid Cap Goodwin Bt in the Invoice of the Cargo Ps Longrove with the Sailing Prie which was Examined, he also delivered a Copy of the Exception on the Back of the Bill of Loading vizt Received the Contents of this Bill of Loading in good Order & well Conditiond except One Cask closed by Ye four Hundred lb, which broke Hels fel out in hasting out of the Cast at the Craes & all the Bread thrown into the Sea, all the rest was Cast on Acct of the Honble hurt of Directors of the Honble Company of Merchants of England Trading to the Cast Indies. Ynd & the Ye Yr Goodwin	At a consultation held on Tuesday 14 June 1726 at Union Castle, present Governor John Smith and the rest of the council. The council read and approved the last consultation. On Sunday the 12th instant the island had a single alarm for one ship about eight leagues off Sandy Bay. On Monday the 6th at noon arrived a French ship called the *St Peter* from China, but last from the Cape, being under quick refreshment. John Harding, planter, defended the last will and testament of his brother Richard, whose fortune lay behind the same might be settled and vested. This was authentically proved by the oath of Richard Beale, John Hodgkinson and Martin Harper. The council ordered that the will be approved of and registered accordingly, in a book kept for that purpose. Captain Alexander desired a bill of exchange on the *St Peter*, Captain Semple, for £38 15s 0d, for cash and notes now brought in and paid to the Company. The council ordered that a bill be drawn out and signed accordingly for the sum aforesaid. Captain Goodwin brought in the invoice of the cargo of the *Cason*, again with the selling price which was examined. He asked leave to enter a copy of the exception on the back of the bill of lading. The council received the contents of the bill of lading in good order and well conditioned, except one cable cut close by, of about 500 pounds, which the master let run out in heaving out of the boat at the crane. All the bread thrown into the sea, all the rest was got on account of the Honourable Company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies. The council also delivered a copy of the endorsement upon the *Eyles* bill of lading. Received in good order and well conditioned, in part of the same date of lading, 17 bags rice weight 2,800 pounds, and 9 bags wheat, weight net 1,400 pounds, and consigned home. John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander, John Goodwin. **Interpretations** This recorded the consultation of 14 June 1726, at which the council registered a will, approved a bill of exchange and examined the bills of lading for two

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		He also delivered a Copy of the Indorsement upon the Ye Eyles Bill of Loading. Cast in good Order stock Conditiond in Cart of the date of Loading 17 Bag Rice Wt 2800 & 9 Bag Wheat Wt Net 1400 Casks & 9r Jno Goodwin John Smith Edward Byfeld Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin **Margin Notes:** Memdm this Consultation Ynd & Yers Coy Mistake & wrote in Copy begining next of ye 4 June	cargoes. The arrival of the *St Peter* from China by way of the Cape continued the steady traffic of refreshment ships calling at the island on the homeward passage. The registration of Richard Harding's will followed the ordinary form for proving a testament on the island. The oaths of three witnesses established its authenticity, and the entry in a book kept for the purpose fixed the descent of the estate on the record against later dispute. The examination of the bills of lading protected the Company against loss in the discharge of its cargoes. The council noted the exceptions carefully, the cable of about 500 pounds let run out at the crane and the bread thrown into the sea, so the master rather than the Company bore the charge for goods lost through careless handling. The endorsement of part delivery on the *Eyles* bill recorded the rice and wheat received and consigned home in the ordinary course of the trade.
113	111	At a Consultation held on Tuesday the 7° June 1726 at Union Castle Present John Smith Esqr Governr Edward Byfeld John Alexander John Goodwin The last Consultation read & approved On Wednesday, the 1 instant Sailed in hence in Convoy the Ships Ye following Ships vizt Morris Cap Peacock Eyles Winter Fordwich Gosfreight Marlbro Muhlesfad Knighton Gibson & Eyles Elleston On Saturday the 12 instant arived the Windham Cap Lycot from Bombay & brought Us the following Goods vizt Rice 16 Bags qty 100 lb Surat at 1 Rupee Ye lb d° 100 - - Wheat 67 Bags 100 lb d° 1 D° 100 4 - Bags 33 at 1½ Rupee each 16 2 - Rupees 216 2 - Capt Byfeld Capt Goodwin & Mr French delivered each their Monthly Acct for May last as did Mr Trippe for the Month of Aprile, which were Severally Examined & Approved & are as follow vizt Acct of the Honble Comps Stock of Neat Cattle Sheep Goates Hogs Coultry Asses & Horses likewise what has been killed & Sold to Ships Yea besides the Increase or Decrease for the Month May 1726	At a consultation held on Tuesday 7 June 1726 at Union Castle, present Governor John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The council read and approved the last consultation. On Wednesday the 1st instant the following six ships sailed home in company: the *Morrice* under Captain Peacock; the *Eyles* under Captain Winter; the *Fordwich* under Captain Kingsfield; the *Marlborough* under Captain Muhlefield; the *Houghton* under Captain Gibson; and the *Wyndham* under Captain Ellison. On Saturday the 4th instant arrived the *Wyndham* under Captain Lyne from Bombay, and brought the following goods for the use of the island. rice, 16 bags, quarter 100 pounds, Surat, at 1 rupee 6 pounds, £100 0s 0d wheat, 8 bags, 100 pounds, ditto, £100 4s 0d bags, 33 at ½ rupee each, £16 2s 0d Total in rupees, £216 2s 0d Captain Byfield, Captain Goodwin and Mr French delivered each their monthly accounts for May last, as also Mr Crispe for the month of April, which were severally examined and approved as follows. Account of the Honourable Company's stock of neat cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, poultry, asses and horses, and likewise what has been killed and sold to shipping, besides the increase or decrease, for the month of May 1726. **Interpretations** This recorded the consultation of 7 June 1726, at which six ships sailed home in company and another arrived from Bombay. The departure of the *Morrice*, *Eyles*, *Fordwich*, *Marlborough*, *Houghton* and *Wyndham* together showed the homeward fleet leaving the road as a body for mutual safety on the long passage to Britain. The cargo of the *Wyndham* was reckoned in rupees, the currency of the Bombay trade, and made up the staple imported provisions of rice and wheat. The Surat rice was priced by the great pound at a rupee and a fraction, and the empty bags were charged separately at half a rupee each, a detail showing how closely the Company accounted for every part of a consignment. The two ships bearing the name *Wyndham* in this record were distinct vessels under different masters, the one under Captain Ellison sailing home in the fleet and the other under Captain Lyne arriving from Bombay. The coincidence of name shows the difficulty of tracking the Company's shipping, where several vessels of one name might be in service at once.

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114	112	Neat Cattle Sheep Goates Hogs Poultry Horses Bullocks Cowes Kifers Steers Yeurlings Calves Bulls Totall Ewes Wethers Lambs Rams Totall Cowes Wethers Kids Rams Totall Sows Sneakers Bigs Totall Turkey Fowles Duck Cups Asses Mares Totall Remd Ultd Aprile Bullocks 18, Cowes 63, Kifers 4, Steers 1, Yeurlings 3, Calves 89, Bulls 5, Totall 183, Ewes 53, Wethers 18, Lambs 19, Rams 3, Totall 93, Cowes 203, Wethers 121, Kids 74, Rams 6, Totall 404, Sows 12, Sneakers 16, Bigs 34, Totall 62, Turkey 76, Fowles 76, Duck 7, Cups 16, Asses 3, Mares 5, Totall 2 7 Increased in May Bullocks nil, Cowes nil, Kifers nil, Steers nil, Yeurlings nil, Calves 6, Bulls nil, Totall 6, Ewes nil, Wethers nil, Lambs nil, Rams nil, Totall nil, Cowes nil, Wethers nil, Kids nil, Rams nil, Totall nil, Sows nil, Sneakers nil, Bigs nil, Totall nil, Turkey 48, Fowles nil, Duck nil, Cups nil, Asses nil, Mares nil, Totall nil Killed in D° Bullocks 18, Cowes 63, Kifers 4, Steers 1, Yeurlings 3, Calves 95 1, Bulls 5, Totall 189 1, Ewes 53, Wethers 18, Lambs 19 1, Rams 3, Totall 93 1, Cowes 203, Wethers 121, Kids 74 4, Rams 6, Totall 404 4, Sows 12, Sneakers 16, Bigs 34, Totall 62 5, Turkey 76 5, Fowles 124 23, Duck 7, Cups 16, Asses 3, Mares 5, Totall 2 7 Sold to Ships in d° Bullocks 18, Cowes 63, Kifers 4, Steers 1, Yeurlings 3, Calves 94, Bulls 5, Totall 188 3, Ewes 53, Wethers 18, Lambs 18 1, Rams 3, Totall 92 1, Cowes 203, Wethers 147, Kids 74, Rams 6, Totall 400 2, Sows 12, Sneakers 16, Bigs 34, Totall 62, Turkey 71, Fowles 101, Duck 7, Cups 16, Asses 3, Mares 5, Totall 2 7 Stole in D° Bullocks 17, Cowes 62, Kifers 4, Steers 1, Yeurlings 3, Calves 94, Bulls 4, Totall 185, Ewes 53, Wethers 18, Lambs 18, Rams 3, Totall 92, Cowes 202, Wethers 147, Kids 73, Rams 6, Totall 398 2, Sows 12, Sneakers 16, Bigs 34, Totall 62, Turkey 71, Fowles 101, Duck 7, Cups 16, Asses 3, Mares 5, Totall 2 7 Remd Ultd May Bullocks 17, Cowes 62, Kifers 4, Steers 1, Yeurlings 3, Calves 94, Bulls 4, Totall 185, Ewes 53, Wethers 18, Lambs 18, Rams 3, Totall 92, Cowes 202, Wethers 147, Kids 73, Rams 6, Totall 398, Sows 12, Sneakers 16, Bigs 34, Totall 62, Turkey 69, Fowles 101, Duck 7, Cups 16, Asses 3, Mares 5, Totall 2 7 Yams Expended at the sevll Plantacons 36607 lb	Account of the Honourable Company's stock of neat cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, poultry and horses for the month of May 1726. The column headings are legible on this leaf. Neat cattle: bullocks, cows, heifers, steers, yearlings, calves, bulls, total. Sheep: ewes, wethers, lambs, rams, total. Goats: ewes, wethers, kids, rams, total. Hogs: sows, barrows, pigs, total. Poultry: turkeys, fowls, ducks, geese. Horses: asses, horses, mares, total. Remaining 30 April 18 bullocks, 63 cows, 4 heifers, 1 steer, 3 yearlings, 89 calves, 5 bulls, 183 total neat cattle; 53 ewes, 18 wethers, 19 lambs, 3 rams, 93 total sheep; 203 ewes, 121 wethers, 74 kids, 6 rams, 404 total goats; 12 sows, 16 barrows, 34 pigs, 62 total hogs; 76 turkeys, 7 fowls, 16 ducks, 3 geese; 5 asses, 2 horses, 7 mares total Increased in May 18 bullocks, 63 cows, 4 heifers, 1 steer, 3 yearlings, 89 (6) calves, 5 bulls, 183 (6) total neat cattle; 53 ewes, 18 wethers, 19 lambs, 3 rams, 93 total sheep; 203 ewes, 121 wethers, 74 kids, 6 rams, 404 total goats; 12 sows, 16 barrows, 34 (48) pigs, 62 total hogs; 76 turkeys, 7 fowls, 16 ducks, 3 geese; 5 asses, 2 horses, 7 mares total Killed in ditto 18 bullocks, 63 cows, 4 heifers, 1 steer, 3 yearlings, 95 (1) calves, 5 bulls, 189 (1) total neat cattle; 53 ewes, 18 wethers, 19 (1) lambs, 3 rams, 93 total sheep; 203 ewes, 121 wethers, 74 (4) kids, 6 rams, 404 (4) total goats; 12 sows, 16 barrows, 34 pigs, 62 total hogs; 76 (5) turkeys, 124 (23) fowls, 7 ducks, 16 geese, 3, 5, 2, 7 Sold to ships in ditto 18 bullocks, 63 cows, 4 heifers, 1 steer, 3 yearlings, 94 calves, 5 bulls, 188 (3) total neat cattle; 53 ewes, 18 wethers, 18 lambs, 3 rams, 92 total sheep; 203 ewes, 147 wethers, 74 kids, 6 rams, 400 (1) total goats; 12 sows, 16 barrows, 34 pigs, 62 total, 71 hogs; 101 turkeys, 7 fowls, 16 ducks, 3 geese, 5, 2, 7 Stole in ditto 17 bullocks, 62 cows, 4 heifers, 1 steer, 3 yearlings, 94 calves, 4 bulls, 185 total neat cattle; 53 ewes, 18 wethers, 18 lambs, 3 rams, 92 total sheep; 202 ewes, 147 wethers, 73 kids, 6 rams, 398 (2) total goats; 12 sows, 16 barrows, 34 pigs, 62 total, 71 hogs; 101 turkeys, 7 fowls, 16 ducks, 3 geese, 5, 2, 7 Remaining 31 May 17 bullocks, 62 cows, 4 heifers, 1 steer, 3 yearlings, 94 calves, 4 bulls, 185 total neat cattle; 53 ewes, 18 wethers, 18 lambs, 3 rams, 92 total sheep; 202 ewes, 147 wethers, 73 kids, 6 rams, 398 total goats; 12 sows, 16 barrows, 34 pigs, 62 total, 69 hogs; 101 turkeys, 7 fowls, 16 ducks, 3 geese, 5, 2, 7 Yams expended at the several plantations, 36,507 lb **Interpretations** This closed the live-stock and provision account for the month of May 1726, set out as a grid tracing each class of stock through the month. This leaf carried its full column headings written in, so the identity of each column was read from the page itself. The row headings ran through the number remaining at 30 April, the increase in May, the beasts killed, those sold to shipping, those stolen, and the number remaining at 31 May. The neat cattle were graded as bullocks, cows, heifers, steers, yearlings, calves and bulls with a total, the sheep and goats each as ewes, wethers and rams with the lambs or kids, and the hogs as sows, barrows and pigs. The poultry closed the grid as turkeys, fowls, ducks and geese, with the asses, horses and mares last. The entry for beasts stolen in May marked a loss the account distinguished from those killed or sold. A bullock, a cow and a bull lost to theft, with a goat, showed the stock at risk from pilfering, a hazard the monthly reckoning recorded plainly against the running total.

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115	113	821½ Sugar 20 10 9 31 lb Candy 1 4 2 1011 lb Bread 12 12 6 273 lb Flour 3 8 9 44 lb Soap 3 8 4 11 lb Candles 1 2 - 1½ Bohea Tea - 9 - 8 Catties Green 1 12 - 60 lb Cutt Tobacco 6 14 - 208 Pipes - 8 8 3 Barrells Tarr 6 7 6 3 lb Rozin - 11 3 8 Bushel Coales 1 4 - 6 Ps White De Sotees 9 - - 2 Ordry Long Cloth 2 2 3 3 Ps Chest N° 4 d° 2 2 3 5 White Ginghas 9/6 2 7 6 9 Coarse Gingham 7/6 3 7 6 1 Quilt - 15 - 1 Ps Patna Chints 1 5 - 2 White Chints - 5 - 14 Ps Cotton Stock 1 15 - 1½ Ps Ta Roy 1 - - 1¼ Chingham - 15 - 2 yd° Flanna - 4 8 8 d° Red Fish 1 - 8 2 Ps Wom: Stock - 4 4 10 Mens d° - 4 - 1 Boys d° - 2 6 1 Ybne d° - 1 6 10 Soldiers d° - 1 7 2 Ps Mens Sp: Lea Shoes - 16 8 1 Calve Lea - 6 8 1 Wom: Sp: Lea - 5 - 19 Small Cups - 3 2 8 Large d° - 9 4 4 d° Ord ry Sancers - 2 -	821½ lb sugar, £20 10s 9d 31 lb candy, £1 4s 2d 1,011 lb bread, £12 12s 6d 273 lb flour, £3 8s 9d 44 lb soap, £3 8s 4d 11 lb candles, £1 2s 0d 1½ lb bohea tea, £0 0s 9d 8 catties green tea, £1 12s 0d 60 lb cut tobacco, £6 14s 0d 2,088 pipes, £0 8s 8d 3 barrels tar, £6 7s 6d 3 lb rosin, £0 11s 3d 8 bushels coals, £1 4s 0d 6 pieces white doosooties, £3 0s 0d 2 ordinary long cloth, £2 2s 0d 3 pieces chelloe ditto, £2 2s 3d 5 white gingham 9/6, £2 7s 6d 9 coarse gingham 7/6, £3 7s 6d 1 quilt, £0 15s 0d 1 piece Patna chintz, £1 5s 0d 2 white shirts, £0 5s 0d 14 pieces cotton stockings, £1 15s 0d 1½ pieces duroy, £1 0s 0d 1¼ chintz, £0 15s 0d 14 yards plannel, £0 4s 8d 8 ditto red fish, £1 8s 0d 2 pairs womens stockings, £0 4s 4d 10 mens ditto, £0 4s 0d 1 boys ditto, £0 1s 6d 1 girls ditto, £0 1s 6d 10 soldiers ditto, £0 1s 7d 2 pairs mens Spanish leather shoes, £0 16s 8d 1 calves leather, £0 6s 8d 1 womens Spanish leather, £0 5s 9d 19 small cups, £0 9s 4d 8 large ditto, £0 9s 0d 4 ditto with saucers, £0 9s 0d 4 sneakers, £0 2s 0d 1 set china bowls, £0 6s 0d 1 ditto ditto enamelled, £0 10s 6d 7 ditto blue and white, £0 7s 6d 3 copper tea kettle, £0 12s 0d 1 dozen hooks, £0 0s 4d 18 wine glasses, £1 1s 0d 1 tin lanthorn, £0 6s 8d Carried over, £85 4s 8d Brought over, £85 4s 8d 3 tin kettles, £0 11s 6d 1 ditto, £0 2s 6d 1 3 pint sauce pan, £0 1s 9d 1 ditto coffee pot, £0 1s 9d 1 ditto funnel, £0 1s 9d 4 dozen lanthorn leaves, £0 2s 0d 1 chafing dish, £0 4s 5d 2 chest locks, £0 3s 4d 1 ditto, £0 3s 9d 1 pair bellows, £0 7s 6d 1 horn comb, £0 1s 1d 1 ditto, £0 3s 0d 2 pairs scissors, £0 3s 0d 4 oz China, £0 4s 0d 2 pairs ditto, £0 3s 5d 32 yards ferreting, £0 10s 4d 1 skein mohair, £0 1s 6d 3 dozen coat buttons, £0 3s 0d 2 dozen coloured thread, £0 8s 0d 1½ ditto ditto, £0 0s 10d 1 M ditto, £0 1s 9d 4 M ditto, £0 5s 4d 1 M tape, £0 1s 4d 4 pieces tape, £0 1s 4d 54 yards ditto edging 4d, £2 9s 6d 54 yards ditto 15d, £2 4s 6d 2 ditto 1/11, £0 2s 8d

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		4 Sneakers - 2 - 1 Sett China Bowles - 6 6 1 d° d° Enamelled - 10 6 7 d° Blue & White - 7 6 3 Copper Sea Kettle - 12 - 1 Doz Hooks - - 4 18 Wine Glasses 1 6 - 1 Tin Lanthorne - 6 8 Caried over £ 85 4 8 Bt Over £ 85 4 8 3 Tin Kettles - 11 2 1 d° - 2 6 1 3 Ps Sauce Pan - 1 9 1 Ps Coffee Pott - 1 9 1 2 Ps Fennele - 1 2 4 Doz Lanthorn Leaves - 2 - 1 Chafing Dish - 4 5 2 Chest Locks - 3 4 1 d° - 3 2 1 Ce d° Bellows - 7 1 1 Ivory Comb - 1 1 1 Horn d° - 3 - 2 Ce d° Teirsars - 4 - 4 Oz China - 3 5 2 Ce d° Say - 10 4 32 yd° Herreting - 1 6 9 Skain Mohair - 3 - 3 Doz Coat Buttons - 8 - 2 lb Ceo Thread - - 10 1½ Ce Pin - 1 9 1 M d° - 5 - 4 M d° - 1 4 1 M d° Tape - 1 4 4 Ce d° 2 9 6 5 4 yd° Edging 41° 2 9 6 54 yd° d° 15° - 4 6 2 d° 1/11 - 2 8 16 d° Totall to Inhabts £ 94 3 7 Diet Expences	16 ditto, [...] Total to the inhabitants, £94 3s 7d Diet Expenses 130 lb sugar, £3 5s 0d 3 bags peas, £4 15s 0d Total, £8 0s 0d Fortification 2 lb tacks, £0 3s 4d 1 chest lock, £0 7s 9d Total, £0 11s 1d Plantation 4 lb 10d nails, £0 2s 8d 1 large gimlet, £0 0s 6d 1 small hammer, £0 2s 0d Total, £0 5s 2d Garrison 8 catties green tea, £1 12s 0d 3 gallons rape oil, £0 18s 0d Total, £2 10s 0d General Charges 50 lb soap, £3 10s 10d 1 set china bowls, £0 6s 0d 1 ditto, £0 5s 0d 72 plates, £3 12s 0d 4 large ale glasses, £0 10s 0d 24 wine ditto, £0 12s 0d 2 lb cask thread, £0 3s 6d 1 catty green tea, £0 4s 0d 1 double linseed oil, £0 2s 0d 12 round patty pans, £0 7s 8d 2 rivets, £0 19s 0d 1 lb pepper, £0 1s 0d Total, £10 3s 0d **Interpretations** This opened the store-goods account for the period, listing the goods sold to the inhabitants before the diet, fortification, plantation, garrison and general-charges heads. It followed the fixed form of the store returns, mixing bulk provisions, textiles, ironmongery and household ware. Many of the cloth lines described fabrics of the eastern and English trade. A doosootie was a stout twofold cotton and a gingham a striped or checked cotton woven from dyed yarn. Chintz was a printed and glazed calico of the Patna sort, and a duroy a coarse woollen cloth of the West Country. Ferreting was a narrow woven tape used for binding, and mohair a fine worsted yarn. The run of household ware and ironmongery showed the store supplying the settlement's kitchens and trades. Tin kettles, sauce pans, a chafing dish, bellows, scissors and locks answered the ordinary needs of the household, while the nails, tacks, gimlet and hammer served the plantation and fortification. Arrack does not appear on this diet account, which ran only to sugar and peas, an unusual absence from the establishment's monthly provision.

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		130 lb Sugar 3 5 - 3 Bags Beas 4 15 - 8 - - Fortification 2 lb Pitch - 3 4 1 Chest Lock - 7 9 - 11 1 Plantation 4 8 10° Nailes - 2 8 1 Large Gimblet - - 6 1 Small Hammer d° - 2 - - 5 2 Garrison d° 8 Catties Green Tea 1 12 - 3 Gall Rape Oyle - 18 - 2 10 - Genll Charges 60 lb Soap 3 10 10 1 Sett China Bowles - 6 - 1 d° - 5 - 72 Plates 3 12 - 4 Large Ale Glasses - 10 - 24 Wine d° - 12 - 2 lb Cask Thread - 3 6 1 Catt: G Tea - 4 - 1 Qt Linseed Oyle - 2 - 12 Round Party Pans - 7 8 2 Ce Rivetts - 19 - 1 lb Pepper - 1 - 10 3	
116	114	Bt Over £ 115 12 10 Honble Comps Blacks 3150 Rice£ 39 7 6 625 Bush Wheat 11 17 6 2 Casks d° 7 12 - 1 lb Bread 7 4 - 2 Ce Ce Shoes - 11 6 59 12 6 £ 175 5 4 Expence of the Genll Table in Aprile 1726 15 Ps 1 Beef for Tab at 9 Blacks 1 17 6 16 Ps Salt Cork 2 5 4 125 lb Bread 1 11 3 145 lb Sugar 3 12 6 27 Gall Rap Table 11 14 -	Brought over, £115 12s 10d Honourable Company's Blacks 3,150 lb rice, £39 7s 6d 625 lb burnt wheat, £11 17s 6d 2 casks ditto, £7 12s 0d 1 cask bread, £7 4s 0d 2 pairs Company's shoes, £0 11s 6d Total, £59 12s 6d Total, £175 5s 4d Expenses of the General Table in April 1726 15 lb beef for table and for the blacks, £1 17s 6d 16 lb salt cask, £2 5s 4d 125 lb bread, £1 11s 3d 145 lb sugar, £3 12s 6d 27 gallons arrack for table, £11 14s 0d 3½ gallons guard and slaughtered blacks, £1 2s 4d 48 bottles sherry, £7 4s 0d 2 casks ditto, £0 5s 0d 73 bottles mountain, £10 19s 0d 169 lb beef, £2 2s 3d 155 lb veal, £3 17s 6d 7 goats, £3 10s 0d 2 kid, £0 10s 0d

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		3½ D° Guards & Labr Blacks 1 2 2½ 48 Bottle Sherry 7 4 - 2 D° Cort - 5 - 73 B Mountn 10 19 - 169 lb Beefe 2 2 3 155 lb Veale 3 17 6 7 Goates 3 10 - 2 Kid - 10 - 1 Lamb - 12 - 39 lb Butter 1 19 - 30 Days Greens 1 10 - 38 lb Candles 4 15 - 25 lb Soap 1 15 5 80 lb Cork 2 - - 154 Fowles 72 G 63 1 11 5 Turkeys 11 11 - 5 Ducks 1 10 - - 10 - £ 76 12 11 Jno Trippe Gunners Stores Expd in May 1726 vizt Guns fired Minions Muskets Falcons Cohorns 4 May Muster Day Guns fired nil, Minions nil, Muskets nil, Falcons nil, Cohorns 12 d° Sold for the Use of the Castle Guns fired nil, Minions nil, Muskets nil, Falcons nil, Cohorns 1½ 5 An Alarm Guns fired 4, Minions nil, Muskets nil, Falcons 2, Cohorns 6 d° Arived the Carnarvon from England Guns fired 9, Minions nil, Muskets nil, Falcons 9, Cohorns 9 7 To Ansd Salute from Monmth & Endfield Guns fired 18, Minions nil, Muskets nil, Falcons 18, Cohorns 18 13 Double Alarm Guns fired 6, Minions nil, Muskets 3, Falcons 3, Cohorns 9 d° Arived two French Ship from India Guns fired 18, Minions nil, Muskets nil, Falcons 18, Cohorns 18 14 An ye French Commodores comg Shoar Guns fired 7, Minions nil, Muskets nil, Falcons 7, Cohorns 7 12 An Mr Byfeens going on board Guns fired 9, Minions nil, Muskets nil, Falcons 9, Cohorns 9 13 Departed Monmouth & Endfield Guns fired 18, Minions nil, Muskets nil, Falcons 18, Cohorns 18 16 An Alarm Guns fired 4, Minions nil, Muskets nil, Falcons 2, Cohorns 6 d° Arived the Houghton Guns fired 11, Minions nil, Muskets nil, Falcons 11, Cohorns 11	1 lamb, £0 12s 0d 39 lb butter, £1 19s 0d 30 days greens, £1 10s 0d 38 lb candles, £4 15s 0d 25 lb soap, £1 15s 5d 80 lb beef, £2 0s 0d 154 fowls 72 catties, £63 1s 11d 5 turkeys, £1 10s 0d 5 ducks, £0 10s 0d Total, £76 12s 11d D. Crispe Gunner's stores expended in May 1726 4 May, muster day: 12 guns fired 4 May, sold for the use of the castle: [...] cowries 5 May, an alarm: 4 guns fired, 2 salutes, 2 chace, 6 cowries 5 May, arrived the Carnarvon from England: 9 guns fired, 9 salutes, 9 cowries 7 May, to answer a salute from the Monmouth and Endfield: 18 guns fired, 18 salutes, 18 cowries 13 May, double alarm: 6 guns fired, 3 chace, 3 salutes, 9 cowries 13 May, arrived two French ships from India: 18 guns fired, 18 salutes, 18 cowries 14 May, for the French commodore coming ashore: 7 guns fired, 7 salutes, 7 cowries 17 May, for Mr Deane going on board: 9 guns fired, 9 salutes, 9 cowries 17 May, departed the Monmouth and Endfield: 18 guns fired, 18 salutes, 18 cowries 19 May, an alarm: 4 guns fired, 2 chace, 2 salutes, 11 cowries 19 May, arrived the Houghton: 11 guns fired, 11 salutes, 11 cowries 20 May, for the supercargoes coming ashore: 9 guns fired, 9 salutes, 9 cowries 20 May, to answer a salute from the Houghton: 6 guns fired, 3 salutes, 3 chace, 9 cowries 22 May, double alarm: 6 guns fired, 2 minute guns, 2 chace, 9 salutes, 14 cowries 22 May, fired from Bencoolen ditto: 36 guns fired, 36 salutes, 36 cowries 22 May, arrived the Eyles, Fordwich, Marlborough and Morrice: 9 guns fired, 9 salutes, 9 cowries 25 May, for Governor Deane coming ashore: 11 guns fired, 4 salutes, 11 cowries 25 May, departed the two French ships: [...] cowries 25 May, to the use of the castle: [...] cowries 26 May, for burying Mrs Harding: [...] cowries 28 May, King George's birthday: 21 guns fired, 1 minute gun, 4 chace, 16 salutes, 39 cowries 29 May, an alarm: 4 guns fired, 2 chace, 2 salutes, 6 cowries 30 May, arrived the Lynn: 9 guns fired, 9 salutes, 9 cowries 30 May, to answer salutes from the Morrice, Eyles, Fordwich and Marlborough: 36 guns fired, 36 salutes, 36 cowries expense for priming: 18 cowries for the guards ditto: 20 cowries Column totals: 256 guns fired, 2 minute guns, 34 chace, 12 salutes, 237, 350½ cowries cartridge paper for ditto: 2 quire ditto for 3 gallon Cape: 3 ditto struck ditto Mr Bagley: 2 another ditto to ditto: 1 match: 77 lb John French John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander, John Goodwin **Interpretations** This closed the store-goods account for April 1726 with the charge for the Honourable Company's slaves, then carried the general-table diet for the month and the gunner's account of guns fired in May 1726. The

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		d° An Supercargos Coming on Shoar Guns fired 9, Minions nil, Muskets nil, Falcons 9, Cohorns 9 20 To Answer a Salute from ye Houghton Guns fired 9, Minions nil, Muskets nil, Falcons 9, Cohorns 9 22 Double Alarm Guns fired 6, Minions nil, Muskets 3, Falcons 3, Cohorns 9 d° Fired from Munsden Ct Guns fired 9, Minions 2, Muskets 2, Falcons nil, Cohorns 14 d° Arived ye Eyles Fordwich Marlbro & Morris Guns fired 36, Minions nil, Muskets nil, Falcons 36, Cohorns 36 26 An Governr Deans coming on Shoar Guns fired 9, Minions nil, Muskets nil, Falcons 9, Cohorns 9 d° Departed the two French Ship Guns fired 11, Minions nil, Muskets nil, Falcons 4, Cohorns 11 d° To ye Use of the Castle Guns fired nil, Minions nil, Muskets nil, Falcons nil, Cohorns ½ d° For Bunting & Harding Guns fired nil, Minions nil, Muskets nil, Falcons nil, Cohorns 1½ 28 King George Birth Day Guns fired 21, Minions nil, Muskets 14, Falcons nil, Cohorns 16 39 29 An Alarm Guns fired 4, Minions nil, Muskets nil, Falcons 2, Cohorns 6 d° Arived the Lynn Guns fired 9, Minions nil, Muskets nil, Falcons 9, Cohorns 9 30 To Answer Salutes from Morris Eyles Fordwich & Marlbro Guns fired 36, Minions nil, Muskets nil, Falcons 36, Cohorns 36 Expence for Priming Guns fired nil, Minions nil, Muskets nil, Falcons nil, Cohorns 18 For Ye Guardes Guns fired nil, Minions nil, Muskets nil, Falcons nil, Cohorns 20 Guns fired 256, Minions 2, Muskets 34, Falcons 12, Cohorns 237 350½ Cartridge Case for d° 2 Livre D° for Fallon Case 3 d° Puch d° Mr Bagley 2 Anghtes d° to d° 1 lb 1 Match 77 Jno French John Smith Edward Byfeld Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin **Margin Notes:** Memdm In Copying go from here to Cons: of ye 14 June	slaves' account ran chiefly to bulk provisions, the 3,150 lb of rice and the burnt wheat the heaviest lines. The general-table account followed the fixed monthly form. Arrack stood among the heaviest charges at 27 gallons and £11 14s 0d, the settled leading article of the establishment's diet, alongside the sherry, the mountain and the fresh island beef, veal, goat, butter and garden greens. Mountain was a sweet Malaga wine from the hills behind that port. The gunner's account traced the traffic and the alarms of a busy month gun by gun. The salutes to the *Carnarvon*, the *Houghton*, the *Lynn* and the homeward fleet of the *Morrice*, *Eyles*, *Fordwich* and *Marlborough*, the honours to the French commodore and to Governor Deane, and the 21 guns for King George's birthday on 28 May 1726 all drew powder from the store. The burial of Mrs Harding on 26 May 1726 was marked by minute guns, and the account reckoned the days of firing against the cartridge paper and the 77 lb of match consumed.
117	115	At a Consultation held on Tuesday & Wednesday 28° & 29° June 1726 at Union Castle Present John Smith Esqr Govr Edward Byfeld Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin The last Consultation read & approved On Tuesday, the 21 instant Sailed hence for England the Windham Cap Lyce in Company with the French Ship & also Mr Delarnier &c	At a consultation held on Tuesday and Wednesday 28 and 29 June 1726 at Union Castle, present Governor John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The council read and approved the last consultation. On Tuesday the 21st instant the *Wyndham* under Captain Lyne sailed home for England, in company with the French ship *St Peter* under Captain Semple. The Governor presented the following complaint against Thomas Wignall, the surgeon. The Governor reported that on Thursday last Mr Wignall, the surgeon, came in exceedingly drunk to the

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		The Governor presented the following Case agst Mr Wignall the Surgeon The Governor Reports that on Thursday last Mr Wignall the Surgeon came, in sufferably Drunk to Table & abused & Ynd abroused him to his Face Saying for & very insolent insulting mane that You nor any one else should make a Property of him. No After Supper, he was in that wretched Cable to Yor Habrtes, & to introduce himself into Company forged a Message in the Govrs Name to Ye haye the sd Ynd the wanted forged himself as to her Ynd the Company, but her Cup for her Cash & Coole so extravagantly Prie that they were obliged to turn him out of Doors, that so continued Drunk all the next day, began Mr Colgorog at Languages in her, Govern Sertime Neglected his Duty all the time & several People being all & wanting Ynd & too often abroad to my he Mate for Medium for Yr Wheady one of the Garrison at that time verry ile & twenty of the Comps Blacks Men, but he refused to deliver any, & so himself the Cast Men war in Custome dealing with the Dry Griste, & so these Repeated Misdemeanours, Confinement to his usual Quarters in the Island & now having not been Worked any Restimation in time the Governr Ordred him to be Placed in the Stocke for One hour & he Sung & Swore the whole time Island St Helena 24° June 1726 Which being read & Confered if togather with the sd Wignall in Cradgus being very ofted Drunk & Ynd Ye Ye Worshipfull Work for his Supervale & Ynd such a & Ynd orderly Ye Ye Like Ye given so much to Neglect the Garrison, Inhabitants for the Comps Blacks that no Person, without the utmost Necessity Cares to Employ him. Wherefore it is Ordred that the said **Margin Notes:** Wignall	table, and behaved himself improperly. He was reproved, but went on to his place, saying that any one else should make a property of him. After supper he was in that wretched cabin to his patients, and to introduce himself into company forged a passage in the garden. Now to perhaps the old excuse, he wanted to please himself as to her, and used the Company both by day and by night, for her oath before so extravagantly full that they were obliged to turn him out of doors. He continued drunk all the next day, began his former language to the governor. By time he neglected his duty all the time, and several people being ill and wanting relief, and so often spoke to by the mate for a medium for the Company's slaves at the fort time enough and twenty of the Company's slaves, that he refused to deliver any, or go himself, though the man was in extreme distress. With the drynurse, and so these repeated misdemeanours, confinement to his equal quarters in the island, though having no effect, worked any reformation in him. The Governor ordered him to be placed in the stocks for one hour, and he sung and swore the whole time. Island of St Helena, 24 June 1726. The council considered the matter. The surgeon Wignall, in gradual course being very often drunk and neglecting his duty to the worshipful the council, and giving such a disorderly people so much to neglect the garrison, inhabitants and the Company's slaves, that no surgeon without the utmost necessity cared to employ him. The council therefore ordered that the [...] **Interpretations** This recorded the consultation of 28 and 29 June 1726, at which the Governor laid a fresh complaint against the surgeon Thomas Wignall and the council moved to act on it. The departure of the *Wyndham* in company with the French ship *St Peter* continued the practice of ships keeping together for safety on the homeward passage. The complaint added another drunken episode to the long train already recorded against Wignall. His conduct at the table, his neglect of the sick, and his refusal to attend the Company's slaves in distress repeated the failings first charged on 18 January 1725/6 and pressed again after his drunken blinding of the cooper on 5 April 1726. His singing and swearing in the stocks showed his contempt for the punishment. The council's finding that no surgeon would care to employ him without necessity marked the practical difficulty his conduct created for the settlement. He was the island's sole medical officer, yet his drunkenness left the garrison, the inhabitants and the slaves without reliable care, and the resolve already taken on 5 April 1726 to procure another surgeon now moved towards his removal.
118	116	said Wignell be Suspended during the Governrs Pleasure Capt Byfeld Reports that old Anthony a Black Man of the Honble Comps died sometime last Week at Plantation House Wee met this day to Reckon with the Garrison & Workmen for the Quarter Cast ending the 24° instant Copy of the Order Sent Mr Wignell vizt Mr Wignell having for a long time past & Still continuing to lead a very vicious Drunken & Disorderly Course of Life & Neglected his Duty both to the Inhabitants Garrison & Honble Comps Blacks many of whom are now very ill & in great danger for want of proper Advice & assistance	The council ordered that Wignall be suspended during the Governor's pleasure. Captain Byfield reported that old Anthony, a black man of the Honourable Company, had died sometime last week at the plantation house. The council met this day to reckon with the garrison and workmen for the quarter's cost ending the 24th instant. A copy of the order sent to Mr Wignall follows. Wignall had for a long time past, and still continued, to lead a very vicious, drunken and disorderly course of life, and had neglected his duty both to the inhabitants, the garrison and the Honourable Company's slaves. Many of these were now very ill and in great danger for want of proper advice and assistance. The worshipful the Governor and council therefore ordered that Wignall, for the several misdemeanours

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		It is therefore Ordred by the Worshipfull the Governr & a Councill that the said Mr Wignell for the severall Misdemeanours abovementioned be Suspended the Honble Comps Service Signed John Smith Edwd Byfeld Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin 28° June 1726 Expence of the Genll Table in May 1726 vizt 12 Ps Salt Beefe £ 1 10 - 18 d° Cork 2 14 - 10½ Gall Arr: Yd° Sab & Blacks & Cith Bottle 3 6 6 29½ Gall d° for the Table 9 6 10 96 Bottle Sherry 3° 14 8 - 13 Galicia 2/6 1 12 6 26 Bottle Beer d° 2 12 - 35 Bottle Wine 4/6 7 17 6 32 Bottle Mountn 3 4 16 - 135 lb Sugar 6 3 7 6 140 lb Bread 3 3 10 - 48 lb Candles 2/6 4 16 - 433 lb Beefe 3° 5 8 3 108 lb Veale 6° 2 14 - 4 Goates 2 - - 1 Lamb - 12 - 5 Turkeys 3 d° 2 8 - 81 Fowles 72 d° 11 14 - 31 Days Greens 1 11 - 31 lb Butter 1 11 - £ 87 12 1	above mentioned, be suspended from the Honourable Company's service. Signed John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. 28 June 1726. Expenses of the General Table in May 1726 12 lb salt beef, £1 10s 0d 18 lb pork, £2 14s 0d 10½ gallons arrack for the slaves and 6 lb bottled, £3 6s 6d 29½ gallons ditto for the table, £9 6s 10d 96 bottles sherry at 3d, £14 8s 0d 13 bottles Galicia at 2/6, £1 12s 6d 26 bottles beer at 2/-, £2 12s 0d 35 bottles wine at 4/6, £7 17s 6d 32 bottles mountain at 3/-, £4 16s 0d 135 lb sugar at 6d, £3 7s 6d 140 lb bread at 3d, £3 10s 0d 48 lb candles at 2/6, £4 16s 0d 433 lb beef at 3d, £5 8s 3d 108 lb veal at 6d, £2 14s 0d 4 goats, £2 0s 0d 1 lamb, £0 12s 0d 5 turkeys, £2 8s 0d 3 ditto, [...] 81 fowls, £11 14s 0d 72 ditto, [...] 31 days greens, £1 11s 0d 31 lb butter, £1 11s 0d Total, £87 12s 1d **Interpretations** This closed the proceedings against the surgeon Thomas Wignall and recorded the general-table account for May 1726. The formal order of suspension ended the long train of complaints begun on 18 January 1725/6 and pressed through his drunken blinding of the cooper on 5 April 1726. The council rested the suspension on his neglect of the sick, the danger to the inhabitants, the garrison and the slaves outweighing his value as the island's sole surgeon. The death of old Anthony, a slave of long standing at the plantation house, was noted plainly in the record. The Company tracked the deaths of its slaves as closely as their births, the loss of an aged labourer entered alongside the increase by birth recorded month by month. The general-table account followed the fixed monthly form. Arrack again stood among the heaviest charges, the 29½ gallons for the table at £9 6s 10d leading the diet, alongside the sherry, wine, beer, Galicia and mountain and the fresh island beef, veal, goat, lamb, fowls and garden greens. Galicia was a wine of north-western Spain, and mountain a sweet Malaga from the hills behind that port.
119	117	At a Genll Sessions held on Tuesday the 19 July 1726 Present John Smith Esqr Govr & Judge Edward Byfeld John Alexander & John Goodwin Assists The severall Persons following were Impanneld who all gave their attendance except Gabriel Powell Joshua Johnson & Sarah Coulson by Reason of Sickness vizt John French Gunr 1 Gabriel Powell Junr 2 Orlando Bagley Senr 3 Jona Dorelton 4 Joshua Johnson 5 Fran: Wrangham 6 Rich Godwin 7 Samll Ryder 8 Richd Beale 9	At a general sessions held on Tuesday 19 July 1726, present Governor John Smith as judge, with Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin as assistants. The several persons following were empanelled, who all gave their attendance except Joshua Johnson and Jacob Wolfson, excused by reason of sickness. 1: John French, gunner 2: Gabriel Powell 3: Orlando Bagley senior 4: John Dovefon 5: Joshua Johnson 6: Francis Wrangham 7: Richard Goodwin 8: James Ryder 9: Richard Beale 10: Charles Steward 11: Thomas Greentree 12: Broth Stange

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		Cha: Steward 10 Tho: Greentree 11 Groth: Lange 12 Rd Massah 13 Stephen Cuffen 14 Roze Wood 15 Rd Swallow Senr 16 The Governor Pursuant to the Honble Comps last Instructions of Carnarvon took this opportunity to acquaint the People of this Publick Meeting with their Approbation of the Proposals sent them in 1724 relating to the Letting of their Fresh Land to such Persons as may hereafter Marry with Widows & thereby obtain Grants of Leases of Lands to themselves that in their Confidence may prove prejudicial to the Orphans of Deceased Tenants & also with their Direction to have all Persons Ynued who should Neglect to Plant Wood & Furse both, especially the former beginning to grow Scarce, at reasonable times of the Year Then the said Proposal entered in Consultation of 15 Sepr 1724 also two Paragraphs in the said Letter One of which was in Answer to the said Proposals the other concerning Planting of Wood & Furse & Mulcting Defaulters in the Certifees were read. After which the Judge desired to know of all Present if they were witling the said Proposals should be deemed & Enforced as a Standing Law & the same was approved, & no one Contradicted & the Gentlemen of the Jury Returned their humble thanks to the Court for this particular Instance of their Care of the Publick good The Judge then told them that as Providence has given so bountifull to them the Send them Seasonable Weather for Planting both of Wood & Furse, he hoped they would all apply themselves diligently to Yncrease both the one & the other that at a proper time he would once an other Ynd Survey & required to hear that every one had	13: Robert Mason 14: Stephen Griffin 15: Roze Wood 16: Richard Swallow senior The Governor, pursuant to the Honourable Company's last instructions by the *Carnarvon*, took this opportunity to acquaint the jury with the substance of that packet. Meeting with their approbation of the covenants sent in 1724 relating to the letting of that useless land to such persons as might hereafter marry with widows, and thereby obtain grants of leases of land to themselves that in their confidence might prove prejudicial to the orphans of deceased tenants. So also with the instructions to have all persons punished who should neglect to plant wood and gumwood, especially the timber beginning to grow scarce, at reasonable times of the year. The proposal entered in the consultation of 15 September, with two paragraphs in the letter, one of which was in answer to the proposal, the other concerning the planting of wood and gumwood and punishing defaulters in the covenants, were read. After which the judge desired to know of all present if they were willing the proposal should be deemed and observed as a standing law. The same was approved, and no one contradicting, the gentlemen of the jury returned their humble thanks to the court for this particular instance of their care of the public good. The judge then told them that as Providence had given so bountifully to them the seed and seasonable weather for planting both wood and gumwood, he hoped they would all apply themselves diligently to increase both the one and the other, so that at a proper time he would upon another good survey, and expected to hear that every one had [...] **Interpretations** This recorded the general sessions of 19 July 1726, at which the Governor laid the Honourable Company's latest instructions before the jury and secured their assent to a standing law. The instructions came by the *Carnarvon*, and addressed two settled concerns of the directors, the letting of Company land and the preservation of the island's timber. The covenants on marriage to widows guarded against a particular abuse of the land grants. A man marrying a widowed tenant might obtain a lease in his own name that prejudiced the orphans of the deceased holder, and the covenants sought to protect the children's interest against such grants. The direction to punish defaulters who neglected to plant wood and gumwood answered the growing scarcity of timber, extending the planting covenant of 13 March 1725 with a penalty for neglect. The judge's appeal to the jury to plant diligently and his promise of a further survey showed the government enforcing the timber policy by inspection as well as covenant. The bounty of seed and seasonable weather left the tenants without excuse, and the threat of a survey held each holder answerable for the wood raised on his ground.
120	118	had been Carefull in an Affair of such Moment both to themselves & Posterity, but if contrary to all Reason & Expectation any one should be found backward in Ynd or Ynd of the Covenants in their Severall Duties & Leases they should be Severely Ynd for their Omission They took Notice that he offered with much Satisfaction that he could call this a Malden Sessions no Quarells from Litidious Persons being Sensible of the Sweets of Ease & Good Neighbourhood & had	The jury had been careful in an affair of such moment, both to themselves and posterity. If, contrary to all reason and expectation, any person should be found backward in the covenants in their several deeds and leases, they should be severely fined for their omission. The jury took notice that the judge offered with much satisfaction that he could call this a maiden sessions, all quarrels from litigious causes being settled. Being sensible of the sweets of ease and good neighbourhood, they had among themselves compromised their little quarrels and disputes. Mr Wignall, upon the declaration exhibited against him at the sessions held 14 April last by Edmund

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		among themselves Compromised their little Quarells & Disputes Mr Wignall upon the Declaration exhibited against him at the Sessions held 14° Aprile last by Edmond Nicholls being then Enny Ced of the Slander therin mentioned & Assignment of Damage as ford to the Ehsseler of the Govr & Genll of Councill. It was Ordred that the said Wignall should Bar headed in Ehsseler Court ask Carden both of Mr Nicholls & the Wife which to this day Ynd, Affirming that he never did abuse the Ye persons laid to his Charge. Or if he did he was sure he was either Died a Drink or Bereft when he Said so, acknowledged himself heartily sorry for his Offence & hoped they would both forgive him Mr Wignall Presented the following Petition in the Morning before Opening the Sessions To the Worshipfull Jno Smith Esqr Govr & a Councill The humble Petition of Tho: Wignall Sheweth That yr Petr is truely Sensible & with Shame & Remorse acknowledges that he hath justly incurred the Displeasure both of yr Worship & Gintlemen of Councill & hath before this bought worse Punishment for his Extillage & Misbehaviour than had been inflicted on him Yr Petr owns with great trouble & Concern that he hath been Guilty of Follies Extravagancy & Neglect of Duty which at times have been Complained of Repartee Cast of this for which he was Suspended on Tuesday last was Convinced & for which he now most humbly begs Pardon both of Your Worship & Genll of Councill, & if the most Solemn Promise to lead a New Life & be exactly Regular in Conduct & Behaviour to yr Worship & all his Superiors to be Diligent & Carefull in the Business & yr due Attendance upon all that may have Occasion for his Assistance, & to conformity to all other can Confelly move yr Worship & a Councill to Pity & Corten, yr Petr humbly hopes he shall be thought an object of yr Compassion Yr Petr therefore most humbly Prays yr Worship & Genll of Councill will be Pleased to take his Unhappy Circumstances into Consideration & humbly hopes to be again Reinstated in yr Favour & further Employ Tho Wignall 19° July 1726 And yr Petr as &c	Nicholls, being then found guilty of the slander mentioned, and an assessment of damages referred to the pleasure of the Governor and gentlemen of the council, was ordered to be bareheaded in the open court, and to beg pardon of both Mr Nicholls and his wife. This he did this day, affirming that he never did call the person laid to his charge, or if he did he was sure he was either drunk or bereft when he said so. He acknowledged himself heartily sorry for his offence, and hoped they would both forgive him. Mr Wignall presented the following petition in the morning before the opening of the sessions. The petition was addressed to the worshipful John Smith, Governor, and the council. Wignall set out that he was truly sensible, and acknowledged with shame and remorse, that he had justly incurred the displeasure both of the Governor and the gentlemen of the council. He had before been often punished for the failings and misbehaviour that had been laid to him. Wignall owned with great trouble and concern that he had been guilty of foolish extravagancy and neglect of duty, which at times had been complained of, and particularly of that for which he was suspended at the sessions last. He most humbly begged pardon both of the Governor and the gentlemen of the council. He made the most solemn promise to lead a new life, and to conduct and behave himself towards the Governor and his superiors with diligence and care in his business, upon due attendance, so that he might have occasion for his assistance. He conformed to all others, and being especially more the Governor and council to city and garrison, Wignall humbly hoped he might be thought an object of compassion. Wignall therefore asked the Governor and council that he might be pleased to take his unhappy circumstances into consideration, and hoped to be again employed. 19 July 1726. **Interpretations** This continued the general sessions of 19 July 1726, closing the jury's business on the land covenants and recording the surgeon Thomas Wignall's public penance and petition. The judge's satisfaction at calling it a maiden sessions, with every private quarrel settled by agreement, marked the council's preference for composing disputes among neighbours rather than trying them at law. Wignall's penance answered the defamation verdict of 14 April 1726, when the jury found for Commander Nicholls over the slander touching his wife. The court required him to stand bareheaded and beg pardon of both husband and wife, a public humiliation that fitted the public nature of the injury. His plea that he was drunk or bereft when he spoke offered the same excuse the record had noted against him before. Wignall's petition sought restoration to the Company's service after his suspension of 28 June 1726. His acknowledgement of foolish extravagancy and neglect, and his solemn promise of amendment, repeated the assurances he had given and broken before. The council held his fate at its pleasure, the island's want of any other surgeon weighing against his long record of drunkenness and neglect.
121	119	which being taken into Consideration it is Ordred that the said Wignell be Restored to the Employ again for a Month to try what Regard he will give to this fresh assurance of amendment upon Condition nevertheless that if he get Drunk in the said Month for the Ye offence he shall	The council took the petition into consideration and ordered that Wignall be restored to the Company's employ again for one month, to try what regard he would give to these fresh assurances of amendment upon condition. If he got drunk in the month, he should forfeit ten shillings for the second offence, twenty for the third, and double the sum upon the fourth. If he were found negligent in his business, or remiss in his attendance upon such as might have

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		forfit ten Shillings for the 2d twenty Ynd & double the Sum upon the third Conviction, & if he be found Negligent in his Business, or Drunk in his attendance upon such as may have occassion for his assistance or that behave himself Rudely & insolently to his Superiours, We are Resolved to dismiss him the Honble Comps Service & Order that Articles be immediatly drawn up Ynd upon the Ehsseler for the said Wignell to Sigr To the Worshipfull Jno Smith Esqr Govr & a Councill Whereas yr Worship & Genll of Councill upon the humble Petition of this day presented to Ynd Ordering to Ye again Restored to Ynd Governr & Genll Employ have accordingly been Cleared to Reinstate me from in the Business from which Ynd was diligently unYnded, & as I am deeply Sensible of so Signall a Ynd out of Ynd Ye Yr Genll Councill Ehsseler it my Duty to offer some Proposals upon what Terms I hope or Can expect the Continuance of it, Yr Petr shall in offering any one of the following Articles I thinke Ye all not only justly Serve Ye your Displeasure, but shall Deserve to be Ye all with all in the most severe manner either by One Suspension or Dismission First, As I in the most Solemn manner Promise Ynd & Delare, that I will at all times hereafter abstain from all Cask or Cups of Liquor that are Strong & Intoxicating at least from all Excess thereof to a Sober always to keep my self Sober, & Qualified to do my Duty upon any sudden Call or Accident may Arise, & if it should happen thro' the Frailty of my Nature notify Ynd Accept that, I get Drunk, or am disguised with Liquor for Ye all & Consent to Cay for the first Offence ten Shillings for the 2d twenty Shillings & double the Sum upon the third Conviction Secondly, if at any time hereafter should be Negligent of my Business, or thro' Drunkenness rendred incapable of Ynd of any Duty I thinke I ought to expect the utmost Effects of Your Resentment & thinke I have justly Deserve to be dismist the Honble Comps Service Thirdly, I acknowledge that if I blur & any time hereafter be Guilty of any Rudeness or Indecency either of Speech or Behaviour to yr Worship or other Gentlemen my Superiours & my late failing in this particular Instance as often as reflect upon it, give me Ynd Pain & Complaint, which justly ought to be Punished with the like Severity Fourthly, I Promise to Refrain from all Company & Places	occasion for his assistance, or if he behaved himself rudely and improperly to his superiors, the council resolved to dismiss him from the Honourable Company's service. The council ordered that articles be immediately drawn up upon the head for Wignall to sign. The articles were addressed to the worshipful John Smith, Governor, and the council. The preamble set out that the Governor and the gentlemen of the council, upon the humble petition presented this day, ordered that Wignall be restored to the former employ. Being accordingly well pleased to reinstate him from the suspension, and being deeply sensible of the displeasure of the Governor and each of the council, Wignall thought it his duty to offer certain proposals. He set out what terms he hoped for, or could expect the continuance of, and how he might fail in observing any one of the following articles. He thought he should not only justly incur the Governor's displeasure, but should expect to be dealt with in the most severe manner, either by suspension or dismissal. First, Wignall promised in the most solemn manner, true and diligent, that if at any time hereafter he should grow drunk with liquor of any sort that was strong or intoxicating, at least from all excess thereof, or so far always to keep himself sober and qualified to do any duty, upon any sudden ill or accident that might arise, or if it should happen through the frailty of his nature, he justly then agreed that if he got drunk, or was disguised with liquor, he freely consented to pay for the first offence ten shillings, for the second twenty, and double the sum upon the third offence. Secondly, if at any time hereafter he should be negligent of any business, or through drunkenness rendered incapable of doing any duty, he thought he ought to expect the utmost effects of the Governor's displeasure. He thought he justly deserved to be dismissed the Honourable Company's service. Thirdly, he acknowledged that if he at any time hereafter should be guilty of any rudeness or indignity either by speech or behaviour to the Governor, or the gentlemen his superiors, or by late failing in this particular instance as often as he reflected upon it, gave him fresh pain and concern. He justly ought to be punished with the like severity. Fourthly, he promised to refrain from all Company and house [...] **Interpretations** This recorded the council's conditional restoration of the surgeon Thomas Wignall and the articles he signed to bind his conduct. The council allowed him one month on trial, having suspended him on 28 June 1726 and heard his petition of penance the same day. The scheme of rising fines for repeated drunkenness, ten shillings then twenty then double, fixed a graduated penalty short of dismissal for the first lapses. The articles bound Wignall by his own hand to the terms the council set, turning its order into a personal engagement he could not later dispute. He acknowledged each ground of past complaint in turn, drunkenness, neglect of duty and rudeness to his superiors, and consented in advance to the penalties for each. This form made his continued service depend on written conditions rather than the council's bare indulgence. The island's want of any other surgeon shaped the whole arrangement. The council preferred a bound and chastened Wignall to none at all, and framed the articles to hold him answerable while keeping his skill available to the garrison, the inhabitants and the slaves. His restoration rested on necessity as much as on his promises of amendment.

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122	120	of all Cask & Dispute, to be diligent in my Duty & attendance Regular in my Conduct & Behaviour especially towards you Yr Wor Yr Genll attentance of Servante, ready for Ynmations, all others Carefully avoid giving Occasion of Offence to any body, & Endeavour to become a New Man & Reform in good Earnest. I thus Gentlemen by a Punctuall Observance of these & Ynd these Resolution I hope long to Enjoy, the Advantage of Your Continuance & Protection 18° July 1726 Signed Tho Wignall Witness Jno Trippe Wm Gaa John Young Serjeant Petitioned for Leave to Refsign Cont for about Seventy to Nine & Twenty Acres of the Honble Comps Wht Land lying at present at Twenty & fifty in Order to enable him to Provide for his Family Granted Provided Letting the same be not Detrimentall to the Neighbourhood & Ordred that Cap Goodwin do view the same & make Report on Tuesday next Cap Goodwin, also desired to be admitted Tennt for about Twenty to five Acres lying in the same Valley formerly Granted to him in the Government of Mr Cofte Granted Samuel Jefsory also Petr for Leave to dispose of his Interest in a Cast Chard Acres, & half a Ceo Land in present Ynd as yet not Ynd Perten Years to come Granted Provided We approve of the Purchaser Mr Byfeld Reports that a Black Wench Named Cast belonging to the Comps died last Week at Plantacon House & And that a Black Slave Ellen belonging to Ce House was this Morning delivered of a Boy Named Dick Cap Byfeld & Cap Goodwin brought in Each their Monthly Accts for the Month of June last, wch was both Examined Approved & is as follows	Wignall promised to refrain from all quarrels and disputes, to be diligent in his duty, and to be regular in his conduct and behaviour, especially towards the Governor and his superiors, as ready for their service. He carefully avoided giving occasion of offence to any body, and endeavoured to become a new man and reform in good earnest. He thus hoped, by a punctual observance of these proposals, to enjoy the advantage of the Governor's continued protection. Signed T. Wignall. 19 July 1726. Witness D. Crispe and William Gaa. John Young, sergeant, petitioned for leave to resign his grant of about 20 acres of land, and to convey it to the Honourable Company. The land lay next Peak Hill, and he asked leave to convey it in order to enable him to provide for his family. The council, finding the letting of the same would not be detrimental to the neighbourhood, ordered that Captain Goodwin view the land and make report at the next consultation. Captain Goodwin also asked to be admitted tenant to a grant of about five acres of land, lying in the same valley, formerly granted to him in the government of Mr Pyke. The council granted it. Samuel Jeffery also asked leave to dispose of his interest in about seven acres, and half a piece of land of about half as yet not fifteen years to come. The council approved of the conclusion. Mr Byfield reported that a black woman named Kate, belonging to the Company, died last week at the plantation house. Byfield also reported that a slave named Ellen, belonging to the plantation house, was delivered one morning of a boy named Dick. Captain Byfield and Captain Goodwin brought in each their monthly accounts for the month of June last, which were both examined and approved as follows. **Interpretations** This closed the surgeon Thomas Wignall's signed articles and recorded the ordinary land and household business of the consultation. His witnessed subscription bound him to the terms the council set on his conditional restoration of 19 July 1726, turning its order into a personal engagement under his own hand. The land petitions followed the settled procedure for surrendering, granting and transferring Company ground. John Young sought to resign his acres near Peak Hill to provide for his family, and the council sent Captain Goodwin to view the land before deciding, the same care over boundaries and neighbourhood shown in every such grant. Captain Goodwin's own admission as tenant to a parcel granted under Governor Pyke regularised an older holding on the current terms. The notices of a death and a birth among the Company's slaves marked the constant reckoning of the labour force. The death of Kate at the plantation house and the birth of the boy Dick to the slave Ellen were entered plainly, the loss and the increase tracked together as the Company followed the strength of its slaves month by month.
123	121	Neat Cattle Sheep Goates Hogs Poultry Asses Horses Bullocks Cowes Kifers Steers Yeurlings Calves Bulls Totall Ewes Wethers Lambs Rams Totall Ewes Wethers Kids Rams Totall Sows Shoates Pigs Totall Turkey Fowles Duck Geese Asses Horses Mares Totall Increased in June Bullocks 17, Cowes 62, Kifers 4, Steers 1, Yeurlings 3, Calves 94 2, Bulls 4, Totall 185 2, Ewes 53, Wethers	Account of the Honourable Company's stock of neat cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, poultry, asses and horses for the month of June 1726. The column headings are legible on this leaf. Neat cattle: bullocks, cows, heifers, steers, yearlings, calves, bulls, total. Sheep: ewes, wethers, lambs, rams, total. Goats: ewes, wethers, kids, rams, total. Hogs: sows, barrows, pigs, total. Poultry: turkeys,

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		18, Lambs 18, Rams 3, Totall 92, Cowes 202, Wethers 147, Kids 73, Rams 6, Totall 398, Sows 12, Shoates 16, Pigs 34, Totall 62, Turkey 69, Fowles 101 6, Duck 7, Geese 16, Asses 3, Horses 5, Mares 2, Totall 7 Killed in d° & Sold to Ship Windham Bullocks 17 3, Cowes 62, Kifers 4, Steers 1, Yeurlings 3, Calves 96, Bulls 4, Totall 187 3, Ewes 53, Wethers 18, Lambs 18, Rams 3, Totall 92, Cowes 202, Wethers 147 5, Kids 73, Rams 6, Totall 398 5, Sows 12, Shoates 16, Pigs 34, Totall 62 2, Turkey 69, Fowles 107 18, Duck 7, Geese 16, Asses 3, Horses 5, Mares 2, Totall 7 Sent to Fort in d° Bullocks 14, Cowes 62, Kifers 4, Steers 1, Yeurlings 3, Calves 96, Bulls 4, Totall 184, Ewes 53, Wethers 18 2, Lambs 18, Rams 3, Totall 92 2, Cowes 202, Wethers 112, Kids 73, Rams 6, Totall 393, Sows 12, Shoates 16, Pigs 34, Totall 62, Turkey 67, Fowles 89, Duck 7, Geese 16, Asses 3, Horses 5, Mares 2, Totall 7 Dead in Ditto Bullocks 14, Cowes 62, Kifers 4, Steers 1, Yeurlings 3, Calves 96, Bulls 4, Totall 184, Ewes 53, Wethers 16, Lambs 18, Rams 3, Totall 90, Cowes 202, Wethers 112, Kids 73, Rams 6, Totall 393, Sows 12 1, Shoates 16 1, Pigs 34, Totall 62 2, Turkey 67, Fowles 89, Duck 7, Geese 16, Asses 3, Horses 5, Mares 2, Totall 7 Remd Ultd June 1726 Bullocks 14, Cowes 62, Kifers 4, Steers 1, Yeurlings 3, Calves 96, Bulls 4, Totall 184, Ewes 53, Wethers 16, Lambs 18, Rams 3, Totall 90, Cowes 202, Wethers 112, Kids 73, Rams 6, Totall 393, Sows 11, Shoates 15, Pigs 34, Totall 60, Turkey 67, Fowles 89, Duck 7, Geese 16, Asses 3, Horses 5, Mares 2, Totall 7 Yams Expended at the sevll Plantacons 23800 lb	fowls, ducks, geese. Asses and horses: asses, horses, mares, total. Increased in June 17 bullocks, 62 cows, 4 heifers, 1 steer, 3 yearlings, 94 (2) calves, 4 bulls, 185 (2) total neat cattle; 53 ewes, 18 wethers, 18 lambs, 3 rams, 92 total sheep; 202 ewes, 147 wethers, 73 kids, 6 rams, 398 total goats; 12 sows, 16 barrows, 34 pigs, 62 total, 69 hogs; 101 turkeys, 7 fowls, 16 ducks, 3 geese; 6, 5, 2, 7 asses and horses total Killed in ditto and sold to ship Wyndham 17 (3) bullocks, 62 cows, 4 heifers, 1 steer, 3 yearlings, 96 calves, 4 bulls, 187 (3) total neat cattle; 53 ewes, 18 wethers, 18 lambs, 3 rams, 92 total sheep; 202 ewes, 147 (5) wethers, 73 kids, 6 rams, 398 (5) total goats; 12 sows, 16 barrows, 34 pigs, 62 total, 69 (2) hogs; 107 (18) turkeys, 7 fowls, 16 ducks, 3 geese; 5, 2, 7 asses and horses total Sent to Fort in ditto 14 bullocks, 62 cows, 4 heifers, 1 steer, 3 yearlings, 96 calves, 4 bulls, 184 total neat cattle; 53 ewes, 18 wethers, 18 (2) lambs, 3 rams, 92 total sheep; 202 ewes, 112 wethers, 73 kids, 6 rams, 393 total goats; 12 sows, 16 barrows, 34 pigs, 62 total, 67 hogs; 89 turkeys, 7 fowls, 16 ducks, 3 geese; 5, 2, 7 asses and horses total Dead in ditto 14 bullocks, 62 cows, 4 heifers, 1 steer, 3 yearlings, 96 calves, 4 bulls, 184 total neat cattle; 53 ewes, 16 wethers, 18 lambs, 3 rams, 90 total sheep; 202 ewes, 112 wethers, 73 kids, 6 rams, 393 total goats; 12 (1) sows, 16 barrows, 34 pigs, 62 (2) total, 67 hogs; 89 turkeys, 7 fowls, 16 ducks, 3 geese; 5, 2, 7 asses and horses total Remaining 30 June 1726 14 bullocks, 62 cows, 4 heifers, 1 steer, 3 yearlings, 96 calves, 4 bulls, 184 total neat cattle; 53 ewes, 16 wethers, 18 lambs, 3 rams, 90 total sheep; 202 ewes, 119 wethers, 73 kids, 6 rams, 393 total goats; 11 sows, 15 barrows, 34 pigs, 60 total, 67 hogs; 89 turkeys, 7 fowls, 16 ducks, 3 geese; 5, 2, 7 asses and horses total Yams expended at the several plantations, 23,800 lb **Interpretations** This closed the live-stock and provision account for the month of June 1726, set out as a grid tracing each class of stock through the month. This leaf carried its full column headings written in, so the identity of each column was read from the page itself. The row headings ran through the increase in June, the beasts killed and sold to the *Wyndham*, those sent to the Fort, those that died, and the number remaining at 30 June. The neat cattle were graded as bullocks, cows, heifers, steers, yearlings, calves and bulls with a total, the sheep and goats each as ewes, wethers and rams with the lambs or kids, and the hogs as sows, barrows and pigs. The poultry closed the grid as turkeys, fowls, ducks and geese, with the asses, horses and mares last. The sale of three bullocks and a run of goats and poultry to the *Wyndham* showed the island victualling the Company's shipping from its own stock. The beasts sent to the Fort supplied the garrison and the slaves quartered there, and the yam total of 23,800 lb gave the month's consumption of the staple root at the plantations.
124	122	Expence of the Genll Table between 22° June & 31° August 1726 vizt Mountain 3 Bottles - 9 - Sherry 1 - 3 -	Expenses of the General Table between 22 June and 31 August 1726 mountain, 3 bottles, £0 9s 0d sherry, 1, £0 0s 3d Galicia, 10, £1 5s 0d Cape, 7 6, £3 16s 0d

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		Galicia 10 1 5 - Cape 7 6 3 16 - Arrack at Table 17½ Gall 5 17 4 Guard & Blacks 6 1 18 - Beringor 2 Gall - 8 - Sugar 88 lb 2 4 - Candy 6 lb - 6 - Bread 158 lb 1 19 6 Flower 195 2 8 9 Soap 23 lb 1 4 2 Butter 40 2 - - Greens 40 days 2 - - Candles 44½ 2/6 5 10 - Beefe 9° 1 2 6 Pork Salt 15 1 2 4 Salt Beefe to Blacks 18 Ps 2 5 - Fowles 72 5 8 - Turkeys 3 - 18 - Ducks 1 - 2 - Goobes 6 3 6 - Kid 1 - 6 - Veale 89 2 4 6 Pig 2 - 12 - Loyn a Pork 8 5 6 54 9 -	arrack at table, 17½ gallons, £5 17s 4d guard and blacks, 6, £1 18s 0d arrack, 2 gallons, £0 8s 0d sugar, 80 lb, £2 4s 0d candy, 6 lb, £0 6s 0d bread, 158 lb, £1 19s 6d flour, 195 lb, £2 8s 9d soap, 23 lb, £1 12s 7d butter, 40 lb, £2 0s 0d greens, 40 days, £2 0s 0d candles, 44 lb at 2/6, £5 10s 0d beef, 9d, £1 2s 6d pork salt, 15, £2 2s 4d salt beef to blacks, 18, £2 5s 0d fowls, 72, £5 8s 0d turkeys, 3, £0 18s 0d ducks, 1, £0 2s 0d goats, 6, £3 6s 0d kid, 1, £0 6s 0d veal, 89, £2 4s 6d [...], 2, £0 12s 0d loin of pork, 8, £5 6s 0d Total, £54 9s 0d **Interpretations** This recorded the expenses of the general table between 22 June and 31 August 1726, set out in the fixed monthly form. The account mixed imported wine, arrack and salt provisions with fresh island meat, butter and garden greens. Arrack stood among the heaviest charges at 17½ gallons for the table and £5 17s 4d, the settled leading article of the establishment's diet. The wines ran through mountain, sherry, Galicia and Cape, mountain being a sweet Malaga from the hills behind that port, and Galicia a wine of north-western Spain. The fresh provisions of beef, veal, goat, kid, pork, fowls, turkeys and ducks were drawn from the Company's own stock and plantations, following the pattern of every return of the table. The salt beef issued to the slaves and the loin of pork completed the account before the total of £54 9s 0d was struck.
125	123	1726 June Gun Stores Expended in June Guns fired Minions Falcons Cohorns 1° For Govr Deans going on board Guns fired 9, Minions nil, Falcons 9, Cohorns 9 d° To Answer a Salute from the Lynn Guns fired 9, Minions nil, Falcons 9, Cohorns 9 d° Departed Houghton, Eyles, Fordwich Marlbro Morris Ynd Guns fired 45, Minions nil, Falcons 45, Cohorns 45 4 An Alarm Guns fired 4, Minions 2, Falcons 2, Cohorns 6 d° Arived the Wyndham Guns fired 11, Minions nil, Falcons 11, Cohorns 11 5° Departed the Carnarvon Guns fired 9, Minions nil, Falcons 9, Cohorns 9 Sold for the Castle Guns fired nil, Minions nil, Falcons nil, Cohorns ½ 12 An Alarm Guns fired 4, Minions 2, Falcons 2, Cohorns 6 13 d° Arived a French Ship Guns fired 5, Minions nil, Falcons 5, Cohorns 5 d° For the Cap coming on Shoar Guns fired 5, Minions nil, Falcons 5, Cohorns 5 18 To Answer a Salute of the Wyndham	Gunner's stores expended in June 1726 1 June, for Governor Deane going on board: 9 guns fired, 9 salutes, 9 cowries 1 June, to answer a salute from the Lynn: 9 guns fired, 9 salutes, 9 cowries 1 June, departed the Houghton, Eyles, Fordwich, Marlborough, Morrice and Wyndham: 45 guns fired, 45 salutes, 45 cowries 4 June, an alarm: 4 guns fired, 2 chace, 2 salutes, 6 cowries 4 June, arrived the Wyndham: 11 guns fired, 11 salutes, 11 cowries 5 June, departed the Carnarvon: 9 guns fired, 9 salutes, 9 cowries 5 June, sold for the castle: 9 guns fired, 9 salutes, 9 cowries 12 June, an alarm: 4 guns fired, 2 chace, 2 salutes, [...] cowries 13 June, arrived a French ship: 5 guns fired, 5 salutes, 5 cowries 13 June, for the captain coming ashore: 5 guns fired, 5 salutes, 5 cowries 18 June, to answer a salute of the Wyndham: 9 guns fired, 9 salutes, 9 cowries

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		Guns fired 9, Minions nil, Falcons 9, Cohorns 9 d° To Answer two Salutes of the French Ship Guns fired 14, Minions nil, Falcons 14, Cohorns 14 21 Departed Wyndham & French Ship Guns fired 18, Minions nil, Falcons 18, Cohorns 18 Expence of the Guard Cohorns 12 Cartridge Paper 1 Quire Guns fired 142, Minions 4, Falcons 138, Cohorns 158½ Match 21 lb Cap Goodwin Reports that Sundry Sort of Prie Goods lye exposed to the Damage of Rats & therefore thinks it would be very necessary to have a few Counters made to Secure them, & that one of the Dry Ware Houses is become very Leaky occasiond by one of the Girders being broke, & the Piec too weak for the Weight of the Earth & lyes hollow & receives every hard Shower of Rain Ordred that the Necessaries be made for the Security of the said Goods & that the Ware House be Repaird immediatly	18 June, to answer two salutes of the French ship: 14 guns fired, 14 salutes, 14 cowries 21 June, departed the Wyndham and French ship: 18 guns fired, 18 salutes, 18 cowries expense of the guard: 12 cowries cartridge paper, 1 quire Column totals: 142 guns fired, 4 chace, 138 salutes, 158½ cowries match: 21 lb Captain Goodwin reported that sundry sorts of Company goods lay exposed to the damage of rats, and therefore thought it very necessary to have a few counters made to secure them. He added that one of the dry warehouses had become very leaky, occasioned by one of the girders being broken, and the pillar too weak for the weight of the earth and tiles above. It lay hollow and received every hard shower of rain. The council ordered that the necessaries be made for the security of the goods, and that the warehouse be repaired immediately. **Interpretations** This recorded the gunner's account of guns fired in June 1726, set out as a grid under the heads of the guns fired, the chace guns, the salutes and the cowries. The account traced the traffic and the alarms of the month gun by gun, before it went to the council for approval. The heaviest firing marked the departure of the homeward fleet on 1 June 1726, when the *Houghton*, *Eyles*, *Fordwich*, *Marlborough*, *Morrice* and *Wyndham* sailed together and drew a salute of 45 guns. The honours to Governor Deane, the salutes to the *Lynn*, the *Carnarvon* and the arriving *Wyndham*, and the exchange with the French ship all spent powder from the store, reckoned against the cartridge paper and the 21 lb of match consumed. Captain Goodwin's report on the warehouse addressed a real threat to the Company's stores. The broken girder and weakened pillar let rain into the goods and left them open to rats, and the council's order for immediate repair and for counters to raise the goods protected the stock against loss through damp and vermin.
126	124	944½ Sugar 23 12 8 47 lb Candy 2 7 - 579 Bread 6 19 9 215 lb Flour 2 13 9 78 lb Tobacco Cutt 8 16 6 251 Pipes - 10 5½ 15 Ps B Sea 4 10 - 2½ D° - 15 - 14 Catt: G Tea 2 4 - 34 lb Soap 2 8 3 1 lb Pepper - 1 - 3 lb Vinegar - 1 10½ 12 lb Wax - 15 - 27 lb Beefe 1 13 6 10¼ Gall Ceo Oyle 1 5 6	944½ lb sugar, £23 12s 8d 47 lb candy, £2 7s 0d 549 lb bread, £6 19s 9d 215 lb flour, £2 13s 9d 78 lb tobacco cut, £8 16s 6d 251 pipes, £0 10s 5½d 15 lb bohea tea, £4 10s 0d 2½ ditto, £0 15s 0d 14 catties green tea, £2 4s 0d 34 lb soap, £2 8s 3d 1 lb pepper, £0 1s 0d 3 lb vinegar, £0 1s 10½d 12 lb wax, £0 15s 0d 27 lb beef, £1 13s 6d 16¾ gallons rape oil, £1 5s 6d 1/4 ditto linseed, £0 1s 6d 1 lb sweet oil, £0 3s 4d 24 small cups, £0 4s 0d 15 large ditto, £0 5s 0d 6 cups and saucers, £0 3s 0d 18 sneakers, £0 9s 0d 2 bowls, £0 4s 6d 1 tea pot, £0 1s 10d 7 white shirts, £0 17s 6d 18 pairs cotton stockings, £2 15s 0d 1 piece doosooties, £2 10s 0d 5 white gingham, £2 7s 6d 2 quilts, £1 10s 0d 5½ pieces chelloe, £3 7s 5½d 1 doosooties, £0 10s 0d

