# St Helena Records 1776

**Introduction**: This is the 56th 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/EAP1364-1-1-56.

**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.

**Text Inaccuracy:** 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.

**Pagination**: The pages are not numbered. Therefore, for reference purposes, the first page of the records on Film No. 8 is designated as page 1 (location 8/1), with numbering continuing sequentially through the end of the volume.

**Dates**: The Council's first meeting took place on 11 March 1776, with the final meeting occurring on 9 December 1776. All the sessions were convened during the administration of John Skottowe (1764-1782).

**AI Generated Summary**

*Introduction*

The records comprise Council minutes, monthly artillery and steward's accounts, quarterly pay lists, paymaster's and storekeeper's accounts, monthly cash accounts and the stores inventory of 30 September 1776. Governor John Skottowe presided at the Castle with Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham, joined by Major Henry Bazett from 4 June 1776.

Britannicus Alexander Wright was secretary, Matthew Bazett accountant, Wrangham paymaster and assistant to the Governor and Jonathan Doveton storekeeper. The minutes went to the Court of Directors by every ship, so disputants wrote them as briefs for London. [Film No. 8, 33, 51–58, 108–157, 162, 222–223, 308–309, 408–452]

*Governance and Administration*

Consultations between 11 March and 15 April 1776 opened with the reading and signing of the previous minutes, then approved the monthly artillery and steward's accounts, heard petitions and ordered purchases. The Council passed the plantation accounts for the quarter to March on 8 April 1776 and the storekeeper's collections and paymaster's accounts on 15 April. [Film No. 8, 11, 25, 33]

The civil list for the quarter to 31 March 1776 paid Skottowe £150 0s 0d with £31 4s 9d for servants, a figure given as £31 14s 9d in the June and September quarters. Corneille added a captain's pay of £59 6s 3d to his salary and diet money, and drew £62 10s 0d with £25 0s 0d diet money in the June quarter and £87 10s 0d with diet money in the September quarter. Matthew Bazett and Wrangham each received £65 0s 0d a quarter, chiefly as accountant and as paymaster and assistant, against councillors' salaries of £22 10s 0d and £10 0s 0d. Henry Bazett drew £12 10s 0d as councillor without diet money in the September quarter. John Congreve was judge advocate and schoolmaster, John Goodwin factor and collector of customs and Robert Leech writer and clerk of the works. The carpenter John Robinson received £25 0s 0d, equal to Thomas Bazett as superintendent of works, a writer £7 10s 0d and the mason's apprentice John Daniels £12 10s 0d. In the September quarter the surgeon Thomas Stroud received £25 0s 0d without house rent, the surgeon's mate David Kay kept his rent allowance and Captain James Tippet's engineer's pay stood at £50 0s 0d. [Film No. 52–54, 222–223, 314, 344–346]

No inhabitant could leave without the Council's leave. John Alexander junior, born on the island, obtained it on 22 April 1776 to sail to Bencoolen in the *Lord Holland*, and Gabriel Isacke junior on 24 June 1776 for the same destination. [Film No. 86, 181]

The island's retail trade ran under licences dated 1 July 1775, issued under the Company's order for licensing public houses, signed by all four councillors under the Company's seal and dating, Corneille noted on 25 May 1776, from Governor Hutchinson's time, when Bazett was secretary. Three shopkeepers held the sole right of retail for £2 0s 0d a year, adding no more than 30 per cent to cost on perishables and 20 per cent on other goods, with quantity limits barring wholesale. The fifth article barred them from boarding ships without the Governor's pass or buying from store-ship captains and officers. [Film No. 117–119, 134]

Captain Patrick Lawson of the *Lord Holland* wrote on 29 April 1776 proposing to leave inhabitants' European goods with an agent to sell at 50 per cent above cost after he sailed, and asked for space in a Company warehouse. By the senior officers' later account he had first refused to keep a shop and offered his stock to the island's merchants, and changed course after Skottowe warned him at a dinner in the country that the Company would otherwise stock its own stores with commanders' usual goods. The secretary's reply allowed the agent, refused the warehouse and barred sales until 1 July 1776, with a crossed-out passage where the rate of advance stood. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor resolved on 30 April 1776 that the plan was a public benefit but cut the advance to 45 per cent and deferred it until the licences lapsed. Bazett and Wrangham dissented. [Film No. 88–89, 93–94, 128, 130]