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		1½ D° Linseed - 1 6 1 Ce Suffet Oyle - 3 4 24 Small Cups - 4 - 15 Large d° - 5 - 6 Cups & Saucers - 3 - 18 Sneakers - 9 - 2 Bowles - 4 6 1 Tea Pott - 1 10 7 White Shirts - 17 6 18 Ps Cott Stock 2 15 - 1 Ps Doosees 2 10 - 5 White Ginghas 2 7 6 2 Quilts 1 10 - Bt Over 81 3 10½ 3 Chest Locks - 3 6 2 d° - 3 4 4 d° - 8 - 1 d° - 7 9 1 Iron Rimb Lock - 15 2 6 Stock Locks N° 2 - 8 - 1 Ce Hinges - - 7 1 Chafing Dishes - 4 5 1 Iron Pott 17 lb - 8 6 1 Ce Stilyards - 13 - 2 Tin Lamps - 4 6 1 Ce Sauce Pan - 1 9 1 Qt d° - 1 3 1 Two Qt d° - 1 6 4 Ivory Combs - 1 6 1 Ce Scissars - 1 - 2 Ce Youths Stock - 7 4 1 d° - 2 4 1 Wom d° - 2 4 1 Ce Mens Knitt - 6 9 10 Move d° 6 - 5 9 1 d° - 4 - 1 Ce Girles Shoes - 4 - 2 Turkey Lea - 12 -	2 blue gingham, £1 11s 0d 5 Madras ditto, £1 17s 6d 1 3d nails, £0 1s 1d 1 pair stays, £1 3s 6d 2 barrows and black, £0 1s 0d 2½ shoe thread, £0 6s 3d 1 mens hat, £0 17s 6d 1 tea kettle, £0 12s 0d 2 glass salts, £0 2s 6d 20 butchers knives, £0 4s 0d 3 yards blankets, £0 7s 0d 40 ditto bed tick, £0 10s 0d 1½ serge, £0 3s 6d 6 dozen axe blades, £0 3s 0d 14 dozen hooks forked, £0 4s 11d 28 lines ditto, £0 11s 9d Total, £81 3s 10½d Brought over, £81 3s 10½d 3 chest locks, £0 3s 6d 2 ditto, £0 3s 4d 4 ditto, £0 8s 0d 1 ditto, £0 7s 9d 1 iron rim lock, £0 15s 0d 6 stock locks No. 2, £0 8s 0d 1 pair hinges, £0 0s 7d 1 chafing dish, £0 4s 5d 1 iron pot 17 lb, £0 8s 6d 6 pairs steelyards, £0 13s 0d 2 tin lamps, £0 4s 6d 1 3 pint sauce pan, £0 1s 9d 1 2 pint ditto, £0 1s 4d 1 two pint ditto, £0 1s 3d 4 ivory combs, £0 4s 0d 1 pair scissors, £0 1s 6d 2 pairs youths stockings, £0 7s 4d 1 ditto, £0 2s 4d 1 womens ditto, £0 2s 3d 1 pair mens knit, £0 6s 0d 10 pairs ditto ditto, £0 5s 0d 1 ditto, £0 4s 0d 1 pair girls shoes, £0 4s 0d 2 pairs turkey leather, £0 12s 0d 1 womens calf, £0 4s 6d 1 ditto, £0 4s 6d 2 ditto Spanish leather, £0 11s 6d 2 mens calf leather, £0 13s 6d 2 ditto ditto, £0 16s 8d 12 yards ditto 6/9, £3 9s 0d diaper ditto ferreting, £0 3s 4d 4 yards ribbon, £0 1s 3d 4 half ditto, £0 6s 0d 6 dozen breast buttons, £0 1s 6d 3 dozen shirt ditto, £0 1s 0d 1½ lb coloured thread, £0 2s 7d 2 lb whited brown, £0 10s 0d 7 oz thread 8d, £0 4s 8d 3 ditto, £0 3s 6d 6 ditto 1/1, £0 6s 6d 1 ditto, £0 1s 3d 3 ditto 1/4, £0 4s 0d 1 ditto, £0 4s 6d 1¼ oz China silk, £0 1s 3d 6 oz ditto, £0 9s 0d 1¼ oz ditto, £0 7s 10½d 6½ M pins 2/2, £0 7s 7d 6 M ditto 1/4, £0 8s 4d 1 M ditto, £0 1s 8d 1 M ditto, £0 1s 9d 1 M ditto, £0 3s 0d 1 pair diaper tape, £0 4s 0d 4 pairs Holland ditto, £0 2s 8d 2 broad, £0 3s 6d 14 French laces, £0 0s 0d Total to the inhabitants, £97 7s 6d **Interpretations**

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		1 Wom Calf - 4 2 1 d° - 4 6 2 d° Sp: Lea - 11 6 2 Mens Calf Lea - 13 6 2 d° Ye Ced - 16 8 12 yd° Edging 6/9 3 9 - Ce d° Ferretting - 3 4 1 yd° Ribbon - 1 3 4½ d° - 6 - 6 Doz Breast Buttons - 1 6 3 d° Shirt d° - 1 - 1½ lb Ceo Thread - 2 7 2 lb White & Brown - 10 - 7 Oz Thread 8° - 4 8 3 d° - 3 - 6 d° 1/1 - 6 6 1 d° - 1 3 1 d° - 4 - 3 d° 1/4 - 4 6 1 d° - 1 3 1¼ Oz China Silk - 1 - 6 Oz d° d° - 9 - 1¼ Oz Ce d° - 7 1½ 6½ M Pin 1/2 - 7 7 6 M d° 1/4 - 8 4 1 M d° - 1 8 1 M d° - 1 9 1 M d° - 3 - 1 Ce Diaper Tape - 4 - 4 Ce Holland d° - 2 8 2 Broad - 3 6 14 Fenett & Laces Totall to Inhabts 97 17 6	This opened the store-goods account for the period, listing the goods sold to the inhabitants before the total was struck. It followed the fixed monthly form, mixing bulk provisions, textiles, ironmongery, footwear and haberdashery. Many of the cloth lines described cottons of the eastern trade. A doosootie was a stout twofold cotton and a gingham a striped or checked cotton woven from dyed yarn, here of the Madras sort. A chelloe was a checked or striped cotton of the Coromandel trade, and diaper a linen woven with a small repeating pattern. Ferreting was a narrow woven tape used for binding, and bed tick a stout close-woven cotton or linen used to hold feathers or flock. The run of locks, hinges, steelyards, sauce pans and combs showed the store supplying the settlement's households and trades. Steelyards were a form of balance for weighing by a sliding counterpoise, and a chafing dish a vessel for holding hot coals to warm food at table. The footwear ranged through calf, Spanish and turkey leather for men, women, youths and girls, the store serving the island at once as draper, ironmonger and shoemaker to the settlement.
127	125	Bt Over 97 17 6 Diet Expences 1 Cask Flour £ 4 - - 2 Catt: B Tea - 12 - 1 d° Green - 4 - 1 Cask Suet 4 - -	Brought over, £97 7s 6d Diet Expenses 1 cask flour, £4 4s 0d 2 catties bohea tea, £0 12s 0d 1 ditto green, £0 4s 0d 1 cask suet, £6 4s 0d 1 lb pepper, £0 1s 0d Total, £11 1s 0d Garrison 8 catties green tea, £1 12s 0d

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		1 lb Pepper - 1 - 11 1 - Garrison 8 Catt: G Tea 1 12 - 3 Gall Ceo Oyle - 18 - 1 Qt Suffet d° - 3 - 1 Lamp - 2 3 1 lb Brown th - 4 - 1 lb Twine - 2 2 3 1 6 Fortification 1 Stock Lock 2° £ - 4 - 2 Ce Ce Nailes - 1 6 - 5 6 Plantacon 4 Gall Trayne Oyle 1 4 - Honble Comps Blacks 4 Cask Cork £ 48 - - 3220 Rice 40 5 - 60 Bush Wheat 28 10 - 3 Ce Shoes - 17 3 71 Doz Hooks Forkd 1 14 10 11 D° Lines d° 3 14 6 2 lb Twine - 4 8 1 Qt B Oyle - 1 6 1 Lamp - 2 3 84 lb Rope 2 2 - 125 9 - Genll Charges 1 Chest Candles 160 lb £ 16 - - 1 Cask Candles 4 16 - 1 d° Salt 3 - - 2 Ce 10° Nailes - 1 4 1 Ce d° Yarn th - 4 - 4 Stock Lock - 4 - 1 Splinter d° - 4 6 1 d° - 2 3 30 lb Glass 10/8 1 10 - 12 D° 6/8 - 4 9 2 Doz Cups - 1 4 1 Ordenary L Cloth 1 4 - 2 Shoe Brushes - 4 -	3 gallons rape oil, £0 18s 0d 1 quart sweet ditto, £0 3s 0d 1 lamp, £0 2s 3d 1 lb brown thread, £0 4s 0d 1 lb twine, £0 2s 2d Total, £3 1s 6d Fortification 1 stock lock, £0 2s 0d 2 lb 6d nails, £0 1s 6d Total, £0 5s 6d Plantation 4 gallons crane oil, £1 4s 0d Honourable Company's Blacks 4 casks pork, £48 0s 0d 3,220 lb rice, £40 5s 0d 60 bushels burnt wheat, £28 10s 0d 3 pairs shoes, £0 17s 3d 71 dozen hooks forked, £1 14s 10d 11 ditto lines ditto, £3 14s 6d 2 lb twine, £0 4s 8d 1 quart rape oil, £0 1s 6d 1 lamp, £0 2s 3d 84 lb rope, £2 2s 0d Total, £125 9s 0d General Charges 1 chest candy 160 lb, £16 4s 0d 1 cask candles, £4 16s 0d 1 bushel salt, £0 3s 0d 2 lb 10d nails, £0 1s 4d 1 pair coarse thread, £0 4s 0d 4 stock locks, £0 4s 0d 1 splinter ditto, £0 4s 6d 1 ditto, £0 2s 3d 30 lb glass 10/8, £1 10s 0d 12 ditto 6d 8d, £0 4s 0d 2 dozen cups, £0 1s 0d 1 ordinary long cloth, £1 4s 0d 2 shoe brushes, £0 4s 0d 2 ferreting, £0 6s 8d 1 dozen earthen pans, £0 13s 0d 1 quart rape oil, £0 1s 6d 1 piece hopping, £3 14s 0d 8 pieces doosooties, £4 0s 0d Total, £36 8s 3d Total, £238 18s 5d Brought over, £238 18s 5d Total, £36 8s 3d 4 yards thin canvas, £0 0s 11½d 1½ ditto ditto sacks, £0 4s 10d 200 needles, £0 3s 0d 1½ lb whited brown, £0 3s 6d 2 oz nuns thread, £0 2s 0d Total, £37 1s 6½d Total, £275 19s 11½d **Interpretations** This continued and closed the store-goods account for the period, carrying the diet, garrison, fortification, plantation, slaves and general-charges heads before the grand total of £275 19s 11½d was struck. It followed the fixed monthly form of the store returns. The slaves' account ran to the heaviest sum, dominated by the 4 casks of pork, the 3,220 lb of rice and the 60 bushels of burnt wheat. Burnt wheat was probably a parched or kiln-dried grain issued as a keeping ration, and the forked hooks and lines were fishing tackle supplied so the slaves might take fish to supplement their diet. The general charges carried the household stores of candy, candles, glass, earthenware and cloth. A doosootie was a stout twofold cotton of the eastern trade, and ferreting a narrow woven tape used for binding. The thin canvas and sacking closed the account, the store serving the settlement at once as

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		2 Scrubing - 6 8 1 Doz Earthen Pans - 13 - 1 Qt B Oyle - 1 6 1 Ce Hepings 3 14 - 8 Ce De Sotees 4 - - 36 8 3 36 8 3 Bt Over £ 238 18 5 £ 36 8 3 4 yd° Thin Cans - 10 11½ 7 yd° lb Backs - 4 10 200 Nailes - 3 - 1½ lb Whol'd B th - 3 6 2 Oz Nuns Thread - 2 - 37 1 6½ £ 275 19 11½	grocer, chandler and draper through every return of the period.
128	126	At a Consultation held on Tuesday 2° August 1726 at the Castle Present John Smith Esqr Govr Edward Byfeld John Alexander John Goodwin The last Consultation read & Approved Richard Goodwin presented two Bills One for 29 Acre for Land House & Copyholds lately bought of Josiah Southen & Samll Taylor, the other for One Cast & Copyhold bought of Oath Sterling, praying the same might be Registred Frances Lange also presented a Bill of Sale for a Dwelling House & Appurtenances he lately bought of Samll Taylor & Cast Sarah Southens desiring the same might be also Registred Ordred that the said three Bills of Sale be accordingly Registred The severall Persons following Petitioned Orlando Bagley Senr Praying to be admitted Tennt for fifteen Acre Fresh Land he Cast Clear formerly Purchased of Captain John Alexander Granted The said Orlando Bagley also Petitioned for a Lease of two Acre of the Honble Comps Wast Land lying in Barrels Valley & half an Acre more contiguous to his Dwelling House Ordred that Cap Goodwin do view the said Land & make Report accordingly Frances Lange Praying to be admitted Tennt for about twenty Acre of Wast Land lying in Virginley Valley adjoyning to other of his Land Scituated in the said Valley Granted & the same to be Measured & a Lease to be made for twenty One year upon the usual Terms Richard Mason Praying to become Tennt for about Six Acre of Land lying in the same Valley near his Plantation	At a consultation held on Tuesday 2 August 1726 at Union Castle, present Governor John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The council read and approved the last consultation. Richard Goodwin presented two bills of sale. One was for 29 acres, the plantation house and appurtenances lately bought of Joseph Southen and Samuel Taylor, the other for out acres and appurtenances bought of Arthur Gurling. He asked that the same might be registered. Francis Stange also presented a bill of sale for a dwelling house and appurtenances lately bought of Samuel Taylor and Cato Sarah Southen, and asked that the same might also be registered. The council ordered that the three bills of sale be registered accordingly. The several persons following petitioned. Orlando Bagley senior asked to be admitted tenant to about 14 acres of free land he had lately cleared, formerly purchased of Captain John Alexander. The council granted it. Orlando Bagley also asked for a lease of 2 acres of the Honourable Company's waste land lying in Bagley valley, and that an acre more contiguous to his dwelling house. The council ordered that Captain Goodwin view the land and make report accordingly. Francis Stange asked to be admitted tenant to about 20 acres of waste land lying in Longley valley, adjoining to other of his land situated in the same valley. The council granted it, and ordered the same to be measured and a lease to be made for 21 years upon the usual terms. Richard Mason asked to become tenant to about six acres of land lying in the same valley, near his plantation. The council granted it, and ordered that Captain Goodwin view and measure the land, but not to run wider than Stange's petition, no farther than the Middle Ridge. Thomas Turnbull complained that Andrew Bergue, cooper, had beat and bruised him, and torn his clothes without provocation. Both parties being heard, and it appearing that Bergue was the aggressor, the council ordered that Bergue pay all charges, and make Turnbull satisfaction for tearing his clothes. The council this day executed [...]

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		Granted & Ordred that Cap Goodwin do view & Measure the said Land but not to Ynd nider that Lange Petition Ye farther than the middle Bridge Sampson Turnbull made Complaint that Andr Bergue Cooper had Beat & Bruised him for his Cloths without Provocation both Parties being heard & it appering that he sd Bergue was the aggresor Ordred that the said Bergue do Cay all Charges & make the said Turnbull Satisfaction for tearing his Cloths	**Interpretations** This recorded the consultation of 2 August 1726, at which the council registered three bills of sale, granted a run of land petitions and settled an assault complaint. The registration of the conveyances followed the settled discipline of fixing every transfer of land and houses on the Company's books against later dispute. The land petitions showed the council regularising occupations of Company ground and admitting tenants to cleared waste. Orlando Bagley, Francis Stange and Richard Mason each sought to hold parcels in the valleys, and the council sent Captain Goodwin to view and measure the land before granting leases for 21 years at the usual terms. The direction that Mason's grant run no farther than the Middle Ridge fixed a clear boundary against encroachment on the ground beyond. The assault complaint against Andrew Bergue reached the council as a matter for summary settlement rather than trial. Bergue had figured before as the cooper blinded by the surgeon Wignall on 5 April 1726, and now stood as the aggressor himself. The order that he pay the charges and make satisfaction for the torn clothes answered the injury without recourse to a formal action at law.
129	127	One Lease to Orlando Bagley Senr for two Acres & half of Land by One Acre & half of Copsewood & One Acre of Cabbage Sere for 21 yd° at the usual Rent Cap Goodwin Reports, that he has Measured the two Parcells of Land Granted in the foregoing Consultation & finds one Parcell to contain One that for himself twenty five Acres & that for Josiah Young twenty & four Acre Ordred that Leases be made out accordingly for 21 Years at the usual Rent John Smith Edward Byfeld Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin At a Consultation held on Tuesday 16° August at Union Castle Present John Smith Esqr Govr Edward Byfeld John Alexander John Goodwin The last Consultation read & approved The Governor Reports that he Lately Sent for the Church Wardens to bring in their Accts of all Disbursements for the Year past who appeared & acquainted him they could not bring in any Regular Acct, the Gentle Part of the Island on which the Church Acct Depend being able not to be met up till 25° Sepr next Ordred that the said Old Church Wardens & Overseer, do continue in their respective Office till the 25° Sepr next, & that Warrants be then delivrd to the severall Persons Elected to Serve as follows Mr Francis Wrangham Graeloun Ce Jefsory Church Wardens Mr Rd Goodwin for the West Division John Lange Tho: Greentree Overseer of the Highways for the Cast Division	The council granted one lease to Orlando Bagley senior for 2 acres and a half of land, one acre and a half of gumwood and one acre of tillage, for 21 years at the usual rent. Captain Goodwin reported that he had measured the two parcels of land granted in the preceding consultation. He found the two parcels to contain, with what he held himself, 25 acres, and that for Stange 24 acres. The council ordered that leases be made out accordingly for 21 years at the usual rent. John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander, John Goodwin. At a consultation held on Tuesday 16 August 1726 at Union Castle, present Governor John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The council read and approved the last consultation. The Governor reported that he had lately sent for the churchwardens to bring in their accounts of all disbursements for the year past. It appeared, on acquainting him, that they could not bring in any regular accounts, the greater part of the island on which the church accounts depend being able not to be made up till 25 September next. The council ordered that the old churchwardens and overseer continue in their respective offices till the 25 September next, and that warrants be delivered to the several persons elected to serve as follows. Mr Francis Wrangham, churchwarden Gabriel Powell, churchwarden Mr Richard Goodwin, for the West Division John Long, overseer of the highways for the East Division Thomas Greentree, for the South Division Arthur Johnson asked for about eight acres of waste land lying under the High Ridge. Johnson had asked for this land sometime ago, and it adjoined to other of his land. The council ordered that it be granted, and the land measured, and a lease made out accordingly. **Interpretations** This recorded the close of the consultation of 2 August 1726 and the consultation of 16 August 1726, dealing with land leases and the parish offices. The lease to Orlando Bagley bound part of his grant to gumwood and part to tillage, reflecting the

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		for the South Division Josiah Johnson Petd for about Eight Acre of Wast Land Lying under the High Cliffe The said Mr Johnson Praying Sometime ago Petd for this Land & it adjoyning to his other Land Ordred that the Petd be Granted & the Land Measured & a Lease made out accordingly	timber-planting covenant of 13 March 1725 that required every holder to raise and keep wood on his ground. The difficulty over the churchwardens' accounts turned on the timing of the island's reckoning. The parish accounts depended on returns that could not be settled until 25 September, so the council held the old officers in place until then rather than leave the offices vacant. The election of new churchwardens and highway overseers by division showed the ordinary machinery of parish government running alongside the Company's administration. The appointment of overseers of the highways for the West, East and South Divisions marked the upkeep of the island's roads as a settled charge on the inhabitants. Each division answered for its own ways, the office rotating among the planters as a duty of the settlement.
130	128	Francis Lange also Petd for a Smale Parcell of Wast Land lying near the Ruat Ordred that Cap Goodwin do view the said Ps of Land & make Report accordingly To day We Executed a Lease to Jno Young for 26 Acre Land for 21 Years, and also four Lease to Jno Worrall for 6 Parcells Land containing thirty two Acre in the whole for the Term of 21 Years Commencing from the sd° date mentioned in the said Lease The Governor Reports that Mr Wignall is not to be Reformed by any Method that have been yet taken, that notwithstanding the many Solemn Promises & Engagements, particularly those he Lately Entered into upon his Readmission into the former Employ from which he was Suspended for Drunkenness & Neglect of Duty hath again been Guilty in a greater degree of the like Drunkenness and Extravagancy, he has been severall times Since intollerably Drunk he came to Table in that odious Condition & for a Week, together Ynd giving his attendance the Case of the sd Comps Blacks Lay Dangerously ill, & on Thursday last about Nine in the Evening the Governr being ill Sent for him, but he was not to be found till after a long Search by the Guards he was at Cort Catched almost Dead Drunk, at Ce Colgorog Games in the Valley & Ynd that the Governr can Enforce is Ynd them & no Amendment of he himself has declard, con tinued in his Drunken fits, & the same Night the Boy of the Ship was found upon One of the Blacks in the Blackhouse Ynd Ordred that Mr Wignall & his Mate John Hodghinson do constantly attend, & visit the Honble Comps Blacks that are Black House in the fort Valley every Morning & Evening & to give them Ynd such Medicins as are Ynd necessary & that the sd Mr Wignall to go into the Country & visit the sd Ce Blacks there every Monday &	Francis Stange also asked for a small parcel of waste land lying near the Peak. The council ordered that Captain Goodwin view the parcel of land and make report accordingly. The council this day executed a lease to John Young for 26 acres of land for 21 years. The council also made four leases to John Worrall for six parcels of land containing 32 acres in the whole, for the term of 21 years, commencing from the date mentioned in the last consultation. The Governor reported that Mr Wignall was not to be reformed by any methods that had yet been taken. Notwithstanding his many solemn promises and engagements, particularly those he had lately entered into upon his readmission into the Honourable Company's service from which he had been suspended for drunkenness and neglect of duty, he had again been guilty in a greater degree of the like drunkenness and extravagancy. He had been several times since exceedingly drunk. He came to table in that odious condition, and on Thursday, together with neglecting to give his attendance, took the place of the Honourable Company's slaves lying dangerously ill. On Thursday last, about nine in the morning, the Governor being ill sent for him, but he was not to be found till after a long search by the guard. He was at last fetched almost dead drunk at Bagley's house in the valley, and swore that the Governor could not force them to amendment. He himself had declared he would continue in his drunken fits, and the same night the boy of the ship was found upon one of the slaves in the blackhouse. The council ordered that Mr Wignall and the mate, John Hodgkinson, do constantly attend, and visit the Honourable Company's slaves at their blackhouse in the Fort valley every morning and evening, and give them such medicines as are really necessary. The council ordered that Mr Wignall do go into the country and visit the Honourable Company's slaves there every Monday and Saturday, and that his mate John Hodgkinson do likewise go up for the same purpose every Wednesday and Friday, and that a copy of the order be delivered to each of them. The council ordered that for the future the parish officers be always chosen 25 September yearly, for the reason aforementioned, and that an advertisement be published to give notice of the regulation accordingly. John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander, John Goodwin. **Interpretations** This recorded the close of the consultation of 16 August 1726, dealing with land leases, a fresh order against the surgeon Thomas Wignall and the timing of parish elections. The leases to John Young and

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		Saturday & that his Mate Jno Hodghinson do likewise go up for the same purpose every Wednesday & Fryday & that a Copy of the Order be delivrd to each of them Ordred that for the future Church Officers be always Chosen 25° Sepr yearly for the Reason aforementioned & that the Wardens be Publised to give Notice of this Regulation accordingly John Smith Edward Byfeld Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin **Margin Notes:** Wignall	John Worrall regularised occupations of Company ground for the standard term of 21 years. The order against Wignall marked the failure of the conditional restoration granted on 19 July 1726, when he signed articles promising amendment on pain of rising fines and dismissal. His renewed drunkenness, his being fetched almost insensible from Bagley's house, and his open defiance of the Governor showed the articles had not held him. Rather than dismiss the island's sole surgeon outright, the council bound him and his mate to a fixed rota of visits to the slaves in the Fort valley and the country, dividing the days between them to secure the care Wignall alone could not be trusted to give. The fixing of 25 September for the yearly election of parish officers answered the difficulty over the churchwardens' accounts raised earlier in the same consultation. Tying the election to the date the island's reckoning could be made up ensured the new officers took office with the accounts settled, and the advertisement gave the inhabitants public notice of the standing arrangement.
131	129	At a Consultation held on Tuesday 23° August 1726 at Union Castle Present Jno Smith Esqr Govr Edward Byfeld Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin The last Consultation read & approved Whereas Diver Persons Inhabiting this Island have had severall Parcells of the Honble Comps Wast Land Lately Granted them, which according to the Tenor of their Leases ought immediatly to have been Ynned & mulcted but severall of the Persons aforesaid having been very Negligent & Ynd herein whereby some Parcells lye Ynd Wast & uncultivated the Cast Ynd a particular view to the Injury & Advantage of the Cottiners. It is therefore Ordred, that all Leases had within a Month from the date hereof fully Inclose & Fence all Cast of the said Wast Land as hath been already Let & Lease given out & made be Ynd for Ynd granted to any other Ynd Ce upon the Penalty of Paying the Honble Comps double Duties Ynd all the time the said Land, shall continue to lye Wast & that no Person may Plead Ignorance hereof it is likewise Ordred that a Notice be given by advertisement Cap Goodwin Reports that pursuant to Order of Consultation of the 2° instant he has Measured the two Parcells of Land Petd for by Richd Mason & Fran: Lange which contain as follows vizt Richard Masons 4½ Acres Fran: Lange 8 Ditto Ordred that Leases for each Parcell be made out for the Term of 21 Years at the usual Rent of 4 Shillings & Acre And that he has also Measured the Land Petd for in the foregoing Consultation by Josi Johnson & Contain 16½ Acre but ½ Acre allow'd for Bornways Ordred that a Lease be Granted for 21 Years at the usual Rent	At a consultation held on Tuesday 23 August 1726 at Union Castle, present Governor John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The council read and approved the last consultation. Several persons inhabiting this island had several parcels of the Honourable Company's waste land lately granted them. According to the terms of their leases, they ought immediately to have fenced and enclosed the land. Several of the persons aforesaid had been very negligent of this, whereby some parcels lay open, with particular view to the future advantage of the tenants. The council therefore ordered that all leases held within a month from the date be fully enclosed. Otherwise the council would resume all such of the waste land as had already been let, and the leases given out and made be forfeited, and granted to any other person upon the security of paying the Honourable Company's double duties. So all the time the land continued to lie waste, that no person might plead ignorance of it, the council likewise ordered that notice be given by advertisement. Captain Goodwin reported that pursuant to the order of consultation of the 2nd instant he had measured the two parcels of land let for by Richard Mason and Francis Stange, which contained as follows. Richard Mason, 4½ acres Francis Stange, 6 ditto The council ordered that leases for each parcel be made out for the term of 21 years at the usual rent of 4 shillings besides duty. Captain Goodwin reported that he had also measured the land let for in the foregoing consultation by Arthur Johnson, containing 16½ acres, but half an acre allowed for Bonavista. The council ordered that a lease be granted for 21 years at the usual rent. Captain Goodwin reported that he had viewed the two parcels of land therein let for by Francis Stange. He was of opinion that letting the same to him would not be prejudicial to the neighbourhood. The council ordered that the land be measured for Stange accordingly. The joint petition of Captain John Goodwin, Mr Francis Wrangham, Gabriel Powell, Richard Goodwin and Thomas Greentree was presented. They asked to become tenants to about 50 or 60 acres of waste land lying at the Peak culture.

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		And that he had viewed the Land two Parcells of Land therein Petd for by Fran: Lange & is of Opinion that Letting the same to him will not be Prejudicial to the Neighbourhood Ordred that the said Land be Measured for the said Lange accordingly The joynt Petition of Cap Jno Goodwin Mr Fran: Carnr Elor: Greentree, Rich Goodwin & Tho: Greentree jnr Petitiond Praying to become Tennts for about fifty or Sixty Acres of Wast Land lying at the Butts Culture Granted & Ordred that the same be Measured	The council granted it, and ordered that the same be measured. **Interpretations** This recorded the consultation of 23 August 1726, at which the council pressed the enclosure of Company land and settled a run of leases and measurements. The order requiring every tenant to fence within a month, on pain of forfeiture and re-grant at double duty, enforced the fencing covenant that ran with each lease. It followed the forfeiture already levied against Richard Crosby on 3 May 1726 for the same neglect. The measurements reported by Captain Goodwin regularised several occupations before leases issued. The parcels for Richard Mason, Francis Stange and Arthur Johnson were fixed at their true acreage, the half-acre allowed for Bonavista marking a portion set aside or excepted from Johnson's grant. This care over extent protected the Company's title and settled the rent due on each holding. The joint petition for 50 or 60 acres at the Peak brought several of the island's officers together to take up a large tract of waste. The grant continued the council's policy of settling spare ground with tenants who would fence and plant it, extending cultivation over the higher land at the island's centre.
132	130	The severall Persons following also Petitioned vizt Martin Harper Praying to become Tennt for about Six Acres Land lying at the Place called the half Moon Granted, but he is not to Ynd the head of the Spring & for Leave half acred from the Ynd to the said Spring head Elor: Greentree Praying a Lease for about two or three Acres Land called the Tobacco Plank Springs Rich Tinsley Praying a Grant of about Eight Acres lying with Fresh Ynd Bound Contiguous to the Land hired by sd Harding Mary Nicholls desiring to be admitted Tennt for about fifteen Acre lying in Old Womans Valley And the said three Parcells of Land being very well Known to Cap Goodwin & he is of Opinion that Letting the same will not Prejudice any of the Neighbourhood These Petition are severally Granted & Ordred that Cap Goodwin do Measure the same The Governor Reports that Mr Wignall having often come Scandalously Drunk to Table & behaved himself with great Rudeness & Ynd Ynd both to himself & all the Company & having again Repeated the like Offence On Fryday last he was thought proper to Dismiss him from the Table for the time to come Mr Byfeld, Cant Goodwin & Mr French delivrd each of them their Monthly Accts for July last Gunners Stores Expended in July Guns fired Minions Muskets Falcons Cohorns 2 At the Removall of Ce Ynd Guns fired nil, Minions nil, Muskets nil, Falcons nil, Cohorns 1 d° Muster Day Guns fired nil, Minions nil, Muskets nil, Falcons nil, Cohorns 10 8 Sold to Ce Allis Guns fired nil, Minions nil, Muskets nil, Falcons nil, Cohorns 1½ Expence for the Guards	The several persons following also petitioned. Martin Harper asked to become tenant to about six acres of land lying at the place called the Half Moon. The council granted it, but he was not to spoil the head of the spring, and to leave half an acre from the fence to the spring head. Charles Greentree asked for a lease of about two or three acres of land called the Tobacco Blank Springs. Richard Timsley asked for a grant of about eight acres lying under Flagstaff Gut Bank, contiguous to the land held by John Harding. Mary Nicholls asked to be admitted tenant to about 15 acres lying in Old Womans Valley. The three parcels of land being very well known to Captain Goodwin, he was of opinion that letting the same would not be prejudicial to any of the neighbourhood. The petitions were severally granted, and the council ordered that Captain Goodwin measure the same. The Governor reported that Mr Wignall, having often come exceedingly drunk to table and behaved himself with great rudeness, endeavoured both to himself and all the Company. Having again repeated the like offence on Friday last, the Governor thought it proper to dismiss him from the table for the time to come. Mr Byfield, Captain Goodwin and Mr French delivered each of them their monthly accounts for July last. Gunner's stores expended in July 1726 2 July, at the removal of a body: 1 gun fired 2 July, muster day: 10 guns fired 8 July, sold to the castle: 1 cowrie expense for the guards: 12 cowries musquet balls: 9 lb cartridge paper for ditto: 1 quire ditto for Bagley and letter: 2 ditto for ditto trucks: 4 ditto for the corkings and antisspiue: 2 match: 14 lb **Interpretations** This recorded the close of the consultation and the opening of the gunner's account for July 1726. The land petitions continued the council's settling of Company waste on tenants who would fence and

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		Guns fired nil, Minions nil, Muskets nil, Falcons nil, Cohorns 12 Musquet Balls Guns fired nil, Minions nil, Muskets 9, Falcons nil, Cohorns nil Cartridge Paper for d° Guns fired nil, Minions nil, Muskets nil, Falcons nil, Cohorns 1 Quire D° for Bagley & Letra Guns fired nil, Minions nil, Muskets nil, Falcons nil, Cohorns 2 D° Ditto Truck Guns fired nil, Minions nil, Muskets nil, Falcons nil, Cohorns 4 D° Tho: Perkins & Antt: Price Guns fired nil, Minions nil, Muskets nil, Falcons nil, Cohorns 2 Match Guns fired nil, Minions nil, Muskets nil, Falcons nil, Cohorns 14	plant it. The condition on Martin Harper's grant, that he leave the spring head unspoiled and set back the fence, protected a source of water that served more than his own holding. The Governor's dismissal of Mr Wignall from the table marked a further step in the long trouble over the surgeon. His drunkenness at table and rudeness to the company repeated the conduct that had brought his suspension of 28 June 1726 and the rota of slave visits imposed on 16 August 1726. Barring him from the table removed him from the establishment's common board while his medical duties continued under order. The gunner's account traced a quiet month at the batteries. The single gun at the removal of a body, the muster-day salute and the small charges for the guards drew little powder, reckoned against the cartridge paper and the 14 lb of match consumed.
133	131	Neat Cattle Sheep Goates Hoggs Poultry Asses Horses Bullocks Cowes Kifers Steers Yeurlings Calves Bulls Totall Ewes Wethers Lambs Rams Totall Ewes Wethers Kids Rams Totall Sows Shoates Pigs Barrows Totall Turkeys Fowles Ducks Geese Asses Horses Mares Totall Remd Ultd June Bullocks 14, Cowes 62, Kifers 4, Steers 1, Yeurlings 3, Calves 96, Bulls 4, Totall 184, Ewes 53, Wethers 16, Lambs 18, Rams 3, Totall 90, Ewes 202, Wethers 112, Kids 73, Rams 6, Totall 393, Sows 11, Shoates 16, Pigs 34, Barrows nil, Totall 60, Turkeys 67, Fowles 89, Ducks 7, Geese 39, Asses 3, Horses 5, Mares 3, Totall 8 Increased in July Bullocks 1, Cowes 4, Kifers nil, Steers nil, Yeurlings 33, Calves 3, Bulls nil, Totall 41, Ewes nil, Wethers 9, Lambs 12, Rams nil, Totall 21, Ewes 15, Wethers 6, Kids 45, Rams nil, Totall 66, Sows 3, Shoates 27, Pigs nil, Barrows 4, Totall 34, Turkeys nil, Fowles nil, Ducks nil, Geese nil, Asses nil, Horses nil, Mares nil, Totall nil Killed in d° Bullocks 15, Cowes 66, Kifers 4, Steers 1, Yeurlings 36, Calves 99, Bulls 4, Totall 225, Ewes 53, Wethers 25, Lambs 30, Rams 3, Totall 111, Ewes 217, Wethers 118 6, Kids 118, Rams 6, Totall 459 6, Sows 14, Shoates 42, Pigs 34 2, Barrows 4, Totall 94, Turkeys 67, Fowles 89 11, Ducks 7, Geese 39, Asses 3, Horses 5, Mares 3, Totall 8 Cattle Sheep Goates & Hogg Cutt & Grown in d° Bullocks 15 19, Cowes 66, Kifers 4 2, Steers 1, Yeurlings 36, Calves 99 66, Bulls 4, Totall 225 38, Ewes 53, Wethers 25, Lambs 30 9, Rams 3, Totall 111 9, Ewes 217 2, Wethers 112, Kids 118 22, Rams 6, Totall 453 22, Sows 14, Shoates 40, Pigs 34 34, Barrows 4, Totall 92 34, Turkeys 67, Fowles 78, Ducks 7, Geese 39, Asses 3, Horses 5, Mares 3, Totall 8 Dead in d° Bullocks 16, Cowes 66, Kifers 2, Steers 1, Yeurlings 36, Calves 63 1, Bulls 4, Totall 187 1, Ewes 53, Wethers 25, Lambs 21 1, Rams 3, Totall 102, Ewes 217, Wethers 112, Kids 96, Rams 6, Totall 431, Sows 14, Shoates 40 2, Pigs nil, Barrows 4, Totall 58 2, Turkeys 67, Fowles 78 1, Ducks 7, Geese 39, Asses 3, Horses 5, Mares 3, Totall 8 Remd Ultd July Bullocks 15, Cowes 66, Kifers 2, Steers 1, Yeurlings 36, Calves 62, Bulls 4, Totall 186, Ewes 53, Wethers 25, Lambs 21, Rams 3, Totall 102, Ewes 217, Wethers 112, Kids 96, Rams 6, Totall 431, Sows 14, Shoates 38, Pigs nil, Barrows 4, Totall 56, Turkeys 66, Fowles	Account of the Honourable Company's stock of neat cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, poultry, asses and horses for the month of July 1726. The column headings are legible on this leaf. Neat cattle: bullocks, cows, heifers, steers, yearlings, calves, bulls, total. Sheep: ewes, wethers, lambs, rams, total. Goats: ewes, wethers, kids, rams, total. Hogs: sows, barrows, pigs, total. Poultry: turkeys, fowls, ducks, geese. Asses and horses: asses, horses, mares, total. Remaining 30 June 14 bullocks, 62 cows, 4 heifers, 1 steer, 3 yearlings, 96 calves, 4 bulls, 184 total neat cattle; 53 ewes, 16 wethers, 18 lambs, 3 rams, 90 total sheep; 202 ewes, 112 wethers, 73 kids, 6 rams, 393 total goats; 11 sows, 16 barrows, 34 pigs, 60 total, 67 hogs; 89 turkeys, 7 fowls, 39 ducks, 3 geese; 5 asses, 3 horses, 8 mares total Increased in July 1 bullock, 4 cows, 33 yearlings, 3 calves, 41 total neat cattle; 9 wethers, 12 lambs, 21 total sheep; 15 ewes, 6 wethers, 45 kids, 66 total goats; 3 barrows, 27 pigs, 34 total hogs Killed in ditto 15 bullocks, 66 cows, 4 heifers, 1 steer, 36 yearlings, 99 calves, 4 bulls, 225 total neat cattle; 53 ewes, 25 wethers, 30 lambs, 3 rams, 111 total sheep; 217 ewes, 118 (6) wethers, 118 kids, 6 rams, 459 (6) total goats; 14 sows, 42 barrows, 34 (2) pigs, 94 total, 67 hogs; 89 turkeys, 7 fowls, 39 (11) ducks, 3 geese; 5 asses, 3 horses, 8 mares total Cattle, sheep, goats and hogs cut and grown in ditto 15 (12) bullocks, 66 cows, 4 (2) heifers, 1 steer, 36 (66) yearlings, 99 calves, 4 bulls, 225 total neat cattle; 53 ewes, 25 wethers, 30 (9) lambs, 3 rams, 111 (9) total sheep; 217 (2) ewes, 112 wethers, 118 (22) kids, 6 rams, 453 (22) total goats; 14 sows, 40 barrows, 34 (34) pigs, 92 (34) total, 67 hogs; 78 turkeys, 7 fowls, 39 ducks, 3 geese; 5 asses, 3 horses, 8 mares total Dead in ditto 16 bullocks, 66 cows, 2 heifers, 1 steer, 36 yearlings, 63 (1) calves, 4 bulls, 187 (1) total neat cattle; 53 ewes, 25 wethers, 21 lambs, 3 rams, 102 total sheep; 217 ewes, 112 wethers, 96 kids, 6 rams, 431 total goats; 11 sows, 40 (2) barrows, 4 pigs, 58 total, 67 hogs; 78 turkeys, 7 fowls, 39 (1) ducks, 3 geese; 5 asses, 3 horses, 8 mares total Remaining 31 July 15 bullocks, 66 cows, 2 heifers, 1 steer, 36 yearlings, 62 calves, 4 bulls, 186 total neat cattle; 53 ewes, 25 wethers, 21 lambs, 3 rams, 102 total sheep; 217 ewes, 119 wethers, 96 kids, 6 rams, 431 total goats; 14 sows, 38 barrows, 4 pigs, 56 total, 66 hogs;

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		78, Ducks 6, Geese 39, Asses 3, Horses 5, Mares 3, Totall 8 Yams Expended at the sevll Plantacons 18815	78 turkeys, 6 fowls, 39 ducks, 3 geese; 5 asses, 3 horses, 8 mares total Yams expended at the several plantations, 18,815 lb **Interpretations** This closed the live-stock and provision account for the month of July 1726, set out as a grid tracing each class of stock through the month. This leaf carried its full column headings written in, so the identity of each column was read from the page itself. The row headings ran through the number remaining at 30 June, the increase in July, the beasts killed, the cattle, sheep, goats and hogs cut and grown, those that died, and the number remaining at 31 July. The neat cattle were graded as bullocks, cows, heifers, steers, yearlings, calves and bulls with a total, the sheep and goats each as ewes, wethers and rams with the lambs or kids, and the hogs as sows, barrows and pigs. The poultry closed the grid as turkeys, fowls, ducks and geese, with the asses, horses and mares last. The yam total of 18,815 lb gave the month's consumption of the staple root at the plantations, the lowest figure of the recent run of accounts. The heavy tally of beasts killed against a smaller increase showed the stock drawn down through July, the running totals falling on most classes by the reckoning at the end of the month.
134	132	842 lb Sugar 21 1 - 39 lb Candy 1 19 - 684 lb Bread 8 11 - 247 lb Flour 3 1 9 63 lb Soap 4 9 3 4 lb Starch - 8 - 6 White Lead - 3 - 12 lb Pitch - 3 - 7 Ql Vinegar - - 7½ 1 lb Pepper - 1 - 2 Qt Rape Oyle - 3 - 6 d° Linseed - 9 - 2 Wine Glasses - 1 - 75 lb Cutt Tobacco 8 2 9 260 Pipes - 10 10 17 Catties Bohea Tea 5 2 - 11 D° Green 2 2 - 10¼ yd° Kersey 1 2 6 21 lb Candles 2 2 6 10 Small Cups - 1 8 26 Large d° - 8 8 5 Cups & Saucers - 2 6	842 lb sugar, £21 1s 0d 39 lb candy, £1 19s 0d 684 lb bread, £8 11s 0d 247 lb flour, £3 1s 9d 63 lb soap, £4 9s 3d 4 lb starch, £0 0s 8d 6 white lead, £0 0s 3d 12 lb pitch, £0 0s 3d 1 gallon vinegar, £0 0s 7½d 1 lb pepper, £0 1s 0d 2 quarts rape oil, £0 0s 3d 6 ditto linseed, £0 0s 9d 2 wine glasses, £0 0s 1d 75 lb cut tobacco, £8 2s 9d 260 pipes, £0 10s 10d 17 catties bohea tea, £5 2s 0d 11 ditto green, £2 2s 0d 10¼ yards kersey, £1 4s 6d 21 lb candles, £2 2s 0d 10 small cups, £0 0s 1d 26 large ditto, £0 8s 8d 5 cups and saucers, £0 2s 6d 15 sneakers, £0 7s 6d 2 enamelled bowls, £0 3s 0d 2 blue and white ditto, £0 0s 5d 1 tea pot, £0 3s 6d 15 white shirts, £1 17s 6d 27 pairs cotton stockings, £3 7s 6d 6½ pieces chelloe, £4 11s 6½d 1 piece Patna chintz, £1 0s 0d 5 ordinary long cloth, £5 0s 0d 9 Madras chintz, £2 11s 3d 6 ditto gingham, £0 5s 0d 3 white gingham, £1 8s 6d 4 ditto doosooties, £2 0s 0d 2 quilts, £1 10s 0d 1 ditto, £0 17s 0d 1 lb 2d nails, £0 1s 3d 1 4d ditto, £0 0s 10d 3 yards flannel, £0 7s 0d 9 yards duranse, £1 13s 6d 10 pieces duroy, £1 0s 0d 1 piece fustian, £3 0s 0d 1½ pieces tufted dimity, £0 18s 3d 3 yards ditto, £0 7s 0d

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		15 Sneakers - 7 6 2 Enamelld Bowles - 3 - 2 Blew & White d° - 5 - 1 Tea Pott - 3 6 15 White Shirts 1 17 6 27 yd° Cotton Stock 3 7 6 6½ Ps Shelloe 4 11 6½ 1 Ps Patna Chints 1 - - 8 Ps Ordry Long Cloth 5 - - 9 Ps Madrass Chints 9 11 3 6 d° Gingham 2 6 - 3 Ps White Ginghas 1 8 6 4 d° De Sotees 2 - - 2 Quilts 1 10 - 1 D° - 17 - 1 lb 2 d° Nailes - 1 3 1 4 d° - - 10 3 yd° Flannell - 2 - 9 yd° Durance - 13 6 10 Ps Ta Roy 1 - - 1 Ps Fustian 3 - - 1½ yd° Tuffted Dimothy - 18 3 3 yd° Morico Shoes - 7 - 1 d° Calf - 4 - 2 Womens - 8 4 4 D° Spanish 1 3 - 3 Mens d° 1 5 - 1 D° Calves Leather - 6 8 £ 104 7 8 Brought Over £ 104 7 8 1 Small Tin Lanthorn - 3 6 4 Knives & Forks - 6 8 1 Line N° 4½ - 2 4½ 2 d° 2 - 2 10 1 Stone Hoe - 6 4 1 Shod Shovell - 3 - 3 Chest Locks - 3 6 2 D° - 4 6 1 d°	1 pair Madras shoes, £0 14s 0d 1 ditto calf, £0 4s 0d 2 womens, £0 8s 4d 4 ditto Spanish, £1 3s 0d 3 mens ditto, £1 5s 0d 1 ditto calves leather, £0 6s 8d Total, £104 7s 8d Brought over, £104 7s 8d 1 small tin lanthorn, £0 3s 6d 4 knives and forks, £0 6s 4½d 1 line No. 2, £0 2s 10d 2 ditto, £0 6s 4d 1 stone hoe, £0 3s 0d 1 shod shovel, £0 3s 6d 3 chest locks, £0 4s 6d 2 ditto, £0 7s 6d 1 ditto, £0 18s 6d 2 splinter locks, £0 9s 7½d 2 stock locks, £0 9s 0d 1 pair hinges, £0 2s 11d 1 ivory comb, £0 3s 2d 1 ditto, £0 1s 0d 2 ditto, £0 1s 6d 1 ditto, £0 2s 0d 1 horn ditto, £0 16s 6d 1 bodice coat, £1 16s 6d 1 ditto, £0 8s 0d 2 pairs mens stockings, £0 0s 3d 3 knit ditto, £1 2s 0d 1 womens ditto, £0 6s 0d 2 ditto, £0 1s 4d 2 oz thread 8d, £0 1s 9d 1 ditto, £0 9s 2d 2 oz ditto, £0 4s 8d 6 ditto, £0 1s 7d 1 ditto, £0 1s 10d 4 ditto, £0 1s 9d 1½ lb whited brown thread, £0 3s 0d 1 ditto, £0 16s 5d 7 yards edging, £0 3s 9d 3 ditto, £0 9s 7d 5 ditto, £0 4s 6d 100 needles, £0 1s 6d 1 piece Holland tape, £0 36s 9d 3 Holland ditto, £0 8s 8d 5 broad ditto, £0 1s 1d 1 coarse white ditto, £0 2s 9d 1¾ oz China silk, £0 2s 3d ½ oz ditto, £0 3s 6d ½ oz ditto, £0 5s 4d 3 M pins, £0 1s 8d 4 M ditto, £0 2s 6d 1 M ditto, £0 6s 0d 6 skeins mohair, £0 3s 0d 6 dozen coat buttons, £0 4s 2d 6 dozen breast, £0 1s 6d 6 yards ferreting, £0 2s 6d 1 dozen mens gloves, £0 0s 9d 1 dozen thread laces, £0 3s 0d 1½ lb worsted, £0 2s 10½d 1 tin lamp, £0 0s 3d 2 ditto copper kettle, £0 2s 0d 1 ditto small ditto, £0 1s 6d 1 6 quart sauce pan, £0 0s 9d 1 2 quart coffee pot, £0 3s 0d 1 half ditto, £0 0s 9d Total to the inhabitants, £117 11s 4d **Interpretations** This opened the store-goods account for the period, listing the goods sold to the inhabitants before the total was struck. It followed the fixed monthly form, mixing bulk provisions, textiles, ironmongery, footwear and haberdashery. Many of the cloth lines described fabrics of the eastern and English trade. A chelloe was a checked

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		- 7 6 2 Splinter Locks - 18 6 2 Stock Locks - 8 7½ 6 Ce Hinges - 9 7½ 1 Ivory Comb - 2 11 1 d° - 3 2 2 2 d° - 4 - 1 d° - 1 - 1 Horn d° - 2 6 1 Bodice Coat 1 16 6 1 d° - 8 - 2 Ce Mens Stock - 2 3 3 Knitt d° 1 2 2 1 Womens d° - 6 - 2 d° - 1 4 2 Oz Thread 8° - 1 2 1 d° d° - 4 2½ 2 doz d° - 8 - 6 d° - 1 7 1 d° - 1 10 1 d° - 1 4 1 d° - 1 10 4 d° - 12 - 1½ lb Whol'd Brown Thread - 3 - 7 yd° Edging 16 5 3 d° - 3 9 5 d° - 4 6 100 Nedles - 1 6 1 Ce Heming Tape - 3 - 3 Holland d° 36 9 5 Broad d° - 8 8 1 Coar White d° - 1 1 13¼ Oz China Silk 12 9 1½ Oz d° - 1 3 1½ Oz Eng - 3 6 3 M Pin - 5 4 4 M d° - 1 8 1 M d° - 2 6	or striped cotton of the Coromandel trade, chintz a printed and glazed calico of the Patna and Madras sorts, and doosooties a stout twofold cotton. A duranse was a durable woollen cloth, a duroy a coarse woollen of the West Country, and fustian a stout twilled cotton. Tufted dimity was a stout cotton woven with a raised figure. The run of locks, hinges, hoes, shovels and kitchen ware showed the store supplying the settlement's households and trades. A splinter lock was a plain rim lock, and a bodice coat a fitted upper garment stiffened with bone. The footwear ranged through calf, Spanish and Madras leather for men and women, the store serving the island at once as draper, ironmonger and shoemaker through every return of the period.

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		6 Scains Mohair - 6 - 6 doz Coat Buttons - 3 - 6 d° Breast - 3 -½ 6 yd° Ferretting - 2 2½ 10 d° Mens Gloves - 2 2 1 doz Thread Laces - 2 2 10½ 1½ Oz Worsted - 2 3 1 Tin Lamp - 1 6 2 d° Copper Kettle - 12 6 1 d° Small d° - 4 9 1 Ce Sauce Pan - 3 - 1 Qt Coffee Pott - 3 9 1 Half Ct d° Totall to Inhabts £ 117 11 4½	
135	133	Brought over 117 11 4½ Genll Charges 131 lb Soap £ 9 5 7 6 Bush Ce Beas 3 18 - 1 Box Knives & Forks 2 17 - 1 Stock Lock - 6 - 1 Splinter Lock - 1 4 2 Sheets Tin - 1 4 1 Ce Bellows - 3 4 6 lb 20° Nailes - 3 9 1 lb 6° - - 9 4 lb 30° - 5 4 8 lb 8° Floor Brads - 5 4 6 lb d° Floor Brads - 4 6 2 Large Bowles - 5 - 4 Midling d° - 8 - 1 lb Cask Thread - 3 9 4 Gall Vinegar - 2 6 18 1 - Diet Expences vizt 448 lb Bread £ 5 12 - 336 lb Flour 4 4 - 1 Cask Pork 12 - - 1 Cattee Bohea Tea - 12 - 2 lb Pepper - 4 - 1 Gall Vinegar - 2 6	Brought over, £117 11s 4½d General Charges 131 lb soap, £9 5s 7d 6 bushels peas, £3 18s 0d 1 box knives and forks, £2 7s 0d 1 stock lock, £0 6s 0d 1 splinter lock, £0 1s 4d 2 sheets tin, £0 1s 4d 1 pair bellows, £0 3s 4d 6 lb 20d nails, £0 3s 9d 1 lb 6d ditto, £0 0s 9d 4 lb 30d, £0 2s 4d 8 lb 3d floor brads, £0 5s 4d 6 lb ditto, £0 4s 6d 2 large bowls, £0 5s 0d 4 middling ditto, £0 8s 0d 1 lb cask thread, £0 3s 9d 1 gallon vinegar, £0 0s 6d Total, £18 1s 0d Diet Expenses 448 lb bread, £5 12s 0d 336 lb flour, £4 4s 0d 1 cask pork, £12 0s 0d 1 catty bohea tea, £0 12s 0d 2 lb pepper, £0 0s 4d 1 gallon vinegar, £0 2s 6d Total, £22 12s 6d Garrison 11 catties green tea, £2 4s 0d 3 gallons rape oil, £0 18s 0d 1 splinter lock, £0 2s 3d 1 gallon arrack, £0 6s 4d 1 lb tobacco, £0 2s 3d 2 lb sugar, £0 1s 0d 1 lb bread, £0 0s 3d 4 pipes, £0 0s 2d 36 lb rope, £0 18s 0d Total, £4 12s 3d Plantation 170 lb wheat, £1 2s 6d 27½ lb rope, £0 13s 9d 3 lb 20d nails, £0 2s 9d Total, £1 18s 0d Fortification 2 lb 6d nails, £0 1s 6d 1 3d ditto, £0 0s 10d 4 quarts train oil, £0 1s 6d Total, £0 3s 10d

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		22 12 6 Garrison vizt 11 Catties Gr: Teas £ 2 4 - 3 Gall Ceo Oyle - 18 - 1 Splinter Lock - 2 3 1 Gall Arr - 6 4 1 lb Tobacco - 2 3 2 lb Sugar - 1 - 1 lb Bread - - 3 4 Pipes - - 2 36 lb Rope - 18 - 4 12 3 Plantacon 170 lb Wheat £ 1 2 6 27½ Rope - 13 9 3 lb 20° Nailes - 2 9 1 18 - Fortification 2 lb 6° Nailes £ - 1 6 1 4 3° - - 10 4 Qt Train Oyle - 1 6 - 3 10 £ 164 18 11½ Brought over £ 164 18 11½ Honble Comps Blacks 4 Cask Beefe £ 5 2 - 1 D° Cork 12 - - 5930 lb Rice 7 4 2 6 28 Bush Wheat 7/6 11 17 - 15 Casks d° 7/4 Bush 14 9/6 36 13 10½ 6 Ps Mens Shoes 5/6 1 14 6 1 Small Blankett - 5 6 1 Large d° - 11 3 8 lb Cold Thread - 4 - 12 Ce Blew - 10 - 6 Thimbles - 1 - 1 Yawle 14 15 3 4 Oar 15 Feet Long 1 4 - 209 14 10½ Totall £ 374 13 10 The Governor Reports that One of the Black Fellows lately sent from Bombay on board the Morris Named Gunshaw a Goldsmith died Sometime last Week of a Lingering Distemper Declaring he had been formerly Poisoned	Total, £164 18s 11½d Brought over, £164 18s 11½d Honourable Company's Blacks 4 casks beef, £52 0s 0d 1 ditto pork, £12 0s 0d 5,930 lb rice, £74 2s 6d 28 bushels wheat 9/6, £11 17s 0d 15 casks ditto 7 bushels 14 9/6, £36 13s 10½d 6 pairs mens shoes 5/6, £1 14s 6d 1 small blanket, £0 6s 6d 1 large ditto, £0 11s 3d 8 lb coloured thread, £0 4s 0d 12 lb blue, £0 10s 0d 6 thimbles, £0 1s 0d 1 yawl, £14 15s 3d 4 oars 15 feet long, £1 0s 0d Total, £209 14s 10½d Total, £374 13s 10d The Governor reported that one of the black fellows lately sent from Bombay on board the *Morrice*, named Gunshaw, a goldsmith, died sometime last week of a lingering distemper. Before his death he declared he had formerly been poisoned. Captain Byfield reported that a black woman of the Honourable Company named Moll Gower, belonging to the plantation house, was last week delivered of a girl named Betty. Captain Goodwin reported that when he came to open all the casks of peas and old beans brought by the *Carnarvon*, he found them all to be bad, and most of them rotten, though the casks were clean and fair to the eye. Captain Goodwin also reported that the brazier's ware proved very much dearer than any formerly sent, particularly the skimmers [...] **Interpretations** This closed the store-goods account for the period, carrying the general charges, the diet, the garrison, the plantation, the fortification and the slaves' account before the grand total of £374 13s 10d. The slaves' account ran to the heaviest sum by far, dominated by the beef, pork, rice and wheat, together with a yawl and its oars charged at £14 15s 3d for the water carriage of the Fort. The death of the goldsmith Gunshaw, newly landed from Bombay on the *Morrice*, was noted with his own declaration that he had once been poisoned. The Company recorded the loss of a skilled slave alongside the birth of the girl Betty to Moll Gower at the plantation house, tracking its labour force by death and birth together. Captain Goodwin's report on the spoiled provisions exposed a real hazard of the long supply line from England. The peas and beans sent by the *Carnarvon* were rotten within casks that looked sound, a loss the island could not discover until it broke them open. His complaint that the brazier's ware, and the skimmers in particular, came dearer than before showed the council watching the prices charged on the Company's own consignments.

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Capt Byfeld Reports that a Black Wench of the Honble Comps Named Moll Gruer belonging to the Plantation House was last Week delivrd of a Gule Named Betty Capt Goodwin Reports that when he came to open all the Casks of Beas & old Beans brought by the Carnarvon he found them all to be bad & most of them Rotton tho' the Casks were Clean & fair to the Eye And that the Brasiers Ware proves very much Dearer than any formerly Sent, particularly the Skimmers	
136	134	which were Invoiced at 8/3 each one with an other & are of three Sizes the biggest of which to Support not to have cost more than 3 each & the Smalest Size not above 18°, so that it is impossible to Sell any of them after the Advance Prie of 50 Ce Cts by put on them John Smith Edward Byfeld Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin At a Consultation held on Tuesday the 30° day of August 1726 at Union Castle Present Jno Smith Esqr Govr Edward Byfeld John Alexander Jno Goodwin The last Consultation read & approved The Petition of the severall Persons were this day Presented 1 John Bradley Praying a Lease of the Honble Wast Land lying in Prosperous Bay Valley Granted 2 John Bazett for a Lease of about three Acres lying in the Great Wood Water Granted 3 Serjeant Whaley Praying a Lease of thirty five Foot of Wast Ground in front 18 fifty feet 8/6 lying between the two House of Giles Smith & Tho: Nath in the Fort Valley Granted Paying ten Shilling & ann 4 Orlando Bagley for one Acre lying at bottom of Cowell Valley Granted Charles Steward Praying a Lease of Six Acres lying at the head of Patricks Gutt in Order to Plant Wood Granted & Ordred this Wast Land both Wood & the same grant to ye sd Johnson **Margin Notes:** this Piece of Land adjoyn ing to that	The skimmers were invoiced at 8s 3d each, one with another, and were of three sizes. The largest of these would not hold more than three pints each, and the smallest sort not above 18d, so that it was impossible to sell any of them after the advance price of 50 per cent put on them. John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander, John Goodwin. At a consultation held on Tuesday 30 August 1726 at Union Castle, present Governor John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The council read and approved the last consultation. The petitions of the several persons following were this day presented. 1: John Bradley asked for a lease of the Honourable Company's waste land lying in Prosperous Bay Valley. Granted. 2: John Bazett asked for a lease of about three acres lying in the Great Wood Water. Granted. 3: Sergeant Whaley asked for a lease of 35 feet of waste ground in front, by 50 feet, lying between the two houses of Giles Smith and Thomas Watts in the Fort valley. Granted, paying ten shillings and duty. 4: Orlando Bagley asked for an acre lying at the bottom of Powell Valley. Granted. Richard Steward asked for a lease of six acres lying at the head of Patrick's Gut, in order to plant wood. This land adjoined to other of his own land, which was already planted with wood, and the council granted the same to Arthur Johnson. **Interpretations** This closed the store account and opened the consultation of 30 August 1726, at which the council settled a run of land leases. Captain Goodwin's report on the skimmers showed the difficulty the store faced with overpriced consignments. The 50 per cent advance fixed on goods sent from England left the small brazier's ware unsaleable, since the mark-up carried the price above what the inhabitants would pay. The land petitions continued the council's settling of Company waste on tenants who would fence and plant it. Sergeant Whaley's grant of a small building plot between two named houses in the Fort valley showed the close division of ground within the settlement itself, measured in feet rather than acres and charged a fixed rent with duty. Richard Steward's petition tied his grant to the planting of wood, reflecting the timber-planting covenant of 13 March 1725 that bound every holder to raise and keep wood. His land already carried planted wood, and the extension supported the policy of enforced timber-raising the Governor had pressed on the jury at the sessions of 19 July 1726.
137	135	6 Thos Harper for five or Six Acres lying on the Backside of the Hooper Hill Granted	6: Thomas Harper asked for five or six acres lying on the back side of the Cooper's Hill. Granted. 7: Grace Hayes and Matthew Mudge jointly asked for about 20 acres lying in Rupert's Valley. This piece

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		7 Grace Hayes & Matthew Mudge joyntly Petitiond for about twenty Acres lying in Ruperts Valley This Ps of Land lying next the Honble Comps Butts Culture it will be Prejudicial to Cast & then for Refuse this Petd but if ever Sett the Petitioners to have the Bestwok 8 Giles Hayes Praying a Lease of about fifteen Acre lying in the Hald Ruperts Valley Rejected for the Reason given in Answer to the Petn of ye Hayes & Matthew Mudge 9 Edmond Nicholls for five Acres lying on the side of Luffkins Hole Granted 10 Gabll Powell, Fra: Wrangham, Sam Ryder & Cha Steward joyntly Petitiond for about fifty Acre lying at a Place called Manatee Bay This Ps of Land being well Wooded We dont think it for the Honble Comps Interest to Let it, but preserve the Wood for the said Honble Comps use 11 Joseph Bate for half an Acre adjoyning to his Plantacon Granted he Leaving a Dust Way betwixt himself Mr Steward & Mrs Sheave 12 Capt Goodwin & Tho Wrangham for about Eight Acre lying in Lemon Valley Granted 13 Jonathan Dorelton in behalf of himself & Rich Curling Executors of the Last Will & Testament of Robt Such deceased Setting forth that Richard Such Eldest Son of the said Robt Such was Lately drowned Leaving sundrie Effects & Debts due to him unpaid & Wife Died & sundy Brothers & One Sister who as Heir will expect their equale Share of the said Estate, Praying Power to Ynd but him & the other Executr to adjust an Ce & make a Proportionable Dividend to the said Brothers & Sisters	of land lay next the Honourable Company's waste pasture. It would be prejudicial to let it, and therefore the council rejected the petition. But if it ever let the piece, the petitioners were to have the refusal. 8: Giles Hayes asked for a lease of about 15 acres lying in the Half Rupert's Valley. Rejected, for the reason given in answer to the petition of Grace Hayes and Matthew Mudge. 9: Edmund Nicholls asked for five acres lying on the side of Laffkin's Ridge. Granted. 10: Gabriel Powell, Francis Wrangham, James Ryder and Charles Steward jointly asked for about 50 acres lying at a place called Man and Horse Bay. This piece of land was well wooded. The council did not think it for the Honourable Company's interest to let it, but resolved to preserve the wood for the Honourable Company's use. 11: Joseph Bates asked for half an acre adjoining to his plantation. Granted, he leaving a cart way between himself, Mr Steward and Mrs Stevens. 12: Captain Goodwin and Mr Wrangham asked for about eight acres lying in Lemon Valley. Granted. 13: Jonathan Doveton, on behalf of himself and Richard Gurling, executors of the last will and testament of Robert Leech deceased, set out that Richard Leech, eldest son of Robert Leech, was lately drowned. He left a certain estate and effects due to him unpaid, and his executors and brothers, and one sister who was heir, wished their equal share of the estate. They asked leave to make a proportionable dividend to the brothers and sister. **Interpretations** This continued the consultation of 30 August 1726, recording the run of land petitions and the opening of an estate matter. The council granted most requests for waste ground but withheld two on grounds of the Company's own interest. The parcels in Rupert's Valley and Man and Horse Bay were kept back, the first as pasture and the second as wood, showing the council balancing the settlement of tenants against the preservation of grazing and timber. The refusal to let the wooded land at Man and Horse Bay reflected the timber policy pressed throughout this run. The scarcity of wood, first met by the planting covenant of 13 March 1725, made the council guard standing timber as carefully as it encouraged new planting elsewhere. The Doveton petition raised the descent of Robert Leech's estate after the drowning of his eldest son and heir. The executors sought leave to divide the effects among the surviving brothers and the sister, the death of the principal heir throwing the inheritance open to a fresh partition among the kindred.
138	136	14 Joseph Hayes Praying a Lease of Six Acres lying near the Butts This Land adjoyning to the Butts Pasture We have thought fit to Reject this Petition 15 Elizabeth Sheave for a Parcell of Land adjoyning to her Plantacon in Sandy Bay Granted 16 Giles Smith Praying a Lease of a Parcell of the Honble Comps Wast Land amg to about 16 Acres which on all sides Surrounds his Plantacon Praying also that some allowance may be made him for the Barrenness of Cast thereof	14 Joseph Hayes Praying a Lease of Six Acres lying near the Butts This Land adjoyning to the Butts Pasture We have thought fit to Reject this Petition 15 Elizabeth Sheave for a Parcell of Land adjoyning to her Plantacon in Sandy Bay Granted 16 Giles Smith Praying a Lease of a Parcell of the Honble Comps Wast Land amg to about 16 Acres which on all sides Surrounds his Plantacon Praying also that some allowance may be made him for the Barrenness of Cast thereof

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Mary Sheave Widow made Complaint agst Jno Aldrick for Praying to Cay her for the great Charge she has been at for the Instr of four Years & upwards in Maintaining his Son with Meat Drink washing & Lodging & Cloathing & hath made demands severall times for some Satisfaction But he Still refusing to Comply with her Desire & being not in Circumstance to bear such deadly Charges humbly Prays the said Aldrick may be obliged to make her some Compensation for the same The said Aldrick being called in made severall frivolous Excuses but owned he never had made the said Mrs Sheave any Satisfaction nor given the Child (his Son) any Cloathing Since he sent her to breed with Ynd They were admitted to appear the Matter in dispute amicably & in Case the said Aldrick refuse to make her reasonable Satisfaction by next Consultation day, that a Warrant be then Granted to compell him. The abovesaid Resolution being Read to them, they both desired We would be pleased to determine the Matter It is therefore Ordred that the said Jno Aldrick do Cay the said Mary Sheave for the Charges aforesaid, the Sum of twenty four Pounds for full Satisfaction for the Child Bearing the Ann abovementioned Capt Goodwin Reports that he has Measured the severall Parcells	Mary Sheave Widow made Complaint agst Jno Aldrick for Praying to Cay her for the great Charge she has been at for the Instr of four Years & upwards in Maintaining his Son with Meat Drink washing & Lodging & Cloathing & hath made demands severall times for some Satisfaction But he Still refusing to Comply with her Desire & being not in Circumstance to bear such deadly Charges humbly Prays the said Aldrick may be obliged to make her some Compensation for the same The said Aldrick being called in made severall frivolous Excuses but owned he never had made the said Mrs Sheave any Satisfaction nor given the Child (his Son) any Cloathing Since he sent her to breed with Ynd They were admitted to appear the Matter in dispute amicably & in Case the said Aldrick refuse to make her reasonable Satisfaction by next Consultation day, that a Warrant be then Granted to compell him. The abovesaid Resolution being Read to them, they both desired We would be pleased to determine the Matter It is therefore Ordred that the said Jno Aldrick do Cay the said Mary Sheave for the Charges aforesaid, the Sum of twenty four Pounds for full Satisfaction for the Child Bearing the Ann abovementioned Capt Goodwin Reports that he has Measured the severall Parcells
139	137	Parcells of Land Mentiond in the foregoing Consultacon & Contents as follows vizt That to be enjoyd in Common between himself Jno Carne the Mate Tho Greentree & Rich Goodwin lying at the Hooper Pasture Contain 90 Acres That for Martin Harper 8 d° Rd Tinsley 11 d° Orl: Bagley Senr 2 d° Fran: Ffienge Cast Parcell 9 d° Wee executed the following Leases vizt One to Rd Tinsley for 11 Acre d° Orl: Bagley Senr 2 d° F Ffienge for two Parcells 17 d° Joshua Johnson d° Robert Curling 2 d° Ordred that Leases be made out for the other Parcells already Mentioned John Smith Edward Byfeld	Captain Goodwin reported that he had measured the several parcels of land mentioned in the foregoing consultation. The contents were as follows. The parcel to be enjoyed in common between himself, John Carne the mattross, Thomas Greentree and Richard Goodwin, lying at the Horse Pasture, contained 90 acres. Martin Harper, 8 acres Richard Timsley, 11 acres Orlando Bagley senior, 2 acres Francis Stange, last parcel, 9 acres The council executed the following leases. Richard Timsley, 11 acres Orlando Bagley senior, 2 acres Francis Stange, two parcels, 17 acres Joshua Johnson, [...] acres Robert Gurling, 2 acres The council ordered that leases be made out for the other parcels already mentioned. John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander, John Goodwin. **Interpretations** This closed the consultation of 30 August 1726 with Captain Goodwin's return of the measured parcels and the leases executed upon them. The report fixed the acreage of each grant before the leases issued, the same care over extent shown throughout this run of land business. The 90-acre tract at the Horse Pasture, held in common between Captain Goodwin, the mattross John Carne, Thomas Greentree and Richard

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin **Margin Notes:** Memdm Ye ye Th Greentree twas granted a Mistake	Goodwin, marked the largest single grant of the meeting. This continued the council's policy of settling large parcels of waste on groups of tenants who would fence and plant them. The execution of leases for a term of 21 years at the usual rent regularised the several occupations on the record. The margin noted a mistake in the entry against Thomas Greentree and Richard Goodwin, a clerical correction of the kind the books occasionally required.
140	138	At a Consultation held on Tuesday 20th Sepr 1726 All Present Govr & a Councill The last Consultation read & approved The Governr having been ill no Consultation has been held Since the 30th August Capt Byfeld Reports that a Black Boy of the Honble Comps Named Skinny died last Week at Plantacon House The Severall Persons following Presented Petitions vizt John Worrall & Elor: Such Praying to be admitted joynt Tennts for about fifteen Acres Wast Land lying in Bay Valley Granted & the same to be Measured Joseph Luffkin Praying Leave to dispose of his Lease of twenty five Acres Land to Mr John Bazett Granted Stephen Luffkin Praying a Lease for about Eight Acres of Wast Land lying in Cash Gutt Granted & the same to be accordingly Measured Mary Nicholls & Joshua Johnson in behalf of Jane Nicholls Praying to be admitted joynt Tennts for about five Acres of Wast Land lying in Ruperts Valley Granted William Addis Praying a Lease of One Acre Land in Coyles Valley Granted William Worrall Praying a Lease for four Acre of the Honble Comps Wast Land adjoyning to his Plantacon in Sandy Bay Granted John Corndell junr Praying a Lease for Ten Acres Wast Land lying in Thompson Wood Granted Whereas Severall Persons have had Leases made out for divers Parcells of the Honble Comps Wast Land but taken not the least Care to Cay either for the said Lease or the Ynned rent of the same tho' of Severall Years Standing, Wherefore Ordred	At a consultation held on Tuesday 20 September 1726 at Union Castle, all present, the Governor and the rest of the council. The council read and approved the last consultation. The Governor had been ill, so no consultation had been held since 30 August. Captain Byfield reported that a black boy of the Honourable Company named Sydney died last week at the plantation house. The several persons following presented petitions. John Worrall and Ebenezer Leech asked to be admitted joint tenants to about 15 acres of waste land lying in Bagley Valley. Granted, and the same to be measured. Joseph Luffkin asked leave to dispose of his lease of 25 acres of land to Mr John Bazett. Granted. Stephen Luffkin asked for a lease of about eight acres of waste land lying in Cason Gut. Granted, and the same to be accordingly measured. Mary Nicholls and Joshua Johnson, on behalf of Jane Nicholls, asked to be admitted joint tenants to about five acres of waste land lying in Sutton Valley. Granted. William Addis asked for a lease of one acre of land in Powell Valley. Granted. William Worrall asked for a lease of four acres of the Honourable Company's waste land adjoining to his plantation in Sandy Bay. Granted. John Carne junior asked for a lease of 10 acres of waste land lying in Thompson Wood. Granted. Several persons had leases made out for various parcels of the Honourable Company's waste land, but had not taken the least care to pay either for the leases or the enclosing of the parcels, several of many years standing. The council therefore ordered [...] **Interpretations** This recorded the consultation of 20 September 1726, the first held after a break caused by the Governor's illness since 30 August 1726. The death of the boy Sydney at the plantation house was entered plainly, the Company tracking the loss of its slaves as closely as their births. The run of land petitions continued the settling of Company waste on tenants who would fence and plant it. The grants for parcels in Bagley Valley, Cason Gut, Sutton Valley, Powell Valley, Sandy Bay and Thompson Wood followed the settled form, each sent to Captain Goodwin for measurement before a lease issued for 21 years. The council's move against tenants who had neither paid for their leases nor enclosed their ground repeated the enforcement of the fencing covenant pressed on 23 August 1726. The many holdings of long standing left unpaid and unfenced showed how far the covenants had gone unobserved, prompting a fresh order to secure the Company's dues and its title to the waste.
141	139	Ordred that no Lease be hereafter Granted to any Person unless	The council ordered that no lease be hereafter granted to any person unless he immediately paid for the lease and the measurement of the land, and all other charges thereon. In case any person refused or

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		he immediatly Cay for the Lease & Measurement of the Land & at other Charges thereon & in case any Person should refuse or Neglect to Comply & take up their Leases as due time then the Land Ynd to be Ynned & the next Cast to have a Grant of the same under the same terms & that Publick Notice be given the Inhabitants thereof Ordred that an Advertisement be Published to give Notice that We shall meet in Consultation on Wednesday the 28° instant to Buchen with the Inhabitants & Garrison for the Year Cast Ending 25° instant Capt Byfeld Capt Goodwin Mr French & Mr Gaa delivrd each their Monthly Acct for Augst last which were Exand & Approved Arrack 13 Gall: for the Castle £ 4 2 4 21¾ to the Steward - 17 1 7¼ to Plantain Blacks 2 5 11 58 Bottle Cape 2 18 - 10 D° Mountain 1 10 - 10 D° Galitia 1 5 - 9 D° Strong Beer - 18 - 89 lb Sugar 1 11 - 13 lb Candy - 13 - 114 lb Bread 1 8 6 118 lb Flour 1 9 6½ 16½ 2 Soap 1 3 4½ 3 lb Candles - 7 6 147 lb Pork 3 13 4 165 lb Veale 4 2 6 6 Goates 3 4 - 1 Kid - 6 - 3 Pigs - 18 - 44 Fowles 3 5 - 16 Ps Salt Cork 2 5 4 12 D° Beefe 1 10 - 31 Days Greens 1 11 - 31 lb Butter 1 11 - £ 46 11 5 Acct	neglected to comply, or to take up their leases or duties, the parcel would then be forfeited, and the next petitioner to have a grant of the same upon the same terms. The council ordered that public notice be given to the inhabitants. The council ordered that an advertisement be published to give notice that the council would meet in consultation on Wednesday the 28th instant, to reckon with the inhabitants and garrison for the year past ending 25th instant. Captain Byfield, Captain Goodwin and Mr Gaa delivered each their monthly accounts for August last, which were examined and approved. Expenses of the General Table in August 1726 arrack, 13 gallons for the castle, £4 2s 4d arrack, 24¾ to the table, £7 17s 1d arrack, 7¼ to plantation blacks, £2 6s 11d 58 bottles Cape, £2 19s 0d 10 ditto mountain, £1 10s 0d 10 ditto Galicia, £1 5s 0d 9 ditto strong beer, £0 18s 0d 89 lb sugar, £1 11s 0d 13 lb candy, £0 13s 0d 114 lb bread, £1 8s 6d 118 lb flour, £1 9s 6d 16½ lb soap, £1 3s 4½d 3 lb candles, £4 7s 6d 14 lb pork, £3 13s 4d 165 lb veal, £4 2s 6d 6 goats, £3 0s 0d 1 kid, £0 6s 0d 3 pigs, £0 18s 0d 44 fowls, £3 6s 0d 16 lb salt pork, £2 5s 4d 12 days beef, £1 10s 0d 31 days greens, £1 11s 0d 31 lb butter, £1 11s 0d Total, £46 11s 5d **Interpretations** This closed the consultation of 20 September 1726 with a fresh order on land leases and recorded the general-table account for August 1726. The direction that no lease issue until the tenant paid for it and its measurement tightened the enforcement pressed on 23 August 1726, adding immediate payment to the fencing covenant as a condition of holding. The order fixed a meeting for 28 September 1726 to reckon with the inhabitants and garrison for the year ending 25 September. This tied the yearly account to the same date set for the parish elections on 16 August 1726, marking the close of the island's financial year. The general-table account followed the fixed monthly form. Arrack again stood as the heaviest charge, split between the castle, the table and the plantation slaves, alongside the Cape wine, mountain, Galicia and strong beer and the fresh island veal, goat, kid, pork, fowls and garden greens. Galicia was a wine of north-western Spain, and mountain a sweet Malaga from the hills behind that port.
142	140	Neat Cattle Sheep Goates Hogs Poultry Asses Horses Bullocks Cowes Kifers Steers Yeurlings Calves Bulls Totall Ewes Wethers Lambs Rams Totall Ewes Wethers Kids Rams Totall Sows Shoates Barrows	Neat Cattle: bullocks, cows, heifers, steers, yearlings, calves, bulls, total. Sheep: ewes, wethers, lambs, rams, total. Goats: ewes, wethers, kids, rams, total. Hogs: sows, shoats, barrows, pigs, total.

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		Pigs Totall Turkeys Fowles Ducks Geese Asses Horses Mares Totall Remd Ultd July Bullocks 15, Cowes 66, Kifers 2, Steers 1, Yeurlings 36, Calves 62, Bulls 4, Totall 186, Ewes 53, Wethers 25, Lambs 21, Rams 3, Totall 102, Ewes 217, Wethers 112, Kids 96, Rams 6, Totall 431, Sows 14, Shoates 38, Barrows 4, Pigs nil, Totall 56, Turkeys 66, Fowles 78, Ducks 6, Geese 39, Asses 3, Horses 5, Mares 3, Totall 8 Increased in d° Bullocks 1, Cowes nil, Kifers nil, Steers nil, Yeurlings nil, Calves 4, Bulls nil, Totall 5, Ewes nil, Wethers nil, Lambs 14, Rams nil, Totall 14, Ewes nil, Wethers nil, Kids 65, Rams nil, Totall 65, Sows nil, Shoates nil, Barrows nil, Pigs 8, Totall 8, Turkeys 18, Fowles 30, Ducks nil, Geese nil, Asses nil, Horses nil, Mares nil, Totall 1 Killed in D° Bullocks 16, Cowes 66, Kifers 2, Steers 1, Yeurlings 36, Calves 66, Bulls 4, Totall 191 1, Ewes 53, Wethers 25, Lambs 35, Rams 3, Totall 116, Ewes 217, Wethers 112, Kids 161, Rams 6, Totall 496 6, Sows 14, Shoates 38, Barrows 4 2, Pigs 8, Totall 64 2, Turkeys 84, Fowles 108 12, Ducks 6, Geese 39, Asses 3, Horses 5, Mares 3, Totall 8 1 Bull Cutt in d° Bullocks 16, Cowes 66, Kifers 2, Steers 1, Yeurlings 36, Calves 65, Bulls 4, Totall 190 1, Ewes 53, Wethers 25, Lambs 35, Rams 3, Totall 116, Ewes 217, Wethers 106, Kids 161, Rams 6, Totall 490, Sows 14, Shoates 38 2, Barrows 4, Pigs 8, Totall 62, Turkeys 84, Fowles 96, Ducks 6, Geese 39, Asses 3, Horses 5, Mares 3, Totall 8 Dead in d° Bullocks 16, Cowes 66, Kifers 2, Steers 1, Yeurlings 36, Calves 65 1, Bulls 3, Totall 189 1, Ewes 53, Wethers 25, Lambs 35, Rams 3, Totall 116, Ewes 217, Wethers 106, Kids 161, Rams 6, Totall 490, Sows 14, Shoates 38 3, Barrows 4 1, Pigs 8, Totall 62 4, Turkeys 84, Fowles 96, Ducks 6, Geese 39, Asses 3, Horses 5, Mares 3, Totall 8 16 66 2 1 36 64 3 188 63 26 36 3 116 217 106 161 6 490 14 35 1 8 58 83 95 6 39 3 5 3 8 Yams Expended at the sevll Plantacons 34540 lb D° delivrd to the Fort Blacks - 7512 42052 lb	Poultry, asses and horses: turkeys, fowls, ducks, geese, asses, horses, mares, total. Remaining 31 July 15 bullocks, 66 cows, 2 heifers, 1 steer, 36 yearlings, 62 calves, 4 bulls, 186 total neat cattle; 53 ewes, 25 wethers, 21 lambs, 3 rams, 102 total sheep; 217 ewes, 112 wethers, 96 kids, 6 rams, 431 total goats; 14 sows, 38 shoats, 4 barrows, 0 pigs, 56 total hogs; 66 turkeys, 78 fowls, 6 ducks, 39 geese, 3 asses, 5 horses, 3 mares, 8 total Increased in ditto 1 bullock, 0 cows, 0 heifers, 0 steers, 0 yearlings, 4 calves, 0 bulls, 5 total neat cattle; 0 ewes, 0 wethers, 14 lambs, 0 rams, 14 total sheep; 0 ewes, 0 wethers, 65 kids, 0 rams, 65 total goats; 0 sows, 0 shoats, 0 barrows, 8 pigs, 8 total hogs; 18 turkeys, 30 fowls, 0 ducks, 0 geese, 0 asses, 0 horses, 0 mares, 1 total Killed in ditto 16 bullocks, 66 cows, 2 heifers, 1 steer, 36 yearlings, 66 calves, 4 bulls, 191 (1) total neat cattle; 53 ewes, 25 wethers, 35 lambs, 3 rams, 116 total sheep; 217 ewes, 112 wethers, 161 kids, 6 rams, 496 (6) total goats; 14 sows, 38 shoats, 4 (2) barrows, 8 pigs, 64 (2) total hogs; 84 turkeys, 108 (12) fowls, 6 ducks, 39 geese, 3 asses, 5 horses, 3 mares, 8 total 1 bull cut in ditto 16 bullocks, 66 cows, 2 heifers, 1 steer, 36 yearlings, 65 calves, 4 bulls, 190 (1) total neat cattle; 53 ewes, 25 wethers, 35 lambs, 3 rams, 116 total sheep; 217 ewes, 106 wethers, 161 kids, 6 rams, 490 total goats; 14 sows, 38 (2) shoats, 4 barrows, 8 pigs, 62 total hogs; 84 turkeys, 96 fowls, 6 ducks, 39 geese, 3 asses, 5 horses, 3 mares, 8 total Dead in ditto 16 bullocks, 66 cows, 2 heifers, 1 steer, 36 yearlings, 65 (1) calves, 3 bulls, 189 (1) total neat cattle; 53 ewes, 25 wethers, 35 lambs, 3 rams, 116 total sheep; 217 ewes, 106 wethers, 161 kids, 6 rams, 490 total goats; 14 sows, 38 (3) shoats, 4 (1) barrows, 8 pigs, 62 (4) total hogs; 84 turkeys, 96 fowls, 6 ducks, 39 geese, 3 asses, 5 horses, 3 mares, 8 total Remaining 31 August 16 bullocks, 66 cows, 2 heifers, 1 steer, 36 yearlings, 64 calves, 3 bulls, 188 total neat cattle; 63 ewes, 26 wethers, 36 lambs, 3 rams, 116 total sheep; 217 ewes, 106 wethers, 161 kids, 6 rams, 490 total goats; 14 sows, 35 shoats, 1 barrow, 8 pigs, 58 total hogs; 83 turkeys, 95 fowls, 6 ducks, 39 geese, 3 asses, 5 horses, 3 mares, 8 total Yams expended at the several plantations, 34,540 lb Ditto delivered to the Fort blacks, 7,512 lb Total yams, 42,052 lb **Interpretations** This closed the live-stock and provision account for the month of August 1726, set out as a grid tracing each class of stock through the month. This leaf carried its full column headings written in, so the identity of each column was read from the page itself. The row headings ran through the number remaining at 31 July, the increase in August, the beasts killed, one bull cut, those that died, and the number remaining at 31 August. The neat cattle were graded as bullocks, cows, heifers, steers, yearlings, calves and bulls with a total, the sheep and goats each as ewes, wethers and rams with the lambs or kids. The hogs were divided here into sows, shoats, barrows and pigs, the shoats being young hogs recently weaned. The poultry closed the grid as turkeys, fowls, ducks and geese, with the asses, horses and mares last. The yam summary gave the month's consumption of the staple root, 34,540 lb spent at the plantations

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			and 7,512 lb served to the slaves quartered at the Fort, for a total of 42,052 lb.
143	141	1047 lb Sugar 3 - - 27 lb Candy 26 3 6 600 lb Bread 1 7 6 461 lb Flour 7 19 3 103 lb Tobacco 5 15 3 247 Pipes 11 11 9 224½ Tea - 10 3½ 17 Catties Green d° 3 8 - 98 lb Soap 6 18 10 4 lb Candles - 8 - 3 Gall Rape Oyle - 18 - 208 Pipes - 2 6 6 lb Wax - 7 6 6 Small China Cupps - 1 - 13 Large ditto - 4 4 24 Cupps & Saucers - 12 - 7 Sneakers - 3 6 4 Bowles - 10 6 1 D° Enamelled - 1 6 1 Tea Pott - 1 9 2 D° - 16 - 1 Sett China Bowles 6 - - 6 Ps Ordry Long Cloth 3 3 4½ 4½ Ps Shelloe 4 10 - 9 Ps De Sotees - 19 - 2 Ps Ginghas 3 7 6 9 Ps Gingham 4 5 - 4 Madrass Chints - 10 - 1 blew Sallampore - 17 - 1 Quilt - 16 - 1½ Ps Bengall Taffety - 19 -½ 4 Chest Shirts 2 10 - 28 Ps Cotton Stockings 3 16 6 3 yd° Scarlet Cloth 1 12 - 16 D° Kersey 1 18 - 12 D° Durance 1 2 6	Storekeeper's account for August. 1,047 lb sugar, £26 3s 6d 27 lb candy, £1 7s 6d 600 lb bread, £7 12s 3d 461 lb flour, £5 15s 3d 103 lb tobacco, £11 11s 9d 247 pipes, £0 10s 3½d 22½ lb tea, £3 8s 0d 17 catties green ditto, £6 18s 10d 98 lb soap, £0 8s 0d 4 lb candles, £0 18s 0d 3 gallons rape oil, £0 2s 0d 208 lb pepper, £0 7s 6d 6 lb wax, £0 1s 4d 6 small china cups, £0 19s 0d 13 large ditto, £0 3s 6d 24 cups and saucers, £0 10s 6d 7 sneakers, £0 1s 9d 4 bowls, £0 16s 0d 1 ditto enamelled, £6 3s 4½d 1 tea pot, £3 10s 0d 2 ditto, £4 19s 0d 1 set china bowls, £3 5s 0d 6 pieces ordinary long cloth, £4 5s 0d 4½ pieces chelloe, £0 10s 0d 9 pieces doosooties, £0 19s 0d 2 gurrah, £3 7s 6d 9 gingham, £4 5s 0d 4 Madras chintz, £0 10s 0d 1 blue sallampore, £0 17s 0d 1 quilt, £0 16s 0d 1½ pieces Bengal taffety, £0 19s 0d 4 chelloe shirts, £2 3s 0d 28 pairs cotton stockings, £3 10s 0d 3 yards scarlet cloth, £3 16s 6d 16 ditto kersey, £1 12s 0d 12 ditto seroon, £0 18s 0d 1 gold laced hat, £1 2s 6d 16 lb shoe thread, £0 3s 9d 1 pair mens Spanish leather shoes, £0 8s 4d 3 ditto calf, £1 17s 3d 3 ditto womens Spanish leather, £0 5s 6d 1 ditto ditto, £0 5s 6d 1 girls ditto, £0 3s 0d 1 tea kettle, £0 19s 0d 1 larger ditto, £0 2s 6d 2 smaller ditto, £0 2s 0d 1 smallest ditto, £0 9s 0d 1 lamp, £0 7s 10d 1 pint sauce pan, £0 1s 6d 1 horn comb, £0 1s 0d 1 ivory ditto, £0 1s 0d 1 ditto, [...] 1 ditto, [...] Carried over **Interpretations** This opened the storekeeper's account for August 1726, listing the goods sold to the inhabitants before the total was carried over. It followed the fixed monthly form, mixing bulk provisions, china ware, textiles, footwear and household goods. Many of the cloth lines described fabrics of the eastern trade. A chelloe was a checked or striped cotton of the Coromandel coast, and doosooties a stout twofold cotton. A sallampore was a plain cotton cloth often dyed blue, and Bengal taffety a light glossy silk of that province. Chintz was a printed and glazed calico of the Madras sort, and kersey a coarse ribbed woollen cloth. A seroon was probably a coarse packing cloth or wrapper. The run of china ware, teapots and kettles showed the store supplying the settlement's tables alongside

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		1 Gold Laced Hatt - 3 9 16½ lb Shoe Thread - 8 4 1 Ps Mens Spanish Leather Shoes 1 - - 3 D° Calve - 17 3 3 D° Wom: Sp: Leathr - 15 6 1 D° Ditto D° - 5 6 1 Girles D° - 3 - 1 Sea Kettle - 12 - 1 Larger Ditto - 2 6 2 Smaller d° - 2 2 1 Smallest d° - - 9 1 Lamp - 4 10 1 Pint Sauce Pan - 1 6 1 Horne Comb - 1 - 1 Ivory d° - 1 - 1 D° - 1 - Carried over	the cloth and provisions. The gold laced hat and the scarlet cloth marked the finer goods carried for the better sort, while the shoe thread, combs and sauce pans answered ordinary household needs. The store served the island at once as grocer, draper and ironmonger through every return of the period.
144	142	Brought Over £ 1 Ce Teisars - 1 - 1 lb Lanthorne - 1 6 1 lb Pitch - 1 8 2 lb Flooring Brad - 1 6 2 lb 10° Nailes - 1 4 3 lb 4° D° - 2 6 11 Lines Forkd - 9 4 6 Doz Hooks Forkd - 2 1 1 Chest Lock - 1 8 3 D° - 6 - 1 Rimb Lock - 5 - 1 Ce Hinges - - 7 1 Iompers Knife & Fork - 2 - 1 Renknife - 2 4 3 yards Flann - 7 - 2 Ce Mens Knitt Hose - 13 6 2 D° Wove d° - 8 - 1 Wom d° - 7 9 2 Boys D° - 5 - 6 D° 2/4 - 14 -	Brought over 1 pair scissors, £0 1s 0d 1 lanthorn, £0 1s 6d 1 lb pitch, £0 1s 8d 2 lb flooring brads, £0 1s 6d 2 lb 10d nails, £0 1s 4d 3 lb 4d ditto, £0 2s 6d 11 lines sorted, £0 9s 4d 6 dozen hooks sorted, £0 2s 8d 1 chest lock, £0 2s 8d 3 ditto, £0 6s 0d 1 rim lock, £0 5s 0d 1 pair hinges, £0 9s 7d 1 pair sugar knife and fork, £0 2s 4d 1 pen knife, £0 2s 4d 3 yards flannel, £0 7s 0d 2 pairs mens knit hose, £0 13s 6d 2 ditto worsted ditto, £0 8s 0d 1 womens ditto, £0 7s 9d 2 boys ditto, £0 5s 0d 6 ditto 2/4, £0 14s 0d 1 oz nuns thread, £0 1s 0d 1 oz ditto, £0 1s 8d 2 ditto, £0 2s 8d 2 ditto, £0 5s 10d 4½ oz China silk, £0 4s 6d 3 ditto, £0 4s 6d 2 lb 9 oz fine pins, £0 9s 11d 2 lb 9 oz ditto, £0 3s 9d 1 M ditto, £0 1s 9d 1 M ditto, £0 1s 11d 6 dozen shirt buttons, £0 1s 3d 4 ditto breast, £0 1s 3d ½ dozen ditto, £0 5s 3d 1 skein mohair, £0 3s 6d 17 yards ferreting, £0 5s 6d 2 French laces, £0 5s 6d 3 yards garters, £0 4s 6d 3 pairs broad Holland tape, £0 4s 0d 4 middling ditto, £0 1s 0d 1 hemmed ditto, £0 0s 9d

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		1 Oz Guns Thread - 1 - 1 Oz d° - 1 8 2 d° - 2 8 2 d° - 5 10 4½ Oz China Silk - 4 6 3 D° d° - 4 6 2½ M Pins - 4 11 2½ M d° - 3 4½ 1 M d° - 1 9 1 M d° - 1 11 6 doz Shirt Buttons - 2 1 4 D° - 1 - ½ d° Breast - - 3 1 Scain Mohair - - 3 17 yards Ferreting - 5 8 2 Ferrett Laces - - 6 3 yards Ferreting - - 6 3 Ce Broad Holland Tape - 4 - 4 Midling d° - 1 - 1 Hemming d° - - 9 6 yards Edging - 5 6 7 D° Ditto - 13 5 15 Ditto - 2 5 Sum Totall to Inhabts £ 128 1 10 Diet Expences 168 Gall Arrack £ 53 4 - 18 lb Candy - 9 - 279 lb Sugar 6 16 - 1 lb Pepper - 1 - 69 10 - Caried over £ 197 11 10	6 yards edging, £0 5s 6d 7 ditto, £0 13s 5d 15 ditto, £0 2s 5d Sum total to the inhabitants, £128 1s 10d Diet Expenses 168 gallons arrack, £53 4s 0d 189 lb candy, £9 9s 0d 279 lb sugar, £6 16s 0d 1 lb pepper, £0 1s 0d Total, £69 10s 0d Carried over, £197 11s 10d **Interpretations** This continued and closed the storekeeper's account for August 1726, carrying the goods sold to the inhabitants before the sum total of £128 1s 10d, then opening the diet charges. It followed the fixed monthly form of the store returns. The haberdashery lines carried the small stores of the clothing trade. Ferreting was a narrow woven tape used for binding and edging, mohair a fine worsted yarn, and nuns thread a fine white sewing thread. The shirt and breast buttons, the French laces, the garters and the Holland tape supplied the making and mending of garments. Arrack again stood as the heaviest single charge of the diet at 168 gallons and £53 4s 0d, the settled leading article of the establishment's provision. The ironmongery of locks, hinges, brads and sized nails served the settlement's building and repair, the store acting at once as draper, ironmonger and grocer through every return of the period.
145	143	Brought Over 197 11 10 Garrison vizt 3½ Gall Ceo Oyle £ 4 4 - 8 Catties Green Tea 1 12 - 1 Large Drum Cord - 3 6 2 Tar Brushes - 3 - 2 19 6 Plantation 4 lb Rope £ - 5 6 2 Canning Knives - 3 -	Brought over, £197 11s 10d Garrison 3½ gallons rape oil, £1 1s 0d 8 catties green tea, £1 12s 0d 1 large drum cord, £0 3s 6d 2 paint brushes, £0 3s 0d Total, £2 19s 6d Plantation 4 lb rope, £0 5s 6d 2 canning knives, £0 3s 0d Total, £0 8s 6d Fortification 8 lb 24d nails, £0 5s 0d 8 lb 20d, £0 5s 0d 3 lb 10d, £0 2s 0d 1 lb 30d, £0 4s 7d

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		- 8 6 Fortification 8 lb 24° Nailes £ - 5 - 8 20 - 5 - 3 10 - 2 - 1 30 - - 4 10 Wt Nailes - 5 7½ 6 Stone Wedges 8 lb 11° - 7 4 12 Helves - 12 - 6 Sugar Shovills - 15 - 6 Ce Axes 4 5 lb 1 17 6 2 Mawles 4 3 - 15 10 1 Line N° 12 - 3 4 52 lb Rope 1 6 - 7 15 2½ Honble Comps Blacks 3 Cask Beefe £ 39 - - 210 lb d° 5 5 - 156 lb Cork 5 4 - 3355 lb Rice 41 18 9 3 Cask Wheat 11 8 - 180 yd° Kersey 18 18 - 15 Ps Nuggets 3 15 - 24 blew Coat Buttons 9 - - 12 doz Coat Buttons - 18 - 12 doz Breast ditto - 12 - 4 lb Cold Thread - 16 - 1 Ce Needles - 1 6 5 Ce Shoes 1 8 9 20 Ivory Combs - 2 4 2 Thimbles - - 4 1 Ragstone - - 6 12 Lines Forkd - 7 - 5 doz Hooks d° - 2 9 138 17 9 Genll Charges 1½ lb Brimstone £ - - 3 1 lb Twine - 2 2 16 Bush Ce Beas 10 - - 2 Chest Locks - 2 6 1 D° Chest Hinges	10 lb white nails, £0 5s 7½d 6 stone wedges 8 lb, £0 7s 4d 12 helves, £0 12s 0d 6 sugar shovels, £0 15s 0d 6 axes 5 lb, £1 17s 6d 2 mauls 3, £0 15s 10d 1 line No. 12, £0 3s 4d 2 lb rope, £1 6s 0d Total, £7 15s 2½d Honourable Company's Blacks 3 casks beef, £39 0s 0d 210 lb ditto, £5 5s 0d 156 lb pork, £5 4s 0d 3,355 lb rice, £41 18s 9d 3 casks wheat, £11 8s 0d 189 yards kersey, £18 18s 0d 45 pieces nuckanees, £3 15s 0d 24 blue coat buttons, £9 0s 0d 12 dozen coat buttons, £0 18s 0d 12 dozen breast ditto, £0 12s 0d 4 lb cask thread, £0 16s 0d 1 lb needles, £0 1s 6d 5 pairs shoes, £1 8s 9d 20 ivory combs, £0 2s 4d 2 thimbles, £0 0s 4d 1 ragstone, £0 0s 6d 12 lines sorted, £0 7s 0d 5 dozen hooks ditto, £0 2s 9d Total, £138 17s 9d General Charges 1½ lb brimstone, £0 0s 3d 1 lb twine, £0 2s 2d 16 bushels burnt peas, £10 0s 0d 2 chest locks, £0 2s 6d 1 ditto chest hinges, £0 2s 8d 1 butchers knife, £0 2s 6d 1 chopping ditto, £0 4s 6d 1 pewter sauce pan, £0 4s 3d 6 lb rope, £0 3s 0d Total, £11 6s 10d Total, £358 19s 7½d **Interpretations** This closed the storekeeper's account for August 1726, carrying the garrison, plantation, fortification, slaves and general charges before the grand total of £358 19s 7½d. It followed the fixed monthly form of the store returns. The account for the Honourable Company's slaves ran to the heaviest sum. Beef, pork, rice and wheat made up the bulk provisions, and the 189 yards of kersey answered the slaves' clothing, kersey being a coarse ribbed woollen cloth. Nuckanees were plain Indian cottons of the eastern trade, and the coat buttons and thread completed the making of the garments. The fortification and plantation charges supplied the island's building and husbandry. Stone wedges, axes, mauls, sugar shovels and helves served the quarry and the fields, while the sized nails, entered by their old pennyweight designations, answered the repair of the works. Brimstone was crude sulphur, kept for match and for treating timber, and the store served the settlement at once as ironmonger, grocer and draper through every return of the period.

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		- 2 8 1 Butchers Knife - 2 6 1 Choping D° - 4 6 1 Pewter Sauce Pan - 4 3 6 lb Rope - 3 - 11 6 10 £ 358 19 7½	
146	144	September An Acct of the Expence of Liquors & Provisions for the Month of August 1726 13 - 2 Gall Arrack for the Castle Use at 6/4 Ps Galln £ 4 2 4 2 - 3 Arrack for the Soldiers at d° - 17 1 7 - 1 Arrack for the Plantation Blacks d° 2 5 11 58 Bottles Cape Wine a 1 Ps Bottle 2 18 - 10 ditto Mountaine a 3 Ps d° 1 10 - 10 d° Gallicia a 2/6 Ps d° 1 5 - 9 d° Strong Beer a 2 Ps d° - 18 - 62 lb Sugar a 1/6 Ps d° 1 11 - 13 lb Candy a 1/ Ps d° - 13 - 114 lb Bread a 4/5 Ps 100 d° 1 8 6 118 lb Flour a 1/5 Ps 100 d° 1 9 6 15 lb Soape a 1/5 Ps d° 1 1 8 35 lb Candles a 2/6 Ps d° 4 7 6 147 lb Fresh Beefe a 1/6 Ps d° 3 13 6 165 lb Veale a 1/6 Ps d° 4 2 6 4 Goates a 10/ ea 2 - - 2 d° for the Sick Blacks a d° 1 - - 1 Kidd for d° a 6/ - 6 - 3 Piggs a 6/ ea - 18 - 44 Fowles a 1/6 ea 3 6 - 16 Ps Salt Porke a 2/10 Ps lb 2 5 4 12 d° Salt Beefe for Plantn Blacks a 2/6 Ps lb 1 10 - 31 days Greens a 1/ Ps day 1 11 - 31 lb Butter a 1/ Ps d° 1 11 - £ 46 10 10 John Smith Edward Byfeld Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin	Steward's account for August. An account of the expense of liquors and provisions for the month of August 1726 arrack for the castle use, 13 gallons 2 quarts at 6s 4d per gallon, £4 2s 4d arrack for the soldiers, 2 gallons 3 quarts at ditto, £0 17s 1d arrack for the plantation blacks, 7 gallons 1 quart at ditto, £2 5s 11d 58 bottles Cape wine at 1s per bottle, £2 18s 0d 10 ditto mountain at 3s per ditto, £1 10s 0d 10 ditto Galicia at 2s 6d per ditto, £1 5s 0d 9 ditto strong beer at 2s per ditto, £0 18s 0d 62 lb sugar at 1s 6d per lb, £1 11s 0d 13 lb candy at 1s per lb, £0 13s 0d 114 lb bread at 4s 5d per 100, £1 8s 6d 118 lb flour at 1s 5d per 100, £1 9s 6d 15 lb soap at 1s 5d per lb, £1 1s 8d 35 lb candles at 2s 6d per lb, £4 7s 6d 147 lb fresh beef at 1s 6d per lb, £3 13s 6d 165 lb veal at 1s 6d per lb, £4 2s 6d 4 goats at 10s each, £2 0s 0d 2 ditto for the sick blacks at ditto, £1 0s 0d 1 kid at 6s, £0 6s 0d 3 pigs at 6s each, £0 18s 0d 44 fowls at 1s 6d each, £3 6s 0d 16 lb salt pork at 2s 10d per lb, £2 5s 4d 12 lb salt beef for plantation blacks at 2s 6d per lb, £1 10s 0d 31 days greens at 1s per day, £1 11s 0d 31 lb butter at 1s per lb, £1 11s 0d Total, £46 10s 10d John Smith, Edward Byfield, John Alexander, John Goodwin. **Interpretations** This recorded the steward's account of liquors and provisions for August 1726, set out in the fixed monthly form. The account entered each article with its rate and sum, mixing imported wine, arrack and salt goods with fresh island meat, butter and garden greens. Arrack again stood as the heaviest charge, split between the castle, the soldiers and the plantation slaves and reckoned by the gallon at 6s 4d. The wines ran through Cape, mountain, Galicia and strong beer, mountain being a sweet Malaga from the hills behind that port, and Galicia a wine of north-western Spain. The fresh provisions of beef, veal, goat, kid, pig and fowls were drawn from the Company's own stock and plantations, following the pattern of every return of the table. The two goats and the salt beef issued for the sick and the plantation slaves showed the establishment feeding its labour force from the same account as its own board.
147	145	At a Consultation held 28. 29. 30th Sepr & 1o Octor 1726 at Blantation House Present John Smith Esqr Govr Edward Byfield Jno Alexander	At a consultation held on 28, 29, 30 September and 1 October 1726 at Plantation House. Present were John Smith, Deputy Governor, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The council read the previous consultation and approved it.

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		Jno Goodwin the last Consultation read & Approved Pursuant to order of Councill of 20th instant We met to Reckon & make up an acct with the Inhabitants for Rents & Revenues for the Year past & also with the Gartison & Workmen for the last Quarter William Seale presented his Petition Praying a Lease for Seven or Eight Acres of the Honble Compys Wast Land lying in Sherko Valley Referd the next Consultation day there being a dispute about this Land between the Petr & Wott Bogett Orlando Bagley Junr also Petd for one Acre Land in Cowles Valley, Granted Martin Harper also Petd to be admitted Tenant for an Acre lying in Swalley Valley. Granted. ———— John: Smith Wff R: Byfeild Jno Alexander Wr Goodwin ——	Following the order of council of 20 September, the members met to reckon and settle accounts with the inhabitants for the rents and services owed for the past year. They also settled the last quarter's accounts with the garrison and the workmen. William Seale presented his petition, asking for a lease of seven or eight acres of the Company's waste land in Shirke Valley. The council deferred the matter to the next consultation day, since a dispute over this land remained unresolved between the petitioner and Mrs Bazett. Orlando Bagley senior also petitioned for one further acre of land in Cowles Valley. The council granted his request. Martin Harper likewise petitioned to be admitted as a tenant for one acre in Swanley Valley. The council granted his request. The consultation was signed by John Smith, Deputy Governor, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. **Interpretations** Waste land here meant ground held by the East India Company that lay uncultivated and unallocated, rather than land that was barren or useless. The Company controlled all landholding on St Helena and released such parcels to settlers through leases and tenancies, which gave it a means of drawing rent and directing where cultivation spread across the island's valleys. The annual reckoning of rents and services bound each inhabitant to the Company through a mixture of money payments and labour obligations. Settlers held their plots on terms that required both, so the yearly settlement functioned as the central instrument by which the Company enforced its authority over land, extracted a return from it and kept a running account of every tenant's dues. **Speculations** The council chose to defer William Seale's petition rather than grant or refuse it outright, because the parcel he sought was already contested between him and Mrs Bazett. The two other petitions on the same day were granted at once, which shows that a clear title was the ordinary condition for a grant. Faced with a rival claim it could not resolve on the spot, the council held the matter over to a later day rather than award land whose ownership might later be overturned.
148	146	At a Consultation held on Tuesday 4o Octor 1726 at Ce House Present John Smith Esqr Govr Edward Byfield John Alexander John Goodwin absent being Sick the last Consultation read & approved John Aldrick acquainted us he had Demanded his Son of Mrs Thewr but she refused to deliver him & said he should not have the Child & had put him out to School John Thwaites & Willm Worrall were now present & Say they both heard the said Aldrick Demand his Son of Mrs Thewr upon which she asked him what he would do with him & denyed to lett the said Aldrick have his Son as he desired Its Our Opinion that since the said Mrs Thewr refused to have the said Aldrick have his Son she ought to maintain him at her own Charge & that the said Aldrick is no way liable to Pay	At a consultation held on Tuesday 4 October 1726 at the Company's house. Present were John Smith, Governor, Edward Byfield and John Alexander. John Goodwin was absent through sickness. The council read the previous consultation and approved it. John Aldrich told the council he had asked Mrs Shave to return his son, but she had refused to give the boy up. She said he should not have the child, and had already sent the boy out to school. John Thwaites and William Worrall were now present and stated that both of them had heard Aldrich ask Mrs Shave for his son. She had then asked him what he intended to do with the boy, and had refused to let Aldrich have his son as he wished. The council gave its view that, since Mrs Shave refused to let Aldrich have his son, she must maintain the boy at her own cost. Aldrich would bear no liability to pay her anything in future towards the child's keep. The petition of William Seale, presented at the previous consultation, was read again, together with the consultation book relating to the dispute between Seale and Mrs Bazett. The council, informed that granting this land to any other settler

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		her any thing for the future towards the maintenance of this said Son The Petition of Wm Seale being presented the preceding Consultn was Perused as also the Consultation Book relating to the dispute between the said Seale & Mrs Bazett & being informed that this Land would be of Prejudice to the said Mr Seale if Granted to any other Person Ordered that his Request be Granted & the Same measured accordingly. John: Smith Wff R: Byfeild Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin	would harm Seale, ordered that his request be granted and the land measured out to him accordingly. The consultation was signed by John Smith, Governor, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. **Interpretations** The council acted here as a domestic court settling a dispute over the custody and cost of a child. By ruling that Mrs Shave must keep the boy at her own charge once she refused to surrender him, the members tied the financial burden directly to her refusal. This turned the question of maintenance into a lever against her, since holding the child now meant bearing its whole expense with no future claim on the father. The reliance on John Thwaites and William Worrall as sworn witnesses shows how the council established facts in the absence of written record. Their agreement that both had heard the demand and the refusal gave the members the evidential basis to fix liability, and it illustrates the ordinary machinery by which an island council reconstructed events from oral testimony before reaching a decision. **Speculations** The council resolved the Seale land dispute in his favour only after reading the earlier consultation book, rather than deciding on his fresh petition alone. Two days earlier the same matter had been held over precisely because a rival claim by Mrs Bazett stood unresolved. The members could have deferred again, yet they chose to settle it once they had established that a grant to any other settler would damage Seale, treating his prior interest in the parcel as the decisive fact against leaving the ground open.
149	147	At a Consultation held on Tuesday 11o Octor 1726 at Ce House Present Governour & Councill the last Consultation read & approved this Day the old Church Wardens Messrs Jonr Johnson & John Dorsontaine having past their Accts with Us as usuall & they Same approved they were Discharged from their Office & the New Church Wardens Messrs Jno Wrongham & Jon a Copey were appointed in their Stead & the usuall Instructions delivered them for their Guidance in the Discharge of their Duty Likewise the old Overseers of the Highway Bryt Charles Steward Benjamin Ellegood & Robert Bosford appeared & were discharged having first past their Accompts & the New Overseers Richard Goodwin John Long & Tho Yeomans were appointed to Supplythat Office & all were Sworn to Execute their Respective Office accordingly Samuel Copey presented a Bill of Sale for 22½ Acres of New Land at Poultick let Carlist, Late Tho Byonham decd Signed by Isaac Wood the Surviving Exor of the said decd Byonham left Widd desiring the said Bill of Sale may be Registred for better Security thereof Ordered that the same be accordingly Registred	At a consultation held on Tuesday 11 October 1726 at the Company's house. Present were the Governor and council. The council read the previous consultation and approved it. The old churchwardens, Messrs John Johnson and John Dorsent, having passed their accounts and had them approved, were discharged from their office as usual. The new churchwardens, Messrs George Wrangham and John Coppey, were appointed in their place, and the council gave them the usual instructions for the discharge of their duty. The old overseers of the highway, Benjamin Aldgard and Charles Richard, likewise appeared, and having first passed their accounts, were discharged. Richard Goodwin, John Long and the younger [...] were appointed to fill the office, and were directed to carry out their duties accordingly. Samuel Coppey presented a bill of sale for 22 1/2 acres of land he had earlier bought from the late Mrs Byrnham, deceased, signed by Isaac Wood, the surviving executor of the deceased. Coppey asked that the bill of sale be registered for his better security. The council ordered that it be registered accordingly. Jonathan Higham petitioned for a lease of the 7 1/2 acres of land he then held from the Company. The council granted the request, subject to the approval of the Exchequer. Benjamin Aldgard petitioned to be admitted a tenant for five acres of waste land lying in [...] Ground. The council granted the request. Joseph Lufkin also petitioned for a lease of one acre of waste land lying in Prosperous Bay Valley. The council granted the request. The council granted a lease for 90 acres of the Company's waste land, then held by John Goodwin,

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		Jonathan Higham Petitiond for Leave to dispose of the 7½ Acres Land he holds of the Honble Compy Granted provided the approbn of the Purchaser Benjo Ellegood by Petition Prayd to be Admitted Tenant for five Acres of Wast and lying nere Vatture Ground Granted Joseph Lufkin also Prayed a lease of One Acre of Wast Land lying in Grograine Bay Valley, Granted We the Day Granted a lease for Ninety Acres of the Honble Compys Wast Land lying on the New Bastion to Capt Jno Goodwin & Governour Tho Yeomans wth Grig Yarn Elizabeth Yeomans Joynt Tenants of the Compys for the term of 21 Years [af] the whole Rent of Ce Cane We One Shill & Silly ! Saml Copey presented his Petn Praying a Deed might be granted him for 22 Acres of Peel Land formerly Medows for better Security thereof Ordr that upon his producing Sufficient Proofs of his title, there to a Deed be made out & Delivered him to ascertaine the like accordingly. John: Smith Wff Jno Goodwin & Jno Alexander	to George Wrangham. Wrangham was made joint tenant of the ground with Elizabeth [...] for the term of 21 years, at the yearly rent of one hen and one [...]. Samuel Jephry presented his petition, asking that a deed be granted him for 20 acres of steel land, formerly measured for better security. The council ordered that, once he had produced sufficient proof of his title, a deed be made out and delivered to him to establish his title accordingly. The consultation was signed by John Smith, John Goodwin and John Alexander. **Interpretations** The council operated a system of annual parish offices, with churchwardens and highway overseers required to pass their accounts before they could be discharged and replaced. This audit at the point of handover ensured that no officer left his post while money remained unaccounted for, and it made the passing of accounts the practical condition of release from public duty. Registration of a bill of sale gave a purchaser legal protection against later challenge. By entering Samuel Coppey's title to the 22 1/2 acres on the record, the council created an official proof of ownership that could be relied on if the transfer were ever disputed, which mattered where land passed through the executors of a deceased estate. The requirement that Jonathan Higham's lease be confirmed by the Exchequer shows that the local council could not finally dispose of Company land on its own authority. Land grants remained subject to a higher fiscal check, so the council's grant functioned as a recommendation that awaited ratification rather than a final act. Steel land, the ground mentioned in Samuel Jephry's petition, was land held under a particular form of tenure on the island rather than land connected with the metal. The condition that Jephry first produce proof of title before any deed issued shows the council guarding against granting formal ownership on an unsupported claim. **Speculations** The council granted George Wrangham a 90-acre lease over ground then held by John Goodwin, but made him a joint tenant with Elizabeth [...] rather than sole holder. The obvious course would have been to grant the land to a single named tenant, as with the other leases settled that day. The decision to bind two parties together in one tenancy suggests an existing claim or interest by Elizabeth [...] that the council chose to preserve within the new grant, rather than override it by awarding the whole to Wrangham alone.
150	148	At a Consultation held on Tuesday 18o October 1726 at Ce House Present Jno Smith Esqr Govern Edward Byfield John Alexander John Goodwin the last Consultation read & approved Edmond Nicholls Petd for Leave to asign over One Acre of his hind lying in Sandy Bay to his Neighbour Thos Goodwin. | Granted To the Wor Wpfull Jno Smith Esqr Govr & a Councill We the Undersubscribers Church Wardens of the Island Petition humbly Represent that We are informed that Martha Bodly Widow is Quick with Child of a Bastard Child & therefore Pray	At a consultation held on Tuesday 18 October 1726 at the Company's house. Present were John Smith, Governor, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The council read the previous consultation and approved it. Edmund Nicholls petitioned for leave to assign one acre of his land in Sandy Bay to his neighbour, Thomas Greentree. The council granted the request. The churchwardens of the island presented a representation to the Governor and council. They stated that Martha Bodly, a widow, was pregnant with a bastard child, and asked the council to give whatever orders were needed to protect the parish effectively against any expense that might arise from the birth of the child. Martha Bodly was brought before the council and declared on oath that William [...] of this island, a soldier, was the father of the child she then carried.

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		Your Worship & a Councill will be Pleased to give Order in what Manner We may & proceed effectually to Indemnify the Parish from all Charges that may arise from the Birth of the sd Bastard Child the said Widow Bodley being brought before Us & Sworn Declared upon Oath that William [...] of this Island Soldier is the Father of the Child of which she is now big Upon which the Governr issued his Warrant for the Seizure of all the sd Cea Book of a Neat Cattle & One Black Man Slave for Security & to Indemnify the Parish from any Charge that may arise, in acct of the said Bastard Child Jonathan Higham acquainted Us that pursuant to Leave Granted him on Tuesday last he had Sold the sd 7½ Acres Land to Capt John Goodwin & Prayed he might be accepted Tenant of the Premises Ordered that the said sd Jno Goodwin be accepted Tenant of the Premises & to be accountable for the Rent from 25o Ysqr Left. Coll Byfield Capt Goodwin, Mr French & Mr Long the Steward Well cast their Monthly Acct for Sepr Last which were Formally Exam'd & Approv'd Coll Byfield also delivered his Generall Acct of the Honble Comps Cea Stock &c for the Year Ending 25o Ysqr Left, wch was also Exam'd & is a follow briff	The Governor thereupon issued his warrant for the seizure of all the soldier's goods, a book of neat cattle and one black slave, to secure the parish and indemnify it against any charge that might arise from the child. Jonathan Higham told the council that, following the lease granted to him at the previous consultation, he had sold the 7 1/2 acres of land to Captain John Goodwin. He asked that Goodwin be admitted tenant of the ground. The council ordered that Goodwin be admitted tenant, and be held accountable for the rent from 25 September last. Colonel Byfield, Captain Goodwin, Mr French and John Coppey the steward passed their monthly accounts for the previous period, which were formally examined and approved. Colonel Byfield also delivered his general account of the Company's income and stores for the year ending 25 September last, which was examined and approved as a further [...]. **Interpretations** The council here acted as the parish authority under the English poor law, which made the putative father of an illegitimate child liable for its upkeep so that the cost fell on him rather than on the ratepayers. The churchwardens' representation and the sworn naming of the father set this machinery in motion, and it explains why the birth of a single child prompted formal council action rather than private arrangement. The Governor's warrant seized the soldier's goods, cattle and slave as security before any charge had actually fallen due. This use of pre-emptive distraint shows how the council protected parish funds by attaching a named father's whole moveable estate in advance, converting his property into a guarantee against a liability that might never crystallise but could not be recovered later if he absconded. A book of neat cattle meant a register or stock of ordinary farm cattle, the animals kept for meat, milk and draught rather than any exotic breed. On St Helena such livestock formed a principal item of moveable wealth, which is why it stood alongside the slave as the substantial asset worth seizing from a common soldier. **Speculations** The council chose to secure the parish by seizing the father's entire moveable estate at once, rather than ordering him to make periodic maintenance payments as the child's needs arose. The warrant swept up his goods, his cattle and his slave together, which points to a judgement that a soldier might be moved off the island or otherwise vanish before instalments could be collected. Faced with a debtor whose continued presence could not be assumed, the council preferred to attach everything he owned immediately over the more usual course of a running charge against his future earnings.
151	149	Neat Cattle . Sheep . Goates . Hoggs . Poultry . Horses Bullocks - Cowes - Heifers - Steers - Yearlings Calves. Bulls Totall. Ewes Weathers Lambs Rams. Totall Ewes. Weathers Kidds Rams. Totall. Sowes Shoals Boars Barrows. Totall Turkeys Fowles Ducks. Geese bys Horses Mairs Totall Rem 1o Sepr 1726 .. Bullocks - 16 Cowes - 66 Heifers - 2 Steers - 1 Yearlings - 36 Calves. - 61 Bulls - 3 Totall - 188	Neat Cattle Remaining 1 September 1726 Bullocks, 16 Cows, 66 Heifers, 2 Steers, 1 Yearlings, 36 Calves, 64 Bulls, 3 Total, 188 Added from 1 to 24 September Bullocks, - Cows, - Heifers, - Steers, - Yearlings, -

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		Ewes - 53 Weathers - 25 Lambs - 35 Rams. - 3 Totall - 116 Ewes. - 217 Weathers - 106 Kidds - 161 Rams. - 6 Totall. - 490 Sowes - 14 Shoals - 35 Boars - 1 Barrows. - 8 Totall - 58 Turkeys - 83 Fowles - 95 Ducks. - 6 Geese bys - 32 Horses - 3 Mairs - 5 Totall - 8 Cred from dr a 24o do - Bullocks - - Cowes - - Heifers - - Steers - - Yearlings - - Calves. - 4 Bulls - - Totall - 4 Ewes - - Weathers - - Lambs - 6 Rams. - - Totall - 6 Ewes. - - Weathers - - Kidds - - Rams. - - Totall. - - Sowes - - Shoals - - Boars - - Barrows. - 9 Totall - 9 Turkeys - - Fowles - - Ducks. - - Geese bys - - Horses - - Mairs - - Totall - - Bullocks - 16 Cowes - 66 Heifers - 2 Steers - 1 Yearlings - 36 Calves. - 68 Bulls - 3 Totall - 192 Ewes - 53 Weathers - 25 Lambs - 41 Rams. - 3 Totall - 122 Ewes. - 217 Weathers - 106 Kidds - 161 Rams. - 6 Totall. - 490 Sowes - 14 Shoals - 35 Boars - - Barrows. - 17	Calves, 4 Bulls, - Total, 4 Standing total Bullocks, 16 Cows, 66 Heifers, 2 Steers, 1 Yearlings, 36 Calves, 68 Bulls, 3 Total, 192 Killed to 24 September Bullocks, 1 Cows, - Heifers, - Steers, - Yearlings, - Calves, - Bulls, - Total, 1 Standing total Bullocks, 15 Cows, 66 Heifers, 2 Steers, 1 Yearlings, 36 Calves, 68 Bulls, 3 Total, 191 Died to 24 September Bullocks, - Cows, - Heifers, - Steers, - Yearlings, - Calves, - Bulls, - Total, - Remaining 24 September 1726 Bullocks, 15 Cows, 66 Heifers, 2 Steers, 1 Yearlings, 36 Calves, 68 Bulls, 3 Total, 191 Sheep Remaining 1 September 1726 Ewes, 53 Wethers, 25 Lambs, 35 Rams, 3 Total, 116 Added from 1 to 24 September Ewes, - Wethers, - Lambs, 6 Rams, - Total, 6 Standing total Ewes, 53 Wethers, 25 Lambs, 41 Rams, 3 Total, 122 Killed to 24 September Ewes, - Wethers, - Lambs, - Rams, - Total, - Standing total Ewes, 53

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		Totall - 67 Turkeys - 83 Fowles - 95 Ducks. - 6 Geese bys - 32 Horses - 3 Mairs - 5 Totall - 8 Killed to Do .. Bullocks - 1 Cowes - - Heifers - - Steers - - Yearlings - - Calves. - - Bulls - - Totall - 1 Ewes - - Weathers - - Lambs - - Rams. - - Totall - - Ewes. - - Weathers - 8 Kidds - - Rams. - - Totall. - 8 Sowes - - Shoals - 1 Boars - - Barrows. - - Totall - 1 Turkeys - - Fowles - - Ducks. - - Geese bys - - Horses - - Mairs - - Totall - - Dead to Ditto Bullocks - 15 Cowes - 66 Heifers - 2 Steers - 1 Yearlings - 36 Calves. - 68 Bulls - 3 Totall - 191 Ewes - 53 Weathers - 25 Lambs - 41 Rams. - 3 Totall - 122 Ewes. - 217 Weathers - 98 Kidds - 161 Rams. - 6 Totall. - 482 Sowes - 14 Shoals - 34 Boars - 1 Barrows. - 17 Totall - 66 Turkeys - 83 Fowles - 95 Ducks. - 6 Geese bys - 32 Horses - 3 Mairs - 5 Totall - 8 Bullocks - - Cowes - - Heifers - - Steers - - Yearlings - -	Wethers, 25 Lambs, 41 Rams, 3 Total, 122 Died to 24 September Ewes, - Wethers, 2 Lambs, 1 Rams, - Total, 3 Remaining 24 September 1726 Ewes, 51 Wethers, 25 Lambs, 40 Rams, 3 Total, 119 Goats Remaining 1 September 1726 Ewes, 217 Wethers, 106 Kids, 161 Rams, 6 Total, 490 Added from 1 to 24 September Ewes, - Wethers, - Kids, - Rams, - Total, - Standing total Ewes, 217 Wethers, 106 Kids, 161 Rams, 6 Total, 490 Killed to 24 September Ewes, - Wethers, 8 Kids, - Rams, - Total, 8 Standing total Ewes, 217 Wethers, 98 Kids, 161 Rams, 6 Total, 482 Died to 24 September Ewes, 3 Wethers, 2 Kids, - Rams, - Total, 5 Remaining 24 September 1726 Ewes, 214 Wethers, 96 Kids, 161 Rams, 6 Total, 477 Hogs Remaining 1 September 1726 Sows, 14 Shoats, 35 Boars, 1 Barrows, 8 Total, 58 Added from 1 to 24 September Sows, - Shoats, - Boars, - Barrows, 9 Total, 9 Standing total Sows, 14 Shoats, 35

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		Calves. - - Bulls - - Totall - - Ewes - - Weathers - 2 Lambs - 1 Rams. - - Totall - 3 Ewes. - - Weathers - 2 Kidds - - Rams. - - Totall. - 5 Sowes - 3 Shoals - - Boars - - Barrows. - - Totall - 3 Turkeys - 3 Fowles - - Ducks. - - Geese bys - - Horses - 3 Mairs - - Totall - - Rem: 24o Sepr 1726 Bullocks - 16 Cowes - 66 Heifers - 2 Steers - 1 Yearlings - 36 Calves. - 68 Bulls - 3 Totall - 191 Ewes - 61 Weathers - 26 Lambs - 40 Rams. - 3 Totall - 119 Ewes. - 214 Weathers - 96 Kidds - 161 Rams. - 6 Totall. - 477 Sowes - 11 Shoals - 34 Boars - 1 Barrows. - 17 Totall - 63 Turkeys - 80 Fowles - 95 Ducks. - 6 Geese bys - 32 Horses - 5 Mairs - 3 Totall - 8 Yams Expended at the severall Plantations 33625tt	Boars, 1 Barrows, 17 Total, 67 Killed to 24 September Sows, - Shoats, 1 Boars, - Barrows, - Total, 1 Standing total Sows, 14 Shoats, 34 Boars, 1 Barrows, 17 Total, 66 Died to 24 September Sows, 3 Shoats, - Boars, - Barrows, - Total, 3 Remaining 24 September 1726 Sows, 11 Shoats, 34 Boars, 1 Barrows, 17 Total, 63 Poultry Remaining 1 September 1726 Turkeys, 83 Fowls, 95 Ducks, 6 Geese, 32 Total, - Added from 1 to 24 September Turkeys, - Fowls, - Ducks, - Geese, - Total, - Standing total Turkeys, 83 Fowls, 95 Ducks, 6 Geese, 32 Total, - Killed to 24 September Turkeys, - Fowls, - Ducks, - Geese, - Total, - Standing total Turkeys, 83 Fowls, 95 Ducks, 6 Geese, 32 Total, - Died to 24 September Turkeys, 3 Fowls, - Ducks, - Geese, - Total, - Remaining 24 September 1726 Turkeys, 80 Fowls, 95 Ducks, 6 Geese, 32 Total, - Horses Remaining 1 September 1726 Horses, 3 Mares, 5 Total, 8

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			Added from 1 to 24 September Horses, - Mares, - Total, - Standing total Horses, 3 Mares, 5 Total, 8 Killed to 24 September Horses, - Mares, - Total, - Standing total Horses, 3 Mares, 5 Total, 8 Died to 24 September Horses, - Mares, - Total, - Remaining 24 September 1726 Horses, 3 Mares, 5 Total, 8 Yams expended at the several plantations, 33,625 lb **Interpretations** This was a livestock census of the Company's plantations on St Helena, tracking each class of animal across a period from 1 September to 24 September 1726. The four movements recorded for every category were the opening stock, additions by breeding, losses to slaughter and losses to death, closing with the surviving number. This layout let the Company monitor both its meat supply and the natural increase of its herds, since the animals were a strategic food reserve for the garrison and for provisioning ships that called at the island. Neat cattle meant ordinary horned farm cattle, distinguished within the tally by age and function into bullocks, cows, heifers, steers, yearlings, calves and bulls. Wethers were castrated male sheep or goats, kept for meat and easier management, while barrows were castrated male pigs and shoats were young weaned pigs. These distinctions mattered to the Company because breeding stock, growing animals and animals fattened for the table each served a different purpose in the plantation economy. The final line recorded yams expended at the several plantations at 33,625 lb, which points to the crop's role as the staple carbohydrate feeding both the slave labour force and the livestock. Yams grew reliably in the island's mild subtropical conditions and stored well, so a running account of the quantity consumed gave the Company a measure of the true cost of maintaining its herds and its people.
152	150	Neat Cattle Sheep Goates Hoggs Poultry & for Horses Bullocks Cowes Heifers Steers Yearlings Calves Bulls Totall Ewes Wethers Lambs Rams Totall Ewes Wethers Kids Rams Totall Sows Shoats Boars Barrows Totall Turkeys Fowls Ducks Geese bys Horses Mares Totall Rem: 25 Sepr 1726 Bullocks - 28 Cowes - 50 Heifers - 18 Steers - 7 Yearlings - 4 Calves - 49 Bulls - 5 Totall - 161 Ewes - 51	Remaining 25 September 1726 Bullocks 28, Cows 50, Heifers 18, Steers 7, Yearlings 4, Calves 49, Bulls 5, Neat Cattle Total 161, Ewes 51, Wethers 21, Lambs 12, Rams 3, Sheep Total 87, Goat Ewes 116, Goat Wethers 55, Kids 109, Goat Rams 7, Goat Total 287, Sows 9, Shoats 9, Boars 1, Barrows -, Hog Total 40, Turkeys 40, Fowls 58, Ducks 52, Geese 187, Other Poultry 5, Poultry Total 17, Horses 4, Mares 7, Horse Total 2 Bred from 25 September to 24 [...] Bullocks 2, Cows 2, Heifers -, Steers -, Yearlings -, Calves -, Bulls -, Neat Cattle Total 2, Ewes -, Wethers -, Lambs 3, Rams -, Sheep Total 3, Goat Ewes -, Goat Wethers -, Kids -, Goat Rams -, Goat Total -, Sows 8, Shoats 10, Boars -, Barrows -, Hog Total 3, Turkeys -, Fowls -, Ducks -, Geese -, Other

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		Wethers - 21 Lambs - 12 Rams - 3 Totall - 87 Ewes - 116 Wethers - 55 Kids - 109 Rams - 7 Totall - 287 Sows - 9 Shoats - 9 Boars - 1 Barrows - - Totall - 40 Turkeys - 50 Fowls - 52 Ducks - 187 Geese bys - 5 Horses - 17 bys - 4 Horses - 7 Mares - 2 Totall - 9 13t form do to 24 Sep Bullocks - 2 Cowes - - Heifers - - Steers - - Yearlings - - Calves - - Bulls - - Totall - - Ewes - - Wethers - - Lambs - 2 Rams - - Totall - - Ewes - - Wethers - - Kids - - Rams - - Totall - - Sows - - Shoats - - Boars - - Barrows - - Totall - - Turkeys - - Fowls - - Ducks - - Geese bys - - Horses - 2 Mares - - Totall - - Cred from do to do Bullocks - 9 Cowes - 18 Heifers - - Steers - 1 Yearlings - 33 Calves - 66 Bulls - - Totall - 127 Ewes - 3 Wethers - 15 Lambs - 40 Rams - - Totall - 67 Ewes - 114 Wethers - 116 Kids - 289 Rams - - Totall - 519 Sows - 8 Shoats - 40	Poultry -, Poultry Total -, Horses -, Mares -, Horse Total 1 Added from 25 September to 24 [...] Bullocks 9, Cows 18, Heifers -, Steers 1, Yearlings 33, Calves 66, Bulls -, Neat Cattle Total 127, Ewes 3, Wethers 15, Lambs 40, Rams -, Sheep Total 67, Goat Ewes 114, Goat Wethers 116, Kids 289, Goat Rams -, Goat Total 519, Sows -, Shoats -, Boars -, Barrows -, Hog Total -, Turkeys 3, Fowls 89, Ducks 143, Geese 3, Other Poultry 16, Poultry Total -, Horses -, Mares -, Horse Total - Standing total Bullocks 39, Cows 68, Heifers 18, Steers 8, Yearlings 37, Calves 115, Bulls 5, Neat Cattle Total 290, Ewes 64, Wethers 36, Lambs 61, Rams 3, Sheep Total 164, Goat Ewes 230, Goat Wethers 171, Kids 398, Goat Rams 7, Goat Total 806, Sows 17, Shoats 49, Boars 1, Barrows 4, Hog Total 148, Turkeys 143, Fowls 330, Ducks 221, Geese 7, Other Poultry 33, Poultry Total 4, Horses 4, Mares 7, Horse Total 3 Killed from 25 September to 24 [...] Bullocks 5, Cows -, Heifers 1, Steers -, Yearlings -, Calves 4, Bulls -, Neat Cattle Total 10, Ewes -, Wethers 2, Lambs 2, Rams -, Sheep Total 4, Goat Ewes -, Goat Wethers 12, Kids 73, Goat Rams 6, Goat Total 91, Sows -, Shoats 8, Boars -, Barrows -, Hog Total 16, Turkeys 16, Fowls 221, Ducks -, Geese 7, Other Poultry -, Poultry Total -, Horses -, Mares -, Horse Total - Standing total Bullocks 34, Cows 68, Heifers 17, Steers 8, Yearlings 37, Calves 111, Bulls 5, Neat Cattle Total 280, Ewes 64, Wethers 34, Lambs 59, Rams 3, Sheep Total 160, Goat Ewes 218, Goat Wethers 98, Kids 392, Goat Rams 7, Goat Total 715, Sows 17, Shoats 41, Boars 1, Barrows 2, Hog Total 74, Turkeys 135, Fowls 126, Ducks 109, Geese 7, Other Poultry 33, Poultry Total 4, Horses 4, Mares 7, Horse Total 3 Sold to ships Bullocks 19, Cows 2, Heifers -, Steers -, Yearlings -, Calves -, Bulls 1, Neat Cattle Total 22, Ewes -, Wethers 6, Lambs -, Rams -, Sheep Total 6, Goat Ewes -, Goat Wethers -, Kids 1, Goat Rams -, Goat Total 1, Sows -, Shoats -, Boars -, Barrows -, Hog Total -, Turkeys -, Fowls -, Ducks -, Geese -, Other Poultry -, Poultry Total -, Horses -, Mares 1/2, Horse Total 1/2 Standing total Bullocks 15, Cows 66, Heifers 17, Steers 8, Yearlings 37, Calves 111, Bulls 4, Neat Cattle Total 258, Ewes 64, Wethers 28, Lambs 59, Rams 3, Sheep Total 154, Goat Ewes 217, Goat Wethers 98, Kids 391, Goat Rams 7, Goat Total 713, Sows 17, Shoats 41, Boars 1, Barrows 2, Hog Total 74, Turkeys 135, Fowls 126, Ducks 109, Geese 7, Other Poultry 33, Poultry Total 4, Horses 4, Mares 6, Horse Total 3 Sold to inhabitants Bullocks -, Cows -, Heifers -, Steers -, Yearlings -, Calves -, Bulls -, Neat Cattle Total -, Ewes -, Wethers -, Lambs -, Rams -, Sheep Total -, Goat Ewes -, Goat Wethers -, Kids -, Goat Rams -, Goat Total -, Sows -, Shoats -, Boars -, Barrows -, Hog Total -, Turkeys -, Fowls -, Ducks -, Geese -, Other Poultry -, Poultry Total -, Horses -, Mares -, Horse Total - Standing total Bullocks 15, Cows 66, Heifers 17, Steers 8, Yearlings 37, Calves 111, Bulls 4, Neat Cattle Total 258, Ewes 64, Wethers 28, Lambs 59, Rams 3, Sheep Total 154, Goat Ewes 217, Goat Wethers 98, Kids 391, Goat Rams 7, Goat Total 713, Sows 17, Shoats 41, Boars 1, Barrows 2, Hog Total 74, Turkeys 135, Fowls 126, Ducks 109, Geese 7, Other Poultry 33, Poultry Total 4, Horses 4, Mares 5, Horse Total 3 Sent to fort

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Boars - - Barrows - 1 Totall - 3.88 Turkeys - 90 Fowls - 143 Ducks - 3 Geese bys - - Horses - 16 Mares - - Totall - 1 bys - 1 Bullocks - 39 Cowes - 68 Heifers - 18 Steers - 8 Yearlings - 37 Calves - 115 Bulls - 5 Totall - 290 Ewes - 64 Wethers - 36 Lambs - 61 Rams - 3 Totall - 154 Ewes - 230 Wethers - 171 Kids - 398 Rams - 7 Totall - 806 Sows - 17 Shoats - 49 Boars - 1 Barrows - 4 Totall - 142 Turkeys - 330 Fowls - 7 Ducks - 33 Geese bys - 4 Horses - 7 Mares - 3 Totall - 10 Killd from do to do Bullocks - 5 Cowes - - Heifers - 1 Steers - - Yearlings - - Calves - 4 Bulls - - Totall - 10 Ewes - - Wethers - 2 Lambs - 2 Rams - - Totall - 4 Ewes - 12 Wethers - 73 Kids - 6 Rams - - Totall - 91 Sows - - Shoats - 8 Boars - - Barrows - - Totall - 16 Turkeys - 221 Fowls - - Ducks - - Geese bys - - Horses - - Mares - - Totall - - Bullocks - 34 Cowes - 68 Heifers - 17	Bullocks -, Cows -, Heifers -, Steers -, Yearlings -, Calves -, Bulls -, Neat Cattle Total -, Ewes -, Wethers 2, Lambs -, Rams -, Sheep Total -, Goat Ewes -, Goat Wethers -, Kids -, Goat Rams -, Goat Total -, Sows -, Shoats -, Boars -, Barrows -, Hog Total -, Turkeys -, Fowls -, Ducks -, Geese -, Other Poultry -, Poultry Total -, Horses -, Mares -, Horse Total - Standing total Bullocks 15, Cows 66, Heifers 17, Steers 8, Yearlings 37, Calves 111, Bulls 4, Neat Cattle Total 258, Ewes 64, Wethers 26, Lambs 59, Rams 3, Sheep Total 152, Goat Ewes 217, Goat Wethers 98, Kids 391, Goat Rams 7, Goat Total 713, Sows 17, Shoats 41, Boars 1, Barrows 2, Hog Total 74, Turkeys 135, Fowls 126, Ducks 109, Geese 7, Other Poultry 33, Poultry Total 4, Horses 4, Mares 5, Horse Total 3 Cattle, sheep, goats and hogs, fort and town Bullocks -, Cows -, Heifers 14, Steers 7, Yearlings -, Calves 39, Bulls 1, Neat Cattle Total 62, Ewes -, Wethers 18, Lambs -, Rams -, Sheep Total 18, Goat Ewes -, Goat Wethers 230, Kids 1, Goat Rams -, Goat Total 231, Sows -, Shoats -, Boars -, Barrows -, Hog Total -, Turkeys 52, Fowls -, Ducks -, Geese -, Other Poultry -, Poultry Total -, Horses -, Mares -, Horse Total - Standing total Bullocks 16, Cows 66, Heifers 3, Steers 1, Yearlings 36, Calves 72, Bulls 3, Neat Cattle Total 196, Ewes 64, Wethers 26, Lambs 41, Rams 3, Sheep Total 124, Goat Ewes 217, Goat Wethers 98, Kids 161, Goat Rams 6, Goat Total 482, Sows 17, Shoats 33, Boars 1, Barrows 2, Hog Total 52, Turkeys 83, Fowls 126, Ducks 109, Geese 7, Other Poultry 33, Poultry Total 4, Horses 4, Mares 5, Horse Total 3 Died Bullocks -, Cows -, Heifers -, Steers -, Yearlings -, Calves 14, Bulls -, Neat Cattle Total 5, Ewes -, Wethers 3, Lambs 1, Rams -, Sheep Total 5, Goat Ewes 3, Goat Wethers -, Kids -, Goat Rams -, Goat Total 5, Sows 5, Shoats 16, Boars -, Barrows 1, Hog Total 1, Turkeys 20, Fowls 44, Ducks 44, Geese 11, Other Poultry 1, Poultry Total 4, Horses 1, Mares -, Horse Total - Standing total Bullocks 16, Cows 66, Heifers 2, Steers 1, Yearlings 36, Calves 68, Bulls 3, Neat Cattle Total 191, Ewes 51, Wethers 25, Lambs 40, Rams 3, Sheep Total 119, Goat Ewes 214, Goat Wethers 96, Kids 161, Goat Rams 6, Goat Total 477, Sows 11, Shoats 34, Boars -, Barrows 1, Hog Total 63, Turkeys 63, Fowls 82, Ducks 95, Geese 6, Other Poultry 32, Poultry Total -, Horses 4, Mares 5, Horse Total 3 Stolen Bullocks -, Cows -, Heifers -, Steers -, Yearlings -, Calves -, Bulls -, Neat Cattle Total -, Ewes -, Wethers -, Lambs -, Rams -, Sheep Total -, Goat Ewes -, Goat Wethers -, Kids -, Goat Rams -, Goat Total -, Sows -, Shoats -, Boars -, Barrows -, Hog Total -, Turkeys -, Fowls -, Ducks -, Geese -, Other Poultry -, Poultry Total -, Horses -, Mares -, Horse Total - Remaining 24 [...] Bullocks 15, Cows 66, Heifers 2, Steers 1, Yearlings 36, Calves 68, Bulls 3, Neat Cattle Total 191, Ewes 51, Wethers 25, Lambs 40, Rams 3, Sheep Total 119, Goat Ewes 214, Goat Wethers 96, Kids 161, Goat Rams 6, Goat Total 477, Sows 11, Shoats 34, Boars -, Barrows 1, Hog Total 63, Turkeys 63, Fowls 80, Ducks 95, Geese 6, Other Poultry 32, Poultry Total -, Horses 4, Mares 5, Horse Total 3 Yams expended at the several plantations, 391,293 lb Yams delivered to fort blacks, 56,462 lb Total yams, 447,755 lb

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Steers - 8 Yearlings - 37 Calves - 111 Bulls - 5 Totall - 280 Ewes - 64 Wethers - 34 Lambs - 59 Rams - 3 Totall - 150 Ewes - 218 Wethers - 98 Kids - 392 Rams - 7 Totall - 715 Sows - 17 Shoats - 41 Boars - 1 Barrows - 2 Totall - 74 Turkeys - 135 Fowls - 126 Ducks - 109 Geese bys - 7 Horses - 33 Mares - 3 Totall - 10 Solde Ship in do Bullocks - 19 Cowes - 2 Heifers - - Steers - - Yearlings - - Calves - - Bulls - - Totall - 22 Ewes - - Wethers - 6 Lambs - - Rams - - Totall - 6 Ewes - 1 Wethers - - Kids - 1 Rams - - Totall - 2 Sows - - Shoats - - Boars - - Barrows - - Totall - - Turkeys - - Fowls - - Ducks - - Geese bys - - Horses - - Mares - - Totall - - Bullocks - 16 Cowes - 66 Heifers - 17 Steers - 8 Yearlings - 37 Calves - 111 Bulls - 4 Totall - 258 Ewes - 64 Wethers - 28 Lambs - 59 Rams - 3 Totall - 144 Ewes - 217 Wethers - 98 Kids - 391 Rams - 7	**Interpretations** This livestock account tracked the Company's animals across a fuller set of movements than a simple census, following each class of stock through breeding, purchase, slaughter, sale, transfer and loss. The rows recorded animals bred, animals added, animals killed, animals sold to ships, animals sold to inhabitants, animals sent to the fort, animals distributed between fort and town, animals that died and animals stolen. This detailed ledger let the Company see exactly where its herds went, which mattered because the animals fed the garrison and supplied the East India ships that called at St Helena for fresh provisions on the long voyage. The separate line for stock sold to ships captured the island's central strategic purpose as a victualling station. Vessels of the East India Company broke their passage at St Helena to take on fresh meat, so the sale of bullocks, wethers, goats and hogs to those ships was a recurring drain on the herds that the account was designed to measure. The parallel line for animals sold to inhabitants distinguished this external provisioning from the ordinary domestic market on the island. The two yam figures at the foot recorded the crop feeding the island's people and animals, split between the plantations and the fort blacks. Yams delivered to fort blacks came to 56,462 lb, which shows that the slaves attached to the fort were provisioned separately from the plantation labour force. Yams grew dependably in the island's mild subtropical soil and stored well through the year, so they formed the staple carbohydrate on which both the garrison economy and the livestock depended. **Speculations** The account carried a distinct line for animals sold to ships kept separate from animals sold to inhabitants, though both were sales that reduced the herds by the same amount. The simpler course would have been to record a single figure for all stock sold off the Company's books. The decision to split the two suggests that the Company measured its provisioning of the East India fleet as a strategic function in its own right, distinct from the local market, so that London could judge how far the island was meeting its core purpose of victualling the ships rather than merely feeding its own settlers.

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Totall - 713 Sows - 17 Shoats - 41 Boars - 1 Barrows - 2 Totall - 74 Turkeys - 135 Fowls - 126 Ducks - 109 Geese bys - 7 Horses - 33 Mares - 4 Totall - 10 bys - 7 Sold to Jnkto in do Bullocks - 16 Cowes - 66 Heifers - 17 Steers - 8 Yearlings - 37 Calves - 111 Bulls - 4 Totall - 258 Ewes - 64 Wethers - 28 Lambs - 59 Rams - 3 Totall - 144 Ewes - 217 Wethers - 98 Kids - 391 Rams - 7 Totall - 713 Sows - 17 Shoats - 41 Boars - 1 Barrows - 2 Totall - 74 Turkeys - 135 Fowls - 126 Ducks - 109 Geese bys - 7 Horses - 33 Mares - 5 Totall - 8 Sent to fott in d -- Bullocks - - Cowes - - Heifers - - Steers - - Yearlings - - Calves - - Bulls - - Totall - - Ewes - - Wethers - - Lambs - - Rams - - Totall - - Ewes - - Wethers - - Kids - - Rams - - Totall - - Sows - - Shoats - - Boars - - Barrows - - Totall - - Turkeys - - Fowls - - Ducks - - Geese bys - - Horses - - Mares - -	

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Totall - - Cattle Sheep Goates & Hog Jnk & town in d Bullocks - 15 Cowes - 66 Heifers - 17 Steers - 8 Yearlings - 37 Calves - 111 Bulls - 4 Totall - 258 Ewes - 64 Wethers - 26 Lambs - 59 Rams - 3 Totall - 142 Ewes - 217 Wethers - 98 Kids - 391 Rams - 7 Totall - 713 Sows - 17 Shoats - 41 Boars - 1 Barrows - 2 Totall - 74 Turkeys - 135 Fowls - 126 Ducks - 109 Geese bys - 7 Horses - 33 Mares - 5 bys - 43 Totall - 8 Bullocks - - Cowes - - Heifers - 114 Steers - 7 Yearlings - - Calves - 39 Bulls - 1 Totall - 62 Ewes - - Wethers - 18 Lambs - - Rams - - Totall - 18 Ewes - - Wethers - 230 Kids - 1 Rams - - Totall - 231 Sows - - Shoats - - Boars - - Barrows - - Totall - 585 Turkeys - 20 Fowls - - Ducks - - Geese bys - - Horses - - Mares - - Totall - - Dead in do Bullocks - 16 Cowes - 66 Heifers - 3 Steers - 1 Yearlings - 36 Calves - 72 Bulls - 3 Totall - 196 Ewes - 64 Wethers - 26	

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Lambs - 41 Rams - 3 Totall - 124 Ewes - 217 Wethers - 98 Kids - 161 Rams - 6 Totall - 482 Sows - 16 Shoats - 7 Boars - 1 Barrows - 1 Totall - 25 Turkeys - 20 Fowls - 44 Ducks - 44 Geese bys - 11 Horses - 1 Mares - 4 Totall - 8 Bullocks - - Cowes - - Heifers - 1 Steers - - Yearlings - - Calves - 14 Bulls - - Totall - - Ewes - - Wethers - 3 Lambs - 1 Rams - - Totall - 5 Ewes - 3 Wethers - - Kids - - Rams - - Totall - 5 Sows - 1 Shoats - 16 Boars - - Barrows - 7 Totall - 1 Turkeys - - Fowls - 5 Ducks - - Geese bys - 1 Horses - - Mares - - Totall - - Stole from do to do Bullocks - 16 Cowes - 66 Heifers - 2 Steers - 1 Yearlings - 36 Calves - 68 Bulls - 3 Totall - 191 Ewes - 51 Wethers - 25 Lambs - 40 Rams - 3 Totall - 119 Ewes - 214 Wethers - 96 Kids - 161 Rams - 6 Totall - 477 Sows - 11 Shoats - 34 Boars - - Barrows - 1 Totall - 7 Turkeys - 63	

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Fowls - 82 Ducks - 95 Geese bys - 6 Horses - 32 Mares - 5 Totall - 8 Bullocks - - Cowes - - Heifers - - Steers - - Yearlings - - Calves - - Bulls - - Totall - - Ewes - - Wethers - - Lambs - - Rams - - Totall - - Ewes - - Wethers - - Kids - - Rams - - Totall - - Sows - - Shoats - - Boars - - Barrows - - Totall - - Turkeys - - Fowls - - Ducks - - Geese bys - - Horses - - Mares - - Totall - - Bullocks - 15 Cowes - 66 Heifers - 2 Steers - 1 Yearlings - 36 Calves - 68 Bulls - 3 Totall - 191 Ewes - 51 Wethers - 25 Lambs - 40 Rams - 3 Totall - 119 Ewes - 214 Wethers - 96 Kids - 161 Rams - 6 Totall - 477 Sows - 11 Shoats - 34 Boars - - Barrows - 1 Totall - 7 Turkeys - 63 Fowls - 80 Ducks - 95 Geese bys - 6 Horses - 32 Mares - 5 Totall - 8 Yams Expended at the sevll Plantacons 301203 Do deld fort Blacks 66462 Totall Yams 447755	
153	151	Store keepers Acco: for ye Mo: of Sepr : 1226 lb Sugar 30 13 48 lb Candy	Storekeeper's account for the month of September 1226 lb sugar, £30 13s 0d 48 lb candy, £[...] 8s 3d 745 lb bread, £9 6s 3d 264 lb flour, £3 6s 0d

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		8 75 lb Tobbad 39 6 3 264 lb Flower 6 40 lb Sope 39 16 8 5 Gale Lynsid Oyle 1 10 1½ lb Worsted 3 4 68 a Yds Cottans 7 13 4 20 lb dry Copery 10 7 Jarrs Green Tea 1½ 10 4 9 do Bohea 8 13 a Candles 1 16 6 4 lb Sugar 6 22 lb Shrch 16 6 21 Oz Indigo 10 6 4 Barrils Dunb Black 1 1 2 lb Cream 3 1 28 lb Rozin 1 29 Table Cups 9 4 10 46 Sarcys 13 6 39 Sneakers 19 6 0 Salt Bowles 1 1 Sea Sott 5 1 10 8 Wht Pints 2 Cotton Sasfs 1 5 1 14 lb Simhap 11 5 9 6 16 do 9 3 Ginnhem 8 6 do Defortes 4½ 12 6 4 Gganeys 1 5 61 1 Matras Chints 3 1 Chymfa Cloth 1 1½ 2 1 3 Allqas 3 3 lb do Flannin 9 3 lb Cloge 15 3 39 Diapures 9½ 5 1 1 Callioe 1 4½ 27 lb Nossy 11 6 2 3 do Suk 9 2 Nueter & Sniggets	40 lb soap, £[...] 16s 8d 5 gallons linseed oil, £1 10s 0d 1 1/2 lb thread, £[...] 3s 4d 68 lb cut tobacco, £7 13s 4d 20 1/2 oz pepper, £[...] 10s 0d 7 catties green tea, £[...] 8s 0d 9 lb bohea, £[...] 14s 0d 13 lb candles, £1 6s 0d 4 lb pepper, £[...] 6s 6d 22 lb pitch, £[...] 4s 6d 21 oz indigo, £[...] 16s 6d 4 barrels lamp black, £[...] 10s 6d 2 lb vinegar, £[...] 1s 0d 28 lb rosin, £[...] 1s 3d 29 small cups, £[...] 9s 0d 16 large cups, £[...] 4s 10d 39 shishers, £[...] 15s 0d 1 salt bowl, £[...] 19s 6d 1 tea pot, £[...] 5s 0d 8 white shirts, £[...] 1s 10d 2 cotton stockings, £1 0s 0d 14 [...], £4 5s 0d 1 [...], £[...] 9s 6d 3 gingham, £[...] 2s 6d 4 1/2 [...], £4 5s 0d 1 [...], £[...] 5s 0d 1 Madras chintz, £1 5s 3d 1 ordinary long cloth, £1 0s 0d 3 calicoes, £[...] 9s 3d 3 [...] flannel, £[...] 7s 0d 2 1/2 [...] serge, £[...] 5s 3d 30 [...], £[...] 6s 0d 2 [...], £4 0s 0d 1 fustian, £[...] 7s 6d 27 [...] kersey, £1 14s 0d 3 [...] silk, £[...] 6s 9d 4 pewter porringers, £[...] 11s 3d 2 1/2 dozen spoons, £[...] 3s 9d 1 basin, £[...] 3s 9d 2 pairs men's calf shoes, £[...] 13s 4d 2 pairs women's slip shoes, £[...] 11s 8d 1 pair with [...], £[...] 8s 0d 5 pairs calf shoes, £1 0s 10d 1 men's [...], £[...] 1s 0d 1 girl's [...], £[...] 3s 4d Carried over **Interpretations** This was the storekeeper's monthly account of goods issued from the Company warehouse on St Helena in September 1726. The first section covered provisions and general stores, while the second listed textiles, footwear and pewter ware. Each entry gave the quantity, a short description and the value in sterling. The Company used the account to track everything leaving its store and the cost charged against its books. Several cloth names identify goods brought in through the Company's Indian trade. Madras chintz was a printed or painted cotton from the Coromandel coast, prized for its bright fast colours. A long cloth was a plain white cotton woven in long lengths, here graded as ordinary quality. Calico was another plain Indian cotton, and gingham a checked or striped cotton, both staples of the eastern textile trade that passed through St Helena on the route home. The woollen cloths came from the opposite direction, carried out from England. Kersey was a coarse ribbed woollen used for hard-wearing clothing, serge a stronger twilled wool, and fustian a tough cotton and linen mix. Durance was a durable glazed woollen, and flannel a soft loosely woven wool. These heavier fabrics clothed the garrison and the settlers, while the Indian cottons served both local use and the passing ships.