On 13 May 1776 the Governor and Lieutenant Governor reported that they had already let James Parfet, a licensed shopkeeper, buy wholesale from the store ship, and only then proposed replacing the fifth article, which forced shopkeepers to buy through the island's wholesale merchants. Their new article barred shopkeepers from buying store-ship officers' private goods until the inhabitants were supplied, or contracting with those officers until five days before the ship sailed. Bazett agreed in substance but said one shopkeeper had always ignored the old article, and he and Wrangham wanted the change held until the licences expired at the end of June, while the Governor insisted on immediate effect. A garrison order of 6 May 1776, signed by Sergeant Major John Terry under the parole "Chester", told the soldiers they could buy at first cost from Lawson's stores kept by John Dunton. After Lawson sailed on 11 May Dunton kept selling, claiming the matter "settled", and the senior officers admitted on 25 May that they had chosen not to enforce the restriction. [Film No. 100–101, 111–113, 132]

The dissents of 20 May 1776 called the proposal a pretence. Bazett, with 28 years' service, recalled no sealed order cancelled without debate and a majority vote, and the four-man Council let the two senior officers carry any question by the Governor's casting voice. The dissenters argued that the grant would ruin two of the three shopkeepers, one supporting a wife, two children and an orphan and the other a wife and four children, both stocked on credit. They warned that anyone able to raise £5 0s 0d would open a shop and create haunts for soldiers and slaves, and that the island was well supplied with the *Duke of Grafton* expected. Wrangham showed Dunton pricing wine glasses at £0 15s 0d a dozen at cost, whereas he had paid £0 12s 9d a year earlier with 50 per cent added. The glasses belonged to the second officer, Le Mesurier. [Film No. 110–116, 120]

The senior officers' answer, signed on 25 May 1776, admitted resolving "to carry it through as the majority". It said the captain's shop served only the 20 or 30 richest households, while some 300 inhabitants and the soldiers depended on the licensed shops. A partnership of rich men, two of them councillors, bought ships' leftover goods and sold them to shopkeepers at 25 per cent, which on top of the officers' 40 per cent and the shopkeepers' margin doubled the original cost to the poor. Parfet said he had bought "from the Society" at a high markup, Lawson had offered him £300 0s 0d to £400 0s 0d of goods on credit and the shopkeepers owed the councillors money. Skottowe added that as Commander-in-Chief he answered to no councillor for orders to the troops and as President would not allow Bazett's disorderly conduct. Corneille said his authority came from God and his conscience, and declared he had never heard the Governor call the leave to Parfet "rather hasty". Corneille refused to let Wright state what he had heard on 20 and 27 May 1776. [Film No. 129–134, 141–142]

Bazett's rejoinder of 3 June 1776 said the partners were the shopkeepers' lenders, since Langridge, Upton and Goode had each failed and left suppliers with losses. He claimed the partners often sold at cost, took no more than 15 per cent on Indian goods, a figure that became 10 per cent later in the same rejoinder, bought only £140 0s 0d from the ships that year and supplied only £25 0s 0d from the *Lord Holland*. He laid the partnership's books, private bills and a letter from his brother Captain Bazett before the Council, asked that the shopkeepers be examined on oath and claimed the right to trade as a freeborn Englishman. He said the Governor had told him at the time that he had not behaved improperly, recalled being sworn as the only uninvolved witness in a dispute between Matthew Purling and Captain Kirkpatrick concerning Corneille, and answered that God commanded servants to obey their masters. Wrangham's rejoinder of the same day offered to swear that Lawson had pressed him to buy wholesale, denied that any joint society existed, conceded that the shopkeepers had never obeyed the fifth article, said he could have been consulted at five minutes' notice and praised Skottowe's 12 years of mild rule while reserving his charges for Corneille. He suggested an outsider had written the answer of 25 May. [Film No. 135, 137–151]