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		11 3 2½ doz Sporano 3 9 1 Boffan 9 2 do Man Calve Sea Shoo 3½ 1 Man do Sea 11 8 1 do wht Oria 8 5 do Calve Sea 1 40 1 Man Cast 3 1 Girle Suckin 1 1 Carried over	Bohea was a black tea from the Wuyi hills of Fujian, reaching the island through the Company's China trade and measured here alongside green tea. Porringers were small bowls for soup or porridge, listed in pewter because that was the common tableware of the settlement. The mix of fine imported cloth, plain provisions and everyday tableware shows that the one store supplied the wants of the garrison, the settlers and the vessels calling for refreshment.
154	152	Brott 1 Man Silk Stock 1 1 6 1 do wht 3 7 6 1 Man 10 9 1 do 7 1 1 do 6 3 20 do 2 6 6 3 Boys do 7 4 1 Worsted 15 2 4 do Thread Sorp 9 8 3 Mens Lad Hatt 3 7 8 1 Plain 10 6 2 Sold do 6 6 1 Boys 8 3 3 do 18 3 1 Pint Pork 1 1 3 3 do 1 8 1 do 6 1 do 8 6 2 Frying Pans 6 3 do Pork 1 1 6 1 do Pork 8 6 1 Hammer 6 1 Bread Ax 1 6 8 1 Hastone 6 1 Whitstone 6 4 Yds Thread 4 8 1 Mauty 1 9 8 1 Gimblet	Brought over 1 pair men's silk stockings, £1 1s 6d 10 pairs men's silk stockings knit, £3 7s 6d 1 pair men's worsted stockings, £0 10s 9d 1 pair men's worsted stockings, £0 7s 9d 1 pair men's worsted stockings, £0 8s 6d 20 pairs men's worsted stockings, £0 6s 4d 3 pairs boys' worsted stockings, £2 7s 4d 1 pair worsted stockings, £0 15s 9d 4 [...] thread caps, £0 4s 8d 3 men's laced hats, £3 7s 8d 1 plain hat, £0 14s 6d 2 gold hats, £0 6s 6d 1 boys' hat, £0 8s 3d 3 [...] hats, £0 18s 0d 1 flint lock, £1 1s 3d 3 flint locks, £0 3s 8d 3 flint locks, £0 6s 6d 2 frying pans, £0 6s 0d 3 frying pans, £1 11s 6d 1 [...] lock, £0 8s 6d 1 hammer, £0 6s 6d 1 bread knife, £1 16s 6d 1 hone stone, £0 6s 6d 1 whetstone, £0 8s 6d 4 [...] shovels, £1 12s 9d 1 [...], £0 9s 6d 1 gimblet, £0 8s 6d 16 tin cups, £2 5s 6d 3 [...] flour cans, £1 2s 6d 4 flour cans, £0 3s 6d 2 coffee cups, £0 3s 6d 2 coffee cups, £0 4s 6d 2 [...] pimento, £0 3s 6d 2 [...] butter, £0 3s 6d 3 [...] tallow, £3 15s 0d 1 riding coat, £1 16s 0d 3 penknives, £0 6s 6d 1 hair broom, £0 5s 6d 1 [...] bottle, £0 6s 6d 2 butcher's knives, £0 1s 6d 11 thimbles, £0 1s 10d 3 [...] combs, £0 3s 9d 3 [...], £0 3s 8d 4 [...], £4 1s 8d Carried over **Interpretations** This page continued the storekeeper's monthly account of goods issued from the Company warehouse on St Helena in September 1726. The entries covered stockings, hats, hardware, kitchen ware and small personal items, each with its quantity and value in sterling. The account served the Company as a running record of stock leaving the store and the cost charged against its books.

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		8 6 10 in Rule 2 6 1 Iron 1 1 3 3 Flower Pans 1 2 6 4 do 5 3 2 do 3 6 2 do Cofey Cotto 6 2 do 4 6 2 do Stapent 3 6 2 Butt 6 3 do Stayes 3 15 1 Riding Coat 16 6 1 do 10 6 3 Beehive 6 1 Han Broom 5 6 1 Noddin Bowle 6 2 Butchers Knives 1 6 11 Thimbles 1 10 3 Reading Combs 3 9 3 Ivory 3 4 4 do 4 8 Carried over	Several terms name goods now unfamiliar. A flint lock was a firearm firing mechanism that struck sparks from flint to ignite the powder charge, so a listed flint lock was either the whole musket or its lock alone. A hone stone and a whetstone were both sharpening stones for putting an edge on blades and tools. A gimblet was a small hand tool for boring holes, and pimento was allspice, the dried berry used as a kitchen spice. Worsted was a smooth strong woollen yarn spun from long combed fibres, giving harder-wearing stockings than ordinary wool. Laced hats were trimmed with gold or silver braid and stood above the plain hats in the same list, marking a difference of rank and price among the settlers who bought them. The mixture of fine hats, work tools and everyday hardware confirms that the single store met the whole range of wants across the garrison and the settlement.
155	153	Brott Over 1 Ivory Comb 1 4 4 do 2 7 36 Doz Docks Sorted 13 7½ 60 Ditto 10 4 1 lb do Nailes 1 1 3 1. 3 1 1 1. 4 10 15. 6o 11 3 1. 8 8 1 a Shoe Thread 2 6 1 Small Lanthorne 5 3 6 Shains Silk & Hair 3 1 Papr Buttons 8 7 Doz Coat Buttons 9 18 Doz Breast 1 3 5 Shains Mohair	Brought over 1 ivory comb, £0 1s 4d 36 dozen forks sorted, £0 9s 7d 60 forks sorted, £0 13s 7d 1 lb ditto nails, £1 10s 4d 1 lb 3d nails, £0 1s 3d 1 lb 4d nails, £0 1s 10d 15 lb 6d nails, £0 11s 3d 1 lb 8d nails, £0 1s 8d 1 lb shoe thread, £0 2s 6d 1 single lantern, £0 5s 3d 6 skeins silk and hair, £0 3s 8d 1 paper pins, £0 [...]s [...]d 7 dozen coat buttons, £0 [...]s [...]d 18 dozen breast buttons, £0 9s 3d 5 skeins mohair, £0 1s 3d 1 China silk, £0 7s 3d 3 1/2 China silk, £0 5s 3d 9 3/4 lb brown thread, £1 19s 6d 1 1/2 lb white thread, £0 17s 6d 2 1/2 lb white thread, £0 13s 9d 4 lb white thread, £1 4s 10d 1 1/2 lb white thread, £0 [...]s [...]d 16 lb white thread, £3 [...]s [...]d 6 oz thread, £0 4s [...]d Carried over to folio 155 An account of the expense of liquors and provisions for the month of September 1726 53 bottles Mountain wine at 3s per bottle, £7 19s 6d 9 bottles Galicia at 2s 6d per bottle, £0 12s 0d 12 bottles Cape wine at 1s per bottle, £0 18s 0d

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		7 5 China Silk 5 3 3½ do 19 9¾ Brown Thread 1 7 6 1½ a Whited do 13 9 2½ do 1 4 4 do 10 1½ do 3 4 10 a do 6 Oz Thread Carried over to folio 155 An Acct of the Expence of Liqrs & Provisions for the Month of September 1726. 53 Bottles Mountaine at 3/- p Bottle 7 19 6 9 do Gallicia at 2/6 do 12 12 do Cape Wine at 1/- do 18 6 do Sherry at 3/- do 18 6 do Sack at 5/- do 1 5 5 do Strong Beer at 2/- do 18 Galls 9 Arrack for the Tableing Fort & Country at 6/4 p Gall 8 7 10 26 3 do to the Soldiers at do 16 7½ 2 2½ do to Plantation Blacks at do 11 8 5 1 do Vinegar at 4/- p Gall 6 1 2 do 67 Jugr for the Use of the Fort & Country at 1/6 p do 1 13 6 at 1/6 do 18 18 do Selgr Candy at 25/- p 100 2 3 9 185 do Bread at 25/- p 100 1 8 9 11 do Flower at 2/6 p do 11 3 42 do Wax Candles at -/17 p lb 2 5 4 32 do Soap at -/1 p lb 10 30 do Butter at -/1 p lb 1 10 30 Days Greens at -/1 p day 1 10 Carried Over 41 7 2½	6 bottles sherry at 3s per bottle, £0 18s 0d 5 bottles sack at 5s per bottle, £1 5s 0d 9 bottles strong beer at 2s per bottle, £0 18s 0d 29 gallons arrack for the fort and country table at 6s 4d per gallon, £8 7s 10d 26 1/2 gallons arrack to the soldiers at 6s 4d per gallon, £16 7s 6d 2 1/2 gallons arrack to the plantation slaves at 6s 4d per gallon, £0 11s 8d 5 gallons vinegar at 4s per gallon, £0 6s [...]d 1 1/2 gallons vinegar, £0 [...]s [...]d 67 [...] sugar for the use of the fort and country at 16s per [...], £1 13s 6d [...] at 16s per [...], £0 18s 0d 18 lb sugar candy at 25s per 100, £2 3s 9d 185 lb bread at 25s per 100, £1 8s 9d 111 lb flour at 2s 6d per [...], £0 11s 3d 42 lb wax candles at 1s per lb, £2 5s 4d 32 lb soap at 1s per lb, £1 10s 0d 30 lb butter at 1s per lb, £1 10s 0d 30 days greens at 1s per day, £0 [...]s [...]d Carried over, £41 7s 2 1/2d **Interpretations** This page closed one storekeeper's list and opened a separate account of liquor and provisions consumed at the fort and settlement during September 1726. The second account priced each item at a stated rate and extended it to a sterling total, which let the Company measure the running cost of victualling the garrison, the soldiers and the plantation slaves. Its careful separation of who received each issue of arrack shows that the drink allowance was accounted for by class of recipient. Several named goods reflect the reach of the Company's trade routes. Mountain was a sweet Spanish wine from the hills near Malaga, Galicia a wine from north-west Spain, and sack a strong fortified white wine of the sherry family. Arrack was a distilled spirit made in the East from palm sap, rice or sugar, and formed the standard strong liquor issued across Company settlements. Cape wine came from the Dutch settlement at the Cape of Good Hope, the nearest wine source on the homeward route. The nail entries were graded by the old penny sizes, where 3d, 4d, 6d and 8d described the length and weight of the nail rather than its price. Mohair was a yarn spun from the hair of the Angora goat, and a skein was a coiled length of thread or yarn as it came from the maker. The greens issued daily were fresh vegetables grown on the island, a valued guard against scurvy for a population dependent on salted stores and passing ships.
156	154	Brought Over 41 7 2½ 8 Do Salt Beef at 2/6 p lb 1 7 12 do to Plantn Blacks at 2/6 p lb 1 10 27 do Salt Porke at 2/6 3 17 38 Fowles at 1/6 do 2 7 479 Fresh Beef at -/3 do 5 19 9	Brought over, £41 7s 2 1/2d 8 lb salt beef at 2s 6d per lb, £1 [...]s [...]d 12 lb salt beef to plantation slaves at 2s 6d per lb, £1 10s 0d 27 lb salt pork at 2s per lb, £3 17s 0d 38 fowls at 1s 6d each, £2 17s 0d 479 lb fresh beef at 3d per lb, £5 19s 9d 45 lb fresh pork at 6d per lb, £1 2s 6d 116 lb veal at 6d per lb, £2 18s 0d 6 goats at 10s each, £3 0s 0d 2 goats for the fort slaves at 10s each, £1 0s 0d Total, £64 11s 5 1/2d

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		45 Fresh Porke at -/6 do 1 2 6 116 Veal at -/6 do 2 18 6 Goates at 10/- do 3 2 Bo for the Sick Blacks at do 64 11 5½ Gunners Stores Expended from ye Elung 1726 to the 24th Sepr following Guns Sale Pouder Expend Augst the 5th King Georges Proclamn day 9 9 9 3 Being Muster day 10 5 At the Funeral of Henry Johnson 1 Expended in the Guards 12 Totll 9 9 32 Musquett Balls for ditto 15 Handspikes for nas Plantn Use 6 Adzhes Delivr the Carpenter 2 Trucks Delivr to ditto 7 Cartridge Papr to make Cartridges 2r 4 Ditto Expended in the Guards 4 Match Expended 14 Totll 14 5 7 2 6 15th Septr ye 4th Being Muster day 10 flou Expended for the Guards 10 do Musqt Balls for do Cartridge Papr for do 2r Match Expended 10 Totll 10 1 10 25th	Guns and stores expended from 1 August 1726 to 24 September following Guns fired 5 August, King George's proclamation day, 9 3 August, being muster day, 9 5 August, at the funeral of Henry Johnson, 9 Expended in the guards, 9 Total guns fired, 9 Powder expended 5 August, King George's proclamation day, 9 lb 3 August, being muster day, 10 lb 5 August, at the funeral of Henry Johnson, 1 lb Expended in the guards, 12 lb Total powder, 32 lb Musket balls for the guards, 9 lb Handspikes for plantation use, 6 Adzes delivered to the carpenter, 2 Trucks delivered to the carpenter, 7 Cartridge paper to make cartridges, 4 quires Cartridge paper expended in the guards, 4 quires Match expended, 14 lb Total, 14 lb 5 [...] 7 [...] 2 quires 6 [...] 4 and 7 September, being muster day Powder expended for the guards, 10 lb Musket balls for the guards, 10 lb Cartridge paper for the guards, 2 quires Match expended, 10 lb Total, 10 lb 1 [...] 10 [...] 25 **Interpretations** This page set out two accounts, the first pricing meat and livestock issued during September 1726 and the second recording military stores expended between 1 August and 24 September. The meat account distinguished salt provisions from fresh, and separated issues to the fort slaves and plantation slaves from the general supply. This let the Company track both the cost of feeding its people and the different rations allotted by rank and status across the settlement. The gun and powder account recorded ceremonial and routine consumption of ordnance stores. Guns were fired to mark King George's proclamation day, the monthly muster and the funeral of Henry Johnson, each occasion drawing a set charge of powder. The record shows the Company treating gunpowder as a costed store to be accounted for by the occasion of its use, whether for salute, drill or the daily guard. Several terms name military and workshop stores now unfamiliar. Handspikes were stout wooden levers used to shift heavy guns and loads, an adze a curved axe for shaping timber, and trucks the small solid wheels fitted to a gun carriage. Cartridge paper was a stiff paper rolled to hold a measured powder charge, and match was the slow-burning cord used to fire a gun. A quire was a measure of paper of about 24 sheets, which is why the cartridge paper was counted in quires.
157	155	Bt Over 10 Oz Thread 1 6 10 6 do 6 6 2 do 14 6 2 do 6 6 4 do 6 6 1 do 11 1 do 6 500 Sutles	Brought over 10 oz thread, £0 6s 10d 6 oz thread, £0 6s 6d 2 oz thread, £0 14s 6d 2 oz thread, £0 6s 6d 4 oz thread, £0 6s 6d 1 oz thread, £0 6s 6d 1 oz thread, £0 6s 6d 500 pins, £0 3s 6d 13 pieces Holland tape, £0 7s 3d 1 coarse tape, £0 1s 6d 1 corded tape, £0 6s 6d 2 tape, £0 4s 6d 1 tape, £0 6s 6d 6 yards garting, £0 1s 3d 36 dozen men's shoes, £0 3s 6d

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		7 3 13 Yds Holland Tape 13 1 Coarse do 6 1 Ompict do 6 2 do do 6 6 1 do do 6 6 Yds Garting 3 36 Doz Mns Shoos 13 6 10 Garnetting 3 6 Doz Shirt Buttons 1 6 2½ Mns Cross 8 6½ do 8 1 Mns do 1 9 Totall to Inhabitants 145 10 2 Diet Expences Mrs Copey 6 1 Capt Beef 13/- 13 1 do Pork 12/- t 12 106 Bread 1. 6. 3 26 12 3 Genll Charges 1 Double Cup dio -/18/- 18 1 do Curbs -/6/- 6 1 Large Sea Batts 7/- t 7 24 Oz Snuff -/4/- 4 12 do -/4/- 4 3 Han Broome -/7/- 7 1 Quen Ittua Cra 1. 11. 6 1 11 6 6 Ell Glasse -/15/- 15 1 do Rattles -/-/8 8 2. 10 -/1/- 1 8 Glass & Beade -/1/6 1 6 10 do Peal Ringo 1. 6. 8 1 6 8 1 Cutt Josh -/6/8 6 8 6 do Cach Thrid -/3/6 3 6 6 do Sami -/1/2 1 2 20 Dutch Ringo -/-/10 10 Carrd over	10 yards everlasting, £0 1s 6d 6 dozen shirt buttons, £0 2s 11d 2 1/2 yards linen, £0 8s 8d 6 1/2 yards linen, £0 1s 9d 1 yard linen, £0 1s 9d Total to inhabitants, £145 10s 2d Debt expenses 6 pieces sugar candy, £0 6s 0d 1 chest sugar, £0 13s 0d 1 chest pork, £0 12s 0d 106 lb bread, £1 6s 3d Total, £26 12s 3d General charges 1 double case bottle, £0 18s 0d 1 case bottle, £0 6s 0d 1 large tea kettle, £0 7s 0d 24 oz thread, £0 3s 0d 12 tape, £0 4s 0d 3 hair brooms, £0 7s 0d 1 quart tanned oil, £1 11s 6d 2 copper, £0 6s 0d 6 ells glass, £0 15s 0d 1 lb glass, £0 4s 8d 2 [...], £0 1s 0d 8 glass and bread, £0 1s 6d 10 pounds pins, £1 6s 8d 1 quart pork, £0 6s 8d 6 yards check thread, £0 3s 6d 6 yards linen, £0 6s 8d 20 Dutch pins, £0 10s 0d Carried over **Interpretations** This page closed the storekeeper's account of goods issued to the inhabitants and then opened two further headings, one for debt expenses and one for general charges. The account tracked each item by quantity and sterling value, giving the Company a running total of stock leaving the store under each head. The separation into inhabitants, debts and general charges let the Company see who received the goods and against which account the cost fell. Several named goods reflect the reach of Company trade. Holland tape was a fine linen tape woven in the Netherlands, and a double case bottle was a square spirit bottle made to pack tightly in a fitted case. Garting was tape or ribbon used as garters to hold up stockings, and everlasting was a hard-wearing worsted cloth named for its durability. These small textile goods clothed the settlers and passed through the store alongside the heavier provisions. Ells and quires measured the goods by old trade units. An ell was a cloth measure of about 45 inches, used here for glass sold by length rather than sheet. The thread priced by the ounce and the linen priced by the yard show the store dealing in the everyday materials of clothing and mending, supplied to a settlement that depended on the Company warehouse for almost every manufactured want.
158	156	Bt Over 2 Gale Line 6 8 1 Lynsen Sated 16 8	Brought over 2 large linen, £0 6s 8d 1 China [...] salad, £0 14s 8d 2 China [...], £0 2s 3d 7 1/2 yards fustian broad, £0 16s 11d

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		2 do 2 9 7 Yds Jul 15/ p yd 16 11 1 Box Cand 16/ p 100 16 2 Gale Vineg 5 6 Bunb Blacs 2 17 1 Fine Same Cra 1 2 0 4 Yds a Duck 12 8 28 19 8 Fortification ½ do do Naile 2 6 6 Hoes 7 1 12 Blocs 12 1 do a Oyle 1 6 1 17 Great Wood 10 Shod Shovles 1 15 18 Belovs 18 1 do do 4 3 Yds a Hoes 10 4 Hawles 1 10 2 Lyns 6 8 6 Deales 13 6 6 Nathion 4 1 do do Naile 3 3 2. 6 1 6 6. 26o 3 9 Garison 12 Cast a Cra 8 5 Gale a Oyle 1 10 1 do Snuff 3 6 9 Plantaion 4 Gale a Oyle 1 6 1 Cutknife 4 3 Cast a 10 & do 3 16 Cordage 8 1 17 Honble Comps Blacks 5 Cast Beef 65 137 do Flie 6 17 6 2 do Mn Shoo 11 6 1 do a do 5 10	1 box candles 16 lb, £0 16s 0d 2 gallons vinegar, £0 5s 0d 6 bunch beads, £2 17s 0d 1 tin saucepan, £0 2s 0d 4 yards Holland Dutch, £0 12s 8d Total, £28 19s 8d Fortification 1 lb ditto nails, £0 2s 6d 6 hoes, £1 1s 0d 12 files, £0 12s 0d 1 1/2 lb oil, £0 1s 6d Total, £1 17s 0d Great Wood 10 shod shovels, £1 15s 0d 18 files, £0 18s 0d 1 lb 8d nails, £0 1s 0d 3 1/2 hoes, £0 10s 0d 4 hatchets, £1 10s 0d 2 files, £0 6s 8d 6 deals, £0 13s 6d 6 rattoon, £0 3s 0d 1 lb 3d nails, £0 3s 3d 2 files, £0 1s 6d 6 3d nails, £0 3s 9d 12 lb candles, £0 5s 8d Total, £6 9s 0d Garrison 5 gallons oil, £1 10s 0d 12 files, £0 3s 0d Total, £1 1s 0d Plantation 4 gallons oil, £1 4s 0d 1 penknife, £0 3s 6d 3 files 10 in, £0 3s 0d 16 fowls, £0 8s 0d Total, £1 17s 0d Honourable Company slaves 5 lb candles, £0 [...]s [...]d 137 pairs shoes, £6 11s 6d 72 pairs men's shoes, £4 11s 6d 1 lb pins, £0 5s 10d 127 yards kersey, £12 15s 0d 40 pairs guards, £2 10s 0d 14 hoes, £0 3s 6d 10 gimblets, £0 3s 6d 30 lb thread, £0 12s 0d 63 dozen forks sorted, £2 11s 3d 12 dozen forks, £1 2s 1d 15 [...], £0 2s 4d 16 files, £0 2s 4d 31 3d nails, £0 10s 3d 1 China stock, £0 2s 2d 1 chest china, £1 10s 0d 1 tin oil, £0 1s 6d 2 [...] sugar, £0 1s 0d Total, £151 0s 3d Total, £366 6s 8d **Interpretations** This page closed the storekeeper's account by grouping goods under the several works and departments they supplied. The headings named the fortification, the Great Wood, the garrison, the plantation and the Honourable Company slaves, so each issue of tools, cloth and provisions fell to a distinct charge. This let the Company see exactly which work or which body of people had drawn on the store, and the running totals under each head carried through to a grand total of £366 6s 8d. The Great Wood entries reflect the planting effort in that quarter of the island, where shovels, hatchets, hoes and files were issued to clear and tend the ground. Deals were sawn planks of softwood, and rattoons were young shoots or canes, perhaps for planting or for light construction. The concentration of edged tools under this head shows the labour of

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		13 do a Herfey 19 15 40 do Guards 2 10 10 do a do 1 6 10 Gyphase 3 7 6 30 do Bread 19 63 Snuo Sorted 2 11 3 42 Doz Docks 1 2 1 1 do Sam 2 2 16 Sami 2 4 31 do do a 10 3 1 Man Stock 2 2 3 Cast a Cra 1 10 1 do a Oyle 1 6 2 do Sugar 1 151 3 Totall At 366 6 8	maintaining the island's timber and cultivation was accounted for separately from the fort. Several goods reflect the reach of Company trade. Kersey was a coarse ribbed woollen carried out from England, issued here in quantity to clothe the Company slaves. A gimblet was a small boring tool, files were used to sharpen and shape iron, and shod shovels were fitted with an iron edge to cut hard ground. The large issue of shoes, cloth and tools to the slaves shows the Company met the whole cost of maintaining its labour force from the same store that supplied the garrison and the passing ships.
159	157	[Lower third of the page is faint and crossed through with a large diagonal cross, foot of the page largely illegible.] 1726 Island St Helena At a Consultation Held on Tuesday the 25th Day of October 1726 At the Honble Compas Plantation House Prest John Smith Esqr Govr Edward Byfeild 2d Jno Alexander 3d Jno Goodwin 4th of Count the last Consultation read and Approved on Whereas in Consultacon of the 19 July last past is a Copy Entered Upon the Petition of Thomas Wignell the surgeon on a Paper Containing severall Articles wherein the said Wignell hath Obliged himself upon his ill Behaviour & Neglect of Duty, to Comply therewith on the Penaltys & Punishment therein fully Mentiond. And forasmuch as the said Thomas Wignell hath in every Respect Deviated from & broke thro all & Every the said Articles & Voluntary Engagements aforesaid and still Persisting in his Sottish Course of like frequent Neglect of Duty & Continued ill Behaviour. Ordered That the said Thomas Wignell be from this time Discharged the Honble Companys service & all Bennefitts he used to Enjoy thereby. the Petition of John Aldrick Monro was presented Praying therein to become Tennant to the Honble Company, for a small Peice of Ground in the ffort Valley on the back part of his House to build a Kitchen on. Orderd this peice of ground be	Island of St Helena. At a consultation held on Tuesday 25 October 1726 at the Honourable Company's Plantation House. Present were John Smith, Governor, Edward Byfield, second, John Alexander, third, and John Goodwin, fourth of council. The council read the previous consultation and approved it. At the consultation of 19 July, the council entered a copy of a paper drawn up on the petition of Thomas Wignall, the surgeon. That paper set out several articles by which Wignall had bound himself, on pain of the penalties and punishment fully described in it, to give up his poor conduct and his neglect of duty. Wignall had since departed from every one of those articles and broken through all the voluntary engagements he had made. He still persisted in his drunken habits, with frequent neglect of his duty and continued bad behaviour. The council therefore ordered that Thomas Wignall be discharged from the Company's service and lose every benefit he had enjoyed through it. John Aldrich, mason, presented his petition to become a tenant of the Company for a small piece of ground in the Fort Valley, behind his house, on which to build a kitchen. The council ordered that the ground first be viewed to make sure the grant would not harm his neighbours, and would then give the petitioner its answer. The Governor reported that Jacob the tailor and Mary the milliner, two of the sick slaves belonging to the Company, had both died in the past week at the fort. **Start of crossed out section** The lower portion of the page carries a passage struck through with a large diagonal cross. The heavy fading, ink loss and the cancellation strokes across the text defeat the reading, so its content cannot be recovered. [...] **End of crossed out section** **Interpretations** The discharge of Thomas Wignall shows how the Company used a written undertaking as a disciplinary

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		first Viewd to see the Grant thereof is not Prejudiciall to his Neighbours and then his Petitioner to have his Answer the Governour Reports that Jacob the Taylor & Old Mary the Midwife 2 Muase to the sick Blacks belonging to the Honble Company both dyed last week at the Fort. Margin Notes: Wignell +	instrument. At the earlier consultation of 19 July 1726, Wignall had signed articles that fixed in advance the penalties for any relapse, so his later conduct triggered a forfeiture already agreed rather than a fresh judgement. This turned his own bond against him, letting the council strip him of his post and every benefit without needing to argue the case afresh. The requirement that John Aldrich's plot be viewed before any grant reflects the Company's control over building on its ground. A grant for a kitchen behind his house could encroach on a neighbour, so the council withheld its answer until the site had been inspected. This shows the council guarding the interests of existing tenants before it added a new structure to the crowded ground of the Fort Valley. **Speculations** The council chose to view Aldrich's plot before answering, rather than grant or refuse the small piece of ground at once. The two deaths and the Wignall discharge were settled on the spot, yet this minor request for a kitchen site was held over for inspection. The reason lay in the position of the ground, close behind the house and among neighbours, where even a small building might block a right or crowd a boundary. Faced with a grant that could harm a third party, the council preferred the delay of a survey over an immediate answer that might later have to be undone.
160	158	[Upper portion of the page is crossed through with a large diagonal cross, the lines beneath the page heading largely illegible.] Octobr John Colgrave haveing some time since Petitiond for about One Acre of the Honble Companys Wast Land lying in Deep Valley below the Lands of Thos Illis Orderd that that his Petition be granted & that the same be measured to him accordingly. John: Smith Wff R: Byfeild Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin Island St Helena At a Consultation Held on Tuesday the 1 day of Novr 1726 At the Honble Compe as Plantacon House John Smith Esqr Govr Capt Edwd Byfeild abst Pres Jno Alexander 3d & being Indisposed. Jno Goodwin 4th the last Consultation read and Approved on Samuel Jessey Planter presented his Petition this day Praying to become Tennant to the Honble Company for about five Acres of these Wast Land Adjoyning to his own Land at the Head of Wilkes Valley & which if granted to any other Person would be Prejudiciall to him. Ordered that Capt Goodwin do view this Peice of Land and then to make report whether the granting the same to the Petitioner would be any ways Prejudiciall to the Neighbourhood	**Start of crossed out section** The passage at the head of the page is struck through with a large diagonal cross. The heavy fading, ink loss and the cancellation strokes across the text defeat the reading, so its content cannot be recovered. [...] **End of crossed out section** John Colgrave, having petitioned some time earlier for about one acre of the Company's waste land in Deep Valley below the land of Thomas Illis, had his request granted. The council ordered that the parcel be measured out to him accordingly. The consultation was signed by John Smith, Governor, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. Island of St Helena. At a consultation held on Tuesday 1 November 1726 at the Honourable Company's Plantation House. Present were John Smith, Governor, John Alexander, third, and John Goodwin, fourth. Captain Edward Byfield was absent, being unwell. The council read the previous consultation and approved it. Samuel Jephry, planter, presented his petition, asking to become a tenant of the Company for about five acres of waste land next to his own land at the head of Wilkes Valley, which he stated could be granted to no other person without harming him. The council ordered that Captain Goodwin view the parcel and then report whether granting it to the petitioner would in any way harm his neighbours. **Interpretations** The requirement that Captain Goodwin view Samuel Jephry's parcel before any grant reflects the Company's control over the disposal of its waste land. Jephry argued that the ground next to his own could not go to anyone else without injuring him, yet the council withheld its answer pending an inspection. This shows the council testing a tenant's claim of prior interest against the rights of his neighbours before committing the land. **Speculations** The council chose to send Captain Goodwin to view Jephry's ground rather than grant or refuse the

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			five acres at once, though John Colgrave's request for waste land on the same day was granted outright. The difference lay in the competing interests around Jephry's plot, where his claim that no one else could take it without harming him invited exactly the sort of neighbour dispute the council wished to avoid. Faced with a contested parcel, the council preferred the delay of a survey over an immediate grant that might set one tenant against another.
161	159	1726. Captain Goodwin Reports that pursuant to Sundry Orders of Councill He had Measured the following Parcells of the Honble Companys Wast Land vizt For William Worrall two Acres and a Half. Joseph Bates a small Peice of Half an Acre to Enlarge his other two Acres & a half Adjoyning. Mary Shreeve Widd Seven Acres & a Half Orlando Bagley senr One Acre Adjoyning to his othr Land Orlando Bagley Junr One Acre in his Cowles Valley William Adds One Acre & a Half Adjoyng to his othr Land Joshua Johnson Eight Acres Adjoyng to his free Land John Younes 26 Acres formerly Measured Enlarged to 30 Acres for better Conveniency of Fencing Edmund Nichols Ten Acres Adjoyng to his othr Land Stephen Lufkin senr Eleven Acres Adjoyning to his Benjamin Rodgard Eight Acres Adjoyning to his Joseph Lufkin One & a Half Acre Adjoyng to his Thomas Harper twelve Acres on Hoopers Hill. John French Junr fourteen Acres John Bazett two Acres & a Half Adjoyng to his othr Land John Bradley One Acre in Prosprs Bay Valley. Ordered That Leases be made Out Accordingly for each Parcell of Land aforesaid for the Terms of twenty One Years at the usuall rent of four shillings p Acre besides One shilling duty. John: Smith Wff Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin	Captain Goodwin reported that, following several orders of council, he had measured out the following parcels of the Company's waste land. For William Worrall, two and a half acres. For Joseph Bates, a small piece of half an acre to enlarge his other two and a half acres adjoining. For Mary Shreeve, a widow, seven and a half acres. For Orlando Bagley senior, one acre adjoining his own land. For Orlando Bagley junior, one acre in Bates Valley. For William Adds, one and a half acres adjoining his own land. For Joshua Johnson, eight acres adjoining his freehold land. For John Younge, 26 acres formerly measured, enlarged to 30 acres for the better convenience of fencing. For Edmund Nichols, ten acres adjoining his own land. For Stephen Lufkin senior, eleven acres adjoining his own. For Benjamin Rodgard, eight acres adjoining his own. For Joseph Lufkin, one and a half acres adjoining his own. For Thomas Harper, twelve acres on Hoopers Hill. For John French junior, fourteen acres. For John Bazett, two and a half acres adjoining his own land. For John Bradley, one acre in Prosperous Bay Valley. The council ordered that leases be made out accordingly for each parcel of land, for the term of 21 years, at the usual yearly rent of 4s and nine loaves and one shilling. The consultation was signed by John Smith, Governor, John Alexander and John Goodwin. **Interpretations** This entry recorded the formal measuring out of Company waste land to sixteen tenants after the council had approved their petitions. Captain Goodwin's survey converted each approved claim into a defined parcel, many of them enlarging land the tenant already held. The grants worked as the practical step between a council order and a binding lease, fixing the size and position of each holding before the lease was drawn. The uniform terms of 21 years at a rent of 4s, nine loaves and one shilling show how the Company standardised its tenancies. The mixed rent of money and bread bound each tenant to render both cash and provisions, tying the holding to the Company's food supply as well as its revenue. Setting every lease on the same footing let the council manage a whole tranche of grants under a single rule. The enlargement of John Younge's holding from 26 to 30 acres for the better convenience of fencing shows the survey serving a practical end beyond mere measurement. A tidy boundary that could be fenced economically was worth a small addition of ground. This detail reflects the Company adjusting the shape of a holding to suit the labour of enclosing it, rather than granting only the bare acreage first sought.
162	160	November. Island St Helena At a Consultation Held on Tuesday the 8 day of Novr 1726 At the Honble Compas Plantacon House John Smith Esqr Govr Pres Edward Byfeild 2d Jno Alexander 3d & Jno Goodwin 4th	Island of St Helena. At a consultation held on Tuesday 8 November 1726 at the Honourable Company's Plantation House. Present were John Smith, Governor, Edward Byfield, second, John Alexander, third, and John Goodwin, fourth. The council read the previous consultation and approved it.

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		the last Consultation read and Approved on Wee this day Executed the following Leases for Lands Vizt To Benjamin Redgord sold a Lease for Eight Acres. Orlando Bagley senr plantr a Lease for One Acre. Orlando Bagley Junr Corpor a Lease for One Acre. Joshua Johnson plantr a Lease for Eight Acres. Edmund Nichols plantr a Lease for Ten Acres. Stephen Lufkin senr plantr a Lease for Eleven Acres Daniel Griffith sold a Lease for four Acres in two Pcells And a Deed to Samuel Jessey plantr for twenty Acres of free Land Situate in Wilkes Valley, lying in two different Parcells and formerly the Lands of John & Jane Mudge both decd which was Conveyd to the sd Jessey by Vertue of an Instrum of Writing in the Nature of a Deed of Gift by the sd decd Jane Mudge after the Decease of Her Husband John Mudge Benjamin Redgord Presented an Endorsement on the Back Part of a Lease formerly granted to Robert Bell decd for Seven Acres of the Honble Companys Land he bought with the Consent of the Governr & Council of Joseph Lufkin sold who married One of the sd decd Bell daughters Desiring the said Endorsement may be Registred for better Security thereof Orderd That the said Endorsemt be Registred Accord= ingly in a Book for that Purpose Captain Byfeild Reports that a Black Wench of the Honble Companys belonging the Plantation House Named Agnus, coue Deliverd of a Baby some time last week Naind Will Capt Byfeild & Capt Goodwin brought in Deliverd their Monthly Accounts as Usuall for the Month of October last which	The council executed the following leases for land. To Benjamin Rodgard, a lease for eight acres. To Orlando Bagley senior, planter, a lease for one acre. To Orlando Bagley junior, cooper, a lease for one acre. To Joshua Johnson, planter, a lease for eight acres. To Edmund Nichols, planter, a lease for ten acres. To Stephen Lufkin senior, planter, a lease for eleven acres. To Daniel Griffith, a lease for four acres in two parcels. The council also granted a deed to Samuel Jephry, planter, for 20 acres of freehold land in Wilkes Valley, lying in two separate parcels. This land had formerly belonged to John and Jane Mudge, both now dead, and had been conveyed to Jephry through a deed of gift made by Jane Mudge after the death of her husband John Mudge. Benjamin Rodgard presented an endorsement on the back of a lease formerly granted to Robert Bell, now dead, for seven acres of the Company's land. With the consent of the Governor and council, Rodgard had bought this land from Joseph Lufkin, who had married one of Robert Bell's daughters. Rodgard asked that the endorsement be registered for his better security. The council ordered that it be registered accordingly in a book kept for that purpose. Captain Byfield reported that a slave belonging to the Company at the Plantation House, named Agnes, had been delivered of a boy the previous week, whom she named Will. Captain Byfield and Captain Goodwin brought in and delivered their monthly accounts as usual for the month of October. **Interpretations** This entry recorded the formal execution of seven leases already surveyed, together with a freehold deed and the registration of a land sale. The council here turned earlier orders into binding grants, so the tenants named at the previous consultation received their leases in due form. The concentration of land business in a single sitting shows the council processing a whole tranche of holdings through the successive stages of petition, survey and grant. The deed to Samuel Jephry rested on a deed of gift, a transfer of property made without payment, by which Jane Mudge had passed the land to him after her husband's death. Because the original owners were both dead, the council recorded the chain of title so that Jephry's freehold could not later be disputed. This shows the council acting as the register of land title on the island, securing ownership that passed outside the ordinary market. The registration of Benjamin Rodgard's endorsement protected a purchaser whose title ran through a widow's marriage and an earlier deceased tenant. Robert Bell's land had reached Rodgard by way of Joseph Lufkin, who had married Bell's daughter, so the entry fixed a title that had passed through inheritance and sale. This illustrates the importance of the register where land moved through several hands before reaching its current holder.
163	161	Rem: ye 25 Sepr Bullocks 15 Cowes 66 Heifers 2 Steers 1 Yearlings 36 Calves 68 Bulls 3 Totall 191 Ewes 54 Weathers 25	Remaining 25 September Bullocks 15, Cows 66, Heifers 2, Steers 1, Yearlings 36, Calves 68, Bulls 3, Neat Cattle Total 191, Ewes 51, Wethers 25, Lambs 40, Rams 3, Sheep Total 119, Goat Ewes 214, Goat Wethers 96, Kids 161, Goat Rams 6, Goat Total 477, Sows 11, Shoats 34, Boars -, Barrows 1, Pigs 17, Hog Total 63, Turkeys 63, Fowls 80, Ducks 95, Geese 6, Other Poultry 32, Horses 5, Mares 3, Horse Total 8 Increase found at 31 October Bullocks -, Cows -, Heifers 12, Steers 9, Yearlings -, Calves 4, Bulls -, Neat Cattle Total 25, Ewes 7,

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		Lambs 40 Rams 3 Totall 119 Ewes 214 Weathers 96 Kidds 161 Rams 6 Totall 477 Sows 11 Shoals 34 Boars - Barrows 1 Pigs 17 Totall 63 Turkeys 80 Fowles 95 Ducks 6 Geese 32 Horses 5 Mairs 3 Totall 8 Ind found a 31: 8br Bullocks - Cowes 12 Heifers 9 Steers - Yearlings - Calves 4 Bulls - Totall 25 Ewes 7 Weathers 3 Lambs - Rams 1 Totall 11 Ewes 17 Weathers 35 Kidds 26 Rams - Totall 78 Sows - Shoals - Boars - Barrows 1 Pigs - Totall 1 Turkeys 14 Fowles 43 Ducks - Geese 6 Horses - Mairs - Totall - Bullocks 15 Cowes 66 Heifers 14 Steers 10 Yearlings 36 Calves 72 Bulls 3 Totall 216 Ewes 58 Weathers 28 Lambs 40 Rams 4 Totall 130 Ewes 231 Weathers 131 Kidds 187 Rams 6 Totall 555 Sows 11 Shoals 34 Boars 1 Barrows 1	Wethers 3, Lambs 1, Rams -, Sheep Total 11, Goat Ewes 17, Goat Wethers 35, Kids 26, Goat Rams -, Goat Total 78, Sows -, Shoats -, Boars 1, Barrows -, Pigs -, Hog Total 1, Turkeys -, Fowls 14, Ducks 43, Geese -, Other Poultry 6, Horses -, Mares -, Horse Total - Standing total Bullocks 15, Cows 66, Heifers 14, Steers 10, Yearlings 36, Calves 72, Bulls 3, Neat Cattle Total 216, Ewes 58, Wethers 28, Lambs 40, Rams 4, Sheep Total 130, Goat Ewes 231, Goat Wethers 131, Kids 187, Goat Rams 6, Goat Total 555, Sows 11, Shoats 34, Boars 1, Barrows 1, Pigs 17, Hog Total 64, Turkeys 64, Fowls 94, Ducks 138, Geese 6, Other Poultry 38, Horses 5, Mares 3, Horse Total 8 Killed from 25 September to 31 October Bullocks -, Cows -, Heifers -, Steers -, Yearlings -, Calves -, Bulls -, Neat Cattle Total -, Ewes -, Wethers 1, Lambs 1, Rams -, Sheep Total 2, Goat Ewes 36, Goat Wethers 28, Kids 3, Goat Rams -, Goat Total 67, Sows -, Shoats -, Boars -, Barrows -, Pigs -, Hog Total -, Turkeys -, Fowls 10, Ducks -, Geese -, Other Poultry -, Horses -, Mares -, Horse Total - Cattle, sheep, goats and hogs, cut and grown Bullocks 15, Cows 66, Heifers 14, Steers 10, Yearlings 36, Calves 72, Bulls 3, Neat Cattle Total 216, Ewes 58, Wethers 27, Lambs 39, Rams 4, Sheep Total 128, Goat Ewes 195, Goat Wethers 103, Kids 184, Goat Rams 6, Goat Total 488, Sows 11, Shoats 34, Boars 1, Barrows 1, Pigs 17, Hog Total 64, Turkeys 64, Fowls 94, Ducks 128, Geese 6, Other Poultry 38, Horses 5, Mares 3, Horse Total 8 Standing total Bullocks -, Cows -, Heifers -, Steers 16, Yearlings 5, Calves -, Bulls -, Neat Cattle Total 21, Ewes -, Wethers 11, Lambs -, Rams -, Sheep Total 11, Goat Ewes -, Goat Wethers 52, Kids -, Goat Rams -, Goat Total 52, Sows -, Shoats 1, Boars -, Barrows -, Pigs -, Hog Total 1, Turkeys -, Fowls -, Ducks -, Geese -, Other Poultry -, Horses -, Mares -, Horse Total - Standing total Bullocks 15, Cows 66, Heifers 14, Steers 10, Yearlings 20, Calves 67, Bulls 3, Neat Cattle Total 195, Ewes 58, Wethers 27, Lambs 28, Rams 4, Sheep Total 117, Goat Ewes 195, Goat Wethers 103, Kids 132, Goat Rams 6, Goat Total 436, Sows 11, Shoats 33, Boars 1, Barrows 1, Pigs 17, Hog Total 63, Turkeys 63, Fowls 94, Ducks 128, Geese 6, Other Poultry 38, Horses 5, Mares 3, Horse Total 8 Died Bullocks -, Cows -, Heifers -, Steers -, Yearlings -, Calves -, Bulls -, Neat Cattle Total -, Ewes -, Wethers 1, Lambs 3, Rams -, Sheep Total 4, Goat Ewes 4, Goat Wethers 4, Kids 2, Goat Rams 1, Goat Total 11, Sows -, Shoats -, Boars -, Barrows -, Pigs -, Hog Total -, Turkeys -, Fowls 3, Ducks -, Geese -, Other Poultry -, Horses -, Mares -, Horse Total - Remaining 31 October Bullocks 15, Cows 66, Heifers 14, Steers 10, Yearlings 20, Calves 67, Bulls 3, Neat Cattle Total 195, Ewes 58, Wethers 26, Lambs 25, Rams 4, Sheep Total 113, Goat Ewes 191, Goat Wethers 101, Kids 127, Goat Rams 6, Goat Total 425, Sows 11, Shoats 33, Boars 1, Barrows 1, Pigs 17, Hog Total 63, Turkeys 63, Fowls 91, Ducks 128, Geese 6, Other Poultry 38, Horses 5, Mares 3, Horse Total 8 Yams expended at the several plantations, 43,930 lb

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Pigs 17 Totall 64 Turkeys 94 Fowles 138 Ducks 6 Geese 38 Horses 5 Mairs 3 Totall 8 Killd from do to do Bullocks - Cowes - Heifers - Steers - Yearlings - Calves - Bulls - Totall - Ewes - Weathers 1 Lambs 1 Rams - Totall 2 Ewes 36 Weathers 28 Kidds 3 Rams - Totall 67 Sows - Shoals - Boars - Barrows - Pigs - Totall 10 Turkeys - Fowles - Ducks - Geese - Horses - Mairs - Totall - Cattle Sheep Goates & Hogs Cutt & grown Bullocks 15 Cowes 66 Heifers 14 Steers 10 Yearlings 36 Calves 72 Bulls 3 Totall 216 Ewes 58 Weathers 27 Lambs 39 Rams 4 Totall 128 Ewes 195 Weathers 103 Kidds 184 Rams 6 Totall 488 Sows 11 Shoals 34 Boars 1 Barrows 1 Pigs 17 Totall 64 Turkeys 94 Fowles 128 Ducks 6 Geese 38 Horses 5 Mairs 3 Totall 8 Bullocks - Cowes -	

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Heifers - Steers - Yearlings - Calves - Bulls - Totall - Ewes - Weathers - Lambs 11 Rams - Totall 11 Ewes - Weathers - Kidds 52 Rams - Totall 52 Sows - Shoals - Boars - Barrows - Pigs 1 Totall 1 Turkeys - Fowles 1 Ducks - Geese - Horses - Mairs - Totall - Deadin ditto Bullocks 15 Cowes 66 Heifers 14 Steers 10 Yearlings 20 Calves 67 Bulls 3 Totall 195 Ewes 58 Weathers 27 Lambs 28 Rams 4 Totall 117 Ewes 195 Weathers 103 Kidds 132 Rams 6 Totall 436 Sows 11 Shoals 33 Boars 1 Barrows 1 Pigs 17 Totall 63 Turkeys 94 Fowles 128 Ducks 6 Geese 38 Horses 5 Mairs 3 Totall 8 Bullocks - Cowes - Heifers - Steers - Yearlings - Calves - Bulls - Totall - Ewes - Weathers 1 Lambs 3 Rams - Totall 4 Ewes 4	

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Weathers 2 Kidds 5 Rams - Totall 11 Sows - Shoals - Boars - Barrows - Pigs - Totall - Turkeys - Fowles 3 Ducks - Geese - Horses - Mairs - Totall - Rem: Ulto 8br Bullocks 15 Cowes 66 Heifers 14 Steers 10 Yearlings 20 Calves 67 Bulls 3 Totall 195 Ewes 58 Weathers 26 Lambs 25 Rams 4 Totall 113 Ewes 191 Weathers 101 Kidds 127 Rams 6 Totall 425 Sows 11 Shoals 33 Boars 1 Barrows 1 Pigs 17 Totall 63 Turkeys 91 Fowles 128 Ducks 6 Geese 38 Horses 5 Mairs 3 Totall 8 Yams Expended at the severall Plantations . 43930 lb	
164	162	Blank page	
165	163	Blank page	
166	164	Store Keeper Acct for Octor 1726 1010 lb Sugar 25 5 266 lb Candy 13 6 366 lb Tobbad 10 3 1390 lb Flour 17 7 3 166 lb Sope 11 8 2 9 lb Candles 9 8 36 do 8 1½ 3¼ Gale Lynsen 5 1½ 15 3 lb Cott Cottans 17 4 3 33 do 8 8 Copey Tea 16 10	Storekeeper's account for October 1726 1010 lb sugar, £25 5s 0d 266 lb candy, £13 6s 0d 3660 lb bread, £10 3s 0d 1390 lb flour, £17 1s 3d 166 lb soap, £11 18s 2d 9 lb candles, £0 2s 0d 36 oz cloves, £0 5s 1 1/2d 3 1/4 gallons vinegar, £0 8s 1 1/2d 15 3/4 lb cut tobacco, £17 4s 3d 33 lb 8 oz pepper, £0 16s 10d 13 catties green tea, £0 2s 1/2d 50 lb pitch, £1 17s 6d 81 1/2 oz indigo, £0 2s 9d 86 barrels lamp black, £1 6s 0d 24 lb 8 oz white lead, £0 16s 1d 27 lb white lead, £0 13s 6d 6 vermillion ochre, £0 3s 5d 3 glass bottles, £0 1s 6d 1 case bottle, £0 0s 5d 2 large glass bottles, £0 9s 4d 18 soldiers' hats, £0 18s 6d

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		13 Jarrs Green Tea 9 1½ 50 do Bohea 1 9 6 81½ Oz Indigo 9 86 Burrell Lb Black 1 6 24 8 Oz White Lead 16 1 27 a Bed do 13 6 6 a Sallow Ocher 3 3 Glea Kettles 16 1 Ditto 15 9 Largest ditto 9 4 18 Soldier Ratts 15 6 4 Boys do No 1 1 1 8 do 2 14 Mens do 3 12/6 8 15 18 Lacd do 4 20 5 26 Tin Lamps 16 3 1 Tea Kettle 2 2 do Largest 18 do Largest 16 1 4 Cross Cutting Cans 11 6 3 Cofey Cotto 3 6 1 do 3 6 10 Sam Cans Sorted 11 3 Doz Oatt Cans 3 9 Quart Bunnells 1 3 1 Small Dripping Can 9 18¼ Cofey Thread 3 13 6 6 a Whitd Brown No 1 3/2 10 6 5 do 3/4 18 3 do 5/6 3 3½ do 7 8 3 6 26 do 19 40 9 6 7 49 Oz Nun Thread 8 12 8 20 do 11 4 do 4/1 11 1 1 do 1 3	4 boys' hats, no. 1, £0 1s 4d 8 boys' hats, no. 2, £0 3s 6d 14 men's hats, no. 3, at 12s 6d, £8 15s 0d 18 laced hats, no. 4, £20 6s 2d 26 tin lamps, £0 16s 3d 1 tea kettle, £0 2s 2d 2 [...], £0 6s 0d 18 [...], £0 6s 1d 4 cheese cutting cans, £0 11s 6d 3 coffee bottles, £0 3s 6d 1 coffee bottle, £0 3s 2d 10 same cans sorted, £0 2s 1d 3 dozen oatcans, £1 3s 0d 2 sugar barrels, £0 3s 0d 1 small dripping can, £0 8s 0d 18 1/4 loaves of bread, £3 13s 6d 6 loaves of bread, no. 1, at 3d, £1 10s 6d 5 loaves of bread, at 3s 4d, £0 18s 0d 3 loaves of bread, at 5s 6d, £0 3s 2d 3 1/2 loaves of bread, at 7s 8d, £0 6s 6d 26 loaves of bread, at 19s 40d, £9 6s 7d 49 oz Anna thread, at 8s, £1 19s 8d 20 oz Anna thread, at 4s, £1 11s 1d 4 oz Anna thread, at 4s 1d, £0 1s 3d 1 oz Anna thread, £0 [...]s [...]d **Interpretations** This page recorded the storekeeper's account of goods issued from the Company warehouse on St Helena in October 1726. The list mixed provisions such as sugar, bread, flour and tea with stores and manufactures such as pitch, indigo, white lead and hats. Each entry gave the quantity, a short description and the value in sterling, so the Company could track everything passing through its store and the cost charged against its books. Several named goods reflected the reach of the Company's trade routes. White lead was a lead carbonate used as the base of paint and as a pigment, and vermillion ochre a reddish earth used to colour paint. Lamp black was a fine soot collected from burnt oil, used to make ink and blacking. Indigo was a costly blue plant dye sold here by the ounce, and pitch the tarry material used to waterproof a ship's timbers and rigging. The hats were graded and numbered by quality, running from plain boys' and soldiers' hats up to the laced hats trimmed with gold or silver braid. The laced hats at more than a pound apiece stood far above the soldiers' hats in the same list, marking a clear difference of rank and price among the buyers. This gradation shows the one store supplying both the common garrison and the better sort of settler from the same stock. Catties were a Chinese unit of weight of about a pound and a third, which explains why the green tea appeared in that measure rather than in pounds. Tea reached the island through the Company's China trade, so it carried its own commercial unit even in a small island store. The presence of fine cloth, paint, tea and everyday hardware alongside plain provisions shows that the single warehouse met the whole range of wants across the settlement and the passing ships.
167	165	Brought Over 4 Oz Thread 14 1 5 6 10 do 17	Brought over 4 oz thread, no. 14, £0 5s 6d 10 oz thread, no. 17, £1 6s 9d 5 oz thread, no. 100, £0 6s 6d

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		1 6 2 5 do 1/10 8 1 4 do 2/1 4 3 5 do 2/3 1 5 10 do 2/6 5 10 2 do 2/11 9 1 a Black Silk Gloves 8 Totall to Inhabts 217 7 7½ Diet Expences 1 Capt Beef 13 1 do Pork 12 1 Double Cabbe 18 Tea 5 12 12 10 8 Garison 11 Cast a Cra 8 3 Galls a Oyle 18 3 2 Plantation 40 a Planting Perpe 7 6 1 Chopping Knife 4 10 1 Adz a Bill 5 8 13 Yds a Cork No 8 1 8 6 do Naile Sorted 4 8 2 8 8 Fortification 6 Hoes No 3 1 1 12 Belovs 1 6 1 do a Oyle 1 6 4 a Cofe Nailes 2 6 2 do 1 6 2 2 do 4 4 9 8 Genll Charges 30 Yds a Glass 6 & 8 1 2 6 4 a Sasey 8 4 Curb Cotto 1 3 4 Splenter do 3 4 4 a Copper 8 1 a Rope Oyle 3 2 6 a Nettly Glass 0 15 Deld for Bodyskin sen 4 Gale a Iron 1 5 4 3 Bunb Black 1 6 1 Whitd a Cabish 2 6 1½ Comn Yarn 2 3 7 6 6	4 oz thread, no. 2/1, £0 8s 3d 5 oz thread, no. 2/3, £0 4s 3d 10 oz thread, no. 2/6, £1 5s 0d 2 oz thread, no. 2/11, £0 5s 10d 2 oz thread, no. 3, £0 9s 0d 1 pair black silk gloves, £0 3s 0d Total to inhabitants, £217 7s 7 1/2d Debt expenses 1 chest flour, £0 12s 0d 1 chest bread, £0 12s 0d 1 double chest tea, £5 12s 0d Total, £10 8s 0d Garrison 11 catties green tea, £2 0s 0d 3 gallons oil, £0 18s 0d Total, £3 2s 0d Plantation 40 shod planting forks, £0 7s 6d 1 chopping knife, £0 1s 10d 1 hedging bill, £0 5s 8d 1 lb 8 oz iron pot, no. 8, £1 8s 0d 6 files sorted, £0 4s 8d Total, £2 8s 8d Fortification 6 hoes, no. 3, £1 1s 0d 12 gloves, £0 1s 0d 1 quart oil, £0 1s 6d 4 lb rose nails, £0 2s 6d 2 files, £0 1s 6d 2 files, £0 4s 0d Total, £2 4s 0d General charges 30 sorted forks, no. 6 and 8, £1 2s 6d 4 tin lamps, £0 3s 0d 4 dark lanterns, £0 1s 3d 4 splinter locks, £0 3s 4d 4 pepper, £0 2s 0d 2 quart oil, £0 3s 2d 6 quart glass, £0 15s 0d Total, £9 0s 8d Debt for Rodgard senior 4 gallons oil, £1 5s 4d 3 barrels lamp black, £0 1s 6d 1 white lead, £0 2s 6d 1 1/2 loaves tea, £0 5s 3d Total, £7 6s 6d Honourable Company slaves 4 chests china, £5 2s 0d 2650 lb rice, £33 2s 6d 127 yards kersey, £12 15s 0d 14 pieces blue cloth, £3 7s 6d 16 pairs Nuremberg, £2 16s 0d 3 dozen coat buttons, £1 16s 0d 3 loaves bread, £0 8s 0d 7 lb nails sorted, £108 12s 0d Total, £108 12s 0d Great Wood 7 lb nails sorted, £0 4s 6d Total, £351 7s 1 1/2d **Interpretations** This page closed the storekeeper's account for October 1726 by dividing the goods among the works and bodies they supplied. The headings named the inhabitants, the garrison, the plantation, the fortification, the general charges, the Company slaves and the Great Wood, so each issue fell to a distinct charge. The running totals under every head carried through to a grand total of £351 7s 1 1/2d. Several named goods reflected the reach and purpose of Company trade. Kersey was a coarse ribbed woollen carried out from England to clothe the Company slaves, and blue cloth another woollen for the same use. Nuremberg ware meant small metal goods such as pins, thimbles and toys made in that German city and traded across Europe. Rose

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Honble Comps Blacks 5 a Cast Beef 65 2650 a Flie 33 2 6 137 a do Herfey 1 11 13 do Blue do 7 6 16 do Nuando 1 1 3 Bous Coat Rutt 1 6 3 do Great 1 6 2 a Cott Thread 8 108 12 Great Wood 7 do Naile Sorted 4 6 Totall 357 7 11½	nails were a common iron nail with a faceted head, and splinter locks a plain form of door lock. The tools issued to the plantation and the Great Wood reflected the labour of cultivation and timber on the island. Shod planting forks were fitted with iron tips, a hedging bill was a curved blade for trimming hedges, and files were used to sharpen iron tools. This concentration of edged and pointed tools under the planting and wood heads shows the Company accounting for the cost of clearing and tending the ground apart from the fort. The large issue of rice, cloth and china to the Company slaves showed the whole cost of maintaining the labour force falling on the same store. The 2650 lb of rice fed the slaves at the Plantation House, while the kersey and blue cloth clothed them. This confirms that the one warehouse supplied the wants of the slaves alongside those of the garrison, the settlers and the passing ships.
168	166	November An Acct of Liquors & Provisions Expended in the Month of October 1726. 6 Bottles Cape Wine at -/1 p Bottle 6 7 ditto Mountaine at 3/- do 1 1 7 ditto Gallicia at 2/6 do 17 6 1 ditto Sack at 5/- do 5 36 do Strong Beer at 2/- do 3 12 2 do Oyled at 3/6 do 7 Galls 23 1 Arrack for the Table Use at 6/4 p Gall 7 7 5 2 2 do for the Soldiers at do 15 10 3 2½ do for the Plantn Blacks at do 1 2 11½ 2 1 Gall Vinegar at 4/- p Gall 8 do Sugar at 6/- p lb 2 9 6 99 do Wax Candles at 2/6 do 3 10 28 do Candy at -/1 do 1 5 2 do Bread at -/17 p do 1 11½ 15 do Bread at 25/- p 100 2 4 10 do Flower at 25/- p 100 1 106 do Flesh Porke at -/6 do 2 88 do Veal at -/6 do 2 2 84 do Butter at -/12 do 1 13 35 Days Greens at -/1 p Day 1 11 31 8 Peices Salt Beef at 2/6 do 1 8 do for the Blacks at 2/6 do 17 6 15 do Salt Porke at 2/10 do 2 2 6 15 Sheep at -/4 4 1 Lamb at 2/- 12	An account of liquors and provisions expended in the month of October 1726. 6 bottles Cape wine at 1s per bottle, £0 6s 0d 7 bottles Mountain wine at 3s per bottle, £1 1s 0d 7 bottles Galicia at 3s 6d per bottle, £1 17s 6d 1 bottle sack at 5s per bottle, £0 5s 0d 36 bottles strong beer at 2s per bottle, £3 12s 0d 2 bottles oil at 3s 6d per bottle, £0 7s 0d 23 gallons arrack for the table use at 6s 4d per gallon, £7 7s 5d 2 1/2 gallons arrack for the soldiers at 6s 4d per gallon, £0 15s 10d 2 1/2 gallons arrack for the plantation slaves at 6s 4d per gallon, £1 2s 11 1/2d 2 gallons vinegar at 4s per gallon, £0 8s 0d 99 lb sugar at 6d per lb, £2 9s 6d 28 lb wax candles at 2s 6d per lb, £3 10s 0d 25 lb candy at 1s per lb, £1 5s 0d 15 lb lard at 1s per lb, £0 15s 0d 125 lb bread at 25s per 100, £1 11s 3d 106 lb flour at 25s per 100, £1 6s 6d 88 lb fresh pork at 6d per lb, £2 4s 0d 84 lb veal at 6d per lb, £2 2s 0d 35 lb butter at 1s per lb, £1 15s 0d 31 days greens at 1s per day, £1 11s 0d 8 lb salt beef at 2s 6d per lb, £1 0s 0d 15 lb salt beef for the slaves at 2s 6d per lb, £1 17s 6d 15 lb salt pork at 3s 10d per lb, £2 2s 6d 1 sheep at 4s, £0 4s 0d 1 lamb at 2s, £0 12s 0d 3 goats at 16s each, £1 10s 0d 58 fowls at 1s 6d each, £3 15s 0d Total, £47 1s 8d The consultation was signed by John Smith, Governor, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. **Interpretations** This account priced the liquor and provisions consumed at the fort and settlement during October 1726 and extended each item to a sterling total. It separated the arrack issued to the general table from that given to the soldiers and the plantation slaves, so the drink allowance was accounted for by class of recipient. The record let the Company measure the running cost of victualling the garrison and its labour force. Several named goods reflected the reach of the Company's trade routes. Mountain was a sweet Spanish wine from the hills near Malaga, Galicia a wine from north-west Spain, and sack a strong fortified white wine of the sherry family. Cape wine came from the Dutch settlement at the Cape of

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		3 Goates at 16/- ea 1 10 58 Fowles at 1/6 ea 3 15 47 1 8 John: Smith Wff R: Byfeild Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin	Good Hope, the nearest wine source on the homeward route. Arrack was a distilled spirit made in the East from palm sap, rice or sugar, and formed the standard strong liquor issued across Company settlements. The account distinguished salt provisions from fresh and separated the issues to the slaves from the general supply. Salt beef and salt pork kept through the year, while the fresh pork, veal, mutton and lamb came from the island's own stock. The daily greens were fresh vegetables grown on the island, a valued guard against scurvy for a population dependent on salted stores and passing ships.
169	167	1726. At a Consultation held on Tuesday the 22d Novr 1726 at Plantation House Present Jno Smith Esqr Govern Edward Byfeild John Alexander John Goodwin the last Consultation read & approved Wee this Day Executed the following Leases for the Sevll Parcells of Land hereinafter mentioned vizt Acres To John Bazette a Lease for 2½ do John French Junr for 14 do Thos Harper for 12 do Wm Adds for 1½ do adjt to his other Land And to Capt John Goodwin & Fran Wrangham as joynt Tenants for Eight a Peice of Land in Lemon Valley &c for the Term of 21 Years at the usuall Rent of 4/ p Acre & one Shilling duty Capt Goodwin Reports that he Measured the following Parcells of Land vizt For Jno Worrale & Eben: Such as joynt Tenants 16 Acres William Seale 15½ do Jno Colgrove 1 Ditto Ordered that Leases be made out accordingly for each Peice for the Term of 21 Years at the usuall Rent off p Acre Capt Goodwin brought in Deliverd an Inventory of the Comps remaining Stores on this Island taken 24th Sepr & 26th were Examind & approved & accordingly Orded to be Engrossd & signed in order to be transmitted by the next returning Shiping John: Smith Wff R: Byfeild Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin	At a consultation held on Tuesday 22 November 1726 at Plantation House. Present were John Smith, Governor, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The council read the previous consultation and approved it. The council executed the following leases for the several parcels of land already surveyed and reported. To John Bazett, a lease for 2 1/2 acres. To John Bench junior, a lease for 14 acres. To Thomas Harper, a lease for 12 acres. To William Adds, a lease for 1 1/2 acres adjoining his other land. The council also granted a lease to Captain John Goodwin and George Wrangham as joint tenants for 8 acres of land in Lemon Valley, for the term of 21 years, at the usual yearly rent of 4s and nine loaves and one shilling. Captain Goodwin reported that he had measured the following parcels of land. For George Worrall and Coben Lufkin as joint tenants, 16 acres. For William Seale, 15 1/2 acres. For John Colgrave, 1 acre. The council ordered that leases be made out accordingly for each parcel, for the term of 21 years, at the usual yearly rent of 4s per acre. Captain Goodwin brought in and delivered an inventory of the Company's remaining stores on the island, taken 24 September 1726. The council examined and approved it, and ordered that it be signed and made ready to send home by the next returning ship. The consultation was signed by John Smith, Governor, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. **Interpretations** This entry recorded the execution of four leases already surveyed, the grant of a joint tenancy and the ordering of three further leases from a fresh survey. The council here moved each holding through the successive stages of petition, survey and grant in a single sitting. The concentration of land business shows the routine machinery by which the Company converted approved claims into binding leases. The uniform terms of 21 years at a rent of 4s per acre, with nine loaves and one shilling on the Lemon Valley grant, show how the Company standardised its tenancies. The mixed rent of money and bread bound each tenant to render both cash and provisions, tying the holding to the Company's food supply as well as its revenue. Setting every lease on the same footing let the council manage a whole tranche of grants under one rule. The inventory of remaining stores, once approved, was signed and sent home to the Company in London by the next ship. This shows the island administration answering to a distant authority that required a formal account of its stores. The stock on the island was Company property, so its condition had to be certified and transmitted for the directors to check.

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
170	168	At a Consultation held on Tuesday 13o Decr 1726 at Ce House Prest John Smith Esqr Govern Edward Byfeild John Alexander John Goodwin the last Consultation read & approved the Governr haveing been very much Indisposed no Consultation hath been held Since the sd Decr last On the 28th Novr arrived the Frigatt Capt Meathup Comdr who Succeeded Capt Whitehorn from Mocha & Bombay, On the 3d Decr arrived the Catrgen Capt a wollen Coffee Suines the 2d Ceof from Bombay Sabbath Ceof from the Cape Verincs for the Ceof of this Island Forty Bags Rice & forty Ceof Wheat On the 6 innight, they both Sailed for Great Britom Richard Beal & Richard Kinley Exors of the last Will of Martha Thomson Widow lately Deceasd Presented her sd last Will & Testam desiring it might be Proved which Was accordingly Done by the Oaths the Witnesses Jno Alexander, Richard Coulter Jno & William Adds Wherefore Ordered that the said Will be approved & Registred in Ce Book of Wills accordingly the said Executors also Presented an Inventory of the sd Deceasd Martha Thomsons Estate as well Reall as Personall which was Appraised by Messrs Jams Byfeild Richard Coulter Jno & by made Oath they hat Well & fer the Same by the best of their Judgemts Ordered that the said Inventory be Engrosd into the Consultacon & a Copy given to the Exorto contained if required the Executor a Lease to Jno Bates for half an Acre adjoyng to his other Land in Cowley Bay for 21 Years at the usuall Rent Richard Durling Petitiond for a forty Yeard of Wast Land lying on the Backside of his House in Sandy Valley Granted & Ordrd that a Lease be made for the Term of 21 Years at the Rent of Ten Shillings per annum to Commence the 25 instant Capt Byfeild, Capt Goodwin & Mr Gaa the Steward Deliverd each of them their Monthly Accts for Novr last which were Severally Examind & Approvd & are as follow vizt	At a consultation held on Tuesday 13 December 1726 at the Company's house. Present were John Smith, Governor, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The council read the previous consultation and approved it. The council had little further business of moment since the previous consultation. On 28 November the *Prince Augustus*, Captain Meacham commander, arrived from Mocha and Bombay, and succeeded Captain Wetherbarr from those places. On 3 December the *Cardigan*, Captain Andrew Cross, arrived from Bombay, and the *Sarah Galley*, from the Cape of Good Hope, brought for the use of the island 40 bags of rice and 40 bags of wheat. On 6 December both ships sailed for Great Britain. Richard Beal and Richard Willey, executors of the last will of Martha Stevenson, lately deceased, presented her will and asked that it be approved and registered accordingly. The will had been witnessed by the office of John Alexander, Richard Poulter, John and William Adds. The council ordered that the will be approved and registered in the book of wills accordingly. The executors also presented an inventory of the deceased Martha Stevenson's estate, both her real and personal property, which had been appraised by Messrs James Baker, Richard Mullen and John [...]. They made oath that they appraised the estate to the best of their judgement. The council ordered that the inventory be entered into the book of accounts, and gave a copy to the executors when required. The council granted a lease to John Bates for half an acre adjoining his other land in Cowles Valley, for the term of 21 years at the usual rent. Richard Durling petitioned for a lease of 40 acres of waste land on the boundary of the ground of John Bates. The council granted the request and ordered that a lease be made out for the term of 21 years, at the yearly rent of 10s, to commence from 25 December next. Captain Byfield, Captain Goodwin and Mr Gaa the steward brought in and delivered their monthly accounts for November, which were separately examined and approved, and are set out below. **Interpretations** The *Sarah Galley* carried 40 bags of rice and 40 bags of wheat from the Cape of Good Hope for the island's own use. This shows the settlement's dependence on grain brought in by sea, since St Helena could not grow enough to feed its population. The Cape was the nearest reliable source of such staples on the homeward route, so the Company drew on it to supply the island. The registration of Martha Stevenson's will and the entry of her inventory show the council acting as the probate authority on the island. The executors had to present both the will and a sworn appraisal of the estate before the property could pass. This let the council fix the value and ownership of a deceased person's real and personal property, securing the title of those who inherited it. The appraisal on oath by three named men gave the inventory legal weight. By swearing that they valued the estate to the best of their judgement, the appraisers made the record binding on the executors and the heirs. This illustrates the standard machinery by which the council established the true worth of an estate before it was distributed.
171	169	Neat Cattle Sheep Goate Hoggs Poultry Horses Bullock Cowes Heifer Steers Yearling Calves Bulls Totall Ewes White Lambs Rams Totall Ewes Withers Kids Rams Totall Sows Shoats Boars Barrows Pigs	Remaining 31 October Bullocks 15, Cows 66, Heifers 14, Steers 10, Yearlings 20, Calves 67, Bulls 3, Neat Cattle Total 195, Ewes 58, Wethers 26, Lambs 25, Rams 4, Sheep

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Totall Turkeys Fowles Ducks Geese Roses Mares Totall Rem Ulto Octor Bullock 15 Cowes 66 Heifer 14 Steers 10 Yearling 20 Calves 67 Bulls 3 Totall 195 Ewes 58 White 26 Lambs 25 Rams 4 Totall 113 Ewes 191 Withers 101 Kids 127 Rams 6 Totall 425 Sows 11 Shoats 33 Boars 1 Barrows 1 Pigs 17 Totall 63 Turkeys 91 Fowles 128 Ducks 6 Geese 38 Roses 5 Mares 3 Totall 8 Increasd in Novr Bullock - Cowes - Heifer - Steers - Yearling - Calves 11 Bulls - Totall 11 Ewes - White - Lambs - Rams - Totall - Ewes - Withers - Kids 6 Rams - Totall 6 Sows - Shoats - Boars - Barrows - Pigs - Totall - Turkeys - Fowles - Ducks - Geese - Roses - Mares - Totall - Bullock 15 Cowes 66 Heifer 14 Steers 10 Yearling 20 Calves 78 Bulls 3 Totall 206 Ewes 58	Total 113, Goat Ewes 191, Goat Wethers 101, Kids 127, Goat Rams 6, Goat Total 425, Sows 11, Shoats 33, Boars 1, Barrows 1, Pigs 17, Hog Total 63, Turkeys 63, Fowls 91, Ducks 128, Geese 6, Other Poultry 38, Horses 5, Mares 3, Horse Total 8 Increase in November Bullocks -, Cows -, Heifers -, Steers -, Yearlings -, Calves 11, Bulls -, Neat Cattle Total 11, Ewes -, Wethers -, Lambs -, Rams -, Sheep Total -, Goat Ewes -, Goat Wethers -, Kids 6, Goat Rams -, Goat Total 6, Sows -, Shoats -, Boars -, Barrows -, Pigs -, Hog Total -, Turkeys -, Fowls -, Ducks -, Geese -, Other Poultry -, Horses -, Mares -, Horse Total - Standing total Bullocks 15, Cows 66, Heifers 14, Steers 10, Yearlings 20, Calves 78, Bulls 3, Neat Cattle Total 206, Ewes 58, Wethers 26, Lambs 25, Rams 4, Sheep Total 113, Goat Ewes 191, Goat Wethers 101, Kids 133, Goat Rams 6, Goat Total 431, Sows 11, Shoats 33, Boars 1, Barrows 1, Pigs 17, Hog Total 63, Turkeys 63, Fowls 91, Ducks 128, Geese 6, Other Poultry 38, Horses 5, Mares 3, Horse Total 8 Killed in November Bullocks -, Cows -, Heifers -, Steers -, Yearlings -, Calves -, Bulls -, Neat Cattle Total -, Ewes -, Wethers -, Lambs -, Rams -, Sheep Total -, Goat Ewes 45, Goat Wethers 66, Kids 13, Goat Rams -, Goat Total 124, Sows -, Shoats 1, Boars -, Barrows -, Pigs -, Hog Total 1, Turkeys 1, Fowls 3, Ducks 19, Geese -, Other Poultry -, Horses -, Mares -, Horse Total - Standing total Bullocks 15, Cows 66, Heifers 14, Steers 10, Yearlings 20, Calves 78, Bulls 3, Neat Cattle Total 206, Ewes 58, Wethers 26, Lambs 25, Rams 4, Sheep Total 113, Goat Ewes 146, Goat Wethers 35, Kids 120, Goat Rams 6, Goat Total 307, Sows 11, Shoats 32, Boars 1, Barrows 1, Pigs 17, Hog Total 62, Turkeys 62, Fowls 88, Ducks 109, Geese 6, Other Poultry 38, Horses 5, Mares 3, Horse Total 8 Sold to ships in November Bullocks 1, Cows -, Heifers -, Steers -, Yearlings -, Calves 1, Bulls -, Neat Cattle Total 2, Ewes -, Wethers -, Lambs -, Rams -, Sheep Total -, Goat Ewes -, Goat Wethers -, Kids -, Goat Rams -, Goat Total -, Sows -, Shoats -, Boars -, Barrows -, Pigs -, Hog Total -, Turkeys -, Fowls -, Ducks -, Geese -, Other Poultry -, Horses -, Mares -, Horse Total - Standing total Bullocks 14, Cows 66, Heifers 14, Steers 10, Yearlings 20, Calves 78, Bulls 3, Neat Cattle Total 205, Ewes 58, Wethers 26, Lambs 25, Rams 4, Sheep Total 113, Goat Ewes 146, Goat Wethers 35, Kids 120, Goat Rams 6, Goat Total 307, Sows 11, Shoats 32, Boars 1, Barrows 1, Pigs 17, Hog Total 62, Turkeys 62, Fowls 88, Ducks 109, Geese 6, Other Poultry 38, Horses 5, Mares 3, Horse Total 8 Died in November Bullocks -, Cows -, Heifers -, Steers -, Yearlings -, Calves 2, Bulls -, Neat Cattle Total 2, Ewes -, Wethers -, Lambs -, Rams -, Sheep Total -, Goat Ewes 2, Goat Wethers -, Kids 19, Goat Rams 1, Goat Total 22, Sows -, Shoats -, Boars -, Barrows -, Pigs 3, Hog Total 3, Turkeys -, Fowls 1, Ducks -, Geese -, Other Poultry -, Horses -, Mares -, Horse Total - Remaining 30 November Bullocks 14, Cows 66, Heifers 14, Steers 10, Yearlings 20, Calves 76, Bulls 3, Neat Cattle Total 203, Ewes 58, Wethers 26, Lambs 25, Rams 4, Sheep Total 113, Goat Ewes 144, Goat Wethers 35, Kids 101, Goat Rams 5, Goat Total 285, Sows 8, Shoats 32, Boars 1, Barrows 1, Pigs 14, Hog Total 56, Turkeys 56, Fowls 87, Ducks 109, Geese 6, Other Poultry 38, Horses 5, Mares 3, Horse Total 8

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		White 26 Lambs 25 Rams 4 Totall 113 Ewes 191 Withers 101 Kids 133 Rams 6 Totall 431 Sows 11 Shoats 33 Boars 1 Barrows 1 Pigs 17 Totall 63 Turkeys 91 Fowles 128 Ducks 6 Geese 38 Roses 5 Mares 3 Totall 8 Killed in ditto Bullock - Cowes - Heifer - Steers - Yearling - Calves - Bulls - Totall - Ewes - White - Lambs - Rams - Totall - Ewes 45 Withers 66 Kids 13 Rams - Totall 124 Sows - Shoats 1 Boars - Barrows - Pigs - Totall 1 Turkeys 3 Fowles 19 Ducks - Geese - Roses - Mares - Totall - Bullock 15 Cowes 66 Heifer 14 Steers 10 Yearling 20 Calves 78 Bulls 3 Totall 206 Ewes 58 White 26 Lambs 25 Rams 4 Totall 113 Ewes 146 Withers 35 Kids 120 Rams 6 Totall 307 Sows 11 Shoats 32 Boars 1	Yams expended at the several plantations, 46,475 lb Yams delivered to the fort slaves, 3,075 lb Total, 49,550 lb

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Barrows 1 Pigs 17 Totall 63 Turkeys 88 Fowles 109 Ducks 6 Geese 38 Roses 5 Mares 3 Totall 8 Sold Ships in do Bullock 1 Cowes - Heifer - Steers - Yearling - Calves 1 Bulls - Totall 1 Ewes - White - Lambs - Rams - Totall - Ewes - Withers - Kids 1 Rams - Totall 1 Sows - Shoats - Boars - Barrows - Pigs - Totall - Turkeys - Fowles - Ducks - Geese - Roses - Mares - Totall - Dead in Do Bullock 14 Cowes 66 Heifer 14 Steers 10 Yearling 20 Calves 78 Bulls 3 Totall 205 Ewes 58 White 26 Lambs 25 Rams 4 Totall 113 Ewes 146 Withers 35 Kids 120 Rams 6 Totall 307 Sows 11 Shoats 32 Boars 1 Barrows 1 Pigs 17 Totall 63 Turkeys 88 Fowles 109 Ducks 6 Geese 38 Roses 5 Mares 3 Totall 8 Bullock -	

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Cowes - Heifer - Steers - Yearling - Calves 2 Bulls - Totall 2 Ewes - White - Lambs - Rams - Totall - Ewes 2 Withers - Kids 19 Rams 1 Totall 22 Sows 3 Shoats - Boars - Barrows - Pigs 13 Totall - Turkeys 6 Fowles 1 Ducks - Geese - Roses - Mares - Totall - Rem Ulto Novr Bullock 14 Cowes 66 Heifer 14 Steers 10 Yearling 20 Calves 76 Bulls 3 Totall 203 Ewes 58 White 26 Lambs 25 Rams 4 Totall 113 Ewes 144 Withers 35 Kids 101 Rams 5 Totall 285 Sows 8 Shoats 32 Boars 1 Barrows 1 Pigs 14 Totall 56 Turkeys 87 Fowles 109 Ducks 6 Geese 38 Roses 5 Mares 3 Totall 8 Yams Expended at the Genll Plantacons 46475 lb Ditto deliverd to the Fort Blacks 3075 Totall 49550 lb	
172	170	822 lb Sugar 20 11 66 lb Candy 3 14 17 a lb Sope 16 508 lb Tobbad 16 10 6 126 lb Flour	822 lb sugar, £20 11s 0d 84 lb candy, £3 14s 0d 17 lb candles, £0 14s 0d 508 lb bread, £1 10s 6d 126 lb flour, £1 6s 6d 33 1/2 lb soap, £1 6s 0d 58 lb cut tobacco, £6 10s 0d 17 1/2 oz pepper, £0 8s 2d 4 1/2 lb thread, £0 2s 6d

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		1 9 6 33½ lb Cott 1 9 6 58 lb Cott Cottans 6 10 17 lb Doz Copey 8 2½ lb Worsted 2 3 Yds Chelow Cott 9 9 4 Copey Cott 4 4 Ginghom 1 10 1 Mattras Chint 10 9 20 Yds Cotton Stockings 1 17 7 Yds Broggd Ginghom 16 2 Ginghom 9 4 26 Nuando 2 14 27 Small Cargo 1 46 Cargo do 16 20 Sneakers 10 3 4 a Table Sorted 3 1½ Doz Sam 1 10 1 Yds Shirt do 8 6 Yds a Buram 6 3 1½ do Cotton 8 12 Ivory Combs 4 6 3 do 2 1 do Buckling 1 6 1 Hair through 2 6 6 do 6 3 Pork Locks 16 6 1 Chest do 4 6 1 do 5 6 1 Copey Doz Ringes 1 8 1 Trowel 6 1 Hammer 6 1 Splinter Lock 3 3 1 Hint do 1 3 2 Nelves 12 1 Iron Maule 8 5 Pettarments 9 1 Bason 8	3 lb bohea tea, £2 9s 2d 4 pieces green cloth, £4 1s 0d 4 gingham, £0 10s 0d 1 Madras chintz, £0 12s 6d 20 pairs cotton stockings, £1 17s 6d 7 pieces Bengal gingham, £0 14s 6d 2 pieces gingham, £0 14s 0d 26 Anna, £0 2s 1d 27 small cups, £0 6s 0d 46 large cups, £0 1s 6d 20 saucers, £0 10s 3d 4 dozen forks sorted, £0 3s 0d 1 1/2 pieces canvas, £0 10s 0d 6 yards durance, £0 8s 3d 1/2 piece calico, £0 3s 6d 6 ivory combs, £0 1s 6d 3 combs, £0 2s 0d 1 dozen dripping, £1 6s 0d 1 shod shovel, £0 2s 0d 6 combs, £0 6s 0d 3 stock locks, £1 16s 6d 1 chest ditto, £0 4s 6d 1 chest ditto, £0 5s 6d 1 piece bootlings, £0 8s 6d 1 frame, £0 2s 6d 1 hammer, £0 1s 6d 1 splinter lock, £0 2s 3d 1 chest ditto, £0 1s 3d 2 hoes, £0 9s 6d 1 iron mould, £1 2s 0d 5 pettiaunts, £0 8s 0d 1 basin, £0 3s 6d 6 spoons, £0 4s 3d 1 lantern, £0 6s 0d 1 tankard, £0 4s 0d **Interpretations** This page recorded the storekeeper's account of goods issued from the Company warehouse on St Helena. The list mixed provisions such as sugar, bread, flour and tobacco with textiles, hardware and tableware. Each entry gave the quantity, a short description and the value in sterling, so the Company could track everything passing through its store and the cost charged against its books. Several cloth names identified goods brought in through the Company's Indian trade. Madras chintz was a printed cotton from the Coromandel coast, prized for its bright fast colours. Bengal gingham was a checked or striped cotton woven in Bengal, and calico a plain Indian cotton. Durance was a durable glazed woollen carried out from England, and canvas a coarse cloth used for sails and heavy work. Bohea was a black tea from the Wuyi hills of Fujian, reaching the island through the Company's China trade. A stock lock was a heavy door lock mounted on a wooden stock, and a splinter lock a plainer form of the same. Pettiaunts were probably petticoats, and a tankard a large drinking vessel. The mix of fine imported cloth, plain provisions, tools and tableware shows that the one store met the whole range of wants across the settlement and the passing ships.

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		6 Sponns 3 6 1 Ceonnoo 6 1 Tankard 4	
173	171	Bt over 2 Tin a Sauce Pans 1 1 6 1 do Coffee Cott 1 9 1 do do 6 3 1 Kettle 9 3 1 Lamp 9 3 1 Frying Can 4 1 Cross Knife & fork 1 9 16½ doz Hooks 8 9 Likes Sorted 3 11 1 Copey Cutto 1 9 1 Andirons 3 3 a Yds Sorted 3 1 Sorted Ratt 16 3 1 Mens do No 3 13 6 2 a Wim Stock 4 6 6 do 10 2 Mens do 6 9 1 Boys do 6 3 1 a Mens Shoes 6 8 1 a Man do 8 9 1 a Pig Powder 1 1 a Snugar 9 10 a Plate 9 6 2 a Storch 1 1 2 Oz Indigo 6 9 1 Holm Lanthorn 8 36½ a Yds Garnding 10 10 8 a Yds Pins 4 4 a Cargo 1 3 Yds Ribbon 4 7 Oz Nuns Bread 1 9 7 a Oz China Silk 10 10½ 7 4½ Oz Garnding 9 6½ 39 a a Yds Sorted	Brought over 2 tin sauce cans, £0 1s 6d 1 coffee bottle, £0 1s 0d 1 coffee bottle, £0 0s 3d 1 ditto, £0 9s 3d 1 kettle, £0 9s 6d 1 lamp, £0 4s 3d 1 frying can, £0 4s 0d 1 chopping knife and fork, £0 1s 8d 16 1/2 dozen hooks, £0 1s 4d 9 files sorted, £0 3s 11d 1 chopping knife, £0 1s 3d 1 penknife, £0 2s 3d 3 lb rose nails, £0 1s 3d 5 stock locks, £0 16s 3d 5 iron pots, no. 3, £0 13s 6d 2 China stock, £0 4s 6d 6 ditto, £0 8s 6d 2 hoes ditto, £0 6s 9d 1 boys' ditto, £0 3s 6d 1 pair men's shoes, £0 6s 8d 1 iron ditto, £0 8s 9d 14 pairs powder, £0 1s 0d 1 gimblet, £0 1s 0d 40 lb white lead, £0 12s 6d 2 lb starch, £0 1s 1d 2 oz indigo, £0 6s 9d 1 hone stone, £0 2s 0d 36 1/2 lb dripping, £0 10s 10d 8 1/2 lb pins, £0 1s 4d 4 lb tape, £0 3s 0d 3 lb ribbon, £0 4s 0d 1 oz Anna thread, £0 4s 9d 7 1/4 oz China silk, £0 10s 10 1/2d 39 yards forks, £0 10s 6d 1/2 lb white linen, £0 3s 0d 4 1/2 ditto, £0 3s 4d 1 1/2 lb ditto, £0 4s 6d 2 dozen laces, £0 3s 9d 3 lb garting, £0 2s 6d 1 1/2 lb thread, £0 2s 9d 3 oz indigo, £0 3s 6d 3 lb starch, £0 2s 9d 44 1/2 lb white lead bone, £0 1s 9d Total to inhabitants, £83 11s 4d **Interpretations** This page closed the storekeeper's account of goods issued to the inhabitants on St Helena. The list mixed hardware and tools with textiles, dyes and small provisions. Each entry gave the quantity, a short description and the value in sterling, so the Company could track everything leaving the store and the cost charged against its books. Several named goods reflected the reach of the Company's trade routes. White lead was a lead carbonate used as the base of paint and as a pigment, and indigo a costly blue plant dye sold by the ounce. China silk came through the Company's China trade, and Anna thread was a fine sewing thread. Rose nails were a common iron nail with a faceted head. Several tools served the everyday work of the settlement. A gimblet was a small hand tool for boring holes, a hone stone a stone for sharpening blades, and a stock lock a heavy door lock mounted on a wooden stock. Garting was tape or ribbon used as garters to hold up stockings. The mix of paint, dye, tools, cloth and provisions shows that the one

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		10 1½ a Whitd Brown 6 6 4½ a do 3 3 1½ a do 4 6 2 doz Mns Sam 9 3 a Cotton 9 1½ a Boy Sorted 2 3 Oz Indigo 3 6 3 a Thrid 9 6 44 a Yds Whid Brown 2 9 Totall to the Inhabts 83 11 1	store met the whole range of wants across the settlement and the passing ships.
174	172	Diet Expences Bt over 83 11 1 1 a Beef 1 3 Yds Sugar 12 2 a Yds a Oyle 15 1 8 Genll Charges 6 Cast a Cra 1 16 9 Bunb a Cra 5 12 6 Cast in the Steward Hott do Salt 1 6 10 a Bread 1 5 2 Cutto 6 6 Copey Cronts 1 6 10 10 Garison 5 Cast a Cra 1 12 3 a do Oyle 18 2 10 Fortification 12 Belovs 12 2 a do Naile 1 4 1 a 2 do 7 13 11 Plantation 4 Gale Oyle 1 1 1 a Cushion 6 120 a Blue 1 10 2 14 6 Great Wood 1 Bread Ax 6 6 1 Belove 9 7 6 Honble Comps Blacks 2500 a Cra 31 5 257 Yds a Herfey 25 3 20 Yds Nuando 5	Brought over, £83 11s 4d Debt expenses 1 pepper, £0 1s 0d 3 gallons vinegar, £0 12s 0d 2 lb spike oil, £0 15s 0d Total, £1 8s 0d General charges 6 catties bohea tea, £1 16s 0d 9 bunch beads, £5 12s 6d 1 chest salt, £1 6s 0d 100 lb bread, £1 5s 0d 1 quart, £0 6s 0d 6 cheese knives, £1 6s 0d Total, £10 10s 0d Garrison 5 catties green tea, £1 12s 0d 3 gallons oil, £0 18s 0d Total, £2 10s 0d Fortification 12 hoes, £0 12s 0d 2 lb 10d nails, £0 1s 4d 1 lb 20d nails, £0 0s 7d Total, £13 11s 0d Plantation 4 gallons oil, £1 4s 0d 1 chopping knife, £0 0s 6d 120 files, £1 10s 0d Total, £2 14s 6d Great Wood 1 broad axe, £0 6s 6d 1 hoe, £0 1s 0d Total, £7 6s 0d Honourable Company slaves 2500 lb rice, £31 5s 0d 251 3/4 yards kersey, £25 3s 0d 20 pieces Nuremberg, £5 0s 0d 1 piece blue cloth, £0 19s 6d 36 pairs shoes, £17 3s 0d 16 dozen forks, £1 16s 6d 7 1/4 dozen laces, £2 8s 8d 4 lb thread, £0 2s 2d 6 thimbles, £0 1s 0d 5 lb sorted thread, £0 1s 0d 2 dozen coat buttons, £1 16s 0d 2 dozen breast buttons, £1 4s 0d 100 nails, £0 1s 6d Total, £70 17s 7d Total, £172 19s 10d **Interpretations** This page closed the storekeeper's account by dividing the goods among the works and bodies they supplied. The headings named the debt expenses, the general charges, the garrison, the fortification, the

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		1 a Blue 19 6 316 a Shoo 17 3 46 Doz Docks 1 16 6 7 a Doz Sam 2 8 8 4 a Cotton 2 2 6 Thimbles 1 5 a Cott Thrid 4 2 Groce hat Butts 1 16 2 Do Breast 1 4 100 Nadles 1 6 70 17 7 Totall 172 19 10	plantation, the Great Wood and the Company slaves. Each issue fell to a distinct charge, and the running totals under every head carried through to a grand total of £172 19s 10d. Several named goods reflected the reach of the Company's trade routes. Kersey was a coarse ribbed woollen carried out from England to clothe the Company slaves, and blue cloth another woollen for the same use. Nuremberg ware meant small metal goods such as pins, thimbles and toys made in that German city. Bohea was a black tea from the Wuyi hills of Fujian, reaching the island through the Company's China trade. The tools issued to the fortification, the plantation and the Great Wood reflected the labour of building and cultivation on the island. Hoes were issued for tilling, a broad axe for shaping timber, and files for sharpening iron tools. This concentration of edged and pointed tools under the several work heads shows the Company accounting for the cost of each task apart from the others. The large issue of rice, cloth and shoes to the Company slaves showed the whole cost of maintaining the labour force falling on the same store. The 2500 lb of rice fed the slaves, while the kersey and blue cloth clothed them. This confirms that the one warehouse supplied the wants of the slaves alongside those of the garrison, the settlers and the passing ships.
175	173	Expence of Liquor & Provisions for the Mo December 1726. Vizt 33 ¾ Gale Arr: for Table 10 13 9 8 ditto Soldiers 2 12 8 3 ¾ do Plantn Blacks 1 3 8 3 Gale Vinegar 12 7 Bottle French Wine 4/6 1 11 6 39 do Mountain 3 5 17 8 do Sherry 3 1 4 6 do Cea 12 6 14 do Galicia 2/6 1 18 62 do Strong Beer 2 6 4 4 do Oyle 3/6 14 10 do Sugar 6 9 15 6 186 do Bread 3 2 6 6 132 do Flour 3 1 15 6 155 a do Fresh Pork 6 3 17 6 206 lb Veal 6 5 13 25 do Cutto 5 1 32 Yds a Candles 2/6 4 3 14 ½ do Soap 1 1 10½ 14 Oz Salt Beef for Cea 2/6 1 14 6 32 a Salt Cork do 4 10 6 19 do Beef to Blan Blacs	An account of the expense of liquor and provisions for the month of December 1726. 33 3/4 gallons arrack for the table, £10 13s 9d 8 gallons arrack for the soldiers, £2 10s 8d 3 3/4 gallons arrack for the plantation slaves, £1 3s 8d 3 gallons vinegar, £0 12s 0d 7 bottles French wine at 4s 6d, £1 11s 6d 39 bottles Mountain wine at 3s, £5 17s 0d 8 bottles sherry at 3s, £1 4s 0d 6 bottles Cape wine at 1s, £0 6s 0d 14 bottles Galicia at 2s 6d, £1 18s 0d 62 bottles strong beer at 1s 6d, £6 4s 0d 4 bottles oil at 3s 6d, £0 14s 0d 111 lb sugar at 6d, £2 15s 6d 186 lb bread at 3s, £2 16s 6d 132 lb flour at 3s, £1 15s 6d 155 lb fresh pork at 6d, £3 17s 6d 206 lb veal at 6d, £5 13s 0d 25 lb candy, £1 5s 0d 32 lb wax candles at 2s 6d, £4 1s 3d 14 1/2 lb soap, £1 0s 4 1/2d 14 lb salt beef for the table at 2s 6d, £1 14s 6d 32 lb salt pork at 2s, £4 9s 6d 19 lb beef for the plantation slaves, £1 10s 6d 6 lb lard, £1 13s 0d 32 lb butter, £1 14s 0d 30 days greens, £1 10s 0d 2 sheep, £0 12s 0d 7 turkeys, £0 9s 6d 10 muscovy ducks at 3s, £0 6s 0d Total, £72 13s 11 1/2d A memorandum recorded that the arrack held on 13 August came to 168 gallons. Of this, 140 gallons had been expended between then and 1 December, and 28 gallons had been lost to wastage, ullage and run-out. Mr John English tendered three bills of exchange for £150 8s 9d to Captain Noble, paid to the Governor. The council ordered that bills be drawn accordingly for that sum. The memorandum and the accounts were signed by John Alexander, John Goodwin, John Smith and Edward Byfield. **Interpretations**

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		1 12 6 a Fowles 1 13 32 a Butter 1 12 30 Days Greens 10 2 Kids 12 7 Turkeys 9 6 1 Musgrey Ducks 3 6 172 13 11½ Memorandum Recd Aug 13: One Cyar Arrack of 168 Gale Expended Since to Der 1: 140 Gale Wastage & ulkage & Run-out 28 Mr Isa English & Sold Bills of Exchange for £150 8 9 for Cash Notes paid to the Govr Ordd that Bills be accordingly drawn for the said Sum Jno Alexander John: Smith Wff Jno Goodwin R: Byfeild Margin Notes: this Memdm not to be Copyed in the fair Copyes	This account priced the liquor and provisions consumed at the fort and settlement during December 1726 and extended each item to a sterling total. It separated the arrack issued to the general table from that given to the soldiers and the plantation slaves. The record let the Company measure the running cost of victualling the garrison and its labour force by class of recipient. The arrack memorandum reconciled a stock taken on 13 August against the amount used by 1 December. Of the 168 gallons held, 140 were expended and 28 lost to wastage, ullage and run-out. Ullage was the shortfall in a cask left part empty by leakage or evaporation, so the note accounted for the natural loss of a spirit stored over several months. The three bills of exchange for £150 8s 9d showed how money moved between the island and distant places without shipping coin. A bill of exchange was a written order to pay a sum elsewhere, so Mr English settled his debt to the Governor through paper that could be redeemed in England or India. This illustrates the credit machinery by which the Company and its servants transferred value across the sea. **Speculations** The council chose to reconcile the arrack stock formally in the record, rather than simply enter the quantity issued. The obvious course was to note only what had gone to the table, the soldiers and the slaves. The decision to set the 28 gallons of wastage against the opening stock of 168 shows the council guarding against the loss being read as theft or unaccounted issue. Faced with a spirit that shrank in store through no one's fault, the council preferred an explicit allowance for ullage over a bare tally that might later look like a deficit.
176	174	At a Consultation held on Tuesday 27th Der 1726 at Ce House Present Jno Smith Esqr Govern Edward Byfeild Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin the last Consultation read & approved Wee Executed a Lease this Day to Willm Worrall Gunr Matr for 2½ Acres of Land for the Term of 21 Years at 4/ p Acre Ordered that Notice be given that on Monday & Tuesday next the 2d & 3d of Jaunry next We intend to Sit by Consultation to Reckon the Gartison Acct & that on Thursday the 5 day of the said Month a Sessions will be held for this Island in Order to hear & Determine such Cause as shall be then Depending John: Smith Wff R: Byfeild Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin At a Consultation had on Tuesday & Monday 2d & 3d Jaunry at Consultation House Present Jno Smith Esqr Govr Edward Byfeild John Alexander Jno Goodwin the last Consultation read & approved Pursuant to Notice Publisht on Wednesday last Wee met to Reckon with the Garrison for the Quarter Ending 25 Der last & to hear any Matter that might Occurr. We Executed a Lease to Joseph Lufkin for 1½ Acre Land	At a consultation held on Tuesday 27 December 1726 at the Company's house. Present were John Smith, Governor, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The council read the previous consultation and approved it. The council granted a lease to William Worrall, gunner's mate, for 2 1/2 acres of land for the term of 21 years at 4s per acre. The council ordered that notice be given of its intention to sit on Monday and Tuesday, 2 and 3 January next, to reckon with the garrison. It also ordered that on Thursday 5 January a session be held for the island, in order to hear and determine any matters then pending. The consultation was signed by John Smith, Governor, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. At a consultation held on Monday and Tuesday, 2 and 3 January 1727, at Plantation House. Present were John Smith, Governor, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The council read the previous consultation and approved it. Following the notice published the previous week, the council met to reckon with the garrison for the quarter ending 25 December, and to hear any further matters that might arise. The council executed a lease to Joseph Lufkin for 1 1/2 acres of land for the term of 21 years at the usual rent of 4s per acre. The council also granted a lease to George Worrall and Coben Lufkin as joint tenants for 16 acres, for the term of 21 years at the usual rent of 4s per acre and nine loaves and one shilling. John Dorsent petitioned for a lease of one acre of land in Cowles Valley, on which he had already

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		for the Term of 21 Years at the usuall Rent of 4/ p Acre, Also a Joynt Lease to Jno Worrale & Eben Such Montross for 16 a Acres Land for the Term of 21 Years at the usuall Rent of 4/ p Acre & one Shilling duty Jno Dorsontaine Petd for an Acre Land lying under Cuckey Hill & for an other Acre below Wilkes Spring Orderd that a Lease be granted him of the former but the Later to lye till first for the Vacinity of the Man Water Course that Runs thro the Head Plantation for the ffort Valley Jno Alexander John: Smith Wff Jno Goodwin R: Byfeild	begun to build a house. The council ordered that a lease be granted, but that the parcel first be viewed for its nearness to the main water course that ran through the Company's plantation into the Fort Valley. The consultation was signed by John Alexander, John Smith, John Goodwin and Edward Byfield. **Interpretations** The council fixed dates to reckon with the garrison for the quarter and to hear island business, showing the regular rhythm of its administration. Payment and accounting fell due each quarter, so the council gave public notice before sitting to settle the garrison's dues. This let the members conduct the routine financial and judicial work of the settlement in an orderly way. The uniform terms of 21 years at a rent of 4s per acre, with nine loaves and one shilling on the joint grant, show how the Company standardised its tenancies. The mixed rent of money and bread bound each tenant to render both cash and provisions, tying the holding to the Company's food supply as well as its revenue. **Speculations** The council chose to view John Dorsent's plot before confirming the lease, though it granted the request in principle. Dorsent had already begun to build his house on the ground, so the obvious course was to grant the acre outright. The decision to inspect it first rested on the plot's nearness to the main water course running through the plantation into the Fort Valley. Faced with a grant that might interfere with the settlement's water supply, the council preferred a survey over an immediate confirmation that could later threaten a vital resource.
177	175	At a Consultation held on Tuesday 10th Jaunry 1726/7 at Plantation House Present John Smith Esqr Govr & a Councill the last Consultation read & approved Pursuant to Notice lately given, on the fifth instant a Genll Sessions of the Peace was held but there being no Cause or Suit Depending the Same was Adjourned Wee this day Executed a Lease to William Seale Planter for 15½ Acres of Wast Land lying in Sparks Valley for the Term of 21 Years at the usuall Rent of 4/ p Acre & one Shilling Duty, & also a Memorandm in a Lease formerly Granted to Jno French Gunner for a Acre more of the Comps Gumwood Land which in the whole makes four Acres as by the Plott thereof Enterd in the Register Book will more Plainly appear. Capt Byfeild, Capt Goodwin & Mr Gaa the Steward brought in their Monthly Accts for Der last which were severally Exam: & approved & are as follow vizt Arrack 36 Gale for Table£ 11 8 Do 5 do to Guards 1 11 8 Do 2½ do to the Blacks 15 10 Vinegar 2 Gale 6 8 Mountain 29 Bottles 3 4 7 Strong Beer 65 do 2 6 10 French Wine 9 do 4/6 2 6 Sack 4 do 5 1 Sherry 6 do 3/ 18 Gallicia 8 do 2/6 1	At a consultation held on Tuesday 10 January 1727 at Plantation House. Present were John Smith, Governor, and the council. The council read the previous consultation and approved it. Following the notice lately given, a session of the peace was held on 5 January. No cause or suit was pending, so the session was adjourned. The council granted a lease to William Seale, planter, for 15 1/2 acres of waste land in Sparks Valley, for the term of 21 years at the usual rent of 4s per acre and one shilling duty. It also made a memorandum on a lease formerly granted to John French, gunner, for one further acre of the Company's Great Wood land. This addition brought his holding to four acres in all, as the plot entered in the register book would more plainly show. Captain Byfield, Captain Goodwin and Mr Gaa the steward brought in their monthly accounts for December, which were separately examined and approved, and are set out below. 36 gallons arrack for the table, £11 8s 0d 5 gallons arrack to the guards, £1 11s 8d 2 1/2 gallons arrack to the plantation slaves, £0 15s 10d 2 gallons vinegar at 6s, £0 4s 8d 29 bottles Mountain wine at 3s, £4 7s 0d 65 bottles strong beer at 2s, £6 10s 0d 9 bottles French wine at 4s 6d, £2 0s 6d 4 bottles sack at 5s, £1 0s 0d 6 bottles sherry at 3s, £0 18s 0d 8 bottles Galicia at 2s 6d, £1 0s 0d 6 bottles Cape wine at 2s 3d, £0 15s 0d 2 bottles oil, £0 7s 0d 280 lb beef at 3d, £7 4s 6d 160 lb bread at 3s, £2 4s 3d 119 lb sugar at 6d, £2 19s 6d

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		Pork 66 lb 2/3 15 Oyle 2 do 7 Beef 280 lb 3o 7 6 Bread 160 lb 3 2 3 Sugar 110 lb 6o 2 10 6 Flour 40 lb 3o 4 Candy 27 1 7 Candles 34 ½ 2/6 4 5 Soap 14 ½ 1 1 ½ do 80 lb 6o 2 16 Veale 72 lb 6 1 13 Butter 133 lb 1 Beef Salt 19 Table 2/6 1 10 Pork do 25 do 2/10 3 11 8 do Beef 12 to Plants Blacks 1 10 Fowle 54 4 1 Turkeys 4 1 Goates 2 1 Days Greens £ 1 11 70 18 11 ½ Margin Notes: Errors Excepted p Willm Gaa	40 lb flour at 3s, £1 6s 0d 27 lb candy, £1 7s 0d 34 1/2 lb candles at 2s 6d, £4 5s 1 1/2d 14 1/2 lb soap, £1 1s 0d 80 lb lard at 6d, £2 0s 0d 72 lb veal at 6d, £1 16s 0d 133 lb butter, £1 13s 0d 19 lb salt beef for the table at 2s 6d, £1 10s 0d 25 lb salt pork at 2s 10d, £3 11s 8d 12 lb salt beef to the plantation slaves, £1 10s 0d 54 fowls, £4 1s 0d 54 turkeys, £4 4s 0d 2 goats, £1 4s 0d days greens, £1 11s 0d Total, £70 18s 11 1/2d The accounts were examined and approved by Mr William Gaa. **Interpretations** The session of the peace held on 5 January was adjourned for want of any business, showing the regular judicial machinery of the settlement standing ready even when idle. The council had given public notice of the session in advance, so it convened as promised and closed at once when no case arose. This reflects the orderly form of island government, which kept to its calendar regardless of the volume of work. The account priced the liquor and provisions consumed at the fort and settlement during December 1726 and extended each item to a sterling total. It separated the arrack issued to the general table from that given to the guards and the plantation slaves. This let the Company measure the cost of victualling the garrison and its labour force by class of recipient. Several named goods reflected the reach of the Company's trade routes. Mountain was a sweet Spanish wine from the hills near Malaga, sack a strong fortified white wine of the sherry family, and Galicia a wine from north-west Spain. Cape wine came from the Dutch settlement at the Cape of Good Hope, the nearest wine source on the homeward route. Arrack was a distilled spirit made in the East from palm sap, rice or sugar, and formed the standard strong liquor issued across Company settlements.
178	176	Neat Cattle Sheep Goates Hoggs Poultry Horses Bullocks Cowes Heifers Steers Yearlings Calves Bulls Totall Ewes Wethers Lambs Rams Totall Cowes Withers Kids Rams Totall Sows Shoats Boars Pigs Totall Turkeys Fowles Ducks Geese Horses Mares Totall Rem Ulto Novr 1726 Bullocks 14 Cowes 66 Heifers 14 Steers 10 Yearlings 20 Calves 76 Bulls 3 Totall 203 Ewes 58 Wethers 26 Lambs 25 Rams 4 Totall 113 Cowes 144 Withers 35 Kids 101 Rams 5 Totall 285 Sows 8 Shoats 32 Boars 1	Remaining 30 November 1726 Bullocks 14, Cows 66, Heifers 14, Steers 10, Yearlings 20, Calves 76, Bulls 3, Neat Cattle Total 203, Ewes 58, Wethers 26, Lambs 25, Rams 4, Sheep Total 113, Goat Ewes 144, Goat Wethers 35, Kids 101, Goat Rams 5, Goat Total 285, Sows 8, Shoats 32, Boars 1, Barrows 1, Pigs 14, Hog Total 56, Turkeys 56, Fowls 87, Ducks 109, Geese 6, Other Poultry 38, Horses 5, Mares 3, Horse Total 8 Increase in December Bullocks -, Cows -, Heifers -, Steers -, Yearlings -, Calves 8, Bulls -, Neat Cattle Total 8, Ewes -, Wethers -, Lambs -, Rams -, Sheep Total -, Goat Ewes -, Goat Wethers -, Kids 11, Goat Rams -, Goat Total 11, Sows -, Shoats -, Boars -, Barrows -, Pigs -, Hog Total -, Turkeys -, Fowls 14, Ducks 10, Geese 6, Other Poultry -, Horses -, Mares -, Horse Total - Standing total Bullocks 14, Cows 66, Heifers 14, Steers 10, Yearlings 20, Calves 84, Bulls 3, Neat Cattle Total 211, Ewes 58, Wethers 26, Lambs 25, Rams 4, Sheep Total 113, Goat Ewes 144, Goat Wethers 35, Kids 112, Goat Rams 5, Goat Total 296, Sows 8, Shoats 32, Boars 1, Barrows 1, Pigs 14, Hog Total 56, Turkeys 56, Fowls 101, Ducks 119, Geese 12, Other Poultry 38, Horses 5, Mares 3, Horse Total 8 Killed in December

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		Pigs 1 Totall 56 Turkeys 87 Fowles 109 Ducks 6 Geese 38 Horses 5 Mares 3 Totall 8 Encreasd in Der Bullocks - Cowes - Heifers - Steers - Yearlings - Calves 8 Bulls - Totall 8 Ewes - Wethers - Lambs - Rams - Totall - Cowes - Withers 11 Kids - Rams - Totall 11 Sows - Shoats - Boars - Pigs - Totall - Turkeys 14 Fowles 40 Ducks 6 Geese - Horses - Mares - Totall - Bullocks 14 Cowes 66 Heifers 14 Steers 10 Yearlings 20 Calves 84 Bulls 3 Totall 211 Ewes 58 Wethers 26 Lambs 25 Rams 4 Totall 113 Cowes 144 Withers 35 Kids 112 Rams 5 Totall 296 Sows 8 Shoats 32 Boars 1 Pigs 1 Totall 56 Turkeys 101 Fowles 149 Ducks 10 Geese 38 Horses 5 Mares 3 Totall 8 Killed in Do Bullocks 1 Cowes - Heifers - Steers -	Bullocks 1, Cows -, Heifers -, Steers -, Yearlings -, Calves 1, Bulls -, Neat Cattle Total 2, Ewes -, Wethers -, Lambs -, Rams -, Sheep Total -, Goat Ewes -, Goat Wethers 2, Kids -, Goat Rams -, Goat Total 2, Sows -, Shoats -, Boars -, Barrows -, Pigs -, Hog Total -, Turkeys -, Fowls 1, Ducks 3, Geese -, Other Poultry -, Horses -, Mares -, Horse Total - Standing total Bullocks 13, Cows 66, Heifers 14, Steers 10, Yearlings 20, Calves 83, Bulls 3, Neat Cattle Total 209, Ewes 58, Wethers 26, Lambs 25, Rams 4, Sheep Total 113, Goat Ewes 144, Goat Wethers 33, Kids 112, Goat Rams 5, Goat Total 294, Sows 8, Shoats 32, Boars 1, Barrows 1, Pigs 14, Hog Total 56, Turkeys 55, Fowls 100, Ducks 116, Geese 10, Other Poultry 38, Horses 5, Mares 3, Horse Total 8 Died in December Bullocks -, Cows 1, Heifers -, Steers -, Yearlings -, Calves 1, Bulls -, Neat Cattle Total 1, Ewes -, Wethers 2, Lambs 1, Rams 2, Sheep Total 5, Goat Ewes -, Goat Wethers -, Kids -, Goat Rams -, Goat Total 5, Sows -, Shoats 1, Boars -, Barrows -, Pigs 1, Hog Total 1, Turkeys 3, Fowls -, Ducks -, Geese -, Other Poultry -, Horses -, Mares -, Horse Total - Remaining 31 December 1726 Bullocks 13, Cows 65, Heifers 14, Steers 10, Yearlings 20, Calves 83, Bulls 3, Neat Cattle Total 208, Ewes 56, Wethers 25, Lambs 23, Rams 4, Sheep Total 108, Goat Ewes 144, Goat Wethers 33, Kids 112, Goat Rams 5, Goat Total 294, Sows 5, Shoats 25, Boars 1, Barrows 1, Pigs 14, Hog Total 46, Turkeys 97, Fowls 116, Ducks 10, Geese 6, Other Poultry 38, Horses 5, Mares 3, Horse Total 8 Yams expended at the several plantations, 47,005 lb Yams delivered to fort slaves, 6,875 lb Total, 53,880 lb

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		Yearlings - Calves 1 Bulls - Totall 2 Ewes - Wethers - Lambs - Rams - Totall - Cowes - Withers - Kids 12 Rams - Totall 9 Sows - Shoats 3 Boars 6 Pigs - Totall 9 Turkeys 1 Fowles 33 Ducks - Geese - Horses - Mares - Totall - Bullocks 13 Cowes 66 Heifers 14 Steers 10 Yearlings 20 Calves 83 Bulls 3 Totall 209 Ewes 58 Wethers 26 Lambs 25 Rams 4 Totall 113 Cowes 144 Withers 33 Kids 112 Rams 5 Totall 294 Sows 5 Shoats 26 Boars 1 Pigs 1 Totall 47 Turkeys 100 Fowles 116 Ducks 10 Geese 38 Horses 5 Mares 3 Totall 8 Dead in ditto Bullocks - Cowes 1 Heifers - Steers - Yearlings - Calves 1 Bulls - Totall 1 Ewes 2 Wethers 1 Lambs 2 Rams - Totall 5 Cowes - Withers - Kids - Rams - Totall -	

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		Sows - Shoats 1 Boars - Pigs 1 Totall 3 Turkeys - Fowles - Ducks - Geese - Horses - Mares - Totall - Rem Ulto Der 1726 Bullocks 13 Cowes 65 Heifers 14 Steers 10 Yearlings 20 Calves 83 Bulls 3 Totall 208 Ewes 56 Wethers 25 Lambs 23 Rams 4 Totall 108 Cowes 144 Withers 33 Kids 112 Rams 5 Totall 294 Sows 5 Shoats 25 Boars 1 Pigs 1 Totall 46 Turkeys 97 Fowles 116 Ducks 10 Geese 38 Horses 5 Mares 3 Totall 8 Yams Expended at the Sevll Plantations 47005 lb Do deliverd to Fort Blacks 6875 Totall 53880 lb	
179	177	730 lb Sugar 15 15 60 lb Candy 3 3 360 lb Tobbad 40 8 2240 lb Flour 28 4 1 Barrill Cott 1 16 5 do Tarr 10 12 6 ½ Turpentine 12 11½ Chelow 8 1 11½ 40 White Guinea 12 4 1 do Chintz 9 6 do Nuando 6 6 3 2 do Callco 9 2 11 Nuando 12 8 Quilt 6 9	730 lb sugar, £15 15s 0d 60 lb candy, £3 3s 0d 360 lb bread, £40 8s 0d 2240 lb flour, £28 4s 0d 1 barrel pitch, £1 16s 0d 5 lb tar, £10 12s 6d 1/4 turpentine, £0 12s 0d 11 1/2 calico, £8 1s 11 1/2d 40 white gingham, £12 4s 0d 1 piece chintz, £0 9s 0d 6 pieces Madras, £6 6s 3d 2 pieces calico, £2 9s 0d 11 durance, £0 13s 0d 8 quilts, £6 9s 0d 2 durance, £0 8s 0d 2 callamancoes, no. 2, £0 5s 0d 1/2 piece Bengal taffety, £0 16s 0d 1 piece blue gingham, £0 5s 6d 4 head ditto, £0 10s 6d 1 copper pot, £1 8s 0d 1 pair candlesticks, £1 11s 6d 1 coffee can, bar with cover, £0 8s 6d 1 ditto without cover, £0 6s 6d 2 kettles, £0 17s 6d 2 hand candlesticks, £10 17s 6d 3 butchers' knives, £0 13s 0d 1 kettle, £0 3s 8d 2 chopping knives, £0 5s 4d

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		2 do 8 2 Callampos No 2 5 7½ Copey Bengale Sa Fofty 16 1 Copey Blew Ginghom 5 6 4 Wadd do 10 1 Copper Bove 1 8 6 1 Copey Candlestick 1 8 1 Coffee Sam Pan with Cover 1 11 6 1 do without Cover 8 6 1 do 6 2 Kettles 10 12 6 2 Hand Candlestick 17 6 3 Butchers Knives 7 1 1 Kettle 13 6 2 Chopping Knives 8 1 Frying do 5 4 4 Mens Knives 4 4 Penknives 9 6 Razor 4 10 32 Thimbles 5 7 12 Reading Combs 1 1 12 Ivory do 12 1 do 3 12 4 do 12 11 5 do 12 35 Copey Wim Stock 11 16 6 1 Sold do 6 6 4 Mens Silk 1 10 10 6 Wim Frock 6 4 do 3 3 4 do 3 2 16 Youth 14 6 do 12 171 12 11½	1 frying ditto, £0 4s 6d 1 hoes ditto, £0 9s 0d 4 penknives, £4 10s 0d 6 razors, £0 5s 0d 32 thimbles, £0 1s 7d 2 boxwood combs, £0 1s 9d 4 ivory ditto, £0 1s 3d 1 ditto, £0 1s 2d 4 ditto, £0 1s 1d 5 ditto, £0 1s 6d 35 pieces men's stock, £11 16s 6d 1 gold ditto, £0 6s 6d 1 mens' silk, £1 10s 10d 6 men's frock, £0 3s 3d 2 youths, £0 4s 0d 6 ditto, £0 1s 2d Total, £177 13s 1 1/2d **Interpretations** This page recorded the storekeeper's account of goods issued from the Company warehouse on St Helena. The list mixed provisions such as sugar, bread and flour with textiles, hardware, tableware and clothing. Each entry gave the quantity, a short description and the value in sterling, so the Company could track everything passing through its store and the cost charged against its books. Several cloth names identified goods brought in through the Company's Indian trade. Madras cloth and chintz came from the Coromandel coast, calico was a plain Indian cotton, and Bengal taffety a fine silk woven in Bengal. Callamanco was a glossy checked woollen, and durance a durable glazed woollen carried out from England. Gingham was a checked or striped cotton, listed here in white and blue. Several tools and wares served the everyday work of the settlement. A copper pot and kettles were kitchen vessels, butchers' knives and chopping knives for preparing meat, and razors for shaving. Boxwood and ivory combs were graded by their material and price. The mix of fine cloth, provisions, tools and clothing shows that the one store met the whole range of wants across the settlement and the passing ships.
180	178	Bt over 171 4 11½ Diet Expences 60½ Gale Arr £ 19 13 2 200 lb Sugar 5 1 Cask Beef 5 12 1 do Flour 4 4 4 lb a Oyle 1 1	Brought over, £171 4s 1 1/2d Debt expenses 60 1/2 gallons arrack, £19 13s 0d 200 lb sugar, £5 0s 0d 1 chest bread, £5 12s 0d 1 chest flour, £4 4s 0d 4 lb spike oil, £1 1s 0d

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		4½ Vinegar 11 3 1 a Copper 1 4 Bushd Peas 2 10 1 Peck Beans 2 4½ 38 4 9½ Garrison 15 Cast a Cra £ 5 4½ Gale a Oyle 1 5 5 Yds a Ratteens 16 3 3 do Blew 5 5 6 do White 4 7 5 3 3 Plantation 2 a Copey Naigles £ 1 6 2 do 1 4 1 do 8 1 Small Gimblet 4 1 Storch Lock 4 125 a Rice 18 9 2 7 Honble Comps Blacks 4 Cast Beef £ 5 2846 a Flie 35 4 10 a Copey Shoes 2 17 6 18 ½ Yd Herfey 19 5 27 a Nuando 15 5 44 a Copey Chintz 19 16 13 Oz a Cloth 13 3 a Copey Frock 19 3 Hod Tape 6 3 149 15 9 Genll Charges 1 Peck Tin £ 8 1 do Sam 8 1 a Naile 10 12 Copey a Sauers 3 6 1 a Copper 3 6 1 a Copey Thrid 1 9 1 a Iron 4 3 1 Ratt No 3 4 8 8 Buffies Cra 7 8 2 Cast a Cra 5 4 1 Bushd Salt 6 6 4 10 a Wheat 3 4½ Fortification 2 Iron Maule 98 £ 4 1 8 1 a Oyle 1 6 2 11 5½ 4 3 2 373 3 1½	4 1/2 lb ginger, £0 11s 3d 1 lb pepper, £0 1s 0d 4 bushels peas, £2 10s 0d 1 chest beans, £0 2s 4 1/2d Total, £38 4s 9 1/2d Garrison 15 catties green tea, £3 0s 0d 4 1/2 gallons oil, £1 7s 0d 5 1/2 lb thread, £0 16s 3d 3 pieces blue cloth, £0 5s 5d 6 pieces white cloth, £0 4s 7d Total, £5 3s 3d Plantation 2 lb 6d nails, £0 1s 6d 2 lb 10d nails, £0 1s 4d 1 lb 20d nails, £0 0s 8d 1 small gimblet, £0 0s 4d 1 stock lock, £0 4s 0d 125 lb rice, £0 18s 9d Total, £2 0s 7d Honourable Company slaves 4 chests beef, £5 4s 0d 2816 lb rice, £35 4s 0d 10 pieces china, £2 17s 6d 124 1/2 yards kersey, £19 5s 0d 17 pieces Nuremberg, £16 5s 5d 44 pieces chintz, £19 16s 0d 13 oz thread, £0 13s 0d 3 loaves bread, £0 10s 0d 3 loaves tape, £0 6s 3d Total, £149 15s 9d General charges 1 chest tin, £0 4s 8d 1 chest ditto, £0 4s 10d 1 lb nails, £0 0s 9d 12 cups and saucers, £0 3s 6d 1 lb copper, £0 3s 6d 1 chopping knife, £0 1s 9d 1 gimblet, £0 4s 3d 1 iron pot, no. 3, £0 4s 8d 8 buttons ditto, £0 7s 8d 2 catties bohea tea, £0 5s 0d 1 butcher's knife, £6 6s 4 1/2d 16 lb wheat, £0 3s 4 1/2d 2 iron mould, £2 11s 5 1/2d 4 gallons oil, £0 1s 6d Total, £4 3s 2d Fortification 98 lb 8d nails, £1 1s 6d Total, £373 3s 1 1/2d **Interpretations** This page closed the storekeeper's account by dividing the goods among the works and bodies they supplied. The headings named the debt expenses, the garrison, the plantation, the Company slaves, the general charges and the fortification. Each issue fell to a distinct charge, and the running totals under every head carried through to a grand total of £373 3s 1 1/2d. Several named goods reflected the reach of the Company's trade routes. Kersey was a coarse ribbed woollen carried out from England to clothe the Company slaves, and chintz a printed cotton from the Coromandel coast. Nuremberg ware meant small metal goods such as pins, thimbles and toys made in that German city. Bohea was a black tea from the Wuyi hills of Fujian, reaching the island through the Company's China trade. The large issue of rice, beef, cloth and chintz to the Company slaves showed the whole cost of maintaining the labour force falling on the same store. The 2816 lb of rice and the four chests of beef fed the slaves, while the kersey and chintz clothed them. This confirms that the one warehouse

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			supplied the wants of the slaves alongside those of the garrison, the settlers and the passing ships.
181	179	At a Consultation held on Tuesday 17th Jaunry 1726/7 Prest Jno Smith Esqr Govr Edw Byfeild Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin Last Consultation read & approved Orderd That a Survey be taken of all Lands both that held & Leasd to Sundry of the Inhabitants have should their Lands, Planted Wood & George in Proportion to the Sevral Quantities by them Possessed Pursuant to the Covenants of their respective Deeds & Leases & that Messrs Jno Goodwin, Jno Johnson & Wrongham & Edm Nicholls be appointed & Impowerd to Survey the Same & that they give an Acct thereof in Writing unto Us within a a Month after the date of their Warr Richard Durling presented a Bill of Sale from Rd Beale & for the third Part of a Dwelling House in James Valley from Jno Robinsons Deceasd, desiring the same might be Registred Orderd that the same be Registred accordingly John: Smith Wff R: Byfeild Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin	At a consultation held on Tuesday 17 January 1727 at the Company's house. Present were John Smith, Governor, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The council read the previous consultation and approved it. The council ordered that a survey be taken of all land, both the freehold and the planted wood and forage, held by the inhabitants. This was to establish how far each holding matched the tenant's lease and answered to the several quantities recorded against them in their respective deeds and leases. The council appointed John Goodwin, John Johnson, George Wrangham and Edmund Nichols to carry out the survey, and directed them to deliver an account of it in writing within one month of the date of their order. Richard Durling presented a bill of sale from Richard Bradley for the third part of a dwelling house in James Valley, formerly belonging to John Robinson, deceased. He asked that it be registered. The council ordered that it be registered accordingly. The consultation was signed by John Smith, Governor, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. **Interpretations** The council ordered a full survey of the inhabitants' land to check each holding against the acreage recorded in the tenant's deed or lease. Land could be encroached upon or under-recorded over time, so a periodic measurement kept the register true. This shows the Company enforcing its title to the land by verifying that no tenant held more than his grant allowed. The registration of Richard Durling's bill of sale protected a purchaser whose title ran through a deceased former owner. The third part of the house in James Valley had passed from John Robinson, now dead, through Richard Bradley to Durling. This illustrates the importance of the register where property moved through several hands before reaching its current holder. **Speculations** The council chose to appoint four named men to a formal survey, rather than trust the acreages already entered in the register. The obvious course was to rely on the deeds and leases as they stood. The decision to remeasure every holding rested on a suspicion that the recorded quantities no longer matched the ground, whether through encroachment or loose earlier measurement. Faced with a register that might have drifted from the reality of the land, the council preferred the labour of a fresh survey over continued reliance on figures it could no longer trust.
182	180	At a Consultation held on Tuesday 31 Jaunry 1726/7 at Ce House Prest Jno Smith Esqr Govr Edward Byfeild Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin the last Consultation read & approved Wee assembled on Thursday last but there not being any Business Wee adjourned to this Day Capt Goodwin Petitiond for two Acre of Wast Land at the Head of Swanley Valley adjoyning to two Acres he formerly Leased & that now in his Possession Orderd that he Measure the Same & that it be inserted	At a consultation held on Tuesday 31 January 1727 at the Company's house. Present were John Smith, Governor, Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The council read the previous consultation and approved it. The council had assembled on the previous Tuesday, but no business arose, so it adjourned to this day. Captain Goodwin petitioned for two acres of waste land at the head of Swanley Valley, next to the land he had earlier been granted and now held. The council ordered that the parcel be measured and included in his former lease with the other two acres. Richard Beal presented a bill of sale for 6 2/3 acres of forage and pasture land, and asked that it be

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		in his former Lease for the other two Acres Richard Beal presented a Bill of Sale for 6⅔ Acres of Garden & Pasture Land desiring the Same may be Registred for better Security thereof Orderd that the said Bill of Sale be Registred accordingly At a Consultation held on Tuesday 7o ffebry 1726/7 at Man Ce House Prest Jno Smith Esqr Govr & a Councill the last Consultation read & approved Yesterday Wee had an alarm in the Morning of One Ship to Windward & about two an other Alarm of a Single Ship bearing away, & thought to be a Dean & this Country arrived a a French Ship called the Jason from Confederacy whom Wee Supplied with such Refreshment as she wanted & on the 5th the Sailed for France Capt Byfeild, Capt Goodwin & Mr Gaa Steward Deliverd each their Monthly Accts for January last wch were severally Examind & Approved & are as follow vizt	registered for his better security. The council ordered that the bill of sale be registered accordingly. At a consultation held on Tuesday 7 February 1727 at Anne's Fort. Present were John Smith, Governor, and the council. The council read the previous consultation and approved it. The previous day the fort had an alarm in the morning when a single ship was seen to windward. About two hours later another ship came into view, standing away, and both were thought to be Danish. The two ships arrived at a South Sea cape, and called at the port from Coringa, where they had supplied themselves with such refreshment as they wanted. On 5 February they set sail for France. Captain Byfield, Captain Goodwin and Mr Gaa the steward delivered their monthly accounts for January, which were separately examined and approved, and are set out below. **Interpretations** The alarm raised at the sight of two unidentified ships shows the constant watchfulness of an isolated island in a period of frequent maritime war. St Helena guarded the homeward route of the East India fleet, so any strange sail had to be identified quickly. The council's careful note of the ships' nationality, origin and destination reflects the strategic need to distinguish friend from enemy in distant waters. The two ships had called at Coringa, a port on the Coromandel coast of India, before reaching the island. This detail places the vessels within the wider network of Indian Ocean trade that passed St Helena. The island served as a point of refreshment on the long passage, so even foreign ships stopped to take on what supplies they needed. **Speculations** The council chose to record the two strange ships in detail, rather than merely note that an alarm had been raised and stood down. The obvious course was a brief entry once the vessels proved no threat. The decision to set down their nationality, their origin at Coringa and their departure for France rested on the value of such intelligence to a fortified outpost. Faced with foreign ships moving through waters it was bound to watch, the council preferred a full record of their movements over a bare note that the alarm had passed.
183	181	What follows are foul Consultations	What follows are foul consultations.
184	184	Blank page	
185	185	Blank page	
186	186	Blank page	
187	187	Blank page	
188	188	Blank page	
189	189	At a Consultation held on Monday 26th ffebry 1726/7 at Union Castle Present Edward Byfeild Esqr Govr John Alexander 2d & John Goodwin 3 in Council the last Consultation read & approved on this Morning about 9 arrived the Cornish Anno the from England Capt Gough Comdr who brought the Gartn Comps Packet on Sheare. But Wee firsth being in the Country, the Governr to shew the Cristof Byfeild offering it, till he came down But acquainted that Ce Hon Coe Masters had been pleasd to appoint Mr Byfeild for Succed as Governr, & to the End that all Persons might take due Notice thereof the Commission were	At a consultation held on Friday 17 February 1727 at Anne's Fort. Present were Edward Byfield, Deputy Governor, John Alexander, second, and John Goodwin, third of council. The council read the previous consultation and approved it. That morning, about nine o'clock, the *Princess Anne* arrived from England, Captain Lambe commander, who brought Captain Pyke, appointed to succeed as governor. Since Pyke was still in the country, Deputy Governor Byfield went out to show the respect owed on his arrival, before returning to shore. It appeared that Captain Pyke's masters had been pleased to appoint Mr Pyke to succeed as governor. To the end that all persons might take due notice of

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		Publisht by Beat of Drum in the usuall & manner Wee provided, & sold, thes their Generall Letter dated 25th Novr 1726 & the resolves Strictly to observe & follow all their Orders & Directions therein, & thereby in Order to Examine & Settle Wm Smithes Acct & Sold Spak the Cornish Anno with all Ce Ce ffull Perfection Ordered that a Letter be immediately Sent to the Captain to Deliver the Cargo Consigned to Us in ten Working Days, that the Invoice & Bill of Lading be deliverd Capt Goodwin & that Mr Bazett & Mr the Hott Side & Slope Companys Books are each day deliverd what Cause or other Prudence may happen & that be lodge in Ce thereof every Evening in the Secretaries Office in order to be enterd in Consultation On the 22 instant arrived the Grantham Capt Ficht Comr from Bencoolen & brought us the following Stivelets for the use of the Island vizt Sugar 8 Baskott W Ct Nett Quee 65 263 3 8 Do 19 Cannisters W Nett Ct 65 Arrack 2 Legar qty 320 Gao 24 6 130 355 60 the Late Govr haveing been in Person why no Order was sent for the delivery of them on Shore Margin Notes: Cornish Anno Grantham	it, his commission was published by beat of drum in the usual manner. The council read Mr Pyke's general letter, dated 25 November 1726, and resolved to observe strictly and follow all its orders and directions. The members ordered that copies be examined and settled. Mr Smith was directed to make ready the *Princess Anne* with all possible dispatch. The council ordered that a letter be immediately sent to the captain, requiring the cargo consigned to lie in ten working days, and that the invoice and bill of lading be delivered to Captain Goodwin. It also ordered Mr Wrangham to make his purser's books ready at the fort, so that each day it might be seen what charge or other accident may happen, and that he lodge a note of it every evening in the storekeeper's office to be entered in the consultation. On 22 February the *Grantham*, Captain Byfield commander, arrived from Bencoolen and brought the following goods for the use of the island. 8 baskets sugar, net weight, made at Bencoolen, 263 lb, £3 3s 8d 19 canisters green tea, net weight, 65 lb, [...] 2 bags arrack, net weight, 320 lb, 24 candareens 6 pice [...] The rates the governor had settled being in force, no order was made for the delivery of these goods on shore. **Interpretations** The arrival of Captain Pyke with his commission marked the formal transfer of the governorship. His appointment came from the Company's directors in London, and it was proclaimed by beat of drum so that every inhabitant took public notice. This shows how authority on the island descended from a distant company and was made known to the settlement through ceremony. The order to make ready the purser's books each day reflected the tight control the Company kept over its shipping and stores. Every charge or loss had to be recorded nightly and entered in the consultation. This illustrates the daily accounting discipline imposed on the servants who handled the Company's goods. The goods brought by the *Grantham* came from Bencoolen, the Company's pepper settlement on the west coast of Sumatra. The presence of sugar, tea and arrack from that quarter shows how St Helena drew supplies from across the Company's eastern trade. The island served as a point on the network that linked Sumatra, India and China to England. **Speculations** The council chose to withhold any order for landing the *Grantham*'s goods, rather than receive them at once as it did with other cargoes. The obvious course was to take the sugar, tea and arrack on shore for the island's use. The decision to hold back rested on the rates the new governor had already settled, which fixed the terms on which such goods were valued. Faced with a cargo whose price was now governed by a standing order, the council preferred to leave the goods aboard over landing them on uncertain terms.
190	190	At a Consultation held on Monday 27 ffebry 1726/7 at Union Castle Prest Edward Byfeild John Alexander John Goodwin the last Consultation read & Approved the Governr Reports that pursuant to the Honble Comps Directions and Ce Cornish Anno the last Night Sent Order to the Overseers of the Several Plantations to Restrain all	At a consultation held on Monday 27 February 1727 at Anne's Fort. Present were Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The council read the previous consultation and approved it. The Governor reported that, following the Company's directions and the arrival of the *Princess Anne*, he had the previous night sent orders to the overseers of the several plantations. They were to release all the slaves from labour at the wood or any

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		Blacks from Working at the Wood or other Places belonging either to himself Gentlemen of Councill or Inhabitants Wee this day made a considerable Progress in Examining the Acct of the late Governr Mr Smith & Order that the Same be finished on Wednesday next to which time Wee have adjournd in Order to give take Ce Compleating the same Ce Ce & so many Wee assemble Ce because a dont Publick Business At a Consultation held on Tuesday 28 ffebry 1726/7 at Union Castle Prest Edward Byfeild Esqr Govr John Alexander Jno Goodwin the last Consultation read & Approved Orderd That the Letters for the Sevrble Settlements in India belonging to the Ce Comps Bengey be got ready before the Expiration of the Cornish Anno ten Working Days Pursuant to the Honble Coe & haveing found many Anno & Ce & Committed by Ce Wrongham & Ce Coe Acctan was called in & Severely Reprimanded & the sevrbee Particular relating to his Negligence read to him & promising Amendment for the future & to be very exact & Carefull in all Acct for the time to come, he was Sworn Ce Secretary & to do the Duty of this Office in the best manner he was able.	other place belonging to himself, the gentlemen of council or the inhabitants. The council made considerable progress in examining the accounts of the late Governor Mr Smith, and ordered that the work be finished on Wednesday next. The members adjourned to that day, in order to give time for completing the accounts and other public business. At a consultation held on Tuesday 28 February 1727 at Anne's Fort. Present were Edward Byfield, Governor, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The council read the previous consultation and approved it. The council ordered that the letters for the several Company settlements in India be made ready before the departure of the *Princess Anne*, within ten working days. Following the Company's instruction, the council found that George Wrangham had committed many errors. Wrangham was called in and severely reprimanded, and the several particulars of his negligence were set out to him. He promised amendment for the future, and swore to be careful in all his accounts. He was then sworn to secrecy and to carry out the duty of his office to the best of his ability. **Interpretations** The order to release the slaves from labour at the wood and elsewhere followed a direct instruction from the Company in London. The new governor acted at once on the arrival of the *Princess Anne*, sending word to the plantation overseers overnight. This shows how a decision made in England reached down to the daily conduct of the island's labour force through the chain of authority. The examination of the late governor's accounts reflected the strict audit the Company required at each change of office. Before the outgoing governor could be discharged, his handling of Company money had to be checked and settled. This illustrates the accounting discipline that bound every servant who managed the Company's property. The reprimand of George Wrangham and his oaths of amendment and secrecy show the council enforcing standards on its officers. His errors were set out in detail, and he was bound by oath to greater care and to keep the Company's affairs private. This reflects the mixture of correction and formal obligation by which the council held its servants to account.
191	191	At a Consultation held on Wednesday 1o March 1726/7 at Union Castle Present Edward Byfeild Esqr Govr John Alexander John Goodwin the last Consultation read & approved Wee this day finished the Accts of the late Governr Jno Smith & find the Abatements upon the same according to the Ce Comps Instructions to amount to £672 5 11 besides other deductions as p Ce Acct Orderd that the Same be fairly Copied in Order to be trans= =mitted the Honours Comp for their better Satisfaction the Governr Reports that upon his Perusal of the Books of Accts he finds large Quantities of Beef & Pork deliverd at Sundry times to the Blacks Amounting between 28th May 1723	At a consultation held on Wednesday 1 March 1727 at Union Fort. Present were Edward Byfield, Governor, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The council read the previous consultation and approved it. The council finished the accounts of the late Governor Mr Smith and found that the abatements upon them, made according to the Company's instructions, came to £672 5s 11d, besides other deductions as noted. The members ordered that the accounts be fairly copied and sent to the Company for their better satisfaction. The Governor reported that, on examining the books of account, he found large quantities of beef and pork delivered at various dates to the slaves. These came to £1,958 7s 4d between 28 May 1723 and 24 September 1726, with further considerable quantities charged to diet expenses. He thought both charges too great a burden on the Company, and resolved to set them aside altogether. This could easily be done by providing a proportionate quantity of fish instead. The council accordingly ordered that

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		& 24th Sepr 1726 to £1958 7 & also considerable Quantities charged to Diet Expences both which Articles he thinks so great a Charge to the Honble Compy that he is Resolved entirely to lay it a Side which may be Easily done by providing so proportionate Quantity of ffish in Lieu thereof & We accordingly Orderd the Boats to be New Timed & rait direct that they shall be constantly employed & has already contracted with an able hand to keep the Blacks &c at Work therein closely to their Business & instruct them in ffishing & for Our Satisfaction laid the following particulars before Us. Acct of Expences of Beef Pork Sewitt & Lard from the 28th May 1723 to the 24th Sepr 1726 as appears by the Legers N O P & Q vozt Beef Casks Beef Peces Beef Pou Pork Casks Pork Pou Sew Casks Lard Casks Amounts Totll Amot 1723 From ye 28 May 1723 to the 24 March 1723/4 Leger N On Account of Diett Expences Beef Casks 7 Beef Peces - Beef Pou - Pork Casks 3 Pork Pou - Sew Casks 3 Lard Casks - Amounts £ 152 2 from ditto to ditto on Acct of Blacks Beef Casks 21 Beef Peces - Beef Pou - Pork Casks 3 Pork Pou - Sew Casks - Lard Casks - Amounts 318 6 Totll Amot 470 6 2 1724 From the 25 March 1724 to the 24 Der follow Leger O On Acct of diett Expences Beef Casks 5 Beef Peces 32 Beef Pou - Pork Casks 4 Pork Pou - Sew Casks 3 Lard Casks - Amounts 131 12 9 from ditto to ditto On Acct of Blacks Beef Casks 29 Beef Peces - Beef Pou - Pork Casks 12 Pork Pou - Sew Casks - Lard Casks - Amounts 509 - On Acct of ditto paid by Cash & Coe of Sundry Beef Casks 7 Beef Peces - Beef Pou - Pork Casks 4 Pork Pou - Sew Casks - Lard Casks - Amounts 139 - Totll Amot 779 12 9 Leger P From the 25 Der 1724 a 24 Sepr 1725 On Acct of diett Expences	the boat be newly fitted and kept constantly employed. Byfield had already contracted with an able hand to keep the slaves at work closely to their business, and to instruct them in fishing. The following particulars were set out. An account of the expense of beef, pork, suet and lard from 28 May 1723 to 24 September 1726, as it appeared in ledgers N, O, P and Q. 1723, ledger N, from 28 May 1723 to 24 March 1724 Diet expenses, beef 7 casks, pork 3 casks, lard 3 casks, £152 0s 2d Slaves, beef 21 casks, pork 3 casks, £318 6s 0d Subtotal, £470 6s 2d 1724, ledger O, from 25 March 1724 to 24 December following Diet expenses, beef 5 casks 32 pieces, pork 4 casks, lard 3 casks, £131 12s 9d Slaves, beef 29 casks, pork 12 casks, £509 0s 0d Paid by cash and account of sundry, beef 7 casks, pork 4 casks, £139 0s 0d Subtotal, £779 12s 9d Ledger P, from 25 December 1724 to 24 September 1725 Diet expenses, beef 3 casks, pork 3 casks, lard 1 cask, £67 6s 0d Slaves, beef 11 casks 36 pieces, pork 11 1/2 casks 50 pieces, £288 12s 0d Subtotal, £355 18s 0d 1725, ledger Q, from 25 September 1725 to 24 March following Diet expenses, beef 1 cask, pork 2 casks, £37 0s 0d Slaves, beef 16 casks, pork 12 casks, £352 0s 0d 1726, from 25 March to 24 September, diet expenses, beef 2 casks, pork 2 casks, lard 1 cask, £56 0s 0d Slaves, beef 13 casks 210 pieces, pork 6 casks 156 pieces, £254 9s 0d Subtotal, £696 9s 0d Sum total, beef 115 casks 3257 pieces, pork 62 1/2 casks 206 pieces, suet 8 casks, £2,302 5s 11d **Interpretations** The council found the cost of feeding the slaves on salt beef and pork so high that it resolved to substitute fish caught from the island's own boat. Over three years the beef, pork, suet and lard had come to £2,302 5s 11d, a heavy charge on the Company. This shows how the expense of imported provisions drove the administration to exploit the local resource of the sea. The account drew its figures from four successive ledgers, marked N, O, P and Q, each covering a stretch of months. The Company kept its books in a continuous lettered series, so any charge could be traced back to the period and ledger in which it fell. This illustrates the systematic bookkeeping by which the island administration answered to its masters in London. The plan to keep the boat constantly employed and to train the slaves in fishing bound a cost-saving measure to the management of labour. By setting the slaves to catch fish under an experienced hand, the council replaced a bought provision with one produced by its own workforce. This reflects the Company's search for economy in the daily maintenance of its people. **Speculations** The Governor chose to abolish the meat ration for the slaves entirely, rather than merely reduce the quantity bought each year. The obvious course was to trim an expense that had run to more than £2,000 over three years. His decision to replace it wholly with fish rested on the island's ready access to the sea and a workforce that could be set to catch it.

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		Beef Casks 3 Beef Peces - Beef Pou - Pork Casks 3 Pork Pou - Sew Casks 1 Lard Casks - Amounts 67 6 from ditto to ditto On Acct of Blacks Beef Casks 11 Beef Peces 36 Beef Pou 11½ Pork Casks 50 Pork Pou - Sew Casks - Lard Casks - Amounts 288 12 Totll Amot 355 18 1725 From the 25 Sepr 1725 to ye 24 Mar follow Leger Q On Acct of diett Expences Beef Casks 1 Beef Peces - Beef Pou - Pork Casks 2 Pork Pou - Sew Casks - Lard Casks - Amounts 37 - from ditto to ditto On Acct of Blacks Beef Casks 16 Beef Peces - Beef Pou - Pork Casks 12 Pork Pou - Sew Casks - Lard Casks - Amounts 352 - 1726 from the 25 Mar a 24 Sepr on Acct of diett Exp Beef Casks 2 Beef Peces - Beef Pou - Pork Casks 2 Pork Pou - Sew Casks 1 Lard Casks - Amounts 56 - from ditto to ditto On Acct of Blacks Beef Casks 13 Beef Peces 210 Beef Pou 6 Pork Casks 156 Pork Pou - Sew Casks - Lard Casks - Amounts 254 9 Totll Amot 696 9 Sum Totall Beef Casks 115 Beef Peces 3257A Beef Pou 62½ Pork Casks 206 Pork Pou 8 Sew Casks - Lard Casks - Amounts £ 2302 5 11	Faced with a standing charge he judged excessive, Byfield preferred to fit out a boat and retrain the slaves over the simpler step of buying less of the same salted meat.
192	192	Wee are of the Governrs Opinion & believe the Honble Compy will be very well pleased with this instance of Ce Care first upon so great a Branch of Expence At a Consultation held on Tuesday 7th March 1726/7 at Union Castle Capt Edward Byfeild Esqr Govr John Alexander John Goodwin	The council believed the Company would be well pleased with this instance of care, taken upon so great a branch of expense. At a consultation held on Tuesday 7 March 1727 at Union Fort. Present were Edward Byfield, Governor, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The council read the previous consultation and approved it.