Bazett and Wrangham disclosed on 3 June 1776 that Corneille had proposed, at the start of the shipping year while the secretary was absent, that the Governor and councillors take a commission of at least 5 per cent on every sum outsiders paid into the treasury. They had refused it because the Company forbade swelling the cash and lost the interest. Bazett added that Corneille had promised a shopkeeper a loan at 5 per cent for the following year. On 10 June 1776 Corneille denied ever trading or intending to trade, called the commission idea conversation after business and said he had refused large sums offered on favourable terms. The Governor called it open talk among friends. On 12 June Bazett said it had been serious and raised before public business and recalled no mention of refused offers, while Wrangham said he had twice or thrice proposed reconciliation unsupported and that the scheme would have proved anything but idle had the Council accepted it. The senior officers withdrew any claim that their opponents were monopolists and left the matter to the Court. [Film No. 143–144, 150, 165–167, 171–172]

Henry Bazett took his seat on 4 June 1776 under orders brought by the *Duke of Grafton*, making a five-man Council, and also drew a major's pay in the Second Company. On Wrangham's motion of 12 June 1776 he gave his opinion on Lawson's shop, a measure predating his arrival as Corneille noted. He called it without precedent, harmful to the licensed shopkeepers and unfair to the officers of the next ship, whose private goods would lose their market. The dissenters by then described the new fifth article as unanimously approved, leaving only Lawson's shop in dispute. [Film No. 162, 173–175, 222, 227]

Tippet wrote on 17 June 1776, after Bazett remarked in Council on his purchase of teak timber and planks from a Dutch captain, that the timber had been meant for the Cape, that the Dutch officers could not trade it in Holland and that he had bought it only for the Company's gun carriages. He offered it to the Company or asked for a contract from London. At the consultation of 22 July 1776 Bazett denied pointing at Tippet, saying only that he and Wrangham would have been called monopolists for so large a stock. The register master's record of every package landed had revealed the purchase. [Film No. 257–258]

On 26 August 1776 the Council ordered every inhabitant to send the secretary a signed account of family, land and cattle by 20 September and to pay the year's rents and dues at the Castle on 30 September. The stores closed from 2 September to 2 October 1776 for stocktaking by Henry Bazett, who signed the inventory on 30 September. On 28 October 1776 Matthew Bazett reported the general books balanced to 30 September, and the Council ordered a fair copy for London. [Film No. 290, 293, 429, 432, 434]

Matthew Bazett petitioned on 4 November 1776 for renewal of three expired leases of 38 acres in the east division and signed the grant himself, and the leases were sealed on 18 November. On 25 November 1776 the executors of Richard Bagley, two of whom were Wrangham and Henry Bazett, obtained renewal of four leases of 37½ acres in the west division from their fellow councillors. [Film No. 436–437, 440, 442–443]

*Military Affairs and Defence*

Infantry pay for the quarter to 31 March 1776 was £3 15s 10d for a private, £5 6s 2d for a corporal or drummer and £7 11s 8d for a sergeant. An infantry captain drew £59 6s 3d and a lieutenant £27 7s 6d with diet money of £6 16s 10½d and usually house rent of £2 10s 0d. The Artillery Company under Captain James Tippet paid £9 2s 0d to a sergeant, £6 1s 4d to a gunner and £4 11s 0d to each of 51 matrosses. Sergeant John Terry of the Third Company, sergeant major, drew £12 2s 8d. The 92-day quarter to 30 September 1776 raised the same daily rates to £3 16s 8d, £5 7s 4d and £7 13s 4d, and matrosses to £4 12s 0d, £0 15s 4d above a private. Pay was reckoned by the day, so changes of rank show in dates. [Film No. 54–56, 58, 60–61, 63–64, 66–68, 70, 346–347, 358–359, 361]