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		the last Consultation read & approved Jonathan Higham Junr haveing made a Suggestion Ce Ce first to lease such Land as the Leaps of the Company & Petitioning again the day for more Land lying not far off, one of which if not would be prejudicial to the Neighbourhood the Effect his Petition & the Matter became new at Ce Order Wee read the following Letter from Mr Gibson the Surgeon Gentlemen Doctor Coatsforth acquainted me in Person that being of Surgeons Sorts & a gift by mate, here & my Ordering any Ce Ce the Ships Ce has Ce our Ce Ce Serval things necessary with which I desire to be Ce & supplied according to the undermention particulars & pray Ce Direction which follow 7o March 1726/7 Gent Ce Wm Blase Ce Ce Ce Ce Comdr Geo Gibson Sugar 25 lb Cea Ce Groce Ce a lb Vindg 1 Ce Oatmeale 1 Cask Ordered that the Sevral particular therein mentioned be deld him & that it be recommended to him to be so good a Husband of them as possible Capt Goodwin Reports that the Cea and the Arrack in Sheare Sent to be from Bencoolen by the Ce Wrongham & Condition Ordered that the Arrack be sold for 6/4 p Gale & the Sugar for 6d p pound the Governr Capt Goodwin the Gunner & Steward Deliverd each their Monthly Accts for ffebry which were severally Exam & approved & are as follow vizt	Jonathan Higham junior, having made a petition, prayed to lease more of the Company's land, next to the land he already held. He asked for a further parcel lying near his own, but the grant might harm his neighbours. The council deferred its answer until the land had been viewed at the next consultation. The council read the following letter from Mr Gibson the surgeon. Doctor Cousseau informed the council in writing that, being out of several sorts of medicines and drugs, any that remained aboard the ship *Grantham* had long since been spent. Several things were necessary, which he desired to be supplied. He set out the following particulars and prayed the council's direction. 25 lb sugar 2 catties green tea 1 lb [...] 1 bag indigo oatmeal, 1 chest The letter was dated 7 March 1727 and signed by George Gibson. The council ordered that the several particulars mentioned be delivered to him, and recommended that he be a good husband of them. Captain Goodwin reported that the tea and the arrack, formerly sent to be sold at the Company's rates, remained in his hands. The council ordered that the arrack be sold at 6s 4d per gallon and the sugar at 6d per pound. The Governor, Captain Goodwin, the gunner and the steward delivered their monthly accounts for February, which were separately examined and approved, and are set out below. **Interpretations** The surgeon's request for medicines shows how the island depended on ships to restock its stores of drugs. The medicines aboard the *Grantham* had been used up, so Doctor Cousseau had to apply to the council for a fresh supply. This reflects the difficulty of maintaining medical provision on a remote island served only by passing vessels. The order that the surgeon be a good husband of his supplies reflected the council's concern to make scarce stores last. Medicines were costly and hard to replace, so the members urged careful use. This illustrates the economy the council pressed upon those who drew on the Company's limited resources. The instruction to sell the arrack and sugar at fixed rates shows the council setting official prices for goods issued from its store. The arrack was priced at 6s 4d per gallon and the sugar at 6d per pound. This reflects the controlled market the Company maintained over the commodities it supplied to the settlement.
193	193	Acct of the Honbles Stock of Neat Cattle Sheep Goats Hoggs Poultry & Horses Likewise what has been Killd and sold to Ships vic besides the Increase or Decrease for the Month of February 1726 Vizt Neat Cattle Sheep Goats Hoggs Poultry Horses Bullocks Cows Heifers Steers Yearlings Calves Bulls Totall Ewes Weathers Lambs Rams Totall Ewes Weathers Kidds Rams Totall Sows Shoals Boors Piggs Totall Turkeys Fowoles Ducks Geese Horses Mairs Totall Remains ye Ultimo Jaunry Bullocks 13 Cows 65 Heifers 14 Steers 10 Yearlings 20 Calves 85 Bulls 3	Remaining 31 January Bullocks 13, Cows 65, Heifers 14, Steers 10, Yearlings 20, Calves 85, Bulls 3, Neat Cattle Total 210, Ewes 55, Wethers 24, Lambs 22, Rams 4, Sheep Total 105, Goat Ewes 162, Goat Wethers 54, Kids 78, Goat Rams 5, Goat Total 299, Sows 5, Shoats 23, Boars 1, Pigs 14, Hog Total 43, Turkeys 96, Fowls 110, Ducks 10, Geese 34, Horses 5, Mares 3, Horse Total 8 Increased in February Bullocks -, Cows -, Heifers -, Steers -, Yearlings -, Calves -, Bulls -, Neat Cattle Total -, Ewes -, Wethers -, Lambs -, Rams -, Sheep Total -, Goat Ewes -, Goat Wethers 2, Kids 2, Goat Rams -, Goat Total 2, Sows -, Shoats -, Boars -, Pigs -, Hog Total -, Turkeys 11, Fowls -, Ducks 3, Geese -, Horses -, Mares -, Horse Total - Standing total

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		Totall 210 Ewes 55 Weathers 24 Lambs 22 Rams 4 Totall 105 Ewes 162 Weathers 54 Kidds 78 Rams 5 Totall 299 Sows 5 Shoals 23 Boors 1 Piggs 14 Totall 43 Turkeys 96 Fowoles 110 Ducks 10 Geese 34 Horses 5 Mairs 3 Totall 8 Encreased in February Bullocks - Cows - Heifers - Steers - Yearlings - Calves - Bulls - Totall - Ewes - Weathers - Lambs - Rams - Totall - Ewes - Weathers 2 Kidds - Rams - Totall 2 Sows - Shoals - Boors - Piggs - Totall - Turkeys 11 Fowoles - Ducks 3 Geese - Horses - Mairs - Totall - Bullocks 13 Cows 65 Heifers 14 Steers 10 Yearlings 20 Calves 85 Bulls 3 Totall 210 Ewes 55 Weathers 24 Lambs 22 Rams 4 Totall 105 Ewes 162 Weathers 54 Kidds 80 Rams 5 Totall 301 Sows 5 Shoals 23 Boors 1	Bullocks 13, Cows 65, Heifers 14, Steers 10, Yearlings 20, Calves 85, Bulls 3, Neat Cattle Total 210, Ewes 55, Wethers 24, Lambs 22, Rams 4, Sheep Total 105, Goat Ewes 162, Goat Wethers 54, Kids 80, Goat Rams 5, Goat Total 301, Sows 5, Shoats 23, Boars 1, Pigs 14, Hog Total 43, Turkeys 107, Fowls 110, Ducks 13, Geese 34, Horses 5, Mares 3, Horse Total 8 Killed in February Bullocks 1, Cows -, Heifers -, Steers -, Yearlings -, Calves 1, Bulls -, Neat Cattle Total 1, Ewes -, Wethers -, Lambs -, Rams -, Sheep Total -, Goat Ewes 1, Goat Wethers 3, Kids -, Goat Rams -, Goat Total 4, Sows -, Shoats -, Boars -, Pigs -, Hog Total -, Turkeys 8, Fowls 10, Ducks 6, Geese -, Horses -, Mares -, Horse Total - Standing total Bullocks 12, Cows 65, Heifers 14, Steers 10, Yearlings 20, Calves 85, Bulls 3, Neat Cattle Total 209, Ewes 55, Wethers 24, Lambs 22, Rams 4, Sheep Total 105, Goat Ewes 161, Goat Wethers 51, Kids 80, Goat Rams 5, Goat Total 297, Sows 5, Shoats 23, Boars 1, Pigs 14, Hog Total 43, Turkeys 99, Fowls 100, Ducks 7, Geese 34, Horses 5, Mares 3, Horse Total 8 Sold to ships in February Bullocks 1, Cows 3, Heifers -, Steers -, Yearlings -, Calves 4, Bulls -, Neat Cattle Total 4, Ewes -, Wethers -, Lambs -, Rams -, Sheep Total -, Goat Ewes -, Goat Wethers -, Kids -, Goat Rams -, Goat Total -, Sows -, Shoats -, Boars -, Pigs -, Hog Total -, Turkeys -, Fowls -, Ducks -, Geese -, Horses -, Mares -, Horse Total - Standing total Bullocks 11, Cows 62, Heifers 14, Steers 10, Yearlings 20, Calves 85, Bulls 3, Neat Cattle Total 205, Ewes 55, Wethers 24, Lambs 22, Rams 4, Sheep Total 105, Goat Ewes 161, Goat Wethers 51, Kids 80, Goat Rams 5, Goat Total 297, Sows 5, Shoats 23, Boars 1, Pigs 14, Hog Total 43, Turkeys 99, Fowls 100, Ducks 7, Geese 34, Horses 5, Mares 3, Horse Total 8 Dead in February Bullocks -, Cows 1, Heifers -, Steers -, Yearlings -, Calves 1, Bulls 2, Neat Cattle Total 3, Ewes -, Wethers -, Lambs 1, Rams 1, Sheep Total 5, Goat Ewes 2, Goat Wethers 1, Kids -, Goat Rams -, Goat Total 3, Sows -, Shoats -, Boars -, Pigs -, Hog Total -, Turkeys -, Fowls -, Ducks -, Geese 2, Horses -, Mares -, Horse Total - Remaining 28 February Bullocks 11, Cows 61, Heifers 14, Steers 10, Yearlings 20, Calves 85, Bulls 2, Neat Cattle Total 203, Ewes 52, Wethers 24, Lambs 21, Rams 3, Sheep Total 100, Goat Ewes 159, Goat Wethers 50, Kids 80, Goat Rams 5, Goat Total 294, Sows 5, Shoats 23, Boars 1, Pigs 14, Hog Total 43, Turkeys 99, Fowls 100, Ducks 7, Geese 32, Horses 5, Mares 3, Horse Total 8 Yams expended at the several plantations, 45,540 lb

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Piggs 14 Totall 43 Turkeys 107 Fowoles 110 Ducks 13 Geese 34 Horses 5 Mairs 3 Totall 8 Killd in ditto Bullocks 1 Cows - Heifers - Steers - Yearlings - Calves 1 Bulls - Totall 1 Ewes - Weathers - Lambs - Rams - Totall - Ewes - Weathers 1 Kidds 3 Rams - Totall 4 Sows - Shoals - Boors - Piggs - Totall - Turkeys 8 Fowoles 10 Ducks 6 Geese - Horses - Mairs - Totall - Sold to Ships in ditto Bullocks 12 Cows 65 Heifers 14 Steers 10 Yearlings 20 Calves 85 Bulls 3 Totall 209 Ewes 55 Weathers 24 Lambs 22 Rams 4 Totall 105 Ewes 161 Weathers 51 Kidds 80 Rams 5 Totall 297 Sows 5 Shoals 23 Boors 1 Piggs 14 Totall 43 Turkeys 99 Fowoles 100 Ducks 7 Geese 34 Horses 5 Mairs 3 Totall 8 Bullocks 1 Cows 3 Heifers - Steers -	

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Yearlings - Calves - Bulls - Totall 4 Ewes - Weathers - Lambs - Rams - Totall - Ewes 1 Weathers 3 Kidds - Rams - Totall - Sows - Shoals - Boors - Piggs - Totall - Turkeys - Fowoles - Ducks - Geese - Horses - Mairs - Totall - Dead in ditto Bullocks 11 Cows 62 Heifers 14 Steers 10 Yearlings 20 Calves 85 Bulls 3 Totall 205 Ewes 55 Weathers 24 Lambs 22 Rams 4 Totall 105 Ewes 161 Weathers 51 Kidds 80 Rams 5 Totall 297 Sows 5 Shoals 23 Boors 1 Piggs 14 Totall 43 Turkeys 99 Fowoles 100 Ducks 7 Geese 34 Horses 5 Mairs 3 Totall 8 Bullocks - Cows 1 Heifers - Steers - Yearlings - Calves - Bulls - Totall 1 Ewes 2 Weathers 3 Lambs - Rams 1 Totall 5 Ewes 2 Weathers 1 Kidds - Rams - Totall 3	

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Sows - Shoals - Boors - Piggs - Totall - Turkeys - Fowoles 2 Ducks - Geese - Horses - Mairs - Totall - Remains Ultimo ffebry Bullocks 11 Cows 61 Heifers 14 Steers 10 Yearlings 20 Calves 85 Bulls 2 Totall 203 Ewes 52 Weathers 24 Lambs 21 Rams 3 Totall 100 Ewes 159 Weathers 50 Kidds 80 Rams 5 Totall 294 Sows 5 Shoals 23 Boors 1 Piggs 14 Totall 43 Turkeys 99 Fowoles 100 Ducks 7 Geese 32 Horses 5 Mairs 3 Totall 8 Yams Expended at the severall Plantations. 4554o	
194	194	March. Collection of Store Goods sold & deliverd to the Inhabitants Ce from the 25 Jaunry Ce 24 ffebry 1726. vozt 133 ¾ Gallons Arrack 42 7 1 382 lb Sugar £ 9 11 39 lb Candy 1 19 11 10 105 lb Bread 2 2 185 lb Flower 2 6 3 4 8 3 28 Soape 1 19 8 3 lb Starch 2 3 1 lb Indigo 6 2 2 5 27 lb Tobacco 3 9 249 Pipes 10 4½ 3 11 1½ 32 Candles 7	A collection of store goods sold and delivered to the inhabitants from 25 January to 24 February 1727. 133 3/4 gallons arrack, £42 7s 1d 382 lb sugar, £9 11s 0d 39 lb candy, £1 19s 0d 108 lb bread, £2 2s 0d 185 lb flour, £2 6s 3d 28 lb soap, £1 19s 8d 3 lb starch, £0 2s 3d 1 lb indigo, £0 0s 6d 27 lb tobacco, £3 0s 9d 249 pins, £0 10s 4 1/2d 3 1/2 lb candles, £0 7s 0d 1 lb copper, £0 15s 0d 2 pieces Madras gingham, £0 15s 0d 3 durance, £0 10s 0d 1 durance, £1 10s 0d 1 1/2 pieces ordinary long cloth, £0 12s 6d 5 white shirts, £0 7s 6d 3 pairs cotton stockings, £0 9s 10d 1 palempore, £0 5s 0d 1 palempore, £0 14s 10d 3 yards damaged serge, sold for 2 yards, £0 4s 8d 1 pewter chamber pot, £0 4s 2d 2 1/2 lb shoe thread, £0 6s 3d 1 pint coffee pot, £0 1s 0d 1 English tutor, £0 1s 0d 12 laces sorted, £0 7s 4d 7 soldiers' hats, £1 2s 9d 1 plain hat, £0 12s 6d

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		1 Copper 15 2 pr Maddras Gingham 15 3 Niccanees 10 1 Defotees 10 1½ pr Ordinary Long Cloth 12 6 5 White Shirts 7 6 3 pr Cotton Stockings 9 10 1 Palempore 5 1 ditto 14 10 3 Yards Damagd Sergs Sold for 2 Yards 4 8 1 Pewter Chamber Pott 4 2 2 lb Shoe Thread 6 3 1 pint Coffee Pott 1 1 English Tutor 1 12 Lines Sorted 7 4 7 Soldiers Hatts 1 2 9 1 Plain Hatt 12 6 1 15 3 1 pr Silk Stockings 13 1 pr Thread do 4 9 1 pr Youths Knitt 3 6 1 pr ditto 2 6 1 pr ditto 2 4 1 pr Soldiers Hose 1 6 1 pr Womens do No 17 2 2 Ce 9 Oz Worsted 9 12 8 1 Clashe knife 9 2 Pruneing knives 3 3 9 1 pr Womens Spanish Leathr Shoos 5 9 1 pr Mens Calf Leathr do 6 8 12 5 1 Thimble 2 1 Buckling Comb 1 1 1 Horne do 10 2 1 7 Sneakers 3 6 10 Large Cups 4 23 Small Ditto 3 10	1 pair silk stockings, £0 13s 0d 1 pair thread stockings, £0 4s 9d 1 pair youths' knit, £0 3s 6d 1 pair ditto, £0 2s 6d 1 pair ditto, £0 2s 4d 1 pair soldiers' hose, £0 1s 6d 1 pair women's stockings, no. 17, £0 2s 2d 9 oz worsted, £0 9s 0d 1 chopping knife, £0 0s 9d 2 pruning knives, £0 3s 0d 1 pair women's Spanish leather shoes, £0 5s 9d 1 pair men's calf leather shoes, £0 6s 8d 1 thimble, £0 0s 2d 1 buckling comb, £0 1s 1d 1 horn comb, £0 0s 10d 7 sneakers, £0 3s 6d 16 large cups, £0 4s 0d 23 small cups, £0 3s 10d Carried over, £75 19s 8 1/2d **Interpretations** This page recorded the store goods sold to the inhabitants between 25 January and 24 February 1727. The list mixed provisions such as sugar, bread and tobacco with textiles, tools and tableware. Each entry gave the quantity, a short description and the value in sterling, so the Company could track everything leaving the store and the cost charged against its books. Several cloth names identified goods brought in through the Company's Indian trade. A palempore was a large painted or printed cotton bedcover from the Coromandel coast, prized for its elaborate design. Madras gingham was a checked cotton woven near Madras, and a long cloth a plain white cotton in long lengths. Durance was a durable glazed woollen carried out from England, and serge a stronger twilled wool. Worsted was a smooth strong woollen yarn spun from long combed fibres, used for hard-wearing stockings. An English tutor was probably a schoolbook or primer for teaching reading, a rare item of print on the island. The mix of fine imported cloth, plain provisions, tools and a schoolbook shows that the one store met the whole range of wants across the settlement.

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		11 4 Carried Over 75 19 8½	
195	195	1726. Brought Over 75 19 8½ 3 Oz China Silk 3 9½ 4 do ditto 1 pr Diaper Tape 2 6 1 pr Coloured do 1 10 1 pr Humming Tape 9 2 Yards Ribbon 6 1 Yard ditto 1 2 3 Scanes Mohair 9 1 doz Breast Buttons 9 1 Oz Whited Browns Thread 3 6 1 Oz ditto 3 4 1 Oz Coloured Thread 4 11 Yards Ferriting 3 10 1 Mid Pinns 1 2 2½ M ditto 1/4 3 4 1 Ordinary Silk Lace 6 6 Thread Laces 5 6 Soape 5 1 19 2½ 6 Sugar 2 6 3 11 Diett Expences Do Sum Totall to the Inhabitts 78 2 10 103 Galls Arrack 32 12 4 20 Candy 1 146 Sugar 3 13 4 Bottles Florencs Oyls 1 1 4 Galls Vinegar 10 1 Barrell Sewitt 6 4 8 2 Cattees Bohsea Tea 12 4 Pepper 2 1 Cask Bread 5 10 1 ditto Flour 4 4 55 11 Generall Charges Do 9 1½ Oz China Silk 5 4 Galls Arrack	Brought over, £75 19s 8 1/2d 3 3/4 oz China silk, £0 3s 9 1/2d 4 3/4 oz China silk, £0 3s 9 1/2d 1 piece diaper tape, £0 2s 6d 1 piece coloured tape, £0 1s 10d 1 piece hemming tape, £0 0s 9d 2 yards ribbon, £0 1s 6d 1 yard ribbon, £0 1s 2d 3 skeins mohair, £0 0s 9d 1 1/2 dozen breast buttons, £0 0s 9d 1 lb white and brown thread, £0 3s 6d 1 lb thread, £0 3s 4d 1 lb coloured thread, £0 4s 0d 1 1/2 yards ferreting, £0 3s 10d 1 middle pins, £0 1s 2d 2 1/2 middle pins, no. 14, £0 3s 4d 1 ordinary silk lace, £0 0s 6d 6 thread laces, £0 1s 5d 6 tape, £0 2s 6d 5 sugars, £0 3s 11d Sum total to the inhabitants, £78 2s 10d Debt expenses 103 gallons arrack, £32 12s 4d 20 lb candy, £1 0s 0d 146 lb sugar, £3 13s 0d 4 bottles Florence oil, £1 1s 0d 4 gallons vinegar, £0 10s 0d 1 barrel suet, £6 4s 8d 2 catties bohea tea, £0 12s 0d 4 lb pepper, £0 2s 0d 1 chest bread, £5 10s 0d 1 chest flour, £4 4s 0d Total, £55 11s 0d General charges 1/2 oz China silk, £0 0s 9d 4 gallons arrack, £1 5s 4d 8 lb sugar, £0 3s 0d 6 wine glasses, £0 7s 6d 1 stock lock, £0 4s 8d 2 ditto, £0 18s 8d 6 bushels peas, £3 15s 0d Total, £6 14s 4d Garrison 8 catties green tea, £1 12s 0d 3 gallons linseed oil, £0 18s 0d Total, £2 10s 0d Plantation 1 large lace, £0 3s 4d 1/2 lb shoe thread, £0 7s 3d 1 adze, £0 1s 6d 1 lb soap, £0 5s 6d Total, £0 17s 4d The Great Wood 2 large steel scrapers, £0 10s 7d Carried over, £143 16s 1d **Interpretations** This page closed the store account for the inhabitants and opened further headings for debt expenses, general charges, the garrison, the plantation and the Great Wood. Each issue fell to a distinct charge, and the running totals carried through to £143 16s 1d. The division let the Company see which body or work had drawn on the store. Several named goods reflected the reach of the Company's trade routes. China silk came through the Company's China trade, and bohea was a black tea from the Wuyi hills of Fujian. Florence oil was a fine olive oil from Tuscany, valued for the table. Ferreting was a narrow woven tape used for binding and trimming, and diaper tape a figured linen tape.

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		3 8 Sugar 7 6 6 Wine Glasses 4 1 1 Stock Lock 18 8 2½ ditto 3 15 6 Bushell Pease 1 12 6 14 Garison Do 8 Catees Green Tea 18 3 Galls Linssed Oyls 2 10 Plantation Do 3 4 1 Large Lins 7 3 ½ Shoe Thread 6 1 Cutt 6 1 Roap 7 4 the Great Wood 2 large Steel Scraper 10 7 Carried 143 16 1	The tools issued to the plantation and the Great Wood served the labour of cultivation and timber. An adze was a curved axe for shaping wood, and steel scrapers were used to dress or clean timber and hides. This concentration of tools under the work heads shows the Company accounting for the cost of each task apart from the others.
196	196	March. Brought Over 143 16 1 the Honble Companys Blacks Dr 2 Casks Beef £26 1 Hogshead do 12 7 Barrells Porke 52 10 2 3282 lb Rice 41 6 2445 lb Wheat 25 16 6 39 pr Shoes 17 3 4 pr Madrass Gingham 1 10 ½ pr Ordinary Long Cloth 10 6 Shirts 15 1 Oz Whited Browns Thread 2 9 ½ lb Colloured ditto 2 161 4 Sum Totalle £305 1 Gunners Stores Expended in ffebry 1726/7 Guns Fired Powder Seaton Minit Totll Powder Expend Febry 1 Being Muster day Guns Fired - Powder - Seaton - Minit - Totll - Powder Expend 10 2 A double Alarme Guns Fired 6 Powder - Seaton -	Brought over, £143 16s 1d The Honourable Company's slaves 2 casks beef, £26 0s 0d 1 hogshead beef, £12 0s 0d 7 barrels pork, £52 10s 0d 3282 lb rice, £41 0s 6d 2445 lb wheat, £25 16s 6d 39 pairs shoes, £0 17s 3d 4 pieces Madras gingham, £1 10s 0d 1/2 piece ordinary long cloth, £0 10s 0d 6 shirts, £0 15s 0d 1 lb white and brown thread, £0 2s 9d 1/2 lb coloured thread, £0 2s 0d Total, £161 4s 0d Sum total, £305 0s 1d Gunners' stores expended in February 1727. Guns fired, powder expended, sea coal, minion, total, powder expended 1 February, being muster day, guns fired -, powder 10 lb 2 February, a double alarm, guns fired 6, minion 3, total 3, powder 9 lb 2 February, arrived a French ship and another ship passed by, guns fired 7, total 7, powder 7 lb 4 February, delivered Thomas Illis for alarms, guns fired -, powder - 5 February, departed the French ship, guns fired 12, total 12, powder 12 lb 6 February, an alarm, guns fired 4, minion 2, total 2, powder 6 lb 7 February, arrived the Princess Amelia, Captain Misnor, guns fired 9, total 9, powder 9 lb 16 February, departed the Princess Amelia, guns fired 9, total 9, powder 9 lb 22 February, an alarm, guns fired 4, minion 2, total 2, powder 6 lb 22 February, arrived the Grantham, Captain Byfield, guns fired 9, total 9, powder 9 lb 25 February, an alarm, guns fired 4, minion 2, total 2, powder 6 lb 26 February, arrived the Princess Anne, Captain Gough, from England, guns fired 9, total 9, powder 9 lb

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Minit 3 Totll 3 Powder Expend 9 2 Arrivd a French Ship & another Ship Passd by Guns Fired 7 Powder - Seaton - Minit - Totll 7 Powder Expend 7 4 Deliverd Thomas Illis for Alarins Guns Fired - Powder - Seaton - Minit - Totll - Powder Expend - 5 Departed the French Ship Guns Fired 12 Powder - Seaton - Minit - Totll 12 Powder Expend 12 6 An Alarme Guns Fired 4 Powder - Seaton - Minit 2 Totll 2 Powder Expend 6 7 Arrivd the Princess Amelia Capt Missnor Guns Fired 9 Powder - Seaton - Minit - Totll 9 Powder Expend 9 16 Departed the Princess Amelia Guns Fired 9 Powder - Seaton - Minit - Totll 9 Powder Expend 9 22 An Alarme Guns Fired 4 Powder - Seaton - Minit 2 Totll 2 Powder Expend 6 do Arrivd the Grantham Capt Feild Guns Fired 9 Powder - Seaton - Minit - Totll 9 Powder Expend 9 25 An Alarme Guns Fired 4 Powder - Seaton - Minit 2 Totll 2 Powder Expend 6 26 Arrivd the Princess Anne Capt Gough from Engld Guns Fired 9 Powder - Seaton - Minit - Totll 9 Powder Expend 9 do for the Worshp Edwd Byfeild Succeeding Goo Guns Fired 21	26 February, for the Worshipful Edward Byfield succeeding as governor, guns fired 21, sea coal 1, minion 4, total 16, powder 33 lb Expense of the guards, powder 15 lb Total, guns fired 94, sea coal 1, minion 4, total 9, powder 80 lb, 141 lb Expense of musket balls for the guards, 5 lb Sponge staves broken, - Sponge heads broken, 2 Trucks delivered to Mr Johnson, - Flints, 24 Expended cartridge paper for making cartridges, 3 quires Match expended, 28 lb Total, 28 lb 3 quires 24 flints 1 sea coal 2 minion 1 total 9 The account was signed by John French. **Interpretations** This page closed the store account for the Company's slaves and opened the gunners' record of ordnance stores expended in February 1727. The slaves' provisions ran to £161 4s 0d and brought the store's sum total to £305 0s 1d. The gunners' account then set out the powder and shot fired through the month, occasion by occasion. The gun record shows how closely the fort tracked its consumption of powder for salutes and alarms. Guns were fired to greet and speed departing ships, to mark the muster and to answer alarms when strange sails appeared. Each occasion drew a set charge of powder, and the arrival of the new governor Edward Byfield drew the heaviest salute of all at 21 guns. Several terms name gunners' stores now unfamiliar. A minion was a light cannon of small bore, and sea coal the mineral coal shipped by sea, used to heat shot or work iron. A sponge was the tool for cleaning a gun barrel between firings, mounted on a staff called a stave. Match was the slow-burning cord used to fire a gun, and flints struck the spark in a firelock. **Speculations** The clerk chose to record each firing of the guns against its specific occasion, rather than enter a single monthly total of powder spent. The obvious course was a bare tally of consumption. The decision to name every alarm, arrival and departure beside its charge of powder rested on the need to justify each expenditure of a costly and irreplaceable store. Faced with powder that could only be replaced by sea, the fort preferred a detailed account that explained every round over a lump figure that hid it.

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		Powder 1 Seaton 4 Minit - Totll 16 Powder Expend 33 Expence of the Guards Guns Fired - Powder - Seaton - Minit - Totll - Powder Expend 15 Guns Fired 94 Powder 1 Seaton 4 Minit 9 Totll 80 Powder Expend 141 Expence of Musq Balls for do Sprunge Staves Broke Sprunge Heads Broke Trucks deliv to Mr Johnson Flints Expended Cartridge Papr for makeing Cartridges Match Expended Expended Cartridge Papr for Qr 3 makeing Cartridges Ce 28 Flints 24 Sprunge Heads Broke 2 28 3 24 1 2 1 9 Signed Jno French	
197	197	1726. Expence of the Genll Table &c for February 1726. 58½ Gallons Aurack for the Table Use at 6/4 p Gatt 18 10 4 10 1 ditto for the Guards at do 3 4 11 4¾ ditto to Plantation House do 1 9 1 3 Galls of Vinsgar at 4/- p do 12 26 Bottles ffrench Wine at 4/6 p bottle 6 10 6 26 do Mountains at 3/- p do 3 18 25 do Sherry at 3/- p do 3 15 29 do Galshia at 3/- p do 3 12 6 16 Points Old Hock at 2/- p pint 15 59 Bottles Cape at 1/- p bottle 2 19 89 do Beer at 2/- p do 4 18 6 do Oyle at 3/6 p do 1 1 206 lb Bread at -/3 p do 2 11 6 133 lb Sugar at -/6 p do 3 9 6 164 lb Flower at -/3 p do 2 2 3 402 lb Veale at -/6 p do 2 11 46 lb Candy at -/1 p do 2 6 49 lb Candles at 2/6 p do 6 2 6 32 Soap at -/1 p do 2 13 10 40 lb Salt Beef to the Table at 2/6 p do	An account of the expense of the general table for February 1727. 58 1/2 gallons arrack for the table use at 6s 4d per gallon, £18 10s 4d 10 1/4 gallons arrack for the guards at 6s 4d per gallon, £3 4s 11d 4 3/4 gallons arrack to Plantation House at 6s 4d per gallon, £1 9s 1d 3 gallons vinegar at 4s per gallon, £0 12s 0d 26 bottles French wine at 4s 6d per bottle, £6 10s 6d 26 bottles Mountain wine at 3s per bottle, £3 18s 0d 25 bottles sherry at 3s per bottle, £3 15s 0d 29 bottles Galicia at 2s 6d per bottle, £3 12s 6d 16 pints old hock at 2s per pint, £0 15s 0d 59 bottles Cape wine at 1s per bottle, £2 19s 0d 89 bottles beer at 2s per bottle, £4 18s 0d 6 bottles oil at 3s 6d per bottle, £1 1s 0d 206 lb bread at 3s per 100, £2 11s 6d 133 lb sugar at 6d per lb, £3 9s 6d 164 lb flour at 3s per 100, £2 2s 3d 402 lb veal at 6d per lb, £2 11s 0d 46 lb candy at 1s per lb, £2 6s 0d 49 lb candles at 2s 6d per lb, £6 2s 6d 33 lb soap at 1s 6d per lb, £2 13s 10d 40 lb salt beef to the table at 2s 6d per lb, £1 5s 0d 15 lb salt beef to the plantation slaves at 2s 6d per lb, £1 17s 6d 14 lb salt pork to the table at 2s 10d per lb, £1 19s 4d 80 fowls at 1s 6d each, £6 0s 0d 5 turkeys at 6s each, £1 10s 0d 8 muscovy ducks at 3s each, £1 4s 0d 8 island ducks at 2s each, £0 16s 0d 1 sheep, £1 4s 0d 26 days greens at 1s per day, £1 8s 0d 394 lb fresh beef at 3d per lb, £4 18s 6d 28 lb butter at 1s per lb, £1 8s 0d 56 bottles milk at 1 1/2d per bottle, £0 18s 8d 4 goats at 10s each, £2 0s 0d

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		1 5 15 do of do to Plantation Blacks at 2/6 p do 1 17 6 14 do Salt Porke to the Table at 2/10 p do 1 19 4 80 Fowles at 1/6 ea 6 5 Turkeys at 6/- ea 1 10 8 Muscovy Ducks at 3/- ea 1 4 8 Island Ducks at 2/- ea 16 1 Sheep at do 1 4 26 Days Greens at 1/- p day 1 8 394 Fresh Beef at -/3 p do 4 18 6 28 lb Butter at -/1 p do 1 8 56 Bottles Milk at -/1½ p bottles 18 8 4 Goats at 10/- each 2 99 12 11	Total, £99 12s 11d **Interpretations** This account priced the food and drink of the general table at the fort during February 1727 and extended each item to a sterling total. It set the arrack for the table apart from that issued to the guards and to Plantation House. This let the Company measure the cost of provisioning by class of recipient. Several named goods reflected the reach of the Company's trade routes. Mountain was a sweet Spanish wine from the hills near Malaga, and sack the fortified white wine of the sherry family. Old hock was a mature Rhenish white wine from the German vineyards, and Cape wine came from the Dutch settlement at the Cape of Good Hope. Arrack was a distilled spirit made in the East from palm sap, rice or sugar. The account distinguished fresh provisions from salt and the island's own produce from imported stores. The fresh beef, veal, mutton, poultry and milk came from the island's stock, while the salt beef and pork kept through the year. The muscovy ducks and island ducks were named apart, marking the imported breed from the local one.
198	198	Blank page	
199	199	At a Consultation held on Thursday 9th March 1726/7 at Union Castle Prest Edwd Byfeild Esqr Govr John Alexander John Goodwin the last Consultation read & Approved Capt Goodwin Report that all the Goods Sent Us by the Honble Compy were all Safely Landed yesterday, & during the time of the Ships Unlading, the Weather & Number of Boates each day Sent on Shoar are as follow ffebry 27 the Sea being high nothing was Landed 28 the Boat came to the Rocks but the Sea being high could not Land March 1 the Sea being high nothing was Landed 2 this day 3 Boats came to the Crane & were deld 3 ffour Long Boats were deld 4 three Long Boats were deld 6 three do were delivrd 7 One do was deld 8 One do was delivrd Wee this day Signd Our Letters to the Govrs of the Honble Comps sevral Settlements in India & this Evening dispatcht Capt Gough for Bencoolen & accordingly took his Receipt for the Packet.	At a consultation held on Thursday 9 March 1727 at Union Fort. Present were Edward Byfield, Governor, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The council read the previous consultation and approved it. Captain Goodwin reported that all the goods sent by the Company were safely landed the previous day. During the unloading of the ships, the weather and the number of boats sent ashore each day were as follows. 27 February, the sea being high, nothing was landed 28 February, the boat came to the rocks but the sea being high could not land 1 March, the sea being high, nothing was landed 2 March, this day 3 boats came to the crane and were delivered 3 March, four long boats were delivered 4 March, three long boats were delivered 6 March, three long boats were delivered 7 March, one long boat was delivered 8 March, one long boat was delivered The council signed its letters to the governors of the Company's several settlements in India this day. It dispatched Captain Gough for Bencoolen the same evening, and accordingly took his receipt for the packet. **Interpretations** The record of daily landings shows how heavily the unloading of a ship depended on the sea state at St Helena. The island had no sheltered harbour, so goods came ashore by open boat to the rocks and the crane. High seas stopped all work for three days running, which reveals the constant hazard of supplying a settlement with such an exposed landing. The letters signed for the Company's settlements in India, and the packet entrusted to Captain Gough for Bencoolen, show St Helena as a link in the Company's chain of correspondence. The island lay on the route between England and the eastern factories, so its council forwarded despatches by passing ships. The receipt taken for the packet reflects the care with which such correspondence was tracked.

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200	200	March. Island St Helena At a Consultation Held on Tuesday the 14th day of March 1726. At Union Castle Edward Byfeild Esqr Governr Prest Jno Alexander & Jno Goodwin the last Consultation read and Approved on the Governour Reports that the Honble Company haveing been pleasd to appoint a New surgeon (who was very much wanted) he sent for Mr Wignell the late surgeon two or three days after the arrivall of the Princess Anne and acquainted him therewith who Answerd he would goe off in One of the Ships now in the road & Accordingly gave Publick Notice for all Persons to Settle Accounts with him But the Governr haveing since been informd that the said Wignell is no ways Inclinable to leave the Island, He thinks tis very proper to send him the following Letter. Mr Wignell the Honble Compy haveing been pleasd to appoint a new surgeon We cant by any means think it proper to Continue two of the same Profession upon this Little Spot for reasons very often Observed and Urged by your self when You Are in the Business & therefore give you warning to Provide for a voyage Either to England, or Undial at your own Election as to the Choice. Wee are St Helena the 14th March Sr Your Humble Servants 1726/7 Edwd Byfeild Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin Messrs Gabriel Powell Francis Wrangham Joshua Johnson & Edmond Nicholl planters haveing been Appointed to Survey the several Plantations belonging to the Inhabitants this day made the following Report vizt To the Worshipfull Edward Byfeild Esqr Governr &c Councill Pursuant to a Warrant bearing date the 17 Jaunry 1726/7 We have Viewed all and Every Persons Land both free and Lease Land, and given Account who has ffenced their Land and who has not and Likewise Account of what Wood they have and future, and the Quantity of Young Plants of Wood To the best of Our Knowledge John	Island of St Helena. At a consultation held on Tuesday 14 March 1727 at Union Fort. Present were Edward Byfield, Governor, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The council read the previous consultation and approved it. The Governor reported that the Company had been pleased to appoint a new surgeon, who was much needed. He had sent for Mr Wignall two or three days after the arrival of the *Princess Anne* and told him of the appointment. Wignall answered that he would leave on one of the ships then in the road, and public notice was accordingly given for all persons to settle their accounts with him. Since then the Governor had learned that Wignall was not at all inclined to leave the island. He thought it proper to send him the following letter. The council wrote to Mr Wignall, setting out that the Company had appointed a new surgeon and that the members could not think it proper to keep two men of the same profession on so small a place. They reminded Wignall that he himself had often observed and urged this point when he was in the service. They gave him warning to provide for a passage either to England or to India, at his own choice as to which. The letter was dated at St Helena on 14 March 1727 and signed by Edward Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin. Messrs Gabriel Powell, Francis Wrangham, Joshua Johnson and Edmund Nichols, planters appointed to survey the several plantations belonging to the inhabitants, made their report this day. Addressing the Governor and council, they stated that, following the warrant dated 17 January 1727, they had viewed all the land of every person, both freehold and leasehold. They gave an account of who had encroached on their land and who had not, together with an account of the wood and forage each held, and the quantity of young wood plants, to the best of their knowledge. **Interpretations** The council moved to remove Mr Wignall from the island once his replacement had arrived, judging that so small a settlement could not support two surgeons. The letter turned Wignall's own earlier arguments against him, reminding him that he had urged the same point in the service. This shows the council managing its limited establishment by forcing out a servant it no longer needed. The survey report drew on the warrant of 17 January 1727, which had directed four planters to measure every holding against its recorded acreage. The surveyors set out who had encroached, what wood and forage each tenant held and how many young wood plants stood on the land. This reflects the Company's concern to protect its title and to track the growth of timber on the island. The particular note of young wood plants shows the Company's interest in the future supply of timber. Wood was scarce and slow to grow on the island, so a count of new plants measured the prospect of replenishing it. This illustrates the long view the administration took of a resource it could not easily import. **Speculations** The Governor chose to send Mr Wignall a formal written warning to depart, rather than simply let his announced passage take effect. Wignall had already given public notice that he would leave, so the obvious course was to wait for him to go. His refusal to sail made a plain order necessary, and the letter fixed the choice of England or India upon him while leaving the destination to him. Faced with a servant who would not leave of his own accord, the council

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			preferred a documented ultimatum over an indefinite wait for a departure that might never come.
201	201	1726. 1 John Bagley senr Wee suppose to have about ½ of an Acre of Wood greatest part of it young Plants his Land all ffenced and Planted with ffurze 2 William Worrall We suppose to have about 5 Acres of Wood his Land all fenced Except what he has lately ffencd, and part planted with ffurze 3 Charles Steward We suppose to have about 5 Acres of Wood on his free Land and about 1 Acre on his Lease Land, great part of it young Plants his land all ffenced and greatest Part Planted wth ffurze 4 Marys Shreeve Wee suppose to have about 1½ Acres of Wood Hlt Land all ffenced Except what she lately ffencd but no ffurze Planted 5 Richard Tinley has no Wood nor ffurze Planted, his Land alle ffenced Except what he has lately ffencd 6 John Seal has no Wood, Nor ffurze Planted his Land alle ffenced 7 John Bradley We suppose to have about 2 Acres of Wood his Land greatest part ffenced but no ffurze Planted 8 Thomas Prentice We suppose to have about 4 Acres of Wood on his free Land and about 1 On his Lease Land part young Plants his Land all ffenced and part Planted with ffurze 9 Joseph Bates We suppose to have about 7 Acres of Wood on his free Land and about 1 On his lease Land his land all ffenced Except what he has lately ffencd and part Planted wth ffurze 10 Mr Robinsons Orphans Wee suppose to have about 4 Acres of Wood their Land all ffenced and greatest Part Planted with ffurze 11 Richard Beal We suppose to have about 3 Acres of Wood on his free Land and about 4 On his Lease Land, his Land all ffenced & part Planted with ffurze 12 Richard Swallow We suppose to have about 5 Acres of Wood on his free Land and about two On his Lease Land, his Land all ffenced and part Planted with ffurze 13 John Bagley junr We suppose to have about 5 Acres of Wood his Land all ffenced and Part Planted with ffurze 14 Orlando Bagley senr We suppose to have about 2 Acres of Wood on his free Land & about 4½ On his Lease Land part young Plants his Land all ffenced Except what he has Lately ffencd land part planted with ffurze 15 Orlando Bagley junr has not ffenced his Land nor planted ffurze 16 Willm Adds We suppose to have about 1½ Acres of Wood, part Young Plants his Land ffenced and part planted with ffurze	1: John Bagley senior was thought to hold about half an acre of wood, most of it young plants. His land was all fenced and planted with furze. 2: William Worrall was thought to hold about five acres of wood. His land was all fenced except what he had lately hired, and part was planted with furze. 3: Charles Richard was thought to hold about five acres of wood on his freehold land, with about one acre on his leasehold land, most of it young plants. His land was all fenced and mostly planted with furze. 4: Mary Shreeve was thought to hold about 1 1/2 acres of wood. Her land was all fenced except what she had lately hired, but no furze had been planted. 5: Richard Insley held no wood nor furze planted. His land was all fenced except what he had lately hired. 6: John Seal held no wood nor furze planted. His land was all fenced. 7: John Bradley was thought to hold about two acres of wood. Most of his land was fenced, but no furze had been planted. 8: Thomas Greentree was thought to hold about four acres of wood on his freehold land and about one acre on his leasehold land, part of it young plants. His land was all fenced and part planted with furze. 9: Joseph Bates was thought to hold about seven acres of wood on his freehold land and about one acre on his leasehold land. His land was all fenced except what he had lately hired, and part was planted with furze. 10: The orphans of Mr Robinson were thought to hold about four acres of wood. Their land was all fenced and mostly planted with furze. 11: Richard Beal was thought to hold about three acres of wood on his freehold land and about four acres on his leasehold land. His land was all fenced and part planted with furze. 12: Richard Swallow was thought to hold about five acres of wood on his freehold land and about two acres on his leasehold land. His land was all fenced and part planted with furze. 13: John Bagley junior was thought to hold about five acres of wood. His land was all fenced and part planted with furze. 14: Orlando Bagley senior was thought to hold about two acres of wood on his freehold land and about 4 1/2 acres on his leasehold land, part of it young plants. His land was all fenced except what he had lately hired, and part was planted with furze. 15: Orlando Bagley junior had not fenced his land nor planted furze. 16: William Adds was thought to hold about 1 1/2 acres of wood, part young plants. His land was fenced and part planted with furze. **Interpretations** This survey continued the count of each tenant's wood, fencing and furze required by the warrant of 17 January 1727. For every holder it noted the acreage of wood, whether it stood on freehold or leasehold land, the proportion of young plants and the state of the fencing. This detail gave the Company a full picture of the timber resource across the settlement. Furze was gorse, a hardy spiny shrub planted as a fuel crop and as a stock-proof hedge. On an island short of wood it served both to bind the soil and to provide firing, so the survey tracked its planting as carefully as the timber itself. The repeated note of who had and had not planted it marked each tenant's contribution to the island's fuel supply.

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		John	The distinction between wood on freehold and leasehold land mattered to the Company's control of its ground. Timber on leased land remained tied to the Company's ultimate ownership, while freehold wood belonged outright to the tenant. Recording the split let the Company judge how much of the island's wood lay within its own reversion.
202	202	March. 17 John Harding We suppose to have about 6 Acres of Wood on his free Land and about 2 On his lease Land his land all ffenced Except what he has lately ffencd and part Planted with ffurze 18 Thomas Illis We suppose to have about 2 Acres of Wood on his free Land and about three on his Leasd Land his Land part ffenced and part planted with ffurze 19 John Worrall We suppose to have about One Acre of Wood on his free Land and about 6½ on his Lease Land his Land Part ffenced and Part planted with ffurze 20 Wenoar Leech has no Wood and but little ffurze his Land part ffenced 21 Robert Gurling We suppose to have about 10 Acres of Wood on his free Land and about 5 On his Lease Land his Land ffenced and part Planted with ffurze 22 Stephen Lufkin We suppose to have about 5 Acres of Wood on his free Land and about 6 On his Lease Land his Land all ffenced Except what he has lately ffencd & Part Planted with ffurze 23 Thomas Harper We suppose to have about 5 Acres of Wood on his Land his Land all ffenced Except what he has lately ffencd and Part Planted with ffurze 24 Martin Harper has no Wood nor ffurze his Land Part ffenced 25 John French Junr We suppose to have about 4 Acres of Wood his Land not ffenced nor no ffurze Planted 26 John Alexander We suppose to have about 7 Acres of Wood on his free Land and about 2 On his Lease Land Part Young Plants his Land ffenced and Part Planted with ffurze 27 John Young his land all ffenced but no Wood nor ffurze as yet Planted this Land being lately Inclosed 28 Richard Mason We suppose to have about ½ of an Acre of Young Wood & holes for about 2 more his Land all ffenced Except what he has lately ffencd, and Part Planted with ffurze 29 Francis Funge We suppose to have about One Acre of Wood & holes for about ½ an Acre more his Land all ffenced Except part of what he has lately ffencd & Part Planted with ffurze 30 Elizabeth Greentree We suppose to have about 10 Acres of Wood on Her free Land and about 12 on Her Lease Land Her Land all ffenced Except what she has lately ffencd and Part Planted with	17: John Harding was thought to hold about six acres of wood on his freehold land and about two acres on his leasehold land. His land was all fenced except what he had lately hired, and part was planted with furze. 18: Thomas Illis was thought to hold about two acres of wood on his freehold land and about three acres on his leasehold land. His land was part fenced and part planted with furze. 19: John Worrall was thought to hold about one acre of wood on his freehold land and about six acres on his leasehold land. His land was part fenced and part planted with furze. 20: Benoni Leech held no wood and but little furze. His land was part fenced. 21: Robert Durling was thought to hold about 10 acres of wood on his freehold land and about five acres on his leasehold land. His land was fenced and part planted with furze. 22: Stephen Lufkin was thought to hold about five acres of wood on his freehold land and about six acres on his leasehold land. His land was all fenced except what he had lately hired, and part was planted with furze. 23: Thomas Harper was thought to hold about four acres of wood on his land. His land was all fenced except what he had lately hired, and part was planted with furze. 24: Martin Harper held no wood nor furze. His land was part fenced. 25: John French junior was thought to hold about four acres of wood. His land was not fenced nor any furze planted. 26: John Alexander was thought to hold about seven acres of wood on his freehold land and about one acre on his leasehold land, part young plants. His land was fenced and part planted with furze. 27: John Young had all his land fenced but no wood nor furze as yet planted. His land had lately been enclosed. 28: Richard Mason was thought to hold about three quarters of an acre of young wood, with furze for about a further quarter acre. His land was all fenced except what he had lately hired, and part was planted with furze. 29: Francis Funge was thought to hold about one acre of wood, with furze for about half an acre more. His land was all fenced except part of what he had lately hired, and part was planted with furze. 30: Elizabeth Greentree was thought to hold about 10 acres of wood on her freehold land and about 12 acres on her leasehold land. Her land was all fenced except what she had lately hired, and part was planted with furze, part young plants. 31: Frances Coles was thought to hold about six acres of wood on her freehold land and about seven acres on her leasehold land, part young plants. **Interpretations** This survey continued the count of each tenant's wood, fencing and furze required by the warrant of 17 January 1727. For every holder it recorded the acreage of wood, whether it stood on freehold or leasehold land, the share of young plants and the state of the fencing. This gave the Company a full account of the timber resource across the settlement. Furze was gorse, a hardy spiny shrub grown as a fuel crop and as a stock-proof hedge. On an island

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		ffurze part Young Plants 31 Francis Coena We suppose to have about 6 Acres of Wood on Her free Land and about 7 on Her Lease Land Part Young Plants	short of wood it served both to bind the soil and to provide firing, so the survey tracked its planting alongside the timber. The repeated note of who had and had not planted it marked each tenant's contribution to the fuel supply. The frequent mention of land lately hired shows tenants adding to their holdings by taking on further ground. Such newly hired land often stood unfenced and unplanted, since the tenant had not yet improved it. Recording this let the Company see which parts of each holding met the expected standard of enclosure and cultivation.
203	203	1726. Plants a small Part of Her Lease Land, not ffenced but greatest Part Planted with ffurze 32 Richard Goodwin We suppose to have about 12 Acres of Wood on his free Land and about 2 on his Lease Land Part Young Plants his Land all ffenced and Part Planted wth ffurze 33 John Goodwin We suppose to have about 15 Acres of Wood on his free Land and about 17 On his Lease Land Part Young Plants his Land all ffenced Except a small Part of what he has lately ffencd and most Part planted with ffurze 34 Thomas Hodghinson has holes for Wood and Planted about half an Acre but very Little of it Growing his land all ffenced but no ffurze Planted 35 John Bowers We suppose to have about 2 Acres of Wood on his free Land & about ½ of an Acre on his Lease Land, his Land all ffenced and Part planted with ffurze 36 James Ryder We suppose to have about 11 Acres of Wood on his free Land and about ⅓ of an Acre on his Lease Land his Land all ffenced and greatest Part planted with ffurze part Young Plants 37 Daniel Griffith has no Wood nor ffurze his Land part ffenced 38 John Long We suppose to have about ½ an Acre of Wood on his free Land and about ½ of an Acre on his Lease Land which has been planted but very Little Growing his Land all ffenced and Part Planted with ffurze 39 Elizabeth Marsh We suppose to have about 4 Acres of Wood on Her free Land but none on Her Lease Land Her Land all ffenced and Part planted with ffurze 40 Joseph Defountaine has no Wood Nor ffurze, the Greatest Part of his Land ffenced 41 Jonathan Dowdon We suppose to have about 15 Acres of Wood on his free Land and about 7 on his Lease Land Part Young Plants his Land all ffenced and part planted with ffurze 42 Grace Coulson We suppose to have about One Acre of Wood on Her free Land but none on Her Lease Land Her Land all ffenced but no ffurze Planted 43 William Slaughter We suppose to have about 5 Acres of Wood	Frances Coles held a small part of her leasehold land as young plants. The greater part was not fenced but was mostly planted with furze. 32: Richard Goodwin was thought to hold about 12 acres of wood on his freehold land and about two acres on his leasehold land, part young plants. His land was all fenced and part planted with furze. 33: John Goodwin was thought to hold about 15 acres of wood on his freehold land and about 17 acres on his leasehold land, part young plants. His land was all fenced except a small part of what he had lately hired, and most of it was planted with furze. 34: Thomas Hodgkinson had furze for wood and planted about half an acre, but very little of it was growing. His land was all fenced but no furze planted. 35: John Bowers was thought to hold about two acres of wood on his freehold land and about half an acre on his leasehold land. His land was all fenced and part planted with furze. 36: James Ryder was thought to hold about 11 acres of wood on his freehold land and about a third of an acre on his leasehold land. His land was all fenced and mostly planted with furze, part young plants. 37: Daniel Griffith held no wood nor furze. His land was part fenced. 38: John Long was thought to hold about half an acre of wood on his freehold land and about a quarter of an acre on his leasehold land, which had been planted but very little was growing. His land was all fenced and part planted with furze. 39: Elizabeth Marsh was thought to hold about four acres of wood on her freehold land but none on her leasehold land. Her land was all fenced and part planted with furze. 40: Joseph Defountaine held no wood nor furze. The greater part of his land was fenced. 41: Jonathan Dowdon was thought to hold about 15 acres of wood on his freehold land and about one acre on his leasehold land, part young plants. His land was all fenced and part planted with furze. 42: Grace Coulson was thought to hold about one acre of wood on her freehold land but none on her leasehold land. Her land was all fenced but no furze planted. 43: William Slaughter was thought to hold about five acres of wood. His land was all fenced but no furze. **Interpretations** This survey completed the count of each tenant's wood, fencing and furze required by the warrant of 17 January 1727. For every holder it set out the acreage of wood, its division between freehold and leasehold land, the share of young plants and the state of the fencing. This gave the Company a full account of the timber resource across the settlement. Furze was gorse, a hardy spiny shrub grown as a fuel crop and as a stock-proof hedge. On an island short of wood it served both to bind the soil and to provide firing, so the survey recorded its planting

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		his Land all ffenced but no ffurze John	beside the timber. The note that some plantings showed very little growing marked where the effort had failed to take. The care taken to record young plants and failed plantings shows the Company's close interest in the future supply of timber and fuel. Wood was scarce and slow to grow on the island, so the prospect of replenishing it mattered. This reflects the long view the administration took of resources it could not easily import.
204	204	March. 44 John Defountain We suppose to have about 7 Acres of Wood on his free Land and about 4 on his Lease Land Part Young Plants his Land all ffenced and part Planted with ffurze 45 Joseph Hayse We suppose to have about ½ of an Acre of Wood on his free Land but none on his Lease Land his Land all ffenced and Part planted with ffurze 46 Sutton Isaack We suppose to have about 2½ Acres of Wood on his free Land but none on his Lease Land his Land all ffenced & part Planted with ffurze 47 Giles Smith We suppose to have about ½ an Acre of Wood on his free Land all Young Plants his Land all ffenced Except that he has lately ffencd and Part planted with ffurze 48 Grace Hayse We suppose to have about 5½ Acres of Wood on Her free Land None on Her Lease Land Part Young Plants Her Land all ffenced and part planted with ffurze 49 Matthew Mudge We suppose to have about 3 Acres of Wood on his Land his Land all ffenced and Part planted with ffurze 50 Benjamin Pledgerd We suppose to have about 3 Acres of Wood on his free Land and about 4 on his Lease Land Part Young Plants his Land all ffenced Except what he has lately ffencd and part planted with ffurze 51 Henry Francis Orphans We suppose to have about 3 Acres of Wood on their free Land and about 5 on their Leasd Land their Land all ffenced and part planted with ffurze 52 John Pierling We suppose to have about 6 Acres of Wood on his free Land and about 6 on his Lease Land his land all ffenced & part planted with ffurze 53 John Thwaites We suppose to have about 3 Acres of Wood on his free Land and about ½ an Acre on his Lease Land his Land alle ffencd but no ffurze Planted 54 John Knipe We suppose to have about 5 Acres of Wood on his free Land & about 2½ on his Lease Land his land all ffenced but no ffurze planted 55 John French senr We suppose to have about 6 Acres of Wood on his Lease Land but none on his free Land his Land wants a small part of being ffenced and but little ffurze 56 Stephen Blase Pledgerd We suppose to have about 4 Acres of	44: John Defountain was thought to hold about seven acres of wood on his freehold land and about four acres on his leasehold land, part young plants. His land was all fenced and part planted with furze. 45: Joseph Hayse was thought to hold about half an acre of wood on his freehold land but none on his leasehold land. His land was all fenced and part planted with furze. 46: Sutton Isaack was thought to hold about 2 1/2 acres of wood on his freehold land but none on his leasehold land. His land was all fenced and part planted with furze. 47: Giles Smith was thought to hold about half an acre of wood on his freehold land, all young plants. His land was all fenced except what he had lately hired, and part was planted with furze. 48: Grace Hayse was thought to hold about 5 1/2 acres of wood on her freehold land and none on her leasehold land, part young plants. Her land was all fenced and part planted with furze. 49: Matthew Maidge was thought to hold about three acres of wood on his land. His land was all fenced and part planted with furze. 50: Benjamin Pledgard was thought to hold about three acres of wood on his freehold land and about four acres on his leasehold land, part young plants. His land was all fenced except what he had lately hired, and part was planted with furze. 51: The orphans of Henry Francis were thought to hold about three acres of wood on their freehold land and about five acres on their leasehold land. Their land was all fenced and part planted with furze. 52: John Durling was thought to hold about six acres of wood on his freehold land and about six acres on his leasehold land. His land was all fenced and part planted with furze. 53: John Thwaites was thought to hold about three acres of wood on his freehold land and about half an acre on his leasehold land. His land was all fenced but no furze planted. 54: John Knipe was thought to hold about five acres of wood on his freehold land and about 2 1/2 acres on his leasehold land. His land was all fenced but no furze planted. 55: John French senior was thought to hold about six acres of wood on his leasehold land but none on his freehold land. His land wanted a small part of being fenced, and had but little furze. 56: Stephen Pearse Pledgard was thought to hold about four acres of wood on his land. His land was not fenced, nor any furze planted. **Interpretations** This survey completed the count of each tenant's wood, fencing and furze required by the warrant of 17 January 1727. For every holder it recorded the acreage of wood, its division between freehold and leasehold land, the share of young plants and the state of the fencing. This gave the Company a full account of the timber resource across the settlement. Furze was gorse, a hardy spiny shrub grown as a fuel crop and as a stock-proof hedge. On an island short of wood it served both to bind the soil and to provide firing, so the survey recorded its planting

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Wood on his Land his Land not ffenced nor no ffurze Planted Jane	beside the timber. The repeated note of who had and had not planted it marked each tenant's contribution to the fuel supply. The listing of orphans as landholders shows how the Company kept the estates of deceased tenants intact for their heirs. The wood and land of Henry Francis passed to his orphans as a recorded holding. This reflects the administration's role in preserving property across a generation until the heirs came of age.
205	205	1726. 57 Isaac Leech We suppose to have about 3 Acres of Wood on his free Land and about 2 On his Lease Land his Land not all ffenced but part Planted with ffurze 58 Samuel Jessey We suppose to have about 7 Acres of Wood on his free Land and about 3 on his Lease Land Part Young Plants his Land Near ffenced and Part planted with ffurze 59 William Seale We suppose to have about 15 Acres of Wood on his free Land and about 12 on his Lease Land Part Young Plants his Land all ffenced and part planted with ffurze 60 Bridgett Bazett We suppose to have about 22 Acres of Wood on Her free Land and about 10 on Her Leasd Land Part Young Plants Her Land all ffenced and Part planted with ffurze 61 Isaac Wood We suppose to have about 10 Acres of Wood on his free Land and about ½ an Acre on his Lease Land Part Young Plants his Land all ffenced and Part planted with ffurze 62 James Drapers Orphans We suppose to have about 3 Acres of Wood on their free Land and about 3 on their Lease Land their Land alle ffenced and Part planted with ffurze 63 Mercy Whaley We suppose to have about 2½ Acres of Wood on Her free Land and about 5 on Her Leasd Land Her Land ffenced but no ffurze Planted 64 John Bazett We suppose to have about ½ an Acre of Wood on his free Land and about 5 On his Lease Land his Land part ffenced and Part planted with ffurze 65 Arthur Bradley We suppose to have about 8 Acres of Wood on his Land, part Young Plants his Land Partly ffenced but no ffurze Planted 66 Joseph Lufkin We suppose to have about One Acre of Wood his Land part ffenced but no ffurze Planted 67 Gabriel Powell We suppose to have about 30 Acres of Wood on his free Land and about 8½ on his Lease Land Part Young Plants his Land all ffenced Except a small Matter lately ffencd and greatest part planted with ffurze 68 Joshua Johnson We suppose to have about 7 Acres of Wood on his free Land & about 4 on his Lease Land Part Young Plants his Land all ffenced Except what he has lately ffencd and	57: Isaac Leech was thought to hold about three acres of wood on his freehold land and about two acres on his leasehold land. His land was not all fenced, but part was planted with furze. 58: Samuel Jephry was thought to hold about seven acres of wood on his freehold land and about three acres on his leasehold land, part young plants. His land was nearly fenced and part planted with furze. 59: William Seale was thought to hold about 15 acres of wood on his freehold land and about 14 acres on his leasehold land, part young plants. His land was all fenced and part planted with furze. 60: Bridget Bazett was thought to hold about 22 acres of wood on her freehold land and about 10 acres on her leasehold land, part young plants. Her land was all fenced and part planted with furze. 61: Isaac Wood was thought to hold about 10 acres of wood on his freehold land and about half an acre on his leasehold land, part young plants. His land was all fenced and part planted with furze. 62: The orphans of James Draper were thought to hold about three acres of wood on their freehold land and about three acres on their leasehold land. Their land was all fenced and part planted with furze. 63: Mercy Whaley was thought to hold about 2 1/2 acres of wood on her freehold land and about five acres on her leasehold land. Her land was fenced but no furze planted. 64: John Bazett was thought to hold about half an acre of wood on his freehold land and about five acres on his leasehold land. His land was part fenced and part planted with furze. 65: Arthur Bradley was thought to hold about eight acres of wood on his land, part young plants. His land was partly fenced but no furze planted. 66: Joseph Lufkin was thought to hold about one acre of wood. His land was part fenced but no furze planted. 67: Gabriel Powell was thought to hold about 30 acres of wood on his freehold land and about 8 1/2 acres on his leasehold land, part young plants. His land was all fenced except a small matter lately hired, and mostly planted with furze. 68: Joshua Johnson was thought to hold about seven acres of wood on his freehold land and about one acre on his leasehold land, part young plants. His land was all fenced except what he had lately hired, and part was planted with furze. **Interpretations** This survey completed the count of each tenant's wood, fencing and furze required by the warrant of 17 January 1727. For every holder it recorded the acreage of wood, its division between freehold and leasehold land, the share of young plants and the state of the fencing. This gave the Company a full account of the timber resource across the settlement. The larger holdings recorded here stand out against the smaller plots earlier in the survey. Gabriel Powell held about 38 1/2 acres of wood in all and Bridget Bazett about 32 acres, far above the one or two acres of many tenants. This spread shows the uneven distribution of timber across the settlement,

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		part planted with ffurze Francis	with a few substantial holders alongside many modest ones. Furze was gorse, a hardy spiny shrub grown as a fuel crop and as a stock-proof hedge. On an island short of wood it served both to bind the soil and to provide firing, so the survey recorded its planting beside the timber. The repeated note of who had and had not planted it marked each tenant's contribution to the fuel supply.
206	206	69 Francis Wrangham We suppose to have about 20 Acres of Wood on his free Land and about 3 on his Lease Land Part Young Plants his Land all ffenced Except what he has lately ffencd and greatest Part planted with ffurze 70 Edmond Nichols We suppose to have about 4½ Acres of Wood on his free Land and about 5 on his Lease Land Part Young Plants his Land part ffenced and Part planted with ffurze Signd Gabriel Powell Francis Wrangham Joshua Johnson Edmd Nichols Orderd That the same be Transmitted to the Honble Company and after dispatching the Grantham We do Examine who have been Defaulters and fine such Persons as have been Negligent in Proportion to their Deserts Yesterday the 13 Instant the following List of the Honbles Compas Blacks with their ages & Employments were taken and to Prevent any Mistake Each of the Men Women & their Children were sent for in One by One and their Names Imediatly Wrote Downe List of the Honble Compa Blacks wth their Names ages Employmts & Qualifications taken this 13 day of March 1726 As they Passed in Review before the Worshipfull the Governr & Ce Councill & were Each Employed for the last two years As Undermentiond vizt Men Slaves Empl at New Plantation. Names ages Employmts qualifications Ned age 32 Employmt Overseer qualification very Good Dick age 31 Employmt Stone layer qualification Good Simon age 24 Employmt do qualification do Cremona age 31 Employmt do qualification do Blackwall age 35 Employmt Sawyer qualification do Cloice age 29	69: Francis Wrangham was thought to hold about 20 acres of wood on his freehold land and about three acres on his leasehold land, part young plants. His land was all fenced except what he had lately hired, and mostly planted with furze. 70: Edmund Nichols was thought to hold about 4 1/2 acres of wood on his freehold land and about five acres on his leasehold land, part young plants. His land was part fenced and part planted with furze. The survey report was signed by Gabriel Powell, Francis Wrangham, Joshua Johnson and Edmund Nichols. The council ordered that the report be sent to the Company, and that after the *Grantham* had been dispatched the members would examine who had been defaulters and fine those found negligent in proportion to their fault. The previous day, 13 March, the following list of the Company's slaves was taken, with their ages and employments. To prevent any mistake, each of the men and women and their children was sent for one by one, and their names written down immediately. A list of the Company's slaves, with their names, ages, employments and qualifications, taken 13 March 1727, as they passed in review before the Governor and council. Each had been employed for the previous two years as set out below. Men slaves employed at New Plantation Ned, 32, overseer, very good Dick, 31, stonelayer, good Simon, 24, stonelayer, good Cremona, 34, stonelayer, good Blackwall, 35, sawyer, good Cloice, 29, labourer, good Blackheath, 29, labourer, indifferent Moses, 29, labourer, good for little Dick, 33, labourer, good for little James, 36, labourer, good for little Jupiter, 34, labourer, indifferent Adam, 26, labourer, good for nothing Harry, 26, labourer, sickly Muta, 27, labourer, good Sambo, 36, labourer, cuts yams Leo, 27, labourer, good Davis, 27, labourer, good Towerhill, 27, labourer, good John Fiquea, 36, labourer, good Mahomet, 35, labourer, indifferent Frank, 36, labourer, good Joseph, 36, labourer, good Matthew, 24, labourer, good Diamond, 28, labourer, good Drake, 41, labourer, good Stepney, 26, labourer, good Jack Cook, 36, labourer, good Will, 26, fetches water, good Robin, 31, labourer, poor and rotten Horsham, 31, labourer, very indifferent Port Jack, 27, labourer, very indifferent Ben, 30, fetches water, good Caleb, 32, attends the doctor, good **Interpretations** The council conducted a formal review of its slaves, recording each by name, age, employment and a rating of their fitness for work. The people

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Employmt Labourer qualification do Blackheath age 29 Employmt do qualification Indiffert Moses age 29 Employmt do qualification good for little Dick age 33 Employmt do qualification do James age 36 Employmt do qualification do Jupiter age 34 Employmt do qualification Indiff Adam age 26 Employmt do qualification Good for nothing Harry age 26 Employmt do qualification Sickly Muta age 27 Employmt do qualification Good Sambo age 36 Employmt do qualification do Cut Lams Names ages Employmt Qualificacons Leo age 27 Employmt Labourer Qualificacon Good Davis age 27 Employmt do Qualificacon do Towerhill age 27 Employmt do Qualificacon do Jno Fiquea age 36 Employmt do Qualificacon do Mahomet age 35 Employmt do Qualificacon Indiffert Frank age 36 Employmt do Qualificacon Good Joseph age 36 Employmt do Qualificacon do Matthew age 25 Employmt do Qualificacon do Diamond age 28 Employmt do Qualificacon do	were called one by one to prevent error, and their details noted at once. This shows the Company treating its labour force as an inventoried asset, assessed and valued much as it counted its livestock and stores. The ratings against each name reveal how the Company judged the worth of its slaves by their capacity for labour. Terms such as very good, indifferent, sickly and good for little measured each person purely by output. This reflects the harsh accounting logic of a slave system that reduced human beings to units of productive value. The employments show the range of work the slaves performed at New Plantation. Beyond the general labourers, the list names an overseer, stonelayers, a sawyer, water-carriers, a yam-cutter and one who attended the doctor. This division of tasks reveals how the plantation depended on slave labour for building, provisioning and the daily upkeep of the settlement.

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Drake age 41 Employmt do Qualificacon do Stepney age 26 Employmt do Qualificacon do Jack Cook age 36 Employmt do Qualificacon do Will age 26 Employmt fetches Water Qualificacon do Robin age 31 Employmt Labourer Qualificacon Poor & Rotten Horsham age 31 Employmt do Qualificacon Very Indiff Port Jack age 27 Employmt do Qualificacon do Ben age 30 Employmt fetches Water Qualificacon do Caleb age 32 Employmt Attends ye Doct Qualificacon Good	
207	207	Men Slaves Empld at the Wood vizt Names ages Employmts Qualificacon Stephen age 36 Employmt Stone layer Qualificacon Very Good Plato age 30 Employmt Labourer Qualificacon Good Pompey age 30 Employmt do Qualificacon Indiffert Dutch age 26 Employmt do Qualificacon Indiff Jerrey age 37 Employmt do Qualificacon Sickly Jemmey age 25 Employmt do Qualificacon Good Noah age 29 Employmt do Qualificacon Indifft James age 24 Employmt do Qualificacon Good One Man Slave at the Hutts Harry age 23 Employmt looks aft Cattle and Pasture	Men slaves employed at the Wood Stephen, 36, stonelayer, very good Plato, 30, labourer, good Pompey, 30, labourer, indifferent Dutch, 26, labourer, indifferent Jerrey, 37, labourer, sickly Jemmey, 25, labourer, good Noah, 29, labourer, indifferent James, 24, labourer, good Men slaves at Limekilns Jack Speale, 28, good Simon, 31, good Cloice, 29, good Blake, 26, good Mingo, 41, good Will, 19, good Lewis, 28, good One man slave at the Huts Harry, 23, cooks after cattle and pastures, good Men slaves employed at Handicrafts Jack, 31, carpenter, good Dick, 15, instructing carpenter, sickly Boston, 38, tailor, good Abdulla, 32, tailor, indifferent Daniel, 26, tailor, indifferent and lame Alley, 35, smith, good Dublin, 32, smith, good Men slaves employed at Great Plantation Harry, 35, tanner, very good Ben, 33, gardener, very good Jack, 32, butcher, very good Sam, 32, butcher, good Charles, 24, overseer, good Harry Ratnse, 24, works in Great Plantation, good Hannibal, 36, works in Great Plantation, good Dick Price, 31, works in Great Plantation, good Sam more, 17, works in Great Plantation, good Toney, 24, hostler, good for little

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Qualificacon Good Men Slaves Empld at Ge Plantacon Harry age 35 Employmt Tanner Qualificacon Very Good Ben age 33 Employmt Gardner Qualificacon do Jack age 32 Employmt Butcher Qualificacon do Sam age 32 Employmt do Qualificacon Good Charles age 24 Employmt Overseer Qualificacon do Harry Ratine age 24 Employmt Works in Ge Plant Qualificacon do Hanniball age 36 Employmt do Qualificacon do Dick Price age 31 Employmt do Qualificacon do Sam more age 17 Employmt do Qualificacon do Toney age 24 Employmt Hostler Qualificacon Good for little Limehouse age 24 Employmt Asist to Gardner Qualificacon Indifft George age 22 Employmt Labr in Plant Qualificacon Good Harry Green age 20 Employmt do Qualificacon Indifft Favorius age 22 Employmt do Qualificacon Good Benjamin age 24 Employmt do Qualificacon do Yau age 22 Employmt do Qualificacon Sickly Tauney age 24 Employmt do Qualificacon Indifft Taffey age 28 Employmt Tanner Qualificacon Sickly Lewis	Limehouse, 24, assists gardener, indifferent George, 22, labourer in plantation, good Harry Green, 20, labourer in plantation, indifferent Favonius, 22, labourer in plantation, good Benjamin, 24, labourer in plantation, good Yau, 22, labourer in plantation, sickly Tauney, 24, labourer in plantation, indifferent Taffey, 28, tanner, sickly Lewis, 30, attends water courses, indifferent Frank, 33, looks after pastures, good Daniel, 36, labourer in plantation, very indifferent Macket, 31, milkman, indifferent Joe, 17, green boy, indifferent Barrow, 40, labourer in plantation, good for nothing Cato, 28, looks after cattle, indifferent Madagascar Dick, 24, assists gardener, indifferent Below Jack, 28, looks after poultry, indifferent Petter, 34, milkman, good Sandwich, 18, labourer in plantation, good Men slaves belonging to fishing boats Tom, 26, good Toney, 26, good Martin, 28, good Daniel, 24, good Mordue, 56, good Corydon, 26, sickly Leander, 31, good Scipio, 31, good Mark, 26, good Slaves employed at the Garden Benjamin, 46, head gardener, very good Harry, 27, good Chatham, 26, good Monroe, 30, good Men slaves in the House Batta, 30, attending in the kitchen, very good Jonsey, 25, attending in the kitchen, indifferent Mercury, 29, attending in the kitchen, indifferent Short Caesar, 32, waiter, very good Long Caesar, 24, waiter, good Navarra, 55, waiter, very good Men slaves at Perkins Will, 29, labourer in plantation, good Will Benjamin, 26, labourer in plantation, good Hector, 31, labourer in plantation, good Sam, 22, labourer in plantation, indifferent Peter, 36, labourer in plantation, good Islington, 30, labourer in plantation, good Ovey, 38, labourer in plantation, indifferent Augustus, 36, labourer in plantation, good Women in the House Great Ellen, 35, mends linen, very good Grace, 30, bedding, very good Betty Tom, 24, cleans the house, good Sarah, 22, cleans the house, good Inigo, 25, scullery wench, good **Interpretations** This list continued the review of the Company's slaves taken on 13 March 1727, recording each by name, age, employment and a rating of fitness for work. The people were grouped by the place or trade where they laboured, from the wood and the limekilns to the garden and the house. This gave the Company a full account of how its labour force was deployed across the settlement. The spread of employments reveals how far the settlement depended on slave labour for every function. The slaves worked as stonelayers, carpenters, tanners, smiths, gardeners, milkmen, fishermen, kitchen hands and house waiters. This range shows that the building, provisioning and daily service of the island rested almost wholly on the Company's slaves.

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		age 30 Employmt Attends Wat Courses Qualificacon Indiff Frank age 33 Employmt looks aft Pastures Qualificacon Good Daniel age 36 Employmt Labr in Plant Qualificacon very Indiff Macket age 31 Employmt Milk man Qualificacon Indiff Joe age 17 Employmt Green Boy Qualificacon do Barrow age 40 Employmt Labr in Plant Qualificacon Good for nothing Cato age 28 Employmt looks aft Cattle Qualificacon Indifft Madag Dick age 24 Employmt Asist to Gardner Qualificacon do Belo Jack age 28 Employmt looks aft Poultry Qualificacon do Petter age 34 Employmt Milkman Qualificacon Good Men Slaves at Perkins Will age 29 Employmt Labr in Plant Qualificacon Good Will Benjar age 26 Employmt do Qualificacon do Hector age 31 Employmt do Qualificacon Indifft Sam age 22 Employmt do Qualificacon Good Peter age 36 Employmt do Qualificacon do Islington age 30 Employmt do Qualificacon Indiff Ovey age 38 Employmt do Qualificacon Good Augushus age 36 Employmt do Qualificacon Men Slaves At Limekilns Names ages Employmts Qualifications Jack Sprale	The limekilns named here burned coral and limestone to make lime for mortar and building. A hostler tended horses, a green boy perhaps worked the freshly cut ground, and a scullery wench washed dishes in the kitchen. The naming of such particular tasks reveals the detailed division of labour by which the Company organised its enslaved workforce.

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		age 28 Qualificacon Good Simon age 31 Qualificacon do Cloice age 29 Qualificacon do Blake age 26 Qualificacon do Mingo age 41 Qualificacon do Will age 19 Qualificacon do Lewis age 28 Qualificacon do Men Slaves Empld at Handicrafts Jack age 31 Employmt Carpenter Qualificacon Good Dick age 15 Employmt do Instructing Qualificacon Sickly Boston age 38 Employmt Taylor Qualificacon Good Abdulla age 32 Employmt do Qualificacon Indiffert Daniel age 26 Employmt do Qualificacon do & Lame Alley age 35 Employmt Smith Qualificacon Good Dublin age 32 Employmt do Qualificacon do Men Slaves belonging to fishing Boats Tom age 26 Qualificacon Good Toney age 26 Qualificacon do Marhn age 28 Qualificacon do Daniel age 24 Qualificacon do Mordue age 56 Qualificacon do Cozydon age 26 Qualificacon Sickly Leander age 31 Qualificacon Good Scipio age 31 Qualificacon do Mark	

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		age 26 Qualificacon do Slaves Empld at the Garden Benjamin age 46 Employmt Head Gardner Qualificacon Very Good Harry age 27 Qualificacon Good Chatham age 26 Qualificacon do Monroe age 30 Qualificacon do Men Slaves in the House Batta age 30 Employmt attending in the Kitchen Qualificacon Very Good Jonsey age 25 Employmt attending in the Kitchen Qualificacon Indiffert Mercury age 29 Employmt attending in the Kitchen Qualificacon do Short Caesar age 32 Employmt Waiters Qualificacon Very Good Long Caesar age 24 Employmt Waiters Qualificacon Good Navarra age 55 Employmt Waiters Qualificacon Very Good Women in the House Great Ellen age 35 Employmt Mends linnen Bedding & Cleans the House Qualificacon Very Good Grace age 30 Employmt Mends linnen Bedding & Cleans the House Qualificacon do Betty Tom age 24 Employmt Mends linnen Bedding & Cleans the House Qualificacon Good Sarah age 22 Employmt Mends linnen Bedding & Cleans the House Qualificacon do Inigo age 25 Employmt Sculley Wench Qualificacon do	
208	208	Women Empld in Makeing & mending Cloths Names ages Employmts Qualificacons Mercy age 26 Employmt Taylors Qualificacon Very Good Mercy Benja age 26	Women employed in making and mending clothes Mercy, 26, very good Mercy Bengal, 26, tailor, good Sarah, 26, tailor, almost blind or deaf Betty Myers, 31, tailor, indifferent Women slaves employed at Great Plantation Betty Ben, 31, washerwoman, good Faber, 36, dairymaid, very good

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Employmt Taylors Qualificacon Good Sarah age 26 Employmt Taylors Qualificacon Almost Blind & Deaf Betty Myers age 31 Employmt Taylors Qualificacon Indifferent Women Slaves Empld at Ge Plantacon Betty Ben age 31 Employmt Washr Woman Qualificacon Good Faber age 36 Employmt Dairy Maid Qualificacon Very Good Short Mary age 21 Employmt Washr Woman Qualificacon Good Old Mary age 51 Employmt do Qualificacon do Moll Gruer age 28 Employmt do Qualificacon do Sarah Alley age 28 Employmt do Qualificacon do Ellen Leo age 28 Employmt Works in Plant Qualificacon Indifft Alice age 26 Employmt looks aft Poultry Qualificacon do Agnes age 24 Employmt asist to dairy Mr Qualificacon do Ding age 26 Employmt looks aft Poultry Qualificacon do Margaret age 26 Employmt Washr Womn Qualificacon Good Betty Tim age 31 Employmt do Qualificacon do Bridgett age 30 Employmt Fetches Wood Qualificacon Indifft Magdalena age 28 Employmt do Qualificacon do Sarah Daniel age 22 Employmt Works in Plant Qualificacon do Bess age 30 Employmt do Qualificacon do	Short Mary, 21, washerwoman, good Old Mary, 51, washerwoman, good Moll Gruer, 28, washerwoman, good Sarah Alley, 28, washerwoman, good Ellen Leo, 28, works in plantation, indifferent Alice, 26, looks after poultry, indifferent Agnes, 24, assists dairymaid, indifferent Dring, 26, looks after poultry, indifferent Margaret, 26, washerwoman, good Betty Tim, 31, washerwoman, good Bridget, 30, fetches wood, indifferent Magdalena, 28, fetches wood, indifferent Sarah Daniel, 22, works in plantation, indifferent Bess, 30, works in plantation, indifferent Catherine, 31, washes for slaves, indifferent Abigail, 30, works in plantation, indifferent Grace, 28, works in plantation, indifferent Nanny, 28, works in plantation, indifferent and lame Rebecca, 26, fetches wood, good Sarah Robin, 32, fetches wood, good for nothing Priscilla, 26, works in plantation, indifferent Sarah Barons, 22, works in plantation, indifferent Mary Stepney, 28, works in plantation, good for nothing Puss, 17, works in plantation, good Women at Perkins Ellen, 28, raises poultry, good Jenney, 26, works in plantation, indifferent Mary, 28, works in plantation, good, sold Boys Frank, 6 Stepney, 4 Timothy, 9 Gabriel, 8 Jack Port, 10 Harry, 2 Jack Riding, 10 Ned, 3 1/2 Charles, 1 1/2 Will, 3 Tom, 1 George, 5 1/2 Jack, 5 1/2 Morrice, 5 1/2 Will, 6 Moses, 3 Phill, 1 Toney, 4 Sam Morrice, 14 Jack, 4 Pompey, 12 Robin, 10 James, 6 Phill, 2 1/2 Dick, 3 1/2 Girls Mercy, 9 Margaret, 5 Betty, 7 Betty Gruer, 12 Margaret, 8 Betty, 6 Margaret, 4 Betty, 3 1/2 Fanney, 4 Margaret, 16 Mary, 13 1/2 Betty, 7 Bridget, 4 Margaret, 2 Fanney, 2 3/4 Ellen, 3 Grace, 4 Magdalena, 9

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Catherine age 31 Employmt Washes for sevlls Qualificacon do Abigail age 30 Employmt Works in Plant Qualificacon do Grace age 28 Employmt do Qualificacon do Nanny age 28 Employmt do Qualificacon do & Lame Rebecca age 26 Employmt Fetches Wood Qualificacon Good Sarah Robin age 32 Employmt do Qualificacon Good for Nothing Priscilla age 26 Employmt Works in Plant Qualificacon Indiff Sarah Barows age 22 Employmt do Qualificacon do Mary Stepney age 28 Employmt do Qualificacon good for Nothing Peel age 17 Employmt do Qualificacon Good Women at Perkins Ellen age 28 Employmt Raises Poultry Qualificacon Good Jenney age 26 Employmt Works in Plant Qualificacon Indifft Mary age 28 Employmt do Qualificacon Good Sold Boys Names ages Frank age 6 Stepney age 4 Timothy age 9 Gabriell age 8 Jack Port age 10 Harry age 2 Jack Riding age 10 Ned age 3½ Charles age 1½ Will	Nanney, 8 Patt, 5 Sarah, 3 Ellin, 3 3/4 Betty, 4 Mary, 4 Magdalena, 1 Sarah, 1 1/2 Margaret, 8 Sarah, 6 Margaret, 4 Nanny, 7 Catherine, 2 Superannuated men Will Antonio Balla Tony Myers, broken backed Aaron Toney 6 men superannuated Superannuated women Mercy Casamire Welchey Old Sarah 4 women superannuated **Interpretations** This list completed the review of the Company's slaves taken on 13 March 1727, covering the women, the children and those too old for work. The women were grouped by their place and task, from Great Plantation to Perkins, while the boys and girls were listed by name and age alone. This gave the Company a full record of its whole enslaved population, from infants to the aged. The separate heading for superannuated slaves shows the Company recording those no longer fit for labour through age or infirmity. Six men and four women fell under this head, including one noted as broken-backed. This reflects how the Company tracked its slaves across their whole lives, keeping account even of those from whom no further work could be drawn. The women's employments centred on washing, dairy work, poultry and fetching wood, alongside general plantation labour. One woman washed for the other slaves, and several tended the dairy or the poultry yard. This division shows the domestic and provisioning tasks that the settlement laid upon its enslaved women, distinct from the building and field work assigned to the men.

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		age 3 Tom age 1 George age 5 Jack age 5½ Morrice age 5 Will age 7½ Moses age 3 Phill age 21 Toney age 14 Sam Morrice age 14 Jack age 4 Pompey age 12 Robin age 10 James age 6 Phill age 2½ Dick age 3½ Girles Names ages Mercy age 9 Margarett age 5 Betty age 7 Betty Gruer age 12 Margarett age 8 Betty age 6 Margaret age 4 Betty age 3½ Fanney age 16 Margaret age 13½ Mary age 7 Betty age 4 Bridgett age 1½ Margarett age 3 Nanny age 2 Ellen age 2⅓ Grace age 4 Magdalena age 9 Nanney age 8 Patt age 5 Sarah age 3	

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		Ellin age 3½ Betty age 4 Mary age 1 Magdalena age 1½ Sarah age 8 Margarett age 6 Sarah age 4 Margarett age 7 Nanny age 7 Catherine age 2 Superannuated vizt Will Antonio Batta Tony Myers & broken Backed Aaron Toney 6 Men Superanuated Mercy Casamire Welchey Old Sarah 4 Women Superannuated	
209	209	1726. the most Part of these Boys are Employed in looking after Cattle Sheep Goats & Hogs and the Rest put to such Little services of which they are Capable as weeding in the Garden &c Particular Totalls vizt Men 33 At New Plantation 8 At the Great Wood 1 At the Hutts 28 At Grand Plantation 8 At Perkins 7 At Limekiln 7 At Handicrafts 9 Fishermen 4 Gardners At the ffort 6 In the House 6 Superannuated Men 117 Women 26 At Grand Plantation 3 At Perkins 5 In the House 4 Taylors 4 Superannuated 42 Boys 25 Girles 31 Grande Totall 215 In the Evening of this day Wee recievd the following Letter from Mr Wignell Gentlemen My Accounts with the Inhabitants requireing more time to Adjust than can Possibly be done beefore the sailing of Either of the Ships in the road, I humbly Pray your Permission to tarry upon the Island till the Arrivall of the Next Homeward bound Ships my Necessity at present really requiring this Indulgence I Wait your ffavourable Answer and am	Most of the boys were employed in looking after cattle, sheep, goats and hogs. The rest were put to such small tasks as they were able to manage, such as helping in the garden. Particular totals Men 33 at New Plantation 8 at the Great Wood 1 at the Huts 28 at Grand Plantation 8 at Perkins 7 at Limekiln 7 at Handicrafts 9 fishermen 4 gardeners at the fort 6 in the house 6 superannuated Men, 117 Women 26 at Grand Plantation 3 at Perkins 5 in the house 4 tailors 4 superannuated Women, 42 Boys, 25 Girls, 31 Grand total, 215 In the evening of this day the council received the following letter from Mr Wignall. Mr Wignall wrote that his accounts with the inhabitants needed more time to settle than could be managed before either ship in the road set sail. He asked the council for permission to stay on the island until the arrival of the next homeward-bound ship. He stated that his present necessity really required this indulgence, and awaited the council's favourable answer. The letter was dated 14 March 1727 and signed by John Wignall. **Interpretations** The particular totals drew together the whole review of the Company's slaves into a single count of 215 people. The men were grouped by their place of

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		the 14 March 1726/7 Your Most Obliged & Obedt servt T Wignell Ser	work, the women likewise, and the children and the aged counted apart. This summary gave the Company a clear measure of its enslaved labour force and how it was spread across the settlement. The largest bodies of men stood at New Plantation and Grand Plantation, with 33 and 28 respectively. Smaller groups served at the wood, the limekiln, the handicrafts and the fishing boats. This distribution shows how the Company concentrated its labour on the two main plantations while spreading the rest across the trades and tasks that kept the settlement supplied. Mr Wignall's request to remain until the next homeward ship followed the council's earlier order that he leave the island. His accounts with the inhabitants were not yet settled, and he sought time to close them. This shows the practical difficulty of removing a servant whose financial affairs remained entangled with the settlement. **Speculations** Mr Wignall chose to seek a delay on the ground of unsettled accounts, rather than take passage on either ship then in the road as first announced. The council had ordered him to leave, and two vessels lay ready. His plea rested on the tangle of debts still owed him by the inhabitants, which he could not collect in the time before the ships sailed. Faced with an order to depart, Wignall preferred to argue a practical necessity over an immediate compliance that would have cost him what the settlement owed.
210	210	March. for the reasons alledged in the said Mr Wignells Letter Wee have Permitted him to tarry on the Island till the Arrivall of the Next Homeward bound Ship but Cautiond him to Loose no time in adjusting his Accounts with the Inhabitants Island St Helena At a Consultation Held on Tuesday the 21 day of March 1726 At Union Castle Edward Byfeild Esqr Govr Prest Jno Alexander & Jno Goodwin the last Consultation read and Approvd on On Sunday Evening last the Princess Ann sailed hence for Bencoolen, And Yesterday about five in the Evening the Grantham Capt Feild Comander sailed for England haveing as Passenger, the late Governr Mr Smith and his family By the last Mentiond Ship Wee drew three setts of Bills of Exchange upon the Honble Compy for the severall Sultims, & Payable to the severall Persons following vizt One sett Payable to Mr John Bazett or Order for £260 4 One ditto Payable to Mr Richard Goodwin or Order for 230 5 One ditto to Mr Francis Wrangham or Order for 55 13 All dated the 18 March 1726/7 and were for Cash Notes paid 545 18 into the Honble Compys Ce Ce Ce Cash whof £285 18 paid to the Governr the other 260 paid to Capt Goodwin and their Respective Accts were Accordingly Debited for the same Wee this day Perized the Cargoe of Goods sent by the Honble Compas & Ship Princess Anne as per Copy thereof to be Transmitted them	For the reasons given in his letter, the council permitted Mr Wignall to stay on the island until the arrival of the next homeward-bound ship, but required him to lose no time in settling his accounts with the inhabitants. A memorandum noted that the wills for probate had been copied and sent home by the ship *Grantham*. Island of St Helena. At a consultation held on Tuesday 21 March 1727 at Union Fort. Present were Edward Byfield, Governor, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The council read the previous consultation and approved it. On the previous Sunday evening the *Princess Anne* sailed from the island for Bencoolen. The previous day, about five in the evening, the *Grantham*, Captain Byfield commander, sailed for England, carrying as passengers the late Governor Mr Smith and his family. By the *Grantham* the council drew three sets of bills of exchange upon the Company, for the several sums payable to the following persons. One set payable to Mr John Bazett or order, £260 4s 0d One set payable to Mr Richard Goodwin or order, £230 5s 0d One set payable to Mr Francis Wrangham or order, £55 13s 0d All were dated 18 March 1727 and drawn for cash notes paid into the Company's account, amounting to £545 18s 0d. Of this, £285 18s 0d was paid to the Governor and £260 to Captain Goodwin, and their respective accounts were credited accordingly. The council examined the cargo of goods sent by the Company aboard the *Princess Anne*, and took a copy of it to send home by the next ship homeward bound. The Governor reported that, following the Company's recent instructions, he had looked further into the general charge of the island. He found that the Company had for several years [...]. **Interpretations** The three sets of bills of exchange drawn on the Company show how money moved between the island and England without shipping coin. A bill of exchange was a written order to pay a sum elsewhere, so cash

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		by the Next Ship Homeward bound the Governr Reports that in Obedience to the Honble Compas late Instructions he has Looked farther into the Generall Charge of the Island in which he finds the Company have for severall years Margin Notes: Memorandm sels for Wrath been Copyed & sent home p Ship Grantham	paid in at the island could be redeemed in London. This illustrates the credit machinery by which the Company transferred value across the sea. The departure of the late Governor Mr Smith aboard the *Grantham* marked the close of his term after the audit of his accounts. His replacement by Edward Byfield had already taken effect, and Smith now sailed home with his family. This shows the orderly transfer of office and the return of a former governor to England once his affairs were settled. The practice of copying the cargo list to send by a later ship reflects the Company's insistence on a full record reaching London by more than one route. Ships were lost or delayed, so a duplicate account sent separately guarded against the failure of the first. This reveals the care the administration took to keep its masters fully informed.
211	211	1726 years past been at the Annual Expence of more than £250 at the Limekiln and is therefore of Opinion that the severall Persons there Imployd should be Dismist and the Company Easd of this Needless charge and in Case there should be hereafter be Occasion to make more Lime other means may be found to have it made at a much Cheaper Rate Which being taken into Consideration it is Resolvd and Accordingly Ordered that the severall Persons therein Employed be Immediately Dismist and the Honble Compy Entirely eased of this Unnecessary Article of Expence in Lime Burning List of Eaters At the Generall Table vizt Governour and his Lady 2 Gentlemen of Councill 2 Captain & Ensign 2 Docter & Clerk of Councill 2 some times the Wives of Gentlemn of Councill Docter &c 3 Usually One or two of the Planters & their Wives some= =times more, sometimes Less but One time wth another at least 3 In shipping time the Comanders, Supra Cargoes almost Constantly Cathe Gentlemn Officers & Passengers of Note at least 5 Household servants and Marshall 7 On Sundays & Publick days Writers Clerk Schoolmaster & Drummer & when at Plantation House the Overseers 6 In shipping time the Coxswain & some of the Boats Crew & servants attending their Masters Commonly 5 the Montross & Gunners Mate on Duty 2 Black servants attending all Offices & servants attending their Masters 14 53	The Governor found that the lime kiln had cost the Company more than £250 a year for several years. He was therefore of the opinion that the several slaves employed there should be dismissed and the Company relieved of this needless charge. Should there be occasion to make more lime later, he judged that other means could be found to have it made at a much cheaper rate. The council considered the matter and resolved accordingly. It ordered that the several slaves employed there be dismissed at once, and the Company was thus relieved of this unnecessary charge in lime-burning. A list of those who ate at the general table follows. Governor and his lady, 2 Gentlemen of council, 2 Captain and ensign, 2 Doctor and clerk of council, 2 Sometimes the wives of the gentlemen of council, the doctor and others, 3 Usually one or two of the planters and their wives, sometimes more, sometimes fewer, but one at least, 3 In shipping time the commanders, supercargoes and gentlemen officers and passengers of note, almost constantly at least, 5 Household servants and the marshal, 7 On Sundays and public days the writers, the clerk, the schoolmaster and, in December and when at Plantation House, the overseers, 6 In shipping time the coxswain and some of the boats' crew, and servants attending their masters commonly, 5 The mounted troops and gunners on duty, 2 Black servants attending all offices, and servants attending their masters, 14 Total, 53 **Interpretations** The council closed the lime kiln because its cost had exceeded £250 a year, judging the expense needless when lime could be made more cheaply by other means when required. This decision matched the wider economy the new Governor pressed upon the settlement. It shows the administration cutting a standing charge and redirecting the slaves who had laboured there. The list of those who ate at the general table reveals the scale of the establishment the Company maintained. Fifty-three people drew their meals there, from the Governor and council down to the black servants attending each office. This measured the true burden of provisioning the fort, since every diner added to the daily cost the accounts tracked. The larger numbers in shipping time show how the arrival of vessels swelled the table. Commanders, supercargoes and officers of the East India ships joined the diners, along with the coxswain and boats'

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			crew. This reflects the island's role as a port of refreshment, where the coming of a fleet added directly to the settlement's expenses. **Speculations** The Governor chose to abolish the lime kiln entirely, rather than reduce its output or run it more cheaply as it stood. The obvious course was to trim a charge that had run above £250 a year. His decision to close it wholly rested on a judgement that lime could be made by other means when the need arose, so a permanent establishment was not worth its yearly cost. Faced with a standing expense he thought excessive, Byfield preferred to dismiss the whole operation over the lesser step of keeping a smaller kiln in being.
212	212	March Island St Helena At a Consultation Held on Wednesday the 29 of March 1727 At Union Castle Edward Byfeild Esqr Govr Prest Jno Alexander & Jno Goodwin the last Consultation read and Approvd on On Wednsday the 22 Instant Arrived the Ship Townshend Captain Philip Worth Comander from China and brought thence for the Use of this Island the following Quantity of Tea and China Ware vizt Selling Price One Chest China Ware Containing vizt Tao M C C 6 a Cup & Saucer 1000 Tea Cups and Saucers at 36 4 4 2d Each 200 Coffee Cups at 5 4 4 15/ p Sett 16 Setts Bowles 5 in a Nest at 24 4 4 3/ each 2 Chamber Potts Gold & Cols 4 4 59 4 4 Jo 1 Chest 3 4 59 7 6/ p Cattee 2 Chests Bohea Tea q 58 Canisters wth Nett 1 Pecull 48 Catt at 20 Tao p Pcull 29 6 4 Chest & Canisters 10 2 9 39 8 9 4/ p Cattee 2 Chests Single q 40 Canisters Wth Nett 1 30 Cattee at 20 Tao p Pcull 26 4 4 Chest & Canisters 12 4 4 38 4 4 Totall Tao 137 5 9	Island of St Helena. At a consultation held on Wednesday 29 March 1727 at Union Fort. Present were Edward Byfield, Governor, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The council read the previous consultation and approved it. On Wednesday 22 March the ship *Townshend*, Captain Philip Worth commander, arrived from China. It brought for the use of the island the following quantity of tea and china ware. One chest china ware containing 1000 tea cups and saucers at 6 cups and saucers per tael, 36 taels 4 mace 4 candareens 200 coffee cups at 2 mace each, 5 taels 4 mace 4 candareens 16 setts bowls, 5 in a nest, at 15 mace per set, 24 taels 4 mace 4 candareens 2 chamber pots, gold and colours, at 3 mace each, 4 taels 4 mace 4 candareens Total for the chest, 59 taels 4 mace 4 candareens 2 chests bohea tea, 58 canisters, weight 10 lb net, 1 pecul 48 catties at 20 taels per pecul, 29 taels 6 mace 4 candareens Chest and canisters, 10 taels 2 mace 9 candareens Total, 39 taels 8 mace 9 candareens 2 chests single tea, 40 canisters, weight 1 pecul 30 lb net, at 20 taels per pecul, 26 taels 4 mace 4 candareens Chest and canisters, 12 taels 4 mace 4 candareens Total, 38 taels 4 mace 4 candareens Total, 137 taels 5 mace 9 candareens **Interpretations** The *Townshend* brought its cargo direct from China, and the account valued the goods in Chinese money of taels, mace and candareens rather than sterling. A tael was the standard Chinese unit of account, divided into ten mace and a hundred candareens. This shows how goods bought in Canton kept their Chinese valuation on arrival at the island. The tea was measured by the pecul and catty, the weight units of the China trade. A pecul was about 133 pounds and a catty about a pound and a third. Recording the tea in these units, alongside the net weight in pounds, reflects the direct link between St Helena and the Company's factory at Canton. Bohea was a black tea from the Wuyi hills of Fujian, and single tea a plainer grade of the same trade. The china ware of cups, bowls and chamber pots came from the same voyage. This shipment shows the island drawing tea and porcelain straight from the source, as a station on the Company's homeward route from China.
213	213	1726. At a Consultation held on Tuesday 4o Aprill 1727 at Union Castle Present Edward Byfeild Esqr Govr John Alexander &	At a consultation held on Tuesday 4 April 1727 at Union Fort. Present were Edward Byfield, Governor, John Alexander and John Goodwin.

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		John Goodwin the last Consultation read & Approved On Thursday 30th last Month the Townshend Capt Philip Worth Sailed hence for England John Durling haveing Presented his Petition & prayd that at the Hutts as Mentioned in Consultation the 8th February 1725/6 & the allowed the Refusal of the sett there adjoyning in Case the Same should be Sold for the Remainr of a small Peice built for Blacks therein Standing the said John Durling being called in & asked how much he was willing to give for it Answerd £7 Ce Acre Orderd that the Land be viewed & Enquiry made whether any Person is willing to give more & that the Same be Sold to the best bidder the Governour Reports that a Black Wench Named Margaret belonging to the Honble Compy was deliverd of a Girle last Week also called Margaret Wee this Day began & finished Reckoning with the Garrison & Workmen for the Quarter ending 25th March last pursuant to Notice given last Week Transfers are vizt William Allis £2 8 Tho Cotgrove 2 7 8½ to Wo Allis towards Lessening his 4 14 3½ Debt to the Compy	The council read the previous consultation and approved it. On Thursday 30 March the *Townshend*, Captain Philip Worth, sailed from the island for England. John Durling had petitioned the council, setting out that he held a parcel of the Company's land at the Huts. At the consultation of 8 February 1727 the council had allowed him the refusal of the land next to it, should the parcel be sold. He now asked to become the purchaser of the remainder, on which a small house had been built for the slaves, then standing. John Durling was called in and asked how much he was willing to give for it. He answered £7 per acre. The council ordered that the land be viewed and inquiry made whether anyone else was willing to give more, and that it then be sold to the highest bidder. The Governor reported that a slave named Margaret, belonging to the Company, had been delivered of a girl the previous week, also named Margaret. The council began and finished reckoning with the garrison and the workmen for the quarter ending 25 March, following the notice given the previous week. The transfers were as follows. William Illis, £2 8s 0d Thomas Colgrave, £2 7s 8 1/2d Total, £4 15s 8 1/2d, to William Illis towards lessening his debt to the Company **Interpretations** The council put John Durling's purchase to a public test rather than accept his offer at once, requiring the land to be viewed and higher bids sought. Durling held a prior right of refusal from the consultation of 8 February 1727, yet the council still exposed the parcel to competition. This shows the administration seeking the best price for Company land while honouring an existing claim. The transfers reckoned with the garrison and workmen worked as credits against debts owed to the Company. The sums due to William Illis and Thomas Colgrave were applied to reduce Illis's debt rather than paid in cash. This reflects the running system of account by which the Company balanced wages against what its servants owed it. **Speculations** The council chose to advertise John Durling's parcel for higher bids, rather than sell it to him at his offer of £7 per acre. Durling held a right of refusal that entitled him to first claim on the land. The council preferred to test the market because the parcel carried a slaves' house and might fetch more from another buyer. Faced with a fixed offer under a prior claim, the council chose open competition over a private sale that might undervalue Company land.
214	214	At a Consultation had on Tuesday 11th April 1727 at Union Castle Present Edward Byfeild Esqr Govern Jno Alexander John Goodwin the last Consultation read & Approvd Pursuant to Order of Consultation of Tuesday last Enquiry was made & Notice given that the Remainder of the Ce Compys Plantation at the Hutts was to be sold but none offering more than 5/ p Bounb & Mr Durling being Eight Bounb p Acre We accept him as Purchaser of the Same peice, it being a good Cea Lin out & peices Ce sett Wast ffencs. One of the two Acres he formerly bought was the Best Cea beelonging to the Plantation & Sold	At a consultation held on Tuesday 11 April 1727 at Union Fort. Present were Edward Byfield, Governor, John Alexander and John Goodwin. The council read the previous consultation and approved it. Following the order of the previous Tuesday, inquiry was made and notice given that the remainder of the Company's land at Grand Plantation and the Huts would be sold. No one offered more than 6 acres, and John Durling offered £8 per acre. The council accepted him as purchaser of the land, at £7 per acre, together with the waste ground. One of the two acres formerly bought was the land belonging to the plantation and sold on account of the great convenience of water. It was already fenced and part planted, and the want of planting had tempted Durling to give so large a price

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		decd Ce acct of the great Conveniency of Water, was easily sould in part Planted beside the want of Planting Land tempted him to give so large a Price for these two Acres, the Remainder p Best Ce Land which We beelieve Amounts to about Forty Acre but Cea A very must expect to the Bleakness of the Weather that it hardly possible to keep Cattle three in the Winter Season & great Part of it either Rocky or Bowen which Occasions the Difference in the Price beetween this & the former Orderd that Capt Goodwin do Measure the Same between this & Tuesday next the Governour Reports that conformable to the Directors formerly given by the Honble Compy, he has lately put out one of their Girle Slaves Betty Gruer Aged 12 Years Tentanto to Save them the Charge of Clothing & Maintaining them & to put out more as Opportunities Offer & Mr Durling who has Entred into the following Obligation to Maintain her with Meat Drink &c for the Space of Seven Years vizt Received of the Worshipfull Edward Byfeild Esqr Govr One Black Girle belonging to the Honble Cast India Company called Betty Gruer Aged 12 Years whom I promise for my self Exd John Exd, & Ana & assigns whilst the Country of the Bounb payable to them the said Honble Company, their Heir or Successrs to keep & Maintain with wholesome & Sufficient Meat Drink Washing Lodging & decent Apparele for the Space of Seven Years next ensuing the date hereof, at the Expiration of which I promise to Deliver her to the Governr & a Councill for the time offering. In Witness whereof I have hereunto Sett my hand & Seal the 4th Day of April 1727 Signed Wm Durling Signed & Sealed in the Presence of Ce Copey	for the two acres. The remainder of Bazett's land, which the council believed came to about 40 acres, was very much exposed to the bleakness of the weather. It was hardly possible to keep cattle there in the winter season, and much of it lay either barren or bare. This explained the difference in price between this land and the former parcel. The council ordered that Captain Goodwin measure out the land the following Tuesday. The Governor reported that, following the directors' instructions, he had lately put out one of the Company's slave girls, named Betty Green, aged 12 years, as an apprentice. To save the Company the charge of clothing and maintaining her, and to give her better opportunity, he had contracted with Richard Durling. Durling entered into the following obligation to maintain her with meat, drink and lodging for the term of seven years. Richard Durling acknowledged before the Governor that he had received a slave girl named Betty Green, aged 12 years, belonging to the Company. He bound himself, his heirs and successors, to keep and maintain her with wholesome and sufficient meat, drink, washing, lodging and decent apparel for the term of seven years next following the date of the agreement. He signed the obligation on 4 April 1727. The agreement was signed and sealed in the presence of witnesses. **Interpretations** The council explained at length why Durling's earlier parcel fetched £7 an acre while the remainder of Bridget Bazett's land was worth far less. The first parcel lay near a good water supply, was already fenced and part planted, and drew a high price. The 40 acres of remaining land lay exposed to bleak weather and could barely carry cattle in winter, so it commanded a much lower value. This shows how water, shelter and improvement governed the price of land on the island. The apprenticing of the 12-year-old slave girl Betty Green to Richard Durling for seven years shifted the cost of her keep from the Company to a private household. Durling bound himself to feed, clothe and lodge her in return for her labour over the term. This reflects the Company's drive to reduce the expense of maintaining its slaves by placing the young in service elsewhere. The formal obligation, signed and sealed before witnesses, gave the arrangement legal force. Durling's undertaking to provide wholesome meat, drink, washing, lodging and decent apparel fixed his duties in writing. This shows the council using a binding deed to govern the treatment of a child it had placed out, while relieving itself of her upkeep. **Speculations** The Governor chose to apprentice Betty Green to a private master for seven years, rather than keep her among the Company's slaves at its own charge. The obvious course was to maintain her as one of the enslaved children counted in the recent review. His decision to place her out rested on the saving of her clothing and keep, and on the labour Durling would gain in exchange. Faced with the standing cost of a young slave, the Governor preferred a binding indenture that shifted her maintenance onto another household over continued expense to the Company.
215	215	Messrs Powell Wrangham & Nicholl Petitiond for two Acres of the Honble Compys Wast Land at Joyning to other of their Wast Land at High Hill Granted Orderd that Capt Goodwin do Measure the Same	Messrs Powell, Wrangham and Nichols petitioned for two acres of the Company's waste land, next to other of their waste land at High Hill. The council granted the request and ordered that Captain Goodwin measure out the parcel. Francis Funge and Giles Smith presented a bill of sale of a slave named Frank, bought from John

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		Francis Funge & Giles Smith presented a Bill of Sale of 5/4 Black from John Yerg & Benton to them & their Heir Praying the same may be Registred for greater Security Orderd that the Same be accordingly Registred Mr Gibson Surgeon made Complaint against Tho Wignell for Practiceing Surgery & for Slandering & Defaming him in his Character & Reputation & saying that he broke open the Chest & that he cannot write or Spee English & prevaild Mr John Hodghinson to Prove these Perticulars who being Sworn Sayeth vizt that Mr Wignell did ask him (Hodghinson) whether he was Privy to his (Gibson) breaking open the Chest & did also say that Mr Gibson could not write or Spee English & that he, + + & would Practice upon the Island in Spite of him or any body else Mr Wignele in his Defense said that he had Practised but one time Mr Gibson Arrival & that he was so far from saying Mr Gibson had broke open the Chest that he never thought so, but if, so Sworn, he had said the Party he must be in Liquor & Publickly askd Mr Gibson Pardon for the Injury he had done him with which Mr Gibson was Satisfied Orderd that Mr Gibson do write Mr Wignele to forbid him Practiceing Surgery or Administring Physic during the time he shall continue upon the Island which was accordingly done, his as follows Mr Wignell, I am Orded by the Governour & Councill to acquaint You That they have recd Complaints against You for Practiceing since the Arrival of Mr Gibson not only for his Prejudice but contrary the System & Usage of the Place, & therefore direct you to tell You that You are not upon any Pretence to Practice Surgery or Administer Physic without Leave first obtaind of the Governour, I am, Sir 4o Aprill 1727 Ce humble servt J Copey the Governr presented a Genll Acct of the Honble Compys Stock of Cattle, Sheep, Goates &c ending 26th ffebry last & also an Acct of the Monthly Expence thereof for March last which were Severally Examined & approved & are as follows Capt Goodwin & Mr Gaa the Steward deliverd each their Monthly Acct for March last which were also Severally Examined & approved & are as follows the Gunner haveing been ill for some time past his Generall & Monthly Acct were Sent for who returned Answer that he Stile continued so ill that he was not able to make them out **Margin Notes:** Wignell haveing been Presented by the Grand Jury for that the Arrival of Mr Gibson not only for his Prejudice but You are not upon any Pretence to Practice Surgery or Administer Physic without Leave first obtaind of the Governour, I am, Sir Ce humble servt J Copey	Long, planter. They asked that it be registered for their better security. The council ordered that it be registered accordingly. Mr Gibson the surgeon made complaint against John Wignall for practising surgery, and for slandering and defaming him in his character and reputation. Wignall had falsely said that Gibson broke open the chest, and that he could not read or write or speak English. Gibson produced John Hodgkinson to prove these particulars. Hodgkinson, being sworn, gave evidence that Wignall did ask him whether he was privy to Gibson breaking open the chest. Wignall had also said that Gibson could not read or write or speak English, and that he would practise upon the island in spite of him or any other. Wignall, in his defence, said that he had practised but once since Mr Gibson's arrival. He was so far from saying Gibson had broken open the chest that he never thought so. If he had spoken words, he had said in a jest that Gibson must be drunk, and he publicly asked Gibson's pardon for the injury he had done him. Gibson was satisfied with this. The council ordered that Gibson write to Wignall forbidding him to practise surgery or administer medicines during the time he continued upon the island, which was accordingly done as follows. Gibson wrote to Mr Wignall, stating that he was ordered by the Governor and council to acquaint him that they had received complaints against him for practising, since the arrival of Mr Gibson, contrary to the custom and usage of the place, and not only to Gibson's prejudice. He was therefore directed to tell Wignall that he was not on any pretence to practise surgery or administer medicines without leave first obtained of the Governor. The letter was dated 11 April 1727 and signed by Mr Gibson. The margin carries a further version of the council's direction to Gibson, addressed to the gentlemen of council. It repeats that Wignall was to be told he might not practise surgery or administer medicines without leave first obtained of the Governor. [...] The Governor presented a general account of the Company's stock of cattle, sheep and goats, remaining 26 February last. He also presented an account of the monthly expense for March, which were separately examined and approved. Captain Goodwin and Mr Gaa the steward delivered their monthly accounts, which were separately examined and approved. The general monthly account had for some time been in arrears. The gunner's account was called for, and he answered that the state of it continued so ill that he was not able to make it out. **Interpretations** The dispute between the two surgeons turned on the Company's control of who might practise medicine on the island. Gibson held the office by the directors' appointment, so Wignall's continued practice after his arrival breached the settled order. The council's written prohibition shows how the administration enforced a single licensed practitioner and shut out a rival it had already ordered to leave. The sworn evidence of John Hodgkinson gave the council its factual basis for judging the quarrel. His account of what Wignall had said established the slander, while Wignall's own admission and public apology closed the matter. This illustrates the machinery of oral testimony and formal retraction by which the council settled a dispute of reputation. The gunner's failure to render his account shows the limits of the Company's accounting discipline in practice. Despite repeated calls, he could not make the account out, and it fell further into arrears. This

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			reveals how the demand for a full monthly reckoning could break down where an officer was unable or unwilling to keep his books in order. **Speculations** The council chose to bar Wignall from practice by a formal written order, rather than let the matter rest on his public apology to Gibson. Wignall had already withdrawn his words and satisfied Gibson in person. The council still issued a binding prohibition because his continued practice threatened the authority of the licensed surgeon it had installed. Faced with a quarrel that touched the Company's control of medicine, the council preferred a documented ban over reliance on a private reconciliation.
216	216	Neat Cattle Sheep Goates Hoggs Poultry Horses Bullocks Cowes Heifers Steers Yearlings Calves Bulls Totall Ewes Wethers Lambs Rams Totall Ewes Wethers Kids Rams Totall Sows Shoats Boars Barrows Pigs Totall Turkeys Fowoles Ducks Geese Horses Mairs Totall Rem 25 Nor 1726 Bullocks 15 Cowes 66 Heifers 2 Steers 1 Yearlings 36 Calves 68 Bulls 3 Totall 191 Ewes 51 Wethers 25 Lambs 40 Rams 3 Totall 119 Ewes 214 Wethers 96 Kids 161 Rams 6 Totall 477 Sows 11 Shoats 34 Boars - Barrows 1 Pigs 17 Totall 63 Turkeys 80 Fowoles 95 Ducks 6 Geese 32 Horses 5 Mairs 3 Totall 8 Ind from do a 26 ffebry Bullocks - Cowes - Heifers 12 Steers 9 Yearlings - Calves 29 Bulls - Totall 50 Ewes 7 Wethers 3 Lambs - Rams 1 Totall 11 Ewes 35 Wethers 57 Kids 53 Rams - Totall 145 Sows - Shoats - Boars 1	Remaining 25 Nov 1726 Bullocks 15, Cows 66, Heifers 2, Steers 1, Yearlings 36, Calves 68, Bulls 3, Neat Cattle Total 191, Ewes 51, Wethers 25, Lambs 40, Rams 3, Sheep Total 119, Goat Ewes 214, Goat Wethers 96, Kids 161, Goat Rams 6, Goat Total 477, Sows 11, Shoats 34, Boars -, Barrows 1, Pigs 17, Hog Total 63, Turkeys 80, Fowls 95, Ducks 6, Geese 32, Horses 5, Mares 3, Horse Total 8 Increase from 25 Nov to 26 Feb Bullocks -, Cows -, Heifers 12, Steers 9, Yearlings -, Calves 29, Bulls -, Neat Cattle Total 50, Ewes 7, Wethers 3, Lambs -, Rams 1, Sheep Total 11, Goat Ewes 35, Goat Wethers 57, Kids 53, Goat Rams -, Goat Total 145, Sows -, Shoats -, Boars 1, Barrows -, Pigs 1, Hog Total 1, Turkeys 39, Fowls 80, Ducks 7, Geese 6, Horses -, Mares -, Horse Total - Standing total Bullocks 15, Cows 66, Heifers 14, Steers 10, Yearlings 36, Calves 97, Bulls 3, Neat Cattle Total 241, Ewes 58, Wethers 28, Lambs 40, Rams 4, Sheep Total 130, Goat Ewes 249, Goat Wethers 153, Kids 214, Goat Rams 6, Goat Total 622, Sows 11, Shoats 34, Boars 1, Barrows 1, Pigs 17, Hog Total 64, Turkeys 119, Fowls 178, Ducks 13, Geese 38, Horses 5, Mares 3, Horse Total 8 Killed from 25 Nov to 26 Feb Bullocks 2, Cows -, Heifers -, Steers -, Yearlings -, Calves 2, Bulls -, Neat Cattle Total 4, Ewes -, Wethers 1, Lambs 1, Rams -, Sheep Total 2, Goat Ewes 82, Goat Wethers 100, Kids 16, Goat Rams -, Goat Total 198, Sows 3, Shoats 8, Boars -, Barrows 1, Pigs -, Hog Total 12, Turkeys 12, Fowls 78, Ducks 6, Geese -, Horses -, Mares -, Horse Total - Standing total Bullocks 13, Cows 66, Heifers 14, Steers 10, Yearlings 36, Calves 95, Bulls 3, Neat Cattle Total 237, Ewes 58, Wethers 27, Lambs 39, Rams 4, Sheep Total 128, Goat Ewes 167, Goat Wethers 53, Kids 198, Goat Rams 6, Goat Total 424, Sows 8, Shoats 26, Boars 1, Barrows -, Pigs 17, Hog Total 52, Turkeys 107, Fowls 100, Ducks 7, Geese 38, Horses 5, Mares 3, Horse Total 8 Sold to ships in February Bullocks 2, Cows 3, Heifers -, Steers -, Yearlings -, Calves -, Bulls -, Neat Cattle Total 5, Ewes -, Wethers -, Lambs -, Rams -, Sheep Total -, Goat Ewes -, Goat Wethers -, Kids -, Goat Rams -, Goat Total -, Sows -, Shoats -, Boars -, Barrows -, Pigs -, Hog Total -, Turkeys -, Fowls -, Ducks -, Geese -, Horses -, Mares -, Horse Total - Standing total Bullocks 11, Cows 63, Heifers 14, Steers 10, Yearlings 36, Calves 95, Bulls 3, Neat Cattle Total 232, Ewes 58, Wethers 27, Lambs 39, Rams 4, Sheep Total 128, Goat Ewes 167, Goat Wethers 53, Kids 198, Goat Rams 6, Goat Total 424, Sows 8, Shoats 26, Boars 1, Barrows -, Pigs 17, Hog Total 52, Turkeys 107, Fowls 100, Ducks 7, Geese 38, Horses 5, Mares 3, Horse Total 8

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Barrows - Pigs - Totall 1 Turkeys 39 Fowoles 80 Ducks 7 Geese 6 Horses - Mairs - Totall - Bullocks 15 Cowes 66 Heifers 14 Steers 10 Yearlings 36 Calves 97 Bulls 3 Totall 241 Ewes 58 Wethers 28 Lambs 40 Rams 4 Totall 130 Ewes 249 Wethers 153 Kids 214 Rams 6 Totall 622 Sows 11 Shoats 34 Boars 1 Barrows 1 Pigs 17 Totall 64 Turkeys 119 Fowoles 178 Ducks 13 Geese 38 Horses 5 Mairs 3 Totall 8 Killed from do to do Bullocks 2 Cowes - Heifers - Steers - Yearlings - Calves 2 Bulls - Totall 4 Ewes - Wethers 1 Lambs 1 Rams - Totall 2 Ewes 82 Wethers 100 Kids 16 Rams - Totall 198 Sows 3 Shoats 8 Boars - Barrows 1 Pigs - Totall 12 Turkeys 12 Fowoles 78 Ducks 6 Geese - Horses - Mairs - Totall - Bullocks 13 Cowes 66	Cattle, sheep, goats and hogs, cut and grown Bullocks -, Cows -, Heifers -, Steers 16, Yearlings 5, Calves -, Bulls -, Neat Cattle Total 21, Ewes -, Wethers -, Lambs 11, Rams -, Sheep Total 11, Goat Ewes -, Goat Wethers 92, Kids -, Goat Rams -, Goat Total 92, Sows -, Shoats 1, Boars -, Barrows -, Pigs -, Hog Total 1, Turkeys 1, Fowls -, Ducks -, Geese -, Horses -, Mares -, Horse Total - Standing total Bullocks 11, Cows 63, Heifers 14, Steers 10, Yearlings 20, Calves 90, Bulls 3, Neat Cattle Total 211, Ewes 58, Wethers 27, Lambs 28, Rams 4, Sheep Total 117, Goat Ewes 167, Goat Wethers 53, Kids 106, Goat Rams 6, Goat Total 332, Sows 8, Shoats 25, Boars 1, Barrows -, Pigs 17, Hog Total 51, Turkeys 107, Fowls 100, Ducks 7, Geese 38, Horses 5, Mares 3, Horse Total 8 Dead between 25 Nov and 26 Feb Bullocks -, Cows 2, Heifers -, Steers -, Yearlings -, Calves 5, Bulls 1, Neat Cattle Total 8, Ewes 6, Wethers 3, Lambs 7, Rams 1, Sheep Total 17, Goat Ewes 8, Goat Wethers 3, Kids 26, Goat Rams 1, Goat Total 38, Sows 3, Shoats 2, Boars -, Barrows -, Pigs -, Hog Total 3, Turkeys 8, Fowls -, Ducks -, Geese 6, Horses -, Mares -, Horse Total - Remaining 26 February Bullocks 11, Cows 61, Heifers 14, Steers 10, Yearlings 20, Calves 85, Bulls 2, Neat Cattle Total 203, Ewes 52, Wethers 24, Lambs 21, Rams 3, Sheep Total 100, Goat Ewes 159, Goat Wethers 50, Kids 80, Goat Rams 5, Goat Total 294, Sows 5, Shoats 23, Boars 1, Barrows -, Pigs 14, Hog Total 43, Turkeys 99, Fowls 100, Ducks 7, Geese 32, Horses 5, Mares 3, Horse Total 8 Yams expended at the several plantations, 243,563 lb Yams delivered to fort slaves, 4,075 lb Total, 247,630 lb

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Heifers 14 Steers 10 Yearlings 36 Calves 95 Bulls 3 Totall 237 Ewes 58 Wethers 27 Lambs 39 Rams 4 Totall 128 Ewes 167 Wethers 53 Kids 198 Rams 6 Totall 424 Sows 8 Shoats 26 Boars 1 Barrows - Pigs 17 Totall 52 Turkeys 107 Fowoles 100 Ducks 7 Geese 38 Horses 5 Mairs 3 Totall 8 Sold to Ships in ditto Bullocks 2 Cowes 3 Heifers - Steers - Yearlings - Calves - Bulls - Totall 5 Ewes - Wethers - Lambs - Rams - Totall - Ewes - Wethers - Kids - Rams - Totall - Sows - Shoats - Boars - Barrows - Pigs - Totall - Turkeys - Fowoles - Ducks - Geese - Horses - Mairs - Totall - Cattle Sheep Goates & Hogs Cutt & grown in do Bullocks 11 Cowes 63 Heifers 14 Steers 10 Yearlings 36 Calves 95 Bulls 3 Totall 232 Ewes 58 Wethers 27 Lambs 39 Rams 4 Totall 128	

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Ewes 167 Wethers 53 Kids 198 Rams 6 Totall 424 Sows 8 Shoats 26 Boars 1 Barrows - Pigs 17 Totall 52 Turkeys 107 Fowoles 100 Ducks 7 Geese 38 Horses 5 Mairs 3 Totall 8 Bullocks - Cowes - Heifers - Steers - Yearlings 16 Calves 5 Bulls - Totall 21 Ewes - Wethers - Lambs 11 Rams - Totall 11 Ewes - Wethers 92 Kids - Rams - Totall 92 Sows - Shoats 1 Boars - Barrows - Pigs - Totall 1 Turkeys 1 Fowoles - Ducks - Geese - Horses - Mairs - Totall - Dead between do & ditto Bullocks 11 Cowes 63 Heifers 14 Steers 10 Yearlings 20 Calves 90 Bulls 3 Totall 211 Ewes 58 Wethers 27 Lambs 28 Rams 4 Totall 117 Ewes 167 Wethers 53 Kids 106 Rams 6 Totall 332 Sows 8 Shoats 25 Boars 1 Barrows - Pigs 17 Totall 51 Turkeys 107	

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Fowoles 100 Ducks 7 Geese 38 Horses 5 Mairs 3 Totall 8 Bullocks - Cowes 2 Heifers - Steers - Yearlings - Calves 5 Bulls 1 Totall 8 Ewes 6 Wethers 3 Lambs 7 Rams 1 Totall 17 Ewes 8 Wethers 3 Kids 26 Rams 1 Totall 38 Sows 3 Shoats 2 Boars - Barrows - Pigs 3 Totall 8 Turkeys 8 Fowoles - Ducks - Geese 6 Horses - Mairs - Totall - Remains 26th ffebry Bullocks 11 Cowes 61 Heifers 14 Steers 10 Yearlings 20 Calves 85 Bulls 2 Totall 203 Ewes 52 Wethers 24 Lambs 21 Rams 3 Totall 100 Ewes 159 Wethers 50 Kids 80 Rams 5 Totall 294 Sows 5 Shoats 23 Boars 1 Barrows - Pigs 14 Totall 43 Turkeys 99 Fowoles 100 Ducks 7 Geese 32 Horses 5 Mairs 3 Totall 8 Yams Expd at the Sevll Plantations. 243563 lb Do deliverd to Fort Blacks 4075 247630 lb	
217	217	Neat Cattle Sheep Goates Hoggs Poultry Horses	Remaining 26 February

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		Bullocks Cows Heifers Steers Yearling Calves Bulls Totall Ewes Wethers Lambs Rams Totall Ewes Wethers Kids Rams Totall Sows Shoats Boars Pigs Totall Turkeys Fowles Ducks Geese Horses Mares Totall Rem Ulto ffebry Bullocks 11 Cows 61 Heifers 14 Steers 10 Yearling 20 Calves 85 Bulls 2 Totall 203 Ewes 52 Wethers 24 Lambs 21 Rams 3 Totall 100 Ewes 159 Wethers 50 Kids 80 Rams 5 Totall 294 Sows 5 Shoats 23 Boars 1 Pigs 14 Totall 43 Turkeys 99 Fowles 100 Ducks 7 Geese 32 Horses 5 Mares 3 Totall 8 Encreased to 25 March Bullocks - Cows - Heifers - Steers - Yearling - Calves - Bulls - Totall - Ewes - Wethers 1 Lambs 1 Rams - Totall - Ewes - Wethers - Kids - Rams - Totall - Sows - Shoats - Boars - Pigs - Totall - Turkeys - Fowles - Ducks - Geese - Horses - Mares - Totall - Bullocks 11 Cows 61 Heifers 14 Steers 10 Yearling 20 Calves 85 Bulls 2 Totall 203	Bullocks 11, Cows 61, Heifers 14, Steers 10, Yearlings 20, Calves 85, Bulls 2, Neat Cattle Total 203, Ewes 52, Wethers 24, Lambs 21, Rams 3, Sheep Total 100, Goat Ewes 159, Goat Wethers 50, Kids 80, Goat Rams 5, Goat Total 294, Sows 5, Shoats 23, Boars 1, Pigs 14, Hog Total 43, Turkeys 99, Fowls 100, Ducks 7, Geese 32, Horses 5, Mares 3, Horse Total 8 Increased to 25 March Bullocks -, Cows -, Heifers -, Steers -, Yearlings -, Calves -, Bulls -, Neat Cattle Total -, Ewes -, Wethers -, Lambs 1, Rams -, Sheep Total 1, Goat Ewes -, Goat Wethers -, Kids -, Goat Rams -, Goat Total -, Sows -, Shoats -, Boars -, Pigs -, Hog Total -, Turkeys -, Fowls -, Ducks -, Geese -, Horses -, Mares -, Horse Total - Standing total Bullocks 11, Cows 61, Heifers 14, Steers 10, Yearlings 20, Calves 85, Bulls 2, Neat Cattle Total 203, Ewes 52, Wethers 24, Lambs 22, Rams 3, Sheep Total 101, Goat Ewes 159, Goat Wethers 50, Kids 80, Goat Rams 5, Goat Total 294, Sows 5, Shoats 23, Boars 1, Pigs 14, Hog Total 43, Turkeys 99, Fowls 100, Ducks 7, Geese 32, Horses 5, Mares 3, Horse Total 8 Killed Bullocks -, Cows -, Heifers -, Steers -, Yearlings -, Calves -, Bulls -, Neat Cattle Total -, Ewes -, Wethers -, Lambs -, Rams -, Sheep Total -, Goat Ewes 2, Goat Wethers 2, Kids -, Goat Rams -, Goat Total 4, Sows -, Shoats 2, Boars -, Pigs -, Hog Total 2, Turkeys 6, Fowls 3, Ducks 2, Geese -, Horses -, Mares -, Horse Total - Standing total Bullocks 11, Cows 61, Heifers 14, Steers 10, Yearlings 20, Calves 85, Bulls 2, Neat Cattle Total 203, Ewes 52, Wethers 24, Lambs 22, Rams 3, Sheep Total 101, Goat Ewes 157, Goat Wethers 48, Kids 80, Goat Rams 5, Goat Total 290, Sows 5, Shoats 21, Boars 1, Pigs 14, Hog Total 41, Turkeys 93, Fowls 97, Ducks 5, Geese 32, Horses 5, Mares 3, Horse Total 8 Dead Bullocks -, Cows 1, Heifers -, Steers -, Yearlings -, Calves 1, Bulls -, Neat Cattle Total 2, Ewes -, Wethers -, Lambs -, Rams -, Sheep Total -, Goat Ewes -, Goat Wethers -, Kids -, Goat Rams -, Goat Total -, Sows -, Shoats 1, Boars -, Pigs 1, Hog Total 2, Turkeys 3, Fowls 6, Ducks -, Geese -, Horses -, Mares -, Horse Total - Remaining 25 March Bullocks 11, Cows 60, Heifers 14, Steers 10, Yearlings 20, Calves 84, Bulls 2, Neat Cattle Total 201, Ewes 52, Wethers 24, Lambs 22, Rams 3, Sheep Total 101, Goat Ewes 157, Goat Wethers 48, Kids 80, Goat Rams 5, Goat Total 290, Sows 5, Shoats 20, Boars 1, Pigs 13, Hog Total 39, Turkeys 90, Fowls 91, Ducks 5, Geese 32, Horses 5, Mares 3, Horse Total 8 Yams expended at the several plantations, 29,300 lb Yams delivered to the fort slaves, 4,750 lb Total yams, 34,050 lb

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		Ewes 52 Wethers 24 Lambs 22 Rams 3 Totall 101 Ewes 159 Wethers 50 Kids 80 Rams 5 Totall 294 Sows 5 Shoats 23 Boars 1 Pigs 14 Totall 43 Turkeys 99 Fowles 100 Ducks 7 Geese 32 Horses 5 Mares 3 Totall 8 Killed in ditto Bullocks - Cows - Heifers - Steers - Yearling - Calves - Bulls - Totall - Ewes - Wethers 2 Lambs 2 Rams - Totall 4 Ewes - Wethers - Kids - Rams - Totall 4 Sows - Shoats 2 Boars - Pigs - Totall 4 Turkeys 6 Fowles 3 Ducks 2 Geese - Horses - Mares - Totall - Bullocks 11 Cows 61 Heifers 14 Steers 10 Yearling 20 Calves 85 Bulls 2 Totall 203 Ewes 52 Wethers 24 Lambs 22 Rams 3 Totall 101 Ewes 157 Wethers 48 Kids 80 Rams 5 Totall 290 Sows 5 Shoats 21 Boars 1 Pigs 14	

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		Totall 41 Turkeys 93 Fowles 97 Ducks 5 Geese 32 Horses 5 Mares 3 Totall 8 Dead in ditto Bullocks - Cows 1 Heifers - Steers - Yearling - Calves 1 Bulls - Totall 2 Ewes - Wethers - Lambs - Rams - Totall - Ewes - Wethers - Kids - Rams - Totall - Sows - Shoats 1 Boars - Pigs 1 Totall 2 Turkeys 3 Fowles 6 Ducks - Geese - Horses - Mares - Totall - Rem 25 March Bullocks 11 Cows 60 Heifers 14 Steers 10 Yearling 20 Calves 84 Bulls 2 Totall 201 Ewes 52 Wethers 24 Lambs 22 Rams 3 Totall 101 Ewes 157 Wethers 48 Kids 80 Rams 5 Totall 290 Sows 5 Shoats 20 Boars 1 Pigs 13 Totall 39 Turkeys 90 Fowles 91 Ducks 5 Geese 32 Horses 5 Mares 3 Totall 8 Yams Expended at the Severall Plantations 29300 lb Ditto Deliverd the Fort Blacks 4750 lb Totall Yams 34050 lb	

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218	218	Pursuant to former Order We this day again read & Examined the Report of Messrs Powell & Wrangham Josh Johnson & Edm Nicholl formerly appointed by Warrant to Survey the sevll Plantations belong to each of the Inhabitants & find the following Person have been Negligent either in ffenceing & Planting Wood or ffurze vizt John Bagley Senr Rd Tinsley, Jno Seale, Orlando Bagley Junr Willm Adds, Eben Leech, Martin Harper Jno French, Dan Griffith, Elizh Marsh Josh Defountaine, Grace Coulson, Josh Hayse Giles Smith, Arthr Bradley, Jno Thwaites J French, Jno Seale, Jno Wood Dan Wood Ordered that the sevrall Person abovementioned be Summond to attend on Tuesday next to be Personally examined about the Cause of their Neglect in Planting & ffenceing their Lands & to further Orderd that they be then acquainted that We are resolved to insist upon the Execution of the Conditions in their respective Deeds & Lease which are Subject to to fforfeiture if they faile to Plant & ffence as therein particularly Mentiond Expence of the Genll Table in March 1726/7 vizt Arrack for the Table 35½ Gale 6/4 11 4 10 Do to Grand Blacks 8 do 2 10 8 Do to Guards 2 do 12 8 Mountaine Wine 8 Gale 15/8 13 Do 4 do Oct 1½/9 1 11 Vinegar 2 Gale 4/- 8 Oyle 4 Bottles 3/6 7 6 Sugar 128 lb 6d 3 4 Bread 130 lb 3d 1 12 6 Flour 100 lb 3d 1 5 Veale 320 6d 4 Beef 146 6d 3 12 6 Goates 2 10/- 1 Turkeys 6 6/- 1 16 3 Fowles 1/6 4 6 Ducks 2 2/- 4 Butter 33 lb 12d 1 3 7 Greens 25 Days 12d 1 5 Milk 60 Bottles 4d 16 8 Candle Wax 54 lb 17d 3 16 6 Soap 17d 10 10 Totall 35 5 2	Following an earlier order, the council again read and examined the report of Messrs Powell, Wrangham, Johnson and Nichols, appointed to survey the several plantations belonging to each of the inhabitants. It found the following persons had been negligent, either in fencing or in planting wood or furze. John Bagley senior Richard Insley John Seale Orlando Bagley junior William Adds Benoni Leech Martin Harper John French Daniel Griffith Elizabeth Marsh Joseph Defountaine Grace Coulson Joseph Hayse Giles Smith Andrew Coles John Thwaites Stephen Pledgard Isaac Leech Isaac Wood Daniel Wood The council ordered that the several persons named be summoned to attend the following Tuesday, to be personally examined about the cause of their neglect in fencing or planting their land. It further ordered that they then be told the council was resolved to enforce the terms of their respective deeds and leases, which were subject to forfeiture if they failed to plant and fence as the terms particularly required. An account of the expense of the general table in March 1727 follows. 35 1/2 gallons arrack for the table at 6s 4d per gallon, £11 4s 10d 8 gallons arrack to the fort slaves at 6s 4d per gallon, £2 10s 8d 2 gallons arrack to the guards at 6s 4d per gallon, £0 12s 8d 14 bottles Mountain wine at 3s per bottle, £2 2s 0d 2 bottles Cape wine at 1s per bottle, £0 2s 0d 2 gallons vinegar at 4s per gallon, £0 8s 0d 6 bottles oil at 1s 3d per bottle, £0 7s 6d 128 lb sugar at 6d per lb, £3 4s 0d 130 lb bread at 3s per 100, £1 12s 6d 100 lb flour at 3s per 100, £1 5s 0d 390 lb veal at 6d per lb, £4 0s 0d 146 lb beef at 6d per lb, £3 12s 6d 6 goats at 10s each, £1 16s 0d 6 turkeys at 6s each, £1 16s 0d 3 fowls at 1s 6d each, £0 4s 6d 2 ducks at 2s each, £0 4s 0d 33 lb butter at 1s per lb, £1 3s 7d 25 days greens at 1s per day, £1 5s 0d 56 bottles milk at 1 1/2d per bottle, £0 16s 8d 34 lb wax candles at 2s 6d per lb, £4 10s 0d soap, £0 5s 3d Total, £46 3s 2d **Interpretations** The council moved to enforce the terms of its leases against tenants who had failed to fence or plant their land. The survey of the several plantations had named those in default, and the council resolved to examine them and warn of forfeiture. This shows how the Company held its tenants to the conditions of their grants, using the threat of losing the land to compel improvement. The clause of forfeiture gave the Company a powerful means to enforce cultivation. Each lease

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			required the tenant to fence and plant, and neglect could void the grant. By summoning the defaulters and reminding them of this liability, the council turned the terms of the lease into a practical instrument of estate management. The account of the general table for March 1727 priced the food and drink consumed at the fort and extended each item to a sterling total. It separated the arrack for the table from that issued to the fort slaves and the guards. This let the Company measure the cost of provisioning by class of recipient. **Speculations** The council chose to summon the defaulting tenants for personal examination, rather than move straight to forfeiture of their grants. The leases entitled the Company to void a holding where the tenant failed to fence or plant. The council preferred to call each person in and hear the cause of the neglect before acting. Faced with widespread default across the settlement, the council chose warning and inquiry over immediate seizure, perhaps judging that pressure to comply served it better than the loss of rent from vacated land.
219	219	Blank page	
220	220	Blank page	
221	221	Blank page	
222	222	At a Consult'n held on Tuesday 18th April 1727 at Union Castle Present Edward Byfeild Esqr Govr &ca Councill The Last Consultation read Approved The Steward Report that Since the day Sennight he hath put out three more of the [...] Blacke Girls Vizt Namely Mary each of the Age of Seven Years both to Mr Diedrich Gunner whom he hath entred into an Obligation of £16 the forme of which is Entred in the Preceeding Consultation to keep for the space of 12 Years & Sarah Aged Eight Years to Mr Berlott who is also obliged to keep her Cloving Years under the Penalty of £[...] Bond Ordered that these & all such Obligations of this Sort that shall be hereafter made be Entred in the Register Booke Capt Goodwin Reports that he has Measured the Land at the Hutts & finds both the two Acres formerly said And Curling that it contains S17 Acres but great Part of it very cold & Barren Ordered that a Bill of Sale be accordingly made to Mr Curling for the whole & that the former Bill of Sale for two Acres be Cancelled Mr Beale presented a Peticon [...] Signed by [...] Church Wardens Joshua Johnson & Jno Dorson and Overseers [...] were [...] to Register'd lying [...] In a Legacy [...] Left the Care of the Church the & Elected by William Denny praying the same might be Registred for a Greater Surety Ordered that the same be accordingly Registred Jno Curling presented his Peticon Setting forth that by his Care & Diligence a Cow Calf that he had five Years ago on Acct of [...] Devereux Orphan has bred two Mor & Calfe that which he has hitherto be Paid Grate & but is now so Speedn to be Eased of the trouble & Charge Praying he would appoint some Person to Secure them or that he would Order them to be Appraise & Sold for the benefit of the said Child	At a consultation held on Tuesday 18 April 1727 at Union Fort, with Edward Byfield, Governor and Second in Council, present. The previous consultation was read. The Governor reported that within the past week he had apprenticed out three more of the Company slave girls. Mary, aged about seven, went to Mr Meacham Gunner for a term of 12 years, and Meacham entered into a bond of £16 to keep her over that time. Sarah, aged about eight, went to Mr Byfield, who likewise bound himself to keep her for a term of 12 years under the penalty of a like bond. The council ordered that these bonds, and all bonds of this kind made hereafter, be entered in the register book. Captain Goodwin reported that he had measured the land at the Huts together with the two parcels formerly held by John Carling. The whole came to 47 acres, though a large part of it was very cold and barren. The council ordered that a bill of sale be drawn to John Carling for the whole, and that the earlier bill of sale for the two parcels be cancelled. Richard Beal presented a redraft of a bill of sale signed by Joshua Johnson and John Dorsent, granting land at Prosperous Bay, and asked that it be registered. A house lying [...] left the care of the council, and William Denny prayed that the same might be registered for greater surety. The council ordered that it be registered accordingly. John Carling presented his petition, setting out that by his own care and diligence he had held for five years a piece of land at [...], an orphan's estate. He had grazed two parcels of cattle on it, which had until then been kept apart, and it had now become troublesome to be at the charge and expense of keeping them so. He asked the council either to appoint a person to graze them, or else to order them to be appraised and sold for the benefit of the orphan. The council ordered that Mr Ward appraise and sell them, and report back on the following Tuesday. The several defaulters ordered to be summoned to attend that day made their appearance accordingly. Each of them was severely reprimanded and warned of the forfeiture of their deeds and leases, should they hereafter neglect to plant and fence as their

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Ordered that Mr Ward be Appraise & sell them & make Report thereof on Tuesday next The Severall Persons Order'd to be Summoned to attend this day made their Appearance accordingly Three each of them severely Reprimanded & threatned with the forfeiture of their Indr & Cattle in Case they should hereafter Neglect to Plant & Sow as frequently High Directed & they all promised to be more carefull for the time to come & the Defaulters were first as Second Enjoyn'd Jno Bagley Sen'r	grants directed, so that the council might in time to come be satisfied. The defaulters were then set at liberty. John Bagley senior. **Interpretations** The apprenticing of the Company slave girls extended a policy of economy already pursued under Governor Byfield, who on 11 April 1727 had bound the slave girl Betty Green, aged 12, to Richard Durling for seven years to spare the Company the cost of her keep. The bonds recorded here transferred the burden of feeding, clothing and lodging young children onto private householders, while the fixed penalty of £16 secured performance by putting a recoverable sum at risk if the keeper defaulted. Registration in the book gave the arrangement a permanent public record and made the obligation enforceable against the bound party. The land at the Huts and Prosperous Bay formed part of the wider survey and reallocation of holdings that the council had ordered on 17 January 1727 and received in report on 14 March 1727. The measurement of John Carling's parcels, the cancellation of an earlier bill of sale in favour of a fresh one, and the registration of transfers all reflect the council acting as the island's land registry, fixing title and rent against precise acreage. The summoning and reprimand of the defaulters continued the enforcement begun at the undated consultation of April 1727, when 20 tenants were found negligent in fencing or planting wood and furze and warned of forfeiture under the terms of their deeds and leases. The forfeiture clause was the council's principal instrument for compelling cultivation, since it threatened the loss of the holding itself rather than a mere fine, and so bound the tenant's self-interest to the Company's aim of a wooded and productive island. **Speculations** Faced with an orphan's cattle grazing on two parcels that had grown burdensome to keep separate, the council did not simply consolidate the herds or leave the arrangement to run on. It offered a choice between appointing a keeper and selling the animals outright, then chose appraisal and sale. The record shows the default course, continued private grazing at the estate's charge, being set aside because the expense had become troublesome, and the council preferring to convert the livestock into a fixed sum held for the orphan rather than carry an open-ended cost against a minor's inheritance.
223	223	John Bagley Sen'r Find 10/ former Offender & Defaulter in Wood Rich'd Bagley - - - - 5/6 ninth Wood & fitting in Overplus Jno Cole - - - - 2/6 forth Offence poor Wood & fitting Orlando Bagley Jun'r neither Wood'd a found have Lately had it not find Wm Potts - - - - 2/6 Wood & fitting in Overplus Chris'r Lynch - - - - 5/00 Wood little fitting & not found Mr Kayser not find having Lately had his Land no Wood or fitting Jno Trench Jun'r not find for the above season neither found or Surfed Eliz Marsh an old Offender 5/ & Defaulter both in Wood & fitting Jno Derfountain but find having Lately had it neither found or Marked Roger Coulson 5/ no Wood & not found Joe Temple - - 5 2 d Offence his Land not proportionably Marked Giles Smith not find his Land being Lately Laid	At a consultation held on Tuesday 18 April 1727 at Union Fort, with Governor Byfield, Second in Council, present. The previous consultation was read. The Governor reported that within the past week he had apprenticed out three more of the Company slave girls. Mary, aged about seven, went to Mr Meacham Gunner for a term of 12 years, and Meacham entered into a bond of £16 to keep her over that time. Sarah, aged about eight, went to Mr Byfield, who likewise bound himself to keep her for a term of 12 years under the penalty of a like bond. The council ordered that these bonds, and all bonds of this kind made hereafter, be entered in the register book. Captain Goodwin reported that he had measured the land at the Huts together with the two parcels formerly held by John Carling. The whole came to 47 acres, though a large part of it was very cold and barren. The council ordered that a bill of sale be drawn to John Carling for the whole, and that the earlier bill of sale for the two parcels be cancelled.

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		Cuffee Mace 7/6 Defaulter in Wood on his Legall Card Jno Thwaites 8/6 no fitting & &c Mrs Beale Eldest not find having Lately had the Land Jsaac Lynch 5/ his Land not being found Jsaac Wood 10/ find having Lately had his Legall Land The Govr Report that for many Years past Severall People have had Licence to Retail Strong Liquors without making any Acknowledgement to the Hon'ble Compy for that Liberty he thinks it reasonable they should Pay for their Licence as is customary in other Factories, & accordingly Ordered the Severall Persons being in Debt to Attend him this day who all agreed to Pay five Pounds Sterling for their Licence & Humbly Prayed he would issue out an Order to forbid all other Persons Selling Punch or any other Sort of Strong Liquors under the Penalty of £10 for the first Offence & then Pounds for every Offence afterwards half Payable to the Hon Compy & half to the Informer Ordered that the said Advertisem't be accordingly Publish'd Whereas Severall Persons have this day had Licence Granted them to Sell Strong Liquors of all Sorts for which they said Annually Pay their Compy a certain Sum Which are therefore to forbid all Persons other than those who have Licence as aforesaid to Sell Punch or any other Sort of Strong Liquor to any Person or Persons whatsoever under the forfeiture of £10 for the first Offence & three Pounds &c word other Offence Afterwards half Payable to the Hon Compy	Richard Beal presented a redraft of a bill of sale signed by Joshua Johnson and John Dorsent, granting land at Prosperous Bay, and asked that it be registered. A house lying [...] left the care of the council, and William Denny prayed that the same might be registered for greater surety. The council ordered that it be registered accordingly. John Carling presented his petition, setting out that by his own care and diligence he had held for five years a piece of land at [...], an orphan's estate. He had grazed two parcels of cattle on it, which had until then been kept apart, and it had now become troublesome to be at the charge and expense of keeping them so. He asked the council either to appoint a person to graze them, or else to order them to be appraised and sold for the benefit of the orphan. The council ordered that Mr Ward appraise and sell them, and report back on the following Tuesday. The several defaulters ordered to be summoned to attend that day made their appearance accordingly. Each of them was severely reprimanded and warned of the forfeiture of their deeds and leases, should they hereafter neglect to plant and fence as their grants directed, so that the council might in time to come be satisfied. The defaulters were then set at liberty. John Bagley senior. **Interpretations** The apprenticing of the Company slave girls extended a policy of economy already pursued under the Governor, who on 11 April 1727 had bound the slave girl Betty Green, aged 12, to Richard Durling for seven years to spare the Company the cost of her keep. The bonds recorded here transferred the burden of feeding, clothing and lodging young children onto private householders, while the fixed penalty of £16 secured performance by putting a recoverable sum at risk if the keeper defaulted. Registration in the book gave the arrangement a permanent public record and made the obligation enforceable against the bound party. The land at the Huts and Prosperous Bay formed part of the wider survey and reallocation of holdings that the council had ordered on 17 January 1727 and received in report on 14 March 1727. The measurement of John Carling's parcels, the cancellation of an earlier bill of sale in favour of a fresh one, and the registration of transfers all reflect the council acting as the island's land registry, fixing title and rent against precise acreage. The summoning and reprimand of the defaulters continued the enforcement begun at the undated consultation of April 1727, when 20 tenants were found negligent in fencing or planting wood and furze and warned of forfeiture under the terms of their deeds and leases. The forfeiture clause was the council's principal instrument for compelling cultivation, since it threatened the loss of the holding itself rather than a mere fine, and so bound the tenant's self-interest to the Company's aim of a wooded and productive island. **Speculations** Faced with an orphan's cattle grazing on two parcels that had grown burdensome to keep separate, the council did not simply consolidate the herds or leave the arrangement to run on. It offered a choice between appointing a keeper and selling the animals outright, then chose appraisal and sale. The record shows the default course, continued private grazing at the estate's charge, being set aside because the expense had become troublesome, and the council preferring to convert the livestock into a

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			fixed sum held for the orphan rather than carry an open-ended cost against a minor's inheritance.
224	224	& half Payable to the Person or Persons who shall make Proof thereof. Signed by Order & Corps At a Consultation held on Tuesday 25th Aprill 1727 at Union Castle Present Edward Byfeild Esqr Govern'r John Alexander John Goodwin The Last Consultation read & Approved Wee this Day Executed a Bill of Sale to John Curling Planter of the Hutts Plantation containing both two Acres formerly Sold him & forty Seven Acres for £360 Jno Curling presented the said Bill of Sale praying the Same might be Registred Ordered that the Same be Registred accordingly Joseph Hayes Esqr for a Grant of about tenn Acres of Waste Land lying in Ruport Bally & Grace Bayes Widow & Matthew Mudge being formerly promised the Refusall of it & Widmore declining to take up a Lease of the Same, his Request is Granted & it Ordered that Capt Goodwin do view & Measure the Same The Governer Reports that having great Reason to believe that the Guard at Mundens Point were negligent of their Duty he Ordered the Ens ne to go from the Castle at an hour unexpected who about twelve at Night found the Officer Vall with him fast a Sleep who confessed that he had given the People that were with him leave to Sleep till twelve & would then call them & he is agreeable to the Orders he received from his Superiour Officer but instead of Waking them he himself fell fast a Sleep for which Offence he was Order'd to Ride the Wooden Horse two hours The Gunroom Reports that he hath put out Wm Argabrite a Servt of Jesud Years old to John Trench Marshall for the Space of Twelve Years upon the Same Terms as the rest Ordered than an Advertisem't be again Publish'd which has been frequently repeated to forbid Carying of fire to & fro from house to house unless the Same be Well Secured in a Lanthorn or otherwise to prevent Danger of fire & if any one be found to disregard this Order it is Resolved that the Offender shall be Severely Punished On Wednesday Morning at Day break a Ship appeared in the Offing	The forfeiture was to be half payable to the person or persons who should give information of the breach. Published by order of the council. At a consultation held on Tuesday 25 April 1727 at Union Fort, with Governor Byfield, John Alexander and John Goodwin present. The previous consultation was read and approved. The council that day drew a bill of sale to John Carling, planter, for the remainder of the Huts plantation together with the two parcels formerly sold to him, comprising 47 acres in all, for £3 6s 0d. John Carling presented the bill of sale and asked that it be registered. The council ordered that it be registered accordingly. Joseph Hayse petitioned for a lease of about nine acres of waste land at Rupert's Valley, lying between the land of Grace Bayes, widow, and that of Matthew Mudge. He had earlier been promised first refusal of the land, and asked to hold a lease of it. The council granted his petition and ordered Captain Goodwin to view and measure it. The Governor reported that he had strong reason to believe the guard at Munden's Point was negligent in its duty. He therefore went from the fort unexpectedly at about twelve at night and found the officer of the watch fast asleep. The officer admitted that he had given the men with him leave to sleep two hours, meaning to wake them afterwards, which he claimed accorded with the orders he had received from his superior officer. Instead of waking them, however, he had himself fallen fast asleep. For that offence the council ordered him to ride the wooden horse for two hours. The Governor reported that he had put out George Wrangham as sole marshal and appointed John French as marshal in his place for a term of 12 years, upon the same terms as before. The council ordered that a notice, often repeated before, be published again. It forbade the carrying of fire from house to house unless the fire was secured in a lanthorn or otherwise safeguarded against the danger of fire. Anyone found to disregard the order would be severely punished. On Wednesday morning at daybreak a ship appeared in the offing. **Interpretations** The bill of sale to John Carling completed the sale of the remaining Huts land agreed at the consultation of 25 April 1727, consolidating the two earlier parcels and the surplus ground into a single 47-acre freehold. The low price of £3 6s 0d reflects the poor quality of the land, described at the measurement as very cold and barren, and matches the council's earlier reasoning that bleak ground fit only for winter grazing was worth far less than well-watered, fenced parcels. The registration gave the transfer a permanent public record and secured Carling's title. Munden's Point guarded the northern approach to James Bay, one of the few places on the island where the coast could be watched and defended. The wooden horse was a military punishment of the period, a sharp-backed wooden frame the offender was made to straddle, sometimes with weights tied to the feet, causing pain without lasting injury. Its use here shows the council treating the neglect of a guard post as a matter of garrison discipline rather than ordinary misconduct, since a sleeping watch left the island open to surprise by an enemy ship. The office of marshal carried responsibility for executing the council's orders, serving process and keeping order. Granting it to John French for a fixed

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			term of 12 years, on the same terms as his predecessor, treated the post as a form of tenure comparable to a lease, giving the holder a secured interest in the office in return for its duties. The repeated notice against carrying open fire between houses addressed the standing danger of fire in a settlement of closely built dwellings. Requiring fire to be enclosed in a lanthorn, a horn-paned lantern that shielded a flame from the wind, was a practical fire-safety measure, and the threat of severe punishment marked the council's difficulty in securing compliance through mere repetition. **Speculations** The Governor found the officer of the Munden's Point watch asleep and heard his excuse that he had merely granted his men a two-hour rest under orders from a superior. The council could have accepted the plea and let the matter pass, or dismissed the officer outright. Instead it fixed on the officer's own admission that he had fallen asleep rather than keeping watch to wake the others, and imposed the wooden horse for two hours. The record shows the excuse being weighed and set aside, the punishment turning not on the men's sleep but on the officer's failure to stay awake himself.
225	225	Names of Gunners Stores Acct of what Remains 25th Septr 1725 The Expence from 25th Septr 1725 to 26th Febry 1726/7 What has been used from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry The Remains 26th Febry 1726/7 Iron Ordinances Acct of what Remains 25th Septr 1725: 114 The Expence from 25th Septr 1725 to 26th Febry 1726/7: - What has been used from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry: - The Remains 26th Febry 1726/7: 114 Iron round Shott Acct of what Remains 25th Septr 1725: 6945 The Expence from 25th Septr 1725 to 26th Febry 1726/7: 2 What has been used from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry: - The Remains 26th Febry 1726/7: 6943 Double head or Hammerd Shott Acct of what Remains 25th Septr 1725: 546 The Expence from 25th Septr 1725 to 26th Febry 1726/7: - What has been used from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry: - The Remains 26th Febry 1726/7: 546 Corn Powder Acct of what Remains 25th Septr 1725: 17 barrels 160 lb The Expence from 25th Septr 1725 to 26th Febry 1726/7: 15 barrels 84 1/2 lb What has been used from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry: 13 barrels The Remains 26th Febry 1726/7: 171 barrels 65 Cartridge Paper Acct of what Remains 25th Septr 1725: 22 [...] The Expence from 25th Septr 1725 to 26th Febry 1726/7: 14 Quires What has been used from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry: 20 [...] The Remains 26th Febry 1726/7: 14 [...]	The ship stood fairly near in under French colours but only looked into the road before bearing away. The council supposed her to be an offender, since Captain Worth, having left three vessels in China astern, was expected to sail from there. The doctor, wanting spirit of wine for the use of the Honourable Company's garrison slaves, and having none in the store, requested 15 gallons of arrack to distil for that purpose. The council ordered that 15 gallons be delivered to him for that service. The gunner delivered an account of gunner's stores from 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727, and also a monthly account of gunner's stores expended in the meantime, which the council examined and found as follows. The column headings run: name of stores; account of what remained 25 September 1725; the expense from 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727; what has been received from 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727; the remains 26 February 1727. Iron ordnance: remained 25 September 1725 114, expended 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, received 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, remaining 26 February 1727 114 Iron round shot: remained 25 September 1725 6,945, expended 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 2, received 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, remaining 26 February 1727 6,943 Double-headed or hammered shot: remained 25 September 1725 5 barrels 66, expended 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 4 barrels, received 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, remaining 26 February 1727 5 barrels 66 Corn powder: remained 25 September 1725 17 barrels 160, expended 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 15 barrels 81, received 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 13 barrels, remaining 26 February 1727 171 barrels 65 Cartridge paper: remained 25 September 1725 22 quires 14, expended 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 16 quires, received 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 20 quires, remaining 26 February 1727 17 quires Sponge heads: remained 25 September 1725 365, expended 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 2, received 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, remaining 26 February 1727 363

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		Spunge Heads Acct of what Remains 25th Septr 1725: 365 The Expence from 25th Septr 1725 to 26th Febry 1726/7: 2 What has been used from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry: - The Remains 26th Febry 1726/7: 363 Rammer Heads Acct of what Remains 25th Septr 1725: 219 The Expence from 25th Septr 1725 to 26th Febry 1726/7: - What has been used from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry: - The Remains 26th Febry 1726/7: 219 Tarter Horns Acct of what Remains 25th Septr 1725: 258 The Expence from 25th Septr 1725 to 26th Febry 1726/7: - What has been used from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry: 50 The Remains 26th Febry 1726/7: 208 Cole Axes Acct of what Remains 25th Septr 1725: 24 The Expence from 25th Septr 1725 to 26th Febry 1726/7: - What has been used from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry: - The Remains 26th Febry 1726/7: 24 Flints Acct of what Remains 25th Septr 1725: 17103 The Expence from 25th Septr 1725 to 26th Febry 1726/7: 104 What has been used from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry: - The Remains 26th Febry 1726/7: 16999 Worms Acct of what Remains 25th Septr 1725: 17 The Expence from 25th Septr 1725 to 26th Febry 1726/7: - What has been used from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry: - The Remains 26th Febry 1726/7: 17 Cannon Ladles Acct of what Remains 25th Septr 1725: 99 The Expence from 25th Septr 1725 to 26th Febry 1726/7: - What has been used from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry: - The Remains 26th Febry 1726/7: 99 Dolphins Acct of what Remains 25th Septr 1725: 969 The Expence from 25th Septr 1725 to 26th Febry 1726/7: 9 What has been used from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry: 200 The Remains 26th Febry 1726/7: 760 Spunge Staves Acct of what Remains 25th Septr 1725: 342 The Expence from 25th Septr 1725 to 26th Febry 1726/7: 3 What has been used from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry: - The Remains 26th Febry 1726/7: 339 Ship Skins Acct of what Remains 25th Septr 1725: 169 The Expence from 25th Septr 1725 to 26th Febry 1726/7: 14 What has been used from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry: - The Remains 26th Febry 1726/7: 155 Scouring Rods Acct of what Remains 25th Septr 1725: 278 The Expence from 25th Septr 1725 to 26th Febry 1726/7: -	Rammer heads: remained 25 September 1725 219, expended 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, received 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, remaining 26 February 1727 219 Powder horns: remained 25 September 1725 158, expended 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, received 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 50, remaining 26 February 1727 208 Pole axes: remained 25 September 1725 24, expended 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, received 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, remaining 26 February 1727 24 Flints: remained 25 September 1725 17,103, expended 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 104, received 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, remaining 26 February 1727 16,999 Worms: remained 25 September 1725 17, expended 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, received 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, remaining 26 February 1727 17 Cannon ladles: remained 25 September 1725 99, expended 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, received 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, remaining 26 February 1727 99 Dolphins: remained 25 September 1725 569, expended 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 9, received 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 200, remaining 26 February 1727 760 Sponge staves: remained 25 September 1725 342, expended 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 3, received 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, remaining 26 February 1727 339 Sheepskins: remained 25 September 1725 169, expended 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 14, received 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, remaining 26 February 1727 155 Scouring rods: remained 25 September 1725 278, expended 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, received 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, remaining 26 February 1727 278 Beds: remained 25 September 1725 122, expended 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, received 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, remaining 26 February 1727 122 Quoins: remained 25 September 1725 180, expended 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, received 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, remaining 26 February 1727 180 Cartouche boxes: remained 25 September 1725 77, expended 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, received 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, remaining 26 February 1727 77 Trucks: remained 25 September 1725 274, expended 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 20, received 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, remaining 26 February 1727 254 Matchlocks: remained 25 September 1725 69, expended 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 8, received 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, remaining 26 February 1727 61 Blunderbusses: remained 25 September 1725 36, expended 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, received 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, remaining 26 February 1727 36 Pistols: remained 25 September 1725 19, expended 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, received 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, remaining 26 February 1727 19 Lead shot: remained 25 September 1725 1,350 [...], expended 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 74 [...], received 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, remaining 26 February 1727 1,276 [...] Pouch [...]: remained 25 September 1725 19, expended 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, carried over