Five non-commissioned officers lost rank in the quarter to 31 March 1776. Sergeant John Stevens of the Second Company became a private on 2 January, promoting Henry Batchelder and Thomas Chandley. Corporal James Mannings of the artillery became a matross on 23 January, promoting James Campbell, Mark Balls and Richard Ackers. In the First Company Corporal Jonathan Bartlett became a private on 7 February as Edward Banks took his stripe, and Sergeant William Hardee, also listed as Hardy, became a private on 13 February as John Desborough rose to sergeant and Francis Ives to corporal. Sergeant James York of the Fourth Company became a private on 6 March, with Samuel Johnson and Matthew Robinson moving up. In the June quarter Corporal William Warner was reduced on 9 April, Sergeant George Roe on 7 May and artillery Sergeant William Stapleford to matross on 21 May, each vacancy filled the next morning. Sergeant John Anderson, re-enlisted from 5 April for £10 0s 0d, was broken on 14 August 1776, and William Hamilton returned to the Fourth Company as a private on 27 August, the day after his corporal's pay stopped, with Jacob Davis replacing him, the seventh reduction of the year. A William Hamilton also drew full pay as an artillery gunner. [Film No. 58, 60, 64, 66–69, 224–225, 227, 234, 237, 240, 350, 353–354, 358, 360]

James Youd replaced Terry as sergeant major in the September quarter. Corneille appeared as major of the First Company, and Thomas Bazett as captain lieutenant first of the Fourth and by September of the First, with Charles Ross Stewart, also garrison adjutant, replacing him in the Fourth. Major Henry Bazett commanded the Second Company with Lieutenant John Bazett. A John Potts was paid as lieutenant of artillery from 4 June 1776 while a Sergeant John Potts of the First Company was paid to 14 June. Richard Page, a substitute in April, was a corporal by September. The artillery officers in that quarter were Tippet at £59 6s 3d and Lieutenants John Shirley, who alone drew house rent of £2 10s 0d, James Malloy and John Potts. [Film No. 224–225, 227, 234, 237, 316, 346–347, 350, 356, 359]

Deaths ran through the year. Private Thomas Taylor died on 17 January 1776 and Private James Curtis on 29 March by the pay list or 30 March by the minutes, powder being fired at his funeral and £2 0s 0d of a bounty already paid him. Private Thomas Williams died on 6 April, Drummer Peter Fox on 2 April,

Corporal Thomas Chandley on 29 or 30 April and Private William Jerman, entered in the pay list as Richard Jeram, on 9 May. Private William Golding, re-enlisted from 3 April for £10 0s 0d, died on 16 July, Simon Pick on 1 August and Richard Slaughter on 2 August. A private named Coutts, John in the minutes and Robert in the pay list and coroner's account, was killed in a fall on 16 August, with a verdict of accidental death. Thomas Hendrick, also re-enlisted from 3 April for £10 0s 0d, died on 16 October 1776. The sexton was paid £0 4s 0d for the graves of four soldiers in the September quarter. [Film No. 65–69, 74, 89, 98, 228, 230, 238, 244, 246, 257, 264–265, 270, 339, 343, 348–349, 357, 359, 366, 368]

The pay of matrosses John Anderson and William Hurst stopped on 27 February 1776 and John Sonnerlander's on 6 March without reason given. On 18 March the matross John Thompson, with two years to serve, was released to bind himself to the island for five years as a painter at £0 2s 6d a day whenever the Company needed him. Between 8 January and 25 March Thomas Nimble, John Twaites, Thomas Harrison and Adam Scott re-enlisted for £15 0s 0d each and Thomas Morris for £10 0s 0d, and Thomas Stark enlisted for £8 0s 0d. On 1 April William Lawrence, a seaman left by the *Morse*, enlisted for five years at £5 0s 0d. On 8 April 1776 a sergeant, Jacob Bows, nine matrosses and 28 privates whose contracts had ended asked to go home, and every man refused a £15 0s 0d bounty. Sergeant Mark Trueman and the matross William Smith were discharged on 15 April. [Film No. 14, 23, 25, 33, 58, 64, 76, 80, 89]