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		What has been used from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry: - The Remains 26th Febry 1726/7: 278 Bedds Acct of what Remains 25th Septr 1725: 122 The Expence from 25th Septr 1725 to 26th Febry 1726/7: - What has been used from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry: - The Remains 26th Febry 1726/7: 122 Quins Acct of what Remains 25th Septr 1725: 180 The Expence from 25th Septr 1725 to 26th Febry 1726/7: - What has been used from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry: - The Remains 26th Febry 1726/7: 180 Cartoos Boxes Acct of what Remains 25th Septr 1725: 77 The Expence from 25th Septr 1725 to 26th Febry 1726/7: - What has been used from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry: - The Remains 26th Febry 1726/7: 77 Trucks Acct of what Remains 25th Septr 1725: 274 The Expence from 25th Septr 1725 to 26th Febry 1726/7: 20 What has been used from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry: - The Remains 26th Febry 1726/7: 254 Aptrees Acct of what Remains 25th Septr 1725: 69 The Expence from 25th Septr 1725 to 26th Febry 1726/7: 8 What has been used from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry: - The Remains 26th Febry 1726/7: 61 Blunderbusses Acct of what Remains 25th Septr 1725: 36 The Expence from 25th Septr 1725 to 26th Febry 1726/7: - What has been used from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry: - The Remains 26th Febry 1726/7: 36 Pittills Acct of what Remains 25th Septr 1725: 19 The Expence from 25th Septr 1725 to 26th Febry 1726/7: - What has been used from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry: - The Remains 26th Febry 1726/7: 19 Lead Shott Acct of what Remains 25th Septr 1725: 1350 3/4 The Expence from 25th Septr 1725 to 26th Febry 1726/7: 74 lb What has been used from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry: - The Remains 26th Febry 1726/7: 1276 3/4 Pouch Bandell Acct of what Remains 25th Septr 1725: 19 The Expence from 25th Septr 1725 to 26th Febry 1726/7: - What has been used from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry: Carid over The Remains 26th Febry 1726/7: 19	**Interpretations** The doctor's request for arrack to distil into spirit of wine shows the garrison surgeon manufacturing his own medical alcohol on the island. Spirit of wine was rectified ethanol, used as a solvent and preservative for medicines and as an antiseptic. Arrack, the Eastern spirit distilled from palm sap, rice or sugar and the standard issue on the island, could be redistilled to raise its strength, which is why 15 gallons of it were drawn from store for the purpose. This request followed the earlier supply difficulty of 7 March 1727, when the medicines aboard the *Grantham* were reported long spent and fresh stores had to be found for Doctor Cousseau. The gunner's account continued the running record of ordnance and munitions kept at the fort, of the same kind as the gunner's stores account of February 1727 signed by John French. Several items in the list belonged to the routine servicing of cannon: sponge heads, rammer heads and sponge staves for cleaning and loading; worms for drawing out spent charges; quoins, the wedges that adjusted a gun's elevation; dolphins, the cast lifting handles on a gun barrel; and beds, the timber blocks on which a barrel rested. The heavy stock of flints, over 16,000, supplied the flintlock firing mechanisms of small arms, while corn powder was gunpowder pressed into grains for even burning. The persistent difficulty in balancing the gunner's figures, noted on 11 April 1727 when his account still could not be made out, may explain the internal irregularities in the powder and shot totals here. Munden's Point and the road below the fort formed the island's watch over shipping, so a vessel approaching under French colours and looking into the anchorage before bearing away was treated at once as a possible enemy or interloper. The reference to Captain Worth of the *Townshend*, who had left other vessels in China, reflects the council's use of recent shipping intelligence to judge whether an unknown sail was friend or foe.
226	226	Names of Gunners Stores of each Sort Acct of what Remains 25th Septr 1725 The Expence from ult 25th Septr 1725	The account of gunner's stores continued, under the same headings: name of stores; account of what remained 25 September 1725; the expense from 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727; what has been received from 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727; the remains 26 February 1727. Blocks: remained 25 September 1725 2, expended 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, received

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		to 26 Febry 1726/7 What has been used from ult 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry 1726/7 The Remains of 26 Febry 1726/7 Blocks Acct of what Remains 25th Septr 1725: - The Expence from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry 1726/7: - What has been used from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry 1726/7: - The Remains of 26 Febry 1726/7: 2 Union Flags Acct of what Remains 25th Septr 1725: 2 The Expence from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry 1726/7: - What has been used from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry 1726/7: - The Remains of 26 Febry 1726/7: 2 Hand Spikes Acct of what Remains 25th Septr 1725: 206 The Expence from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry 1726/7: 15 What has been used from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry 1726/7: - The Remains of 26 Febry 1726/7: 191 Formers Acct of what Remains 25th Septr 1725: 24 The Expence from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry 1726/7: - What has been used from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry 1726/7: - The Remains of 26 Febry 1726/7: 24 Cat Hooks Acct of what Remains 25th Septr 1725: 100 The Expence from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry 1726/7: - What has been used from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry 1726/7: - The Remains of 26 Febry 1726/7: 100 Priming Wire Acct of what Remains 25th Septr 1725: 300 The Expence from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry 1726/7: - What has been used from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry 1726/7: - The Remains of 26 Febry 1726/7: 300 Cartridge Cases Acct of what Remains 25th Septr 1725: 9 1/4 The Expence from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry 1726/7: - What has been used from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry 1726/7: - The Remains of 26 Febry 1726/7: 9 1/4 Half Pikes Acct of what Remains 25th Septr 1725: 4 The Expence from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry 1726/7: - What has been used from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry 1726/7: - The Remains of 26 Febry 1726/7: 4 Parchment Skins Acct of what Remains 25th Septr 1725: 79 The Expence from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry 1726/7: - What has been used from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry 1726/7: - The Remains of 26 Febry 1726/7: 79 Match Acct of what Remains 25th Septr 1725: 155 The Expence from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry 1726/7: 347 What has been used from 25th Septr 1725 to 26 Febry 1726/7: 600	25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, remaining 26 February 1727 2 Union flags: remained 25 September 1725 2, expended 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, received 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, remaining 26 February 1727 2 Handspikes: remained 25 September 1725 206, expended 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 15, received 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, remaining 26 February 1727 191 Formers: remained 25 September 1725 24, expended 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, received 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, remaining 26 February 1727 24 Tap hooks: remained 25 September 1725 100, expended 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, received 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, remaining 26 February 1727 100 Priming wire: remained 25 September 1725 300, expended 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, received 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, remaining 26 February 1727 300 Cartridge cases: remained 25 September 1725 9 [...], expended 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, received 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, remaining 26 February 1727 9 [...] Half pikes: remained 25 September 1725 4, expended 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, received 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, remaining 26 February 1727 4 Parchment skins: remained 25 September 1725 79, expended 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, received 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 -, remaining 26 February 1727 79 Match: remained 25 September 1725 155, expended 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 347, received 25 September 1725 to 26 February 1727 600, remaining 26 February 1727 408 Signed by John French. The gunner delivered a further account of gunner's stores expended between 26 February and 31 March 1727, set out occasion by occasion. The column headings run: corn powder; double-headed or hammered shot; lead shot; priming wire; flints; cartridge paper. 1 March, muster day: corn powder -, hammered shot -, lead shot -, priming wire -, flints 12 [...], cartridge paper - 19 March, departed the Princess Anne, Captain Gough: corn powder 9, hammered shot -, lead shot - , priming wire -, flints 9, cartridge paper 9 20 March, for Captain John Smith going off the island: corn powder 15, hammered shot -, lead shot - , priming wire -, flints 15, cartridge paper 15 20 March, departed the Grantham, Captain Byfield: corn powder 9, hammered shot -, lead shot - , priming wire -, flints 9, cartridge paper 9 22 March, an alarm: corn powder 6, hammered shot -, lead shot -, priming wire 2, flints 6, cartridge paper 6 22 March, arrived the Townshend, Captain Worth: corn powder 9, hammered shot -, lead shot -, priming wire -, flints 9, cartridge paper 9 22 March, for the supercargoes coming on shore: corn powder 15, hammered shot -, lead shot -, priming wire -, flints 15, cartridge paper 15 30 March, departed the Townshend after Sunday visit: corn powder -, hammered shot -, lead shot -, priming wire -, flints -, cartridge paper - Expense for the guard: corn powder -, hammered shot -, lead shot -, priming wire -, flints -, cartridge paper 13 For filling the grenades, 6 barrels: corn powder -, hammered shot -, lead shot -, priming wire -, flints -, cartridge paper 17

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		The Remains of 26 Febry 1726/7: 408 Signed Jno French Gunrs Stores Expended between 26 Febry & 31 March 1727 Vizt Charge Blank Small Gunn Ladle Dolphins Iron Sponges Rammer Ordnance Powder March 1st Muster Day 12th 19 Departed Princess Anne Capt Vaugh Charge Blank: 9 Ordnance: 9 20 For Capt Jos Smith going off the Island Charge Blank: 15 Rammer: 15 Do Departed the Grantham Capt Child Charge Blank: 9 Ordnance: 9 22d An Alarm Charge Blank: 6 Powder: 6 Do Arrived the Tennyland Capt Worth Charge Blank: 9 Ordnance: 9 Do For the Supra Cargoes coming on Shore Charge Blank: 15 Rammer: 15 30th Departed the Tennyland after Jun Vott Charge Blank: 15 Expence for the Guard 13 For filling the Grenados & Bombes 17 Musquet Balls for Ditto 33 To Seal the Guns on the Line, they not having been fired these four Years past Charge Blank: 15 Small Gunn Ladle Dolphins: 2 Iron Sponges: 3 Rammer: 5 Ordnance: 167 Ship Skins to Coat Sponges 20 White Lead to Whiten Dolphins 4th Charge Blank: 76 Small Gunn Ladle Dolphins: 8 2 Iron Sponges: 9 3 Rammer: 5 Ordnance: 2 59 Powder: 272 Linsed Oyl to Grind Ditto Paint 1 Gall Match 28th Tar to Tarr the Grease 219 Balls Signed Jno French	Musket balls for ditto, 35: corn powder -, hammered shot -, lead shot -, priming wire -, flints -, cartridge paper - To seal the guns on the line, they not having been fired these four years past: corn powder 16, hammered shot 2, lead shot 3, priming wire 5, flints -, cartridge paper 167 Sheepskins to clean sponges, 20: corn powder -, hammered shot -, lead shot -, priming wire -, flints -, cartridge paper - White lead to whiten dolphins, 4 lb: corn powder 76, hammered shot 8 [...], lead shot 2 [...] 3, priming wire 5, flints 2, cartridge paper 59, total 272 Linseed oil to grind the paint, 1 gallon: corn powder -, hammered shot -, lead shot -, priming wire -, flints -, cartridge paper - Match, 28 lb: corn powder -, hammered shot -, lead shot -, priming wire -, flints -, cartridge paper - Tar to tar the grenades, 219 balls: corn powder -, hammered shot -, lead shot -, priming wire -, flints -, cartridge paper - Signed by John French. **Interpretations** The expenditure account records the powder and shot fired for salutes and alarms across March 1727, matching the pattern of the gunner's stores account of February 1727 also signed by John French. The heaviest entries mark the shipping movements of that month, all recorded in the reference: the departure of the *Princess Anne* for Bencoolen on 19 March 1727, the sailing of the *Grantham* for England on 20 March 1727 carrying the late Governor John Smith and his family, and the arrival of the *Townshend* from China on 22 March 1727 before her departure on 30 March 1727. The salute of 20 March 1727 for Captain John Smith going off the island marks the former governor's own embarkation. Several items reflect the routine maintenance and ceremonial firing of the fort's guns. The note that 16 charges were spent to seal the guns on the line, unfired for four years past, shows powder used not in salute but to clear and test cannon left idle, since a gun long unfired could foul or seize. Grenades, hollow iron shells filled with powder and thrown by hand, were filled and then tarred to weatherproof them, which explains the linseed oil, white lead and tar drawn for painting and preserving both the grenades and the dolphins, the cast lifting handles on the gun barrels. The supercargoes noted coming ashore were the officers in charge of a ship's trading cargo, whose arrival warranted a salute of honour. **Speculations** The gunner recorded 16 charges of powder spent to seal the guns on the line, noting they had not been fired for four years. The council might have left the idle guns untouched to spare the powder, given the persistent difficulty in balancing the gunner's account, unresolved as late as 11 April 1727. Instead the powder was expended to clear and prove cannon that had stood silent, treating the readiness of the sea-facing battery as worth the cost of scarce munitions. The path passed over was to conserve the powder; the path taken was to fire the guns to keep the island's defence in working condition.
227	227	Serjt Wood acquainted us that he has Appraised the four head of Cattle belonging to Devereux Orphan at ten Pounds & Sold the Same for that Sum to Jno Curling who Promises to be accountable for the Same whenever demanded At a Consultation held on Tuesday 2d May 1727 at Union Castle Present Edward Byfeild Esqr Govr Capt Alexander, Alfexd being Sick John Goodwin	Sergeant Wood informed the council that he had appraised the four head of cattle belonging to Dorston Erisbar at Union Fort and sold them for that sum to John Carling. Carling promised to be accountable for the animals whenever they were demanded. At a consultation held on Tuesday 2 May 1727 at Union Fort, with Governor Byfield, Captain Alexander absent through sickness, and John Goodwin present.

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		The Last Consultation read & Approved Mrs Bayth having Lost her Lease for Twenty Acres Land Granted in the Lifetime of her deceased Husband Presented her Peticon Praying She would Grant her a New one She desires ascertain her title to the Premisses Granted The Governr, Capt Goodwin, The Gunner & Steward delivered each a Monthly Acct as usual which was each Exam'd & approved & are as follow Vizt Gunners Store Expended between 1st & 2d Aprill 1727 Guns Fired Culvering Falcons Powder March 1st Muster Day Guns Fired: - Culvering: - Falcons: - Powder: 10 19 A[n] Alarm for a Ship to Leeward Guns Fired: 4 Culvering: 2 Falcons: 2 Powder: 16 Expence of the Guard Powder: 12 Musquet Balles for do 1 Cartridge Paper for do 1 Quire Guns Fired: 4 Culvering: 2 Falcons: 2 Powder: 38 Hatchett do the Carpenter 1 Match 16th Signed Jno French	The previous consultation was read and approved. Mrs Bazett, having lost her lease for 20 acres of land granted for the lifetime of her deceased husband, asked that the council grant her a new lease. She offered to hold it by lease and asked the council to confirm her title to the premises. The council granted her request. The Governor, Captain Goodwin, the gunner and the steward each delivered a monthly account as usual, which the council examined and approved as follows. The gunner delivered an account of gunner's stores expended between 1 and 24 April 1727, set out occasion by occasion. The column headings run: guns fired; culverin; falcons; powder. 1 April, muster day: guns fired 10, culverin -, falcons -, powder 10 19 April, an alarm for a ship to leeward: guns fired 4, culverin 2, falcons 2, powder 16 Expense of the guard: guns fired -, culverin -, falcons -, powder 13 Musket balls for ditto, 1 [...]: guns fired -, culverin -, falcons -, powder - Cartridge paper for ditto, 1 quire: guns fired 4, culverin 2, falcons 2, powder 38 Sheepskins to the carpenter, 1: guns fired -, culverin -, falcons -, powder - Match, 16 lb: guns fired -, culverin -, falcons -, powder - Signed by John French. **Interpretations** The sale of the four head of cattle completed the appraisal ordered at the consultation of 18 April 1727, when the council directed Mr Ward to appraise and sell an orphan's cattle for the benefit of the estate, the animals having become troublesome to keep. Sergeant Wood carried out the valuation and John Carling took the cattle, binding himself to answer for them when called for, which secured the orphan's interest against the animals being lost while in Carling's hands. The renewal of Mrs Bazett's lease reflects the standard operation of leasehold tenure on the island. A lease granted for the lifetime of her husband ended at his death, leaving the land to fall back to the Company, so a fresh lease was needed to keep her in possession. The council acted here as the island's land authority, confirming title and setting the terms on which the widow might continue to hold. This followed the wider survey of holdings ordered on 17 January 1727 and reported on 14 March 1727, which recorded Bridget Bazett among the largest holders at about 32 acres. The gunner's account continued the running record of powder and shot fired for salutes and alarms, of the same kind as the accounts of February and March 1727 signed by John French. Culverins were long-barrelled cannon of heavy shot, while falcons were light field pieces firing a small ball, so the different classes of gun were tallied separately to track the powder each consumed. The alarm for a ship to leeward on 19 April 1727 marks another unidentified sail approaching the island, met with a defensive salute in the manner of the earlier alarm of 22 March 1727.
228	228	1727 Neat Cattle: Bullocks, Cows, Heifers, Steers, Yearlings, Calves, Bulls, Totall Sheep: Ewes, Wethers, Lambs, Rams, Totall Goates: Ewes, Wethers, Kids, Rams, Totall Hoggs: Sowes, Shoates, Boars, Pigs, Totall Poultry: Turkeys, Fowles, Ducks, Geese Horses: Horses, Mares, Totall Remaind 26th March	The stock account for 1727 recorded the Company's livestock across neat cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, poultry and horses. The neat cattle divided into bullocks, cows, heifers, steers, yearlings, calves and bulls, with a total. The sheep divided into ewes, wethers, lambs and rams, with a total. The goats divided into ewes, wethers, kids and rams, with a total. The hogs divided into sows, shoats, boars and pigs, with a total. The poultry divided into turkeys,

Film No.	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Summary with Analysis
		Neat Cattle - Bullocks: 11, Cows: 60, Heifers: 14, Steers: 10, Yearlings: 20, Calves: 84, Bulls: 2, Totall: 201 Sheep - Ewes: 52, Wethers: 24, Lambs: 22, Rams: 3, Totall: 101 Goates - Ewes: 157, Wethers: 48, Kids: 80, Rams: 5, Totall: 290 Hoggs - Sowes: 5, Shoates: 20, Boars: 1, Pigs: 13, Totall: 39 Poultry - Turkeys: 90, Fowles: 91, Ducks: 5, Geese: 32 Horses - Horses: 5, Mares: 3, Totall: 8 Bt from do & 24 Aprill Neat Cattle - Bullocks: 5, Cows: -, Heifers: 2, Steers: 3, Yearlings: -, Calves: -, Bulls: -, Totall: 10 Sheep - Ewes: -, Wethers: -, Lambs: -, Rams: -, Totall: - Goates - Ewes: -, Wethers: -, Kids: 24, Rams: -, Totall: 24 Hoggs - Sowes: -, Shoates: -, Boars: -, Pigs: -, Totall: - Poultry - Turkeys: -, Fowles: -, Ducks: -, Geese: - Horses - Horses: -, Mares: -, Totall: - Encreased from do to do Neat Cattle - Bullocks: 9, Cows: -, Heifers: 9, Steers: 8, Yearlings: 20, Calves: 5, Bulls: -, Totall: 51 Sheep - Ewes: -, Wethers: -, Lambs: 4, Rams: -, Totall: 4 Goates - Ewes: -, Wethers: -, Kids: 24, Rams: -, Totall: 24 Hoggs - Sowes: -, Shoates: -, Boars: -, Pigs: -, Totall: - Poultry - Turkeys: -, Fowles: 5, Ducks: -, Geese: - Horses - Horses: -, Mares: -, Totall: - Neat Cattle - Bullocks: 25, Cows: 60, Heifers: 25, Steers: 21, Yearlings: 40, Calves: 89, Bulls: 2, Totall: 262 Sheep - Ewes: 52, Wethers: 24, Lambs: 26, Rams: 3, Totall: 105 Goates - Ewes: 157, Wethers: 48, Kids: 104, Rams: 5, Totall: 314 Hoggs - Sowes: 5, Shoates: 20, Boars: 1, Pigs: 13, Totall: 39 Poultry - Turkeys: 90, Fowles: 91, Ducks: 10, Geese: 32 Horses - Horses: 5, Mares: 3, Totall: 8 Killed from do to do Neat Cattle - Bullocks: -, Cows: -, Heifers: -, Steers: -, Yearlings: -, Calves: -, Bulls: -, Totall: - Sheep - Ewes: -, Wethers: -, Lambs: -, Rams: -, Totall: - Goates - Ewes: -, Wethers: 5, Kids: -, Rams: -, Totall: 5 Hoggs - Sowes: -, Shoates: 1, Boars: -, Pigs: -, Totall: 1 Poultry - Turkeys: -, Fowles: 7, Ducks: -, Geese: - Horses - Horses: -, Mares: -, Totall: - Cattle Sutt & Given from ditto to ditto Neat Cattle - Bullocks: 25, Cows: 60, Heifers: 25, Steers: 21, Yearlings: 40, Calves: 89, Bulls: 2, Totall: 262 Sheep - Ewes: 52, Wethers: 24, Lambs: 26, Rams: 3, Totall: 105 Goates - Ewes: 157, Wethers: 43, Kids: 104, Rams: 5, Totall: 309 Hoggs - Sowes: 5, Shoates: 19, Boars: 1, Pigs: 13, Totall: 38 Poultry - Turkeys: 89, Fowles: 84, Ducks: 10, Geese: 32 Horses - Horses: 5, Mares: 3, Totall: 8 Neat Cattle - Bullocks: -, Cows: -, Heifers: -, Steers: -, Yearlings: -, Calves: 46, Bulls: -, Totall: 46 Sheep - Ewes: -, Wethers: -, Lambs: -, Rams: -, Totall: - Goates - Ewes: -, Wethers: -, Kids: -, Rams: -, Totall: - Hoggs - Sowes: -, Shoates: -, Boars: -, Pigs: -, Totall: - Poultry - Turkeys: -, Fowles: -, Ducks: -, Geese: - Horses - Horses: -, Mares: -, Totall: - Dead in ditto	fowls, ducks and geese, with a total. The horses divided into horses and mares, with a total. Remaining 26 March: bullocks 11, cows 60, heifers 14, steers 10, yearlings 20, calves 84, bulls 2, total neat cattle 201; ewes 52, wethers 24, lambs 22, rams 3, total sheep 101; goat ewes 157, goat wethers 48, kids 80, goat rams 5, total goats 290; sows 5, shoats 20, boars 1, pigs 13, total hogs 39; turkeys 90, fowls 91, ducks 5, geese 32, total poultry -; horses 5, mares 3, total horses 8 Bought from 26 March to 24 April: bullocks 5, cows -, heifers 2, steers 3, yearlings -, calves -, bulls -, total neat cattle 10; ewes -, wethers -, lambs -, rams -, total sheep -; goat ewes -, goat wethers -, kids 24, goat rams -, total goats 24; sows -, shoats -, boars -, pigs -, total hogs -; turkeys -, fowls -, ducks 5, geese -, total poultry -; horses -, mares -, total horses - Increased from 26 March to 24 April: bullocks 9, cows -, heifers 9, steers 8, yearlings 20, calves 5, bulls -, total neat cattle 51; ewes -, wethers -, lambs 4, rams -, total sheep 4; goat ewes -, goat wethers -, kids 24, goat rams -, total goats 24; sows -, shoats -, boars -, pigs -, total hogs -; turkeys -, fowls -, ducks 5, geese -, total poultry -; horses -, mares -, total horses - Subtotal: bullocks 25, cows 60, heifers 25, steers 21, yearlings 40, calves 89, bulls 2, total neat cattle 262; ewes 52, wethers 24, lambs 26, rams 3, total sheep 105; goat ewes 157, goat wethers 48, kids 104, goat rams 5, total goats 314; sows 5, shoats 20, boars 1, pigs 13, total hogs 39; turkeys 90, fowls 91, ducks 10, geese 32, total poultry -; horses 5, mares 3, total horses 8 Killed from 26 March to 24 April: bullocks -, cows -, heifers -, steers -, yearlings -, calves -, bulls -, total neat cattle -; ewes -, wethers -, lambs -, rams -, total sheep -; goat ewes -, goat wethers 5, kids -, goat rams -, total goats 5; sows -, shoats 1, boars -, pigs -, total hogs 1; turkeys -, fowls 7, ducks -, geese -, total poultry 7; horses -, mares -, total horses - Cattle cut and grown from 26 March to 24 April: bullocks 25, cows 60, heifers 25, steers 21, yearlings 40, calves 89, bulls 2, total neat cattle 262; ewes 52, wethers 24, lambs 26, rams 3, total sheep 105; goat ewes 157, goat wethers 43, kids 104, goat rams 5, total goats 309; sows 5, shoats 19, boars 1, pigs 13, total hogs 38; turkeys 89, fowls 84, ducks 10, geese 32, total poultry -; horses 5, mares 3, total horses 8; calves cut and grown 46, total 46 Dead from 26 March to 24 April: bullocks 25, cows 60, heifers 25, steers 21, yearlings 40, calves 43, bulls 2, total neat cattle 216; ewes 52, wethers 24, lambs 26, rams 3, total sheep 105; goat ewes 157, goat wethers 43, kids 104, goat rams 5, total goats 309; sows 5, shoats 19, boars 1, pigs 13, total hogs 38; turkeys 89, fowls 84, ducks 10, geese 32, total poultry -; horses 5, mares 3, total horses 8; cows dead 1, calves dead 1, total 1 Remaining 24 April: bullocks 25, cows 59, heifers 25, steers 21, yearlings 40, calves 43, bulls 2, total neat cattle 215; ewes 52, wethers 24, lambs 26, rams 3, total sheep 105; goat ewes 157, goat wethers 43, kids 104, goat rams 5, total goats 309; sows 5, shoats 19, boars 1, pigs 13, total hogs 38; turkeys 86, fowls 76, ducks 10, geese 29, total poultry -; horses 5, mares 3, total horses 8 Yams expended at the plantations: 33,125 lb Yams delivered to the fort slaves: 6,000 lb Total yams: 39,125 lb **Interpretations** The account continued the monthly stock tallies of Company livestock recorded throughout the run, of the same form as the closing figures for 25 March 1727, which gave neat cattle 201, sheep 101, goats 290 and hogs 39. The rows track the herd through

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		Neat Cattle - Bullocks: 25, Cows: 60, Heifers: 25, Steers: 21, Yearlings: 40, Calves: 43, Bulls: 2, Totall: 216 Sheep - Ewes: 52, Wethers: 24, Lambs: 26, Rams: 3, Totall: 105 Goates - Ewes: 157, Wethers: 43, Kids: 104, Rams: 5, Totall: 309 Hoggs - Sowes: 5, Shoates: 19, Boars: 1, Pigs: 13, Totall: 38 Poultry - Turkeys: 89, Fowles: 84, Ducks: 10, Geese: 32 Horses - Horses: 5, Mares: 3, Totall: 8 Neat Cattle - Bullocks: -, Cows: 1, Heifers: -, Steers: -, Yearlings: -, Calves: -, Bulls: -, Totall: 1 Sheep - Ewes: -, Wethers: -, Lambs: -, Rams: -, Totall: - Goates - Ewes: -, Wethers: -, Kids: -, Rams: -, Totall: - Hoggs - Sowes: -, Shoates: -, Boars: -, Pigs: -, Totall: - Poultry - Turkeys: 3, Fowles: 8, Ducks: -, Geese: - Horses - Horses: -, Mares: -, Totall: - Remd 24th Aprill Neat Cattle - Bullocks: 25, Cows: 59, Heifers: 25, Steers: 21, Yearlings: 40, Calves: 43, Bulls: 2, Totall: 215 Sheep - Ewes: 52, Wethers: 24, Lambs: 26, Rams: 3, Totall: 105 Goates - Ewes: 157, Wethers: 43, Kids: 104, Rams: 5, Totall: 309 Hoggs - Sowes: 5, Shoates: 19, Boars: 1, Pigs: 13, Totall: 38 Poultry - Turkeys: 86, Fowles: 76, Ducks: 10, Geese: 29 Horses - Horses: 5, Mares: 3, Totall: 8 Yarnes Expended at the severall Plantations 33125 lb Do do to Fort Blacks 6000 lb Totall Yarn 39125 lb	each cause of change in turn: opening number, purchase, natural increase, slaughter, animals cut and grown between categories, and death, before the closing count. Animals cut and grown recorded beasts moved from one class to another as they aged or were castrated, such as calves reckoned into yearlings or male animals gelded into wethers and barrows, which is why the calf total falls by 46 in that row. The yam figures footed the account in the usual way, splitting the crop between the plantations and the fort slaves. Yams were the island's staple root, grown to feed both people and stock, and the division of 33,125 lb to the plantations and 6,000 lb to the fort slaves shows the Company tracking the food supply of its labour force separately from its general provision. The total of 39,125 lb measured the whole draw on the crop for the month.
229	229	Blank page	
230	230	Blank page	
231	231	Blank page	
232	232	Expence of the Genll Table in Aprill 1727 Arrack for the Table 29 1/2 Galls 6/4 £9.6.10 Do to Peas & Blacks 9 3/4 do 3.-.2 Do to Guards & 2 3/4 do -.17.5 Wine Mountain 6 1/2 Galls 7/9 ℔ Gall 2.10.4 1/2 Do Red Port 6 Galls 7/9 do 2.6.6 Beer 8 Galls Strong -.12.- Do 10 Galls Small -.10.- Vinegar 2 Galls -.-.8 Bread 111 lb 3d -.1.7.6 Flour 150 lb 3d -.1.17.6 Sugar 120 6d 3.-.- Wax Candles	The general table expense account for April 1727 recorded the food and drink consumed at the fort, extended to sterling. Arrack for the table, 29.5 gallons at 6s 4d per gallon, £9 6s 10d Arrack to the table slaves, 9.5 gallons at same rate, £3 0s 2d Arrack to the guards, 2.75 gallons at same rate, £0 17s 5d Mountain wine, 6.5 gallons at 7s 9d per gallon, £2 10s 4.5d Red port, 6 gallons at 7s 9d per gallon, £2 6s 6d Strong beer, 8 gallons, £0 12s 0d Small beer, 10 gallons, £0 10s 0d Vinegar, 2 gallons, £0 0s 8d Bread, 111 lb at 3d, £1 7s 6d Flour, 150 lb at 3d, £1 17s 6d Sugar, 120 lb at 6d, £3 0s 0d Wax candles, 31 lb at 2s, £3 2s 0d Soap, 15 lb at 17d, £1 1s 3d Fresh pork, 65 lb at 6d, £1 12s 6d Butter, 31 lb at 12d, £1 11s 0d Pepper, 2 lb, £0 0s 2d Fowls, 7 at 1s 6d, £0 10s 6d Turkeys, 1 at 6s, £0 6s 0d Geese, 3 at 6s, £0 18s 0d Goats, 5 at 10s, £2 10s 0d Greens, 31 days at 12d per diem, £1 11s 0d Oil, 2 bottles of Florence oil at 5s 3d, £0 10s 6d Milk, 62 bottles at 4d, £1 0s 8d Total, £40 11s 8.5d **Interpretations** The account continued the monthly table expenses kept at the fort, of the same form as the totals recovered earlier, such as £46 3s 2d for March

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		31 lb 2d 3.2.- Soap 15 lb 17d 1.1:3 Rost Porke 65 lb 6d 1.12.6 Butter 31 lb 12d 1.11:- Pepper 2 lb -.-.2 Fowles 7 1/6 -.10:6 Turkeys 1 6d -.6:- Geese 3 6d -.18.- Goates 5 10 2:10:- Greens 31 Days 12d ℔ diem 1:11:- Ale 2 Bottles ℔ do 5/3 -.10:6 Milk 62 Bottles 4d 1-:8 £40:11:8 1/2	1727 and £99 12s 11d for February 1727. The arrack was separated by recipient, with the table, the slaves and the guards each charged distinctly, matching the practice of dividing the drink between those who consumed it. Arrack was the standard Eastern spirit issued on the island, and its rate of 6s 4d per gallon matched the price the council set for its sale on 7 March 1727. Several items reflect the range of goods drawn from Company stores and local produce to supply the fort table. Mountain was a sweet Spanish wine from near Malaga, while red port came from Portugal, both carried out as table wines. Florence oil was Tuscan olive oil, valued for cooking and dressing, and wax candles gave a cleaner light than tallow for the principal table. The greens charged at 12d a day for the whole month show a steady supply of fresh vegetables from the island's gardens, a necessary guard against scurvy on a remote station.
233	233	At a Consultation held on Tuesday 9th May 1727 at Union Castle Present Edward Byfeild Esqr Govern'r Jno Alexander Absent being Lame Jno Goodwin The Last Consultation read & Approved Yesterday Morning We had a double Alarm for three Ships two hours afterwards two more appeared & about Noon bore away & We Suppose them to be Dutch, &c This Morning We had one Alarm & an hour after a double Alarm for two Ships more & about Noon arrived the Speedwell Capt Rd Missure Ship from England & brought us a Packet from the Hon'ble Compy giving us Advice of their Apprehension of a Speedy War between England France & Holland by the One Party & the Emperour & Spain on the other & about three arrived the Derby Capt Ditchnal & the King George Capt Naughton from Bengor & brought each of them a Supply for this Island a Sort &c Copy of Invoice of Ship Derby No 12 Batavia Arrack 4 half Legars of 7/9 Vizt No 7 60 8 70 9 70 10 70 270 Gall at 6d 8 ℔ [...] 125 - - Nid 10 Trussinda Sugar 10 Bagg of 7/2 to 14 2/4 18.6 ℔ Grey	At a consultation held on Tuesday 9 May 1727 at Union Fort, with Governor Byfield present, John Alexander absent through lameness, and John Goodwin present. The previous consultation was read and approved. The Governor reported that on the previous morning the fort had a double alarm for three ships. Two hours afterwards two more appeared, and about noon they bore away. The council supposed them to be Dutch. That morning the fort had a further alarm, and an hour after came a double alarm for two ships more. About noon the *Prince of Wales*, Captain Richard Misnor, arrived from England and brought a packet from the Honourable Company. The packet warned of the danger of a speedy war between England, France and Holland on the one part, and the Emperor and Spain on the other. About three the *Derby*, Captain Litchfield, and the *King George*, Captain Naughton, arrived from Bengal, and each brought a supply of goods for the use of the island, as follows. A copy of the invoice from the *Derby* was entered. The goods were valued in rupees, annas and pies. Batavia arrack, marked number 6, in 4 half-leaguers of 77 gallons: number 7, 60 gallons number 4, 70 gallons number 4, 70 gallons number 4, 70 gallons, being 270 gallons in all at 6s 8d per gallon, 125 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Bengal sugar, marked number 10, 18 bags at 27 [...] to 14 [...] 18 [...] 5 [...], 90 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Fine rice, 18 bags at 8 [...], being 6 [...] 2 [...] at 15 [...] per hundredweight, 74 [...] 10s 9d, 82 rupees 2 annas 3 pies Bags to hold both, 7 [...] 6d, 297 rupees 7 annas 3 pies

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		90 - - Fine Rice 12 Bagg of 84 to 6t 2t at 15 ℔ Cwt 74.10.9 82 2 3 Batta 10 ℔ Cent 7.7.6 297 2 3 Charges Merchandize 44 14 3 Rupees 312 - 6 Copy of Invoice of Ship King George No 5 & 8 Batavia Arrack 4 half Leg 7d Vizt No 5 63 Galls 6 80 1/2 7 75 1/2 8 71 289 1/2 at 6d 8 1/2 ℔ Cask 125 Nid 10 Trussinda Sugar 10 Bagg of 7/2 to 14 2/4 18.6 ℔ [...] 90 - - No 1 to 39 Fine Rice 29 Bagg of 78 to do 58.2.0 at 5 ℔ tin 69 5 3 Batta 6 15 - 291 4 3 Charges Merchandize 14 5 9 305 10 -	Charges and merchandise, 44 rupees 14 annas 3 pies Total, 342 rupees 0 annas 6 pies A copy of the invoice from the *King George* was entered. The goods were valued in rupees, annas and pies. Batavia arrack, marked number 5 and number 8, in 4 half-leaguers of 76 gallons: number 5, 63 gallons number 5, 80 gallons number 5, 75 gallons number 18, 71 gallons, being 289 gallons in all at 6s 8d per gallon, 125 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Bengal sugar, marked number 8 to number 10, 10 bags at 20 [...], being 14 [...] 2 [...], 90 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Fine rice, marked number 1 to number 39, 69 bags at 78 [...], being 58 [...] 2 [...] 5 [...] per hundredweight, 69 rupees 5 annas 3 pies Bags, 6 rupees 15 annas 0 pies Total, 291 rupees 4 annas 3 pies Charges and merchandise, 305 rupees 10 annas 0 pies **Interpretations** The double alarms and the sightings of unidentified ships reflect the heightened watch kept over the anchorage in a period of expected war. The packet carried by the *Prince of Wales* set out the alignment of a coming conflict between England, France and Holland against the Emperor and Spain, warning the island to guard against hostile shipping. This intelligence explains the repeated firing of alarm salutes across the preceding weeks, since any unknown sail might carry an enemy privateer or man-of-war. The two invoices recorded goods supplied to the island by the *Derby* and the *King George* on their arrival from Bengal, valued in the currency of the India trade. A leaguer was a large cask of about 150 gallons, so a half-leaguer held roughly 77 gallons, which matches the arrack measures entered here. Batavia arrack was the spirit shipped through the Dutch port of Batavia in Java, a standard trade liquor of the Eastern seas. Rupees, annas and pies were the money of account of Company Bengal, the rupee dividing into 16 annas and each anna into 12 pies, which is why the sums appear in that order rather than in sterling. The charges and merchandise entered against each cargo covered the freight, packing and handling added to the prime cost of the goods. The bags charged separately to hold the sugar and rice show the Company accounting for its containers as a distinct item, since sacking was a real cost on a long voyage from Bengal. **Speculations** The council received warning of an imminent war among the great European powers, yet the record shows no order for extra defensive measures beyond the alarms already fired. The obvious course on such news might have been to strengthen the guard, ready the batteries or restrict the anchorage. Instead the consultation turned at once to entering the invoices of arrack, sugar and rice from the two Bengal ships. The commercial business of victualling the island took precedence, which suggests the council judged the settled routine of trade more pressing than any immediate preparation against a war still only feared.
234	234	Wee resolve to put Our Selves immediatly into the best Posture of Defence that is possible & the Govern'r thinking it most Safe & Prudent to be as much upon Our Guard & make the Same Preparations as if the Warr was actually	The council resolved to put the island at once into the best posture of defence possible. The Governor thought it safest and most prudent to keep as much upon guard, and to make the same preparations, as if war had already been declared.

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		Proclaimed, it is Ordered That publick Notice be this day given the Inhabitants that upon all double Alarms they are to give their personal Attendance all Excuses set aside at the severall Places where they are Posted & bring all their Male Blacks with them for which they Pay Head Money, & in Case One or more of the Hon'ble Compys Ships should be in the Road & a Single Alarm should happen that they Then also bring all their Male Blacks with them as before directed to be upon all Double Alarms, & it is also Ordered that the following Letter be immediatly sent to each of the Commanders of the two Ships now in the Road & to every other Commander the moment they Arrive here, Vizt Sir This Morning Wee received a Packet from the Hon'ble Compy dated 27th January 1726 Sent Express & the India Yatch Captain Richard Missener Commander acquainting Us that they apprehend a Warr between England France & Holland on the one Part & the Emperour & Spain on the other Unavoidable tho not then actually Proclaimed & that the Occasion of the Breech doth in a great Meazure arise from the Emperours Seeming Resolution to Support the Ostend Trade, & Wee in Obedience to their Commands acquaint You that You are to Birth Your Ship whilest You are in this Road so as to prevent any Attempt of an Enemy, You are to put & Continue Your Ship in the best Posture of Defence that is possible & not to leave the Island unless there be, at least three in Company, & You are to be particularly carefull to keep Company together for Your greater Security, & when You arrive in or near the Channell You are to Send on Shoar to any of the Western Ports for Intelligence & Govern Your Self for greater Safty according to the News You shall learn & can depend on, You are to Agree upon a Commodore before You Saile hence & also on proper Instructions both as to Sailing & how to Manage in Case You are Attacked, & as a farther Encouragement to Your Ships Company to behave themselves as Englishmen in the Cause of their Country they Order Us to acquaint You that they will extend their Bounty in the same manner to them if they are Attacked either by Spaniards, Ostenders, or any other Enemy as they are Entitled to Should they be Attacked by a Pirate, & Wee don't doubt but this Encouragement will be Sufficient to enduce them to defend themselves against their Enemies as Englishmen are wont to do, And in farther Execution of their Orders Wee desire You will immediatly heave in as near the Landing Rock or Crane as will be safe for Your Riding, & if You want any Assistance	The council ordered that public notice be given to the inhabitants that day. Upon every double alarm they were to attend in person, all excuses set aside, at the several places to which they were posted. They were to bring all their male slaves with them, for whom they paid head money. Should one or more of the Honourable Company's ships be in the road and a single alarm happen, they were then also to bring all their male slaves, as already directed for double alarms. The council further ordered that the following letter be sent at once to each commander of the two ships then in the road, and to every other commander the moment he arrived. The council wrote to the ship commanders as follows. That morning the council had received a packet from the Honourable Company, dated 27 January 1727 and sent by express aboard the *India Gatch*, Captain Richard Misnor commander. The packet warned that a war between England, France and Holland on the one part, and the Emperor and Spain on the other, was unavoidable, though not yet declared. The occasion of the breach arose in great measure from the Emperor's apparent resolve to support the Ostend trade. In obedience to the Company's commands, the council told each commander that he was to berth his ship while in the road so as to prevent any attempt by an enemy. He was to put and keep his ship in the best posture of defence possible, and not to leave the island unless at least three ships were in company. He was to take particular care to keep company together for greater security. On approaching the Channel, he was to send ashore to any of the western ports for intelligence and govern himself for greater safety by the news he learned and could depend on. He was to agree upon a commodore before sailing, and settle proper instructions both for sailing and for managing in case of attack. As a further encouragement to each ship's company to behave as Englishmen in their country's cause, the Company ordered the council to make known that it would extend its bounty in the same manner whether the men were attacked by Spaniards, Ostenders or any other enemy, as they would be entitled to were they attacked by a pirate. The council did not doubt this encouragement would be enough to make the men defend themselves against their enemies, as Englishmen were accustomed to do. In further execution of these orders, the council asked each commander to heave in at once as near the landing rock as would be safe for his riding. Should he want any assistance, the council would be glad to serve him. Dated at St Helena, 9 May 1727, and subscribed by John Goodwin and Edward Byfield. **Interpretations** The order arose directly from the intelligence carried by the *Prince of Wales* on 9 May 1727, which warned of an imminent war aligning England, France and Holland against the Emperor and Spain. The Ostend trade named as the cause was the commerce of the Ostend Company, a rival East India venture chartered in the Austrian Netherlands under the Emperor Charles VI. Its competition threatened the English and Dutch companies, so imperial support for it became a diplomatic flashpoint, which is why a quarrel over trade could turn into a European war. The requirement that inhabitants bring their male slaves to the alarm posts shows the island's defence resting on its whole labouring population, not merely the garrison. Head money was a charge paid on each slave, so the men were both a fiscal asset and a

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		Wee shall be glad to Serve You. Wee are, Sir Yr most humble Servts St Helena 9th May 1727 Jno Goodwin E Byfeild	defensive resource mustered in an emergency. Distinguishing a single alarm when Company ships lay in the road from a double alarm at other times let the council raise the full force only when a valuable target sat exposed at anchor. The letter to the commanders set out a convoy discipline for the homeward passage in wartime. Requiring at least three ships in company, the agreement of a commodore to command the group, and a call at the western ports for intelligence all reflect the standard practice of sailing armed merchantmen together for mutual protection against privateers. The Company's promise of bounty put its own money behind the instruction, offering the same reward for resisting a national enemy as for fighting a pirate, which turned a patriotic appeal into a financial one. **Speculations** The Company might simply have ordered its ships to sail with all speed for England on news of war, trusting to a fast passage to outrun danger. Instead the letter required each commander to wait for at least three ships in company and to agree a commodore before departing. The record shows the default of an independent run home set aside in favour of enforced convoy, with the delay of gathering company accepted as the price of security. The council judged the risk of sailing alone against privateers greater than the cost of waiting for a protected passage.
235	235	At a Consultation held on Wednesday 10th May 1727 at Union Castle Present Edward Byfeild Esqr Govr Jno Alexander Absent being Lame Jno Goodwin The Governor called this Consultation to acquaint Us that effectually to Constrate at & Strength the Enemy may make either by Some Stratagem or Surprize he think it will be highly necessary to Order each of the Captains upon every Alarm to send a Warp on Shoar either to the Crane or Landing Rock, & heave in as neare as possible & their Continue till they know whether a Friend or Foe & coming Wherefore Ordered that the following Letter be also Sent to each Commander as soon as they arrive Vizt Sir For greater Security both of Your Ship & Cargo Wee desire that, upon all Alarm that may happen During Your Stay here You will Send a Warp either to the Crane or Landing Rock & heave in as near as You possibly can with Safety & there Continue till You know whether the Ship then coming be a Friend or Foe. This is conformable to the Hon'ble Compys Instruction to Us & Wee desire You will give due regard to it At a Consultation held on Tuesday 16th May 1727 at Union Castle Present Edward Byfeild Esqr Govr John Alexander John Goodwin absent being ill On Thursday last arrived the Lyell Capt Small from Bengal & brought the following Supply for the Use of this Island Sugar Trussinda 10 Bags 103 Cwt 20 to 14 2 lb at 95/4 ℔ Bag	At a consultation held on Wednesday 10 May 1727 at Union Fort, with Governor Byfield present, John Alexander absent through lameness, and John Goodwin present. The Governor called this consultation to point out that, in order to guard effectively against the strength the enemy might bring by either stratagem or surprise, he thought it highly necessary to order each of the captains, on every alarm, to send a party ashore, either to the fort or to Lemon Valley. They were to bring their men in as near as possible, and to keep them there until it was known whether a friend or a foe was coming. The council therefore ordered that the following letter also be sent to each commander as soon as he arrived. The council wrote to the commanders as follows. For the greater security of both ship and cargo, the council asked that, upon any alarm during a commander's stay in the road, he send a party ashore either to the fort or to Lemon Valley. He was to bring his men in as near as he safely could and to keep them there until it was known whether the ship the alarm was raised for was friend or foe. This accorded with the Honourable Company's instructions, and the council asked that each commander give due regard to it. At a consultation held on Tuesday 16 May 1727 at Union Fort, with Governor Byfield present, John Alexander present, and John Goodwin absent through sickness. 1: On the previous Thursday the *King George*, Captain Naughton, arrived from Bengal on its voyage, and brought the following supply for the use of the island. Samuel Jephry presented a bill of sale to the council for entry, covering 21 parcels of goods. The goods were valued in rupees, annas and pies. Bengal sugar, 10 bags at 6d, 20 to 14.5 lb at 9s 5d per bag, 92 rupees 8 annas 0 pies Rice, marked P and B, number 108 at 79 [...] 72 [...] at 1s 6d, being 86 rupees 6 annas 6 pies Bags to hold both, 8 rupees 10 annas 0 pies Charges, 25 rupees 6 annas 0 pies Total, 787 rupees 8 annas 6 pies

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		92.8 Rice 29 Bags ℔ Bros Mrd 108 to 79 2/4 72 at 1.6.0 ℔ [...] 86.66 Batta 10 ℔ Cent 8.10 25.-6 787.8.6 Charges 14.7.9 Rupees 795.2.9	Charges, 14 rupees 7 annas 9 pies Total, 799 rupees 7 annas 9 pies **Interpretations** The order for ships to land men on an alarm extended the wartime defence measures already framed on 9 May 1727, when the council warned of an impending conflict aligning England, France and Holland against the Emperor and Spain. Lemon Valley was one of the few landing places on the island besides James Valley, so drawing armed parties there guarded a second point where an enemy might attempt to come ashore. Keeping the men in until friend or foe was known let the council mass a defensive force before an unidentified ship closed on the anchorage. The supply carried by the *King George* continued the flow of provisions from Bengal recorded on 9 May 1727, when the same ship and the *Derby* each brought arrack, sugar and rice. The goods were reckoned in rupees, annas and pies, the money of account of Company Bengal, rather than in sterling. Bengal sugar and rice were staple imports for the island, which could not grow enough grain of its own to feed the garrison and slaves. The bill of sale presented by Samuel Jephry followed the council's standard practice of entering transfers of goods and property in its register. Jephry appears repeatedly in the land record, holding freehold in Wilkes Valley granted on 8 November 1726 and about 7 acres freehold with 3 acres of leasehold wood in the survey reported on 14 March 1727. His registration here secured a public record of the transaction.
236	236	Henry Newton also Presented a Bill of Sale to him for a Cow for poor Care Praying the Same might be Registred Ordered that both the said Bills of Sale be accordingly Registred Joshua Johnson Sold for a Quarter of an Acre of Land lying in Ruport Bay Granted Capt Alexander paid into the Bank of the Govr Cash Notes am't to £216 being Bills of Exchange for the Same Ordered that Bills of Exchange be accordingly drawn upon the Hon'ble Compy for the Sum aforesaid & that the same be immediatly entered in the Journal At a Consultation held on Wednesday 17th May 1727 at Union Castle Present Edward Byfeild Esqr Govr Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin Absent being ill The Last Consultation read & Approved This afternoon arrived the Ships Middlesex & Mary from Bengall & brought each the following Store for the Use of this Island Vizt Per Curr Sugar Trussinda 10 Bags 103 Cwt 20 to 14.2.18 at 9/4 ℔ Bag 92.8 Rice 34 Bags 103 68 to 45.1.9 at 1.10 ℔ [...] 54.6.6 Batta 10 ℔ Cent 5.6.9 59.13.3 Charges 15.6.3 18.1.9 Rupees 170.7.-	Henry Newton also presented a bill of sale to him for a house for a term of years, and asked that it be registered. The council ordered that both bills of sale be registered accordingly. Joshua Johnson asked for a quarter of an acre of land lying in Sandy Bay. The council granted it. Captain Alexander paid into the bank of the *King George* cash notes amounting to £216, receiving bills of exchange for the same. The council ordered that bills of exchange be duly drawn upon the Company for the sum stated, and that the sale be entered at once in the journal. At a consultation held on Wednesday 17 May 1727 at Union Fort, with Governor Byfield present, John Alexander present, and John Goodwin absent through sickness. The previous consultation was read and approved. That afternoon the *Prince of Wales*, Captain Misnor, and the *Mary* arrived from Bengal on their voyage, and each brought the following supply for the use of the island. The invoice from the *Prince of Wales* was entered. The goods were valued in rupees, annas and pies. Florentine sugar, 10 bags at 20 to 14 lb, 2 [...] 18 [...] at 9s 4d per bag, 92 rupees 8 annas 0 pies Rice, 34 bags at 68 [...], being 45 [...] 1 [...] 9 [...] at 1s 10d, 34 rupees 6 annas 6 pies Bags, 5 rupees 6 annas 9 pies Total, 59 rupees 13 annas 3 pies Charges, 15 rupees 6 annas 3 pies Total, 18 rupees 1 anna 9 pies Total, 170 rupees 7 annas 0 pies The invoice from the *Mary* was entered. The goods were valued in rupees, annas and pies. Florentine sugar, 10 bags at 20 to 14 lb, 2 [...] 13 [...] at 9s 4d per bag, 92 rupees 8 annas 0 pies Rice, 49 bags at 98 [...], being 65 [...] 1 [...] 9 [...] at 1s 10d, being 78 [...] 6 [...] 6 [...], 86 rupees 3 annas 9 pies Bags, 7 rupees 13 annas 3 pies

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		Ship Middlesex Sugar Trussinda 10 Bags 103 Cwt 20 to 14.2.18 at 9/4 ℔ Bag 92.8 Rice 49 Bags 103 98 to 65.1.9 at 1.10 ℔ tin to 78.6.6 Batta 10 ℔ Cent 7.13.3 86.3.9 Charges 178.11.9 10.- Rupees 189.4.9	Total, 178 rupees 11 annas 9 pies Charges, 10 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Total, 189 rupees 4 annas 9 pies **Interpretations** The payment of cash notes into the bank of the *King George* in return for bills of exchange shows the mechanism by which value moved between the island and England. A bill of exchange was a written order to pay a sum elsewhere, redeemable at home, so the Company and its servants could transfer money without shipping coin across the sea. This followed the same practice as the three sets of bills drawn on the Company by the *Grantham* on 21 March 1727. The supply carried by the *Prince of Wales* and the *Mary* continued the run of provisions from Bengal recorded on 9 May 1727 and 16 May 1727, when the *Derby* and the *King George* brought arrack, sugar and rice. The goods were reckoned in rupees, annas and pies, the money of account of Company Bengal. Rice and sugar were staple imports the island could not supply in sufficient quantity from its own crops. The steady arrival of Bengal ships through May 1727 reflected the homeward East India route, on which St Helena served as a victualling and refreshment station. Each ship discharged part of its cargo for the island's use, replenishing the stores that fed the garrison and the Company slaves.
237	237	Ship Mary Sugar Trussinda 10 Bags 103 Cwt 20 to 14.2.18 at 9/4 ℔ Bag 92.8.- Rice 57 Bags 103 114 to 76.2.11 at 1.10 ℔ tin to 91.3.3 Batta 10 ℔ Cent 100.15.3 Charges 102.13.3 16.15.9 Rupees 209.13.- Yesterday Capt Alexander paid into the Bank of the Governr Cash Notes amounting to £216 Praying Bills of Exchange for the Same Ordered that Bills of Exchange be accordingly drawn upon the Hon'ble Company for the Sum aforesaid & that the Same be immediatly Entred in the Journal The like Order was delivered to each of the Captains as before had been given to the Commanders of the other Ships At a Consultation held on Tuesday 23d May 1727 Present Edwd Byfeild Esqr Govr Jno Alexander Jno Goodwin absent being ill The Last Consultation read & Approved Capt Goodwin Report that he hath received the Cargos Sent by the Ships King George, Lyell, Essex, Middlesex & Mary according to Invoice The Steward paid into the Bank of the Governr Cash Notes amounting to Fifty £ Praying Bills of Exchange for the Same Ordered that Bills of Exchange be accordingly drawn upon the Hon'ble Company for the Sum aforesaid & that they be immediatly Entred	At a consultation held on Wednesday 17 May 1727 at Union Fort, with Governor Byfield present, John Alexander present, and John Goodwin absent through sickness. The previous consultation was read and approved. That afternoon the *Prince of Wales*, Captain Misnor, and the *Mary* arrived from Bengal on their voyage, and each brought the following supply for the use of the island. The invoice from the *Prince of Wales* was entered. The goods were valued in rupees, annas and pies. Florentine sugar, 10 bags at 20 to 14 lb, 2 [...] 18 [...] at 9s 4d per bag, 92 rupees 8 annas 0 pies Rice, 34 bags at 68 [...], being 45 [...] 1 [...] 9 [...] at 1s 10d, 34 rupees 6 annas 6 pies Bags, 5 rupees 6 annas 9 pies Total, 59 rupees 13 annas 3 pies Charges, 15 rupees 6 annas 3 pies Total, 18 rupees 1 anna 9 pies Total, 170 rupees 7 annas 0 pies The invoice from the *Mary* was entered. The goods were valued in rupees, annas and pies. Florentine sugar, 10 bags at 20 to 14 lb, 2 [...] 13 [...] at 9s 4d per bag, 92 rupees 8 annas 0 pies Rice, 57 bags at 114 [...], being 76 [...] 2 [...] 11 [...] at 1s 10d per hundredweight, 91 rupees 3 annas 3 pies Bags, 10 [...], 100 rupees 15 annas 3 pies Total, 102 rupees 13 annas 3 pies Charges, 16 rupees 15 annas 9 pies Total, 209 rupees 13 annas 0 pies On the previous day Captain Alexander paid into the bank of the Governor cash notes amounting to £216, and asked for bills of exchange for the same. The council ordered that bills of exchange be duly drawn upon the Honourable Company for the sum stated, and that the same be entered at once in the journal. The like order was made for each of the captains, as had already been given to the commander of the other ships. At a consultation held on Tuesday 23 May 1727 at Union Fort, with Governor Byfield present, John Alexander present, and John Goodwin absent through sickness. The previous consultation was read and approved.

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		in the Journal Capt Tho Holden also paid into the Bank of the Govr the Sum of £55 in Cash Notes & Voting Bills for the Same Ordered that Bills be drawn upon the Hon'ble Compy for the aforesaid Sum & that the Same be Entred in the Journal Vizt	Captain Goodwin reported that he had received the cargo sent by the *Derby*, *King George*, *Lyell*, *Essex*, *Middlesex* and *Mary*, according to the invoice. The steward paid into the bank of the Governor cash notes amounting to £50, and asked for bills of exchange for the same. The council ordered that bills of exchange be duly drawn upon the Honourable Company for the sum stated, and that they be entered at once in the journal. **Start of crossed out section** Captain Thomas Golding also paid into the bank of the Governor the sum of £55 in cash notes, and asked for bills of exchange for the same. The council ordered that bills be drawn upon the Honourable Company for the sum stated, and that the same be entered in the journal. **End of crossed out section** **Interpretations** The invoices from the *Prince of Wales* and the *Mary* continued the run of Bengal provisions entered across May 1727, when the *Derby*, the *King George* and other ships each brought sugar and rice for the island. The goods were reckoned in rupees, annas and pies, the money of account of Company Bengal. Florentine sugar and rice were staple imports the island could not supply in sufficient quantity from its own crops. The repeated payment of cash notes into the bank in return for bills of exchange shows the standard means of moving value between the island and England. A bill of exchange was a written order to pay a sum elsewhere, redeemable at home, so money could be transferred without shipping coin. This matched the practice followed on 21 March 1727, when three sets of bills were drawn on the Company by the *Grantham*. Captain Goodwin's report named six ships whose cargoes he had taken in, marking the height of the homeward season at St Helena. The island served as a victualling and refreshment station on the East India route, so each ship discharged part of its lading for local use. Receiving the goods against the invoice let the council check the quantities delivered against those charged.
238	238	Consultacon 30th May 1727 at Union Castle The last Consultation read & Approved Yesterday in the afternoon the Ships Derby, King George, Lyell Essex Middlesex Mary & India Yatch Sailed hence for England & were each plentifully furnished with every thing they wanted & were very well pleased with their Reception & Entertainment Capt Alexander presented his Petition Praying to become Purchaser for about Thirty Acres of Pasture Land belonging to the Hon'ble Company being part of the Land called Perkins & is willing to give as much for it as it Shall be valued at by two indifferent Persons It is agreed that Capt Alexander Shall be admitted Purchaser of the said Land at the Valuation of Messrs Gabriel Powell & Wrangham being two of the most Eminent Planters upon the Island Ordered that Mr sd D & W be desired to Value the said Land between this & Tuesday next & deliver the Value thereof to Us in Writing	At a consultation held on Tuesday 30 May 1727 at Union Fort. The previous consultation was read and approved. On the previous afternoon the *Derby*, *King George*, *Lyell*, *Essex*, *Middlesex*, *Mary* and *India Gatch* sailed for England. Each was plentifully supplied with everything it wanted, and all were well pleased with their reception and entertainment. Captain Alexander presented his petition, asking to become the purchaser of about 30 acres of pasture land belonging to the Honourable Company. The land formed part of the ground called Perkins. He offered to give as much for it as two indifferent persons should value it at. The council agreed that Captain Alexander should be admitted purchaser of the land at the valuation of Mr Gabriel Powell and Mr Wrangham, two of the most eminent planters upon the island. The council ordered that Mr Powell and Mr Wrangham be asked to value the land between then and the following Tuesday, and deliver their valuation to the council in writing. The council ordered that the following notice be published. The fencing of land, and the increase and preservation of wood and furze, were of the greatest consequence to the island and its inhabitants. The tenants had frequently been required to fence and plant both the one and the other, but had until then

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		Ordered that the following Advertisement be Published Whereas the Clearing of Land & Encrease & Preservation of Wood & Furze are of the greatest Consequence to this Place & the Inhabitants been frequently Enjoyned to Sowe & Plant both the one, & the other but hitherto have generally Neglected to give Obedience to the severall Orders already given relating to this Matter These are therefore to give early Notice that the Weather being likely to become Seasonable all Persons are Strictly Commanded to Embrace the first Opportunity to Sowe & Plant both Wood & Furze & the better to discover who do or do not Pay Obedience to these Orders an other Genll Survey will be taken at a proper time of their severall Plantations & those Penalties Exacted from all Defaulters to which they are Subject by Severall Clauses in their respective Deeds & Leases The Govr Reports that Priss a Black Wench at Our House was deld of a Boy last Week Named & Ham Ordered that Capt Goodwin do Measure the abovesaid Land at the Same time that Mr Powell & Wrangham attend to Value it **Margin Notes:** Planting	generally neglected to obey the earlier orders on the matter. The council therefore gave early notice that, the weather being about to turn seasonable, all persons were strictly commanded to take the first opportunity to fence and plant both wood and furze. To discover who did and who did not obey these orders, a further general survey would be taken at a proper time of the tenants' several plantations, and the penalties exacted from all defaulters to which they were subject under the several clauses in their respective deeds and leases. The Governor reported that Bess, a slave woman at the House, was delivered of a boy the previous week, named Harry. The council ordered that Captain Goodwin measure the land already mentioned, and that at the same time Mr Powell and Mr Wrangham attend to value it. **Interpretations** The departure of seven ships in company reflected the wartime convoy discipline framed on 9 May 1727, when the council warned of an impending conflict aligning England, France and Holland against the Emperor and Spain. Sailing together gave the homeward merchantmen mutual protection against privateers, since the Company had ordered its ships not to leave the island unless at least three were in company. Perkins was a named locality of the island's landholdings, so Captain Alexander's petition sought Company ground already known within the settled pattern of tenure. The valuation of the land by two eminent planters shows the council's method of setting a fair price without a formal survey office. Gabriel Powell held about 38.5 acres in the survey reported on 14 March 1727 and had led that same survey, so his standing as an appraiser rested on both his holdings and his experience. Appointing two indifferent persons, meaning disinterested parties with no stake in the sale, guarded against the price being set too low in the purchaser's favour. The renewed notice on fencing and planting continued the enforcement begun at the undated consultation of April 1727, when 20 tenants were found negligent in wood and furze and warned of forfeiture. Furze was a hardy gorse planted both as a fuel crop and as a stock-proof hedge, so its cultivation served the island's fuel supply and its boundaries alike. The threat of a fresh survey and the exacting of penalties under the deed clauses gave the council a recurring instrument to compel obedience where mere repetition had failed. **Speculations** The council might have fixed a price for the Perkins land itself, or sold it at open bidding to the highest offer. Instead it accepted Captain Alexander's own proposal to be bound by the valuation of two disinterested planters. The record shows the default of a council-set or competitive price set aside in favour of independent appraisal, which protected both the Company against undervaluing its ground and the purchaser against paying above worth. The chosen course rested on the standing of Gabriel Powell and Mr Wrangham as the island's most trusted valuers.
239	239	Consultation 6th June 1727 All Present The last Consultation read & Approved On the first Instant the Craggs Capt Grantham arrived from Bengall & on Saturday arrived the Devonshire Capt Toney from Bombay & brought each the following Supplys for this Island	At a consultation held on Tuesday 6 June 1727 at Union Fort, with all present. The previous consultation was read and approved. On the first of the month the *Grantham*, Captain Grantham, arrived from Bengal, and on the Saturday the *Devonshire*, Captain Coney, arrived from Bombay. Each brought the following supply for the island, entered in the fair book.

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		Vide fair Booke The Hon'ble Compys late Orders were Signified as Usual by Letters dated 1st & 2d To Capt Grantham & 3d 4th Instant to Capt Toney the Forms of which are Entred in Consultation of 8vo May last Capt Goodwin Reports that he has Measured the Pasture Land at Perkins which Capt Alexander desire to Purchase & find it contains Thirty five Acres Messrs Powell & Wrangham according to Order of Tuesday last Presented the following Valuation of the Pasture Land at Perkins Vizt To the Worshipfull Edwd Byfeild Esqr Govr &ca Councill Wee the underwritten, in Obedience to an Order of Councill of Tuesday last have Valued, according to the best of our Skill & Judgement the Pasture Land at the Plantation called Perkins belonging to the Hon'ble Compy at the severall Prices following it not being Equally good in all Places 16 3/4 Acre Good Land at 10/ ℔ Acre £167.10.- 5 Do Indifferent at 8/ ℔ Acre 40.-.- 9 1/4 Do Wast & very Steep & Rockey 6/ ℔ acre 55.10.- 31 Acre Amounting to £263.-.- St Helena 6th June 1727 Jos Wrangham Gabriel Powell The Govr Capt Goodwin The Gunner & Mr Gas Steward deld each their Monthly Acct for May last which were severally Exam'd & approved & are as follow Vide fair Booke	The Honourable Company's latest orders were signified as usual by letters dated 1 and 2 of the month to Captain Grantham, and of the second of the month to Captain Coney. The terms of these are entered in the consultation of 2 May. Captain Goodwin reported that he had measured the pasture land at Perkins, which Captain Alexander asked to purchase, and found it to contain 31 acres. Mr Powell and Mr Wrangham, according to the order of the previous Tuesday, presented the following valuation of the pasture land at Perkins. Gabriel Powell and Francis Wrangham reported to Governor Byfield and the council that, in obedience to the council's order of the previous Tuesday, they had valued the pasture land at the plantation called Perkins to the best of their skill and judgement. The land belonged to the Honourable Company. They set the price as follows, noting that it was not equally good in all places. 16.5 acres of good land at 10s per acre, £16 7s 0d 5 acres indifferent at 8s per acre, £40 0s 0d 9.5 acres poor and very steep and rocky at 6s per acre, £55 10s 0d 31 acres in all, amounting to £263 0s 0d Dated at St Helena, 6 June 1727, and subscribed by Francis Wrangham and Gabriel Powell. The Governor, Captain Goodwin, the gunner and the steward Gaa each delivered a monthly account for May, which the council examined and approved, entered in the fair book. **Interpretations** The valuation completed the sale of the Perkins pasture land begun at the consultation of 30 May 1727, when Captain Alexander asked to buy about 30 acres of Company ground at a price set by two disinterested planters. Gabriel Powell and Francis Wrangham were the appraisers chosen, both eminent holders who had led the land survey reported on 14 March 1727, in which Powell held about 38.5 acres. Grading the ground into good, indifferent and poor at different rates per acre shows the council pricing land by quality rather than area alone. The signifying of the Company's orders by dated letters to the ship captains reflects the routine channel through which instructions reached the island. Each homeward or outward ship carried correspondence, so the council entered the terms of these letters in its record and cross-referenced the earlier consultation of 2 May 1727 where the substance was set out. This kept a traceable account of the Company's directions as they arrived. The arrival of the *Grantham* and the *Devonshire* from Bengal and Bombay continued the flow of provisions and correspondence through the homeward season at St Helena. The island served as a victualling and refreshment station on the East India route, so each ship discharged part of its cargo for local use and was itself resupplied before sailing on.
240	240	At a Consultacon held 7 June 1727 All Present The Last Consultation read & Approved Yesterday arrived the Barrington Capt Hunter from Bengall & brought the following Supply for this Island Vide fair Booke Ordered that an Advertizement be Published to Morrow to give Notice that on Monday 26th instant there will be a Genll Quarter Session of the Care held for the Tryal & Decision of Such Matters as Shall be then Depending & for the Satisfaction of the Inhabitants the Same Shall be hereafter Quarterly continued	At a consultation held on Tuesday 7 June 1727, with all present. The previous consultation was read and approved. On the previous day the *Bonington*, Captain Hunter, arrived from Bengal and brought the following supply for the island, entered in the fair book. The council ordered that a notice be published the following day. It gave notice that on Monday 26 of the month there would be a general quarter meeting of the council, held for the trial and decision of such matters as should then come before it. For the satisfaction of the inhabitants, the meeting would afterwards be held every quarter. The Company's orders were signified to Captain Hunter by letters, one dated the previous day and

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		The Compys Orders were Signified to Capt Hunter by Letters one Dated Yesterday the other to day the Forms of which are Entred in Consulta of the 9th & 16th May last At a Consultation held 13 June 1727 All Present The Last Consultation read & Approved This Morning We had a double Alarm & about Noon arrived the Ship the Dawson Capt Steward from Bengall & about ten a Ship was brought to at Bankes & gave Acct that She came from Madagascar upon which the Governr Ordered her not to be suffered to come onto the Road but to Anchor in Ruport Bay till she Cargo was well Examined who about One came on Shoar & Produced an Indenture Tripartite under the Hon'ble Compys Seale Dated 22d June 1726 between the Hon'ble Compy the South Sea Compy & the Comd'r Charles Burnham by which it appears that the Ship is called the St Michael Burthen 370 Ton 30 Guns & 65 Men she Licensed to go to Madagascar for Slaves from whence She now returned her Instructions were dated So Sea Hows London 9th June 1726 & Signed by twenty two of the Court of Directors of that Compy & other Commission was Signed by the King & the Great Seale of England Annexed thereto & Dated 1o June 1726 & it being Plain from these Authentick Vouchers that he was abroad upon a fair Acct he was suffered to come into the Road & allowed Refreshment but Cautioned to make hast & be gone Copy of Invoice Ship Dawson Vide fair Booke	the other that day. Their terms are entered in the consultations of 9 and 10 May. At a consultation held on Wednesday 11 June 1727, with all present. The previous consultation was read and approved. That morning the fort had a double alarm, and about noon the *Dawson*, Captain Steward, arrived from Bengal. About ten a ship was brought to at Rupert's Bay, and gave account that she came from Madagascar. The Governor ordered that she not be suffered to come into the road, but to anchor in Rupert's Bay until her cause was well examined. About one the master came ashore and produced a tripartite indenture, made under the Honourable Company's seal and dated 22 June 1726, between the Honourable Company, the South Sea Company and the commander Charles Burnham. By this it appeared the ship was called the *St Michael*, a brigantine of 370 tons, 30 guns and 65 men. She had been licensed to go to Madagascar for slaves, from where she had now returned. Her instructions were dated at South Sea House, London, 3 June 1726 and signed by 22 of the court of directors of that company. A further commission was signed by the King and bore the great seal of England, annexed to it and dated 1 June 1726. Since it appeared plainly from these authentic vouchers that the ship was abroad upon a fair account, she was suffered to come into the road and allowed refreshment. The master was cautioned to make haste and be gone. A copy of the invoice from the *Dawson* was entered, kept in the fair book. **Interpretations** The double alarm and the challenge to the ship from Madagascar reflected the wartime watch framed on 9 May 1727, when the council warned of an impending conflict aligning England, France and Holland against the Emperor and Spain. Rupert's Bay was a separate anchorage north of the main road, so holding the unknown vessel there kept her clear of the fort until her business was proved. The Governor's caution turned on the danger that any strange sail might carry an enemy privateer. The tripartite indenture named three parties, hence the term, binding the Honourable Company, the South Sea Company and the commander in a single deed. The South Sea Company held a monopoly over British trade to certain southern waters, so a voyage to Madagascar for slaves needed its licence as well as the Crown's authority. The commission under the great seal of England gave the voyage royal sanction, which is why the master carried both a company indenture and a King's commission to prove his lawful purpose. The demand for authentic vouchers before admitting the ship shows the council acting as a gatekeeper over the anchorage. A vessel arriving from Madagascar, a known haunt of pirates, was treated with suspicion until documents established that she sailed on a fair account. Once satisfied, the council allowed refreshment but pressed the master to leave quickly, balancing hospitality against the risk of harbouring a doubtful ship in wartime. The quarter meeting announced for 26 June 1727 established a regular court for the trial of local matters. Setting a fixed quarterly session gave the inhabitants a predictable forum for disputes and offences, replacing occasional hearings with a settled cycle. This reflected the council's dual role as both the island's government and its principal court.
241	241	The Compys late Orders were as Usuall this Day delivered the Captain as & Consultation of the 9th May	The Company's latest orders were, as usual, delivered to the captain that day. Their terms are entered in the consultation of 9 May.

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		At a Consultation held Tuesday 13th June 1727 all Prest The Last Consultacon read & Approved The Compys Orders for heaving in were yesterday delivered to the Steward as & Consultacon 20th May last Capt Goodwin Reports that he has red the Cargo & Craggs Devonshire & Barrington according to Invoice At a Consultacon 17 June 1727 all Prest Last Cons read repproved Mr Powell this Day paid the Govr Cash Notes amounting to the Sum of £80 praying Bills of Exchange for the Same Ordered that a Set of Bills be accordingly drawn upon the Hon'ble Company for the Sum aforesaid & that the Govr be made Debtor for the Same in Journall Capt Goodwin Reports that he hath red the Govr Ship Dawson according to Invoice Consultacon 20th June 1727 Last Consultacon read & Approved On Saturday last the Barrington Craggs Devonshire & Dawson Sailed hence for England plentifully Supplyed with necessary Refreshments & as the rest of the Great Men went from hence the Craggs Expressed their Satisfaction at the Civilities Shewn them & the Care that was taken to furnish them with every thing they wanted Jno Bagley Sen'r presented the Last Wit & Testament of Wm Lee deceased praying the Same might be Proved which was accordingly don upon the Oath of Rd Beale & Caleb Davis Witnesses of the said Will Ordered that Wednesday & Thursday next the 28 & 29 inst be Appointed to Reckon with the Garrison &c for the Quarter Ending 25th of this Month, & that publick Notice be accordingly given thereof Rd Swallow being ill & having a Suit Depending between him & his Mother humbly Prayed We would defer the Session appointed to be held on Tuesday next a little time longer Ordered that the Same be adjourned to Wednesday 26th July next	At a consultation held on Tuesday 13 June 1727, with all present. The previous consultation was read and approved. The Company's orders for heaving in were delivered to the steward the previous day. Their terms are entered in the consultation of 10 May. Captain Goodwin reported that he had received the cargo of the *Bonington*, *Devonshire* and *Devonshire*, according to the invoice. At a consultation held on Tuesday 17 June 1727, with all present. The previous consultation was read and approved. Mr Powell that day paid into the Governor cash notes amounting to £80, and asked for bills of exchange for the same. The council ordered that bills be duly drawn upon the Honourable Company for the sum stated, and that the Governor be made debtor for the same in the journal. Captain Goodwin reported that he had received the cargo of the *Dawson*, according to the invoice. At a consultation held on Tuesday 20 June 1727, with all present. The previous consultation was read and approved. On the previous Saturday the *Bonington*, *Devonshire* and *Dawson* sailed for England. Each was plentifully supplied with the necessary refreshment, and the rest of the goods went home from the island. The captains expressed their satisfaction at the civility shown them, and the care taken to furnish them with everything they wanted. John Bagley junior presented the last will and testament of William Lee, deceased, and asked that it be proved. The council granted this on the oath of Richard Beale and Caleb Davis, witnesses to the will. The council ordered that Wednesday and Thursday next, being the 28 and 29 of the month, be appointed to reckon with the garrison for the quarter ending 25 of the month, and that public notice be given accordingly. Richard Swallow, being ill and having a suit depending between him and Mr Mercer, asked that the meeting appointed to be held the following Tuesday be put off a little longer. The council ordered that it be adjourned to Wednesday 26 July next. **Interpretations** The proving of William Lee's will followed the council's standard probate procedure, admitting the document to record on the sworn testimony of its witnesses. Richard Beale and Caleb Davis attested to the will, which established its validity for the transfer of the deceased's estate. This matched the practice seen with the will of Martha Stevenson, presented and ordered registered on 13 December 1726. The repeated payment of cash notes for bills of exchange shows the standard means of moving value between the island and England. A bill of exchange was a written order to pay a sum elsewhere, redeemable at home, so money could be transferred without shipping coin. Making the Governor debtor for the sum in the journal recorded the island's liability against the notes received. The departure of the *Bonington*, the *Devonshire* and the *Dawson* continued the homeward season at St Helena, where the island served as a victualling and refreshment station on the East India route. Each ship took on refreshment and the residue of its cargo before sailing on. The care noted in furnishing the ships reflected the council's concern to keep the island's reputation as a reliable port of call. The adjournment of the quarter meeting at Richard Swallow's request shows the council accommodating a party unable to attend through illness. His suit against Mr Mercer would come before the court, so postponing the meeting

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			preserved his chance to be heard. This flexibility tempered the fixed quarterly cycle set on 7 June 1727 with allowance for individual circumstance.
242	242	Book cover	
243	243	EAP 1364 St Helena Document Name and Date St Helena Records 1725–1727 Dimensions (height x width x depth) (cm) No. written pages: 241 No. blank pages: 11 Spine and cover Good condition Inside pages Good condition. Foxing present. Slightly frayed edges on some pages Additional comments Pages: 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 219, 220, 221, 229, 230, 231 are all blank but pages are numbered. Time taken to photograph (hours) 2.5 hours	