Between April and June 1776 some 53 men re-enlisted for five years at a cost of £655 0s 0d. Of 43 whose terms ended on 3 or 5 April, 28 took £10 0s 0d, while every man whose term ended after 8 April received £15 0s 0d, and Mannings, who had sought discharge, was among them. Twenty recruits enlisted from 1 April to 17 June for £290 0s 0d, every man from 20 May at £15 0s 0d, and the surgeons of the *Lord Holland* and *Duke of Grafton* were paid for the care of 23 recruits on passage from England. In the September quarter Maynard Hayes, Reeves Osborne and John Taylor re-enlisted from 2 July, James Richardson from 8 July and John Dove from 11 September at £15 0s 0d each, the clerk entering £70 0s 0d for five bounties worth £75 0s 0d. [Film No. 242, 244, 246, 248, 370]

From about 15 April 1776 the Council let soldiers leave if they found a discharged man to serve out their time. Private John McAllister offered Richard Page on 16 April, William Bignel, after three years and nine months' service, offered John Coffee, the ruptured William Sommerville offered Edward Hughes on 22 April and the matross Thomas Sabrey, needing to claim a legacy in England, offered Owen Griffiths on 6 May. Corporal George Richardson offered Thomas Griffiths on 10 June. Page, Hughes, Owen Griffiths and Thomas Griffiths had all refused the bounty on 8 April. Corporal John Robinson was discharged on 9 September 1776 after John Nicholls, a seaman of the *Mercury*, took over his contract, entering as a private from 10 September. [Film No. 83–84, 86, 95, 163, 225–230, 316, 358]

On 30 April 1776 Thomas Kelley, a recruit for Fort Marlborough whose brother was a corporal, probably John Kelly of the Fourth Company, asked to stay, and the Council exchanged him man for man for Private Timothy O'Bryan, or Bryan, who sailed in the *Lord Holland* to serve five years there. William Wood, a Fort Marlborough recruit left sick by the *Lord Holland* and called John Wood in the paymaster's account, was sent on in the *Duke of Grafton* on 2 July 1776 with his passage charged to that settlement, after the surgeon Thomas Stroud was paid £1 0s 0d for his care. William Mardrum, a Bencoolen recruit who deserted from the *Duke of Grafton*, was held until he could be sent on. [Film No. 64, 92, 106, 187, 189, 235, 239–240, 351–354, 366]

Recruits came from passing ships. On 20 May 1776 the Council enlisted John Thompson and Thomas Venn, seamen left by the *Grosvenor*, at £15 0s 0d, and men discharged from India enlisted at the same rate on 22, 25 and 27 May and 3 June. On 5 June it enlisted John Ferguson, Francis Walker, Peter McKenzie and Richard Wedington and on 7 June Israel Simble and John Robinson, all discharged from India. On 17 June John Hall and Thomas Row, British subjects who had reached the island in the *Mercury* from St Thomas, enlisted at £15 0s 0d. On 8 July John Chalmers, Cornelius Flower, Alexander Scott and John Wales, seamen deserting the *Duke of Grafton*, enlisted at £10 0s 0d each, Chalmers going to the artillery and the others to separate units. William Charcoal Nelson enlisted as a fifer on 22 July for £3 0s 0d. Private William Paddon was discharged on 20 May, William Fullwood on 8 July, the fifer Edward Hayes on 14 October and the matross James Laws on 9 December 1776. [Film No. 106, 110, 127, 135, 154, 156, 163, 176, 189, 339, 348–354, 361, 370, 448–450]

Infantrymen including Ralph Tedman, John Stockdell, William Warner and Thomas Venn moved into the artillery during the September quarter, and the artillery sergeants John Whitchurch and James Parfett, the licensed shopkeepers, kept their rank. [Film No. 360, 363]

Discharged men awaiting passage drew £0 0s 6d a day: 16 had used 124 days by 31 March 1776, 44 used 2,086 days costing £52 3s 0d between April and June and one remained for 48 days in the September quarter. Captain Bromfield of the *Salisbury* was paid £5 0s 0d to carry the invalid Joseph Parker to England and Captain Rogers £10 0s 0d for two invalids. [Film No. 72, 76, 242, 254, 376]

The garrison account came to £179 3s 3d in the quarter to 31 March 1776, £1,689 10s 7d in the June quarter, when the yearly clothing issue cost £1,004 14s 2d, and £410 1s 11d in the September quarter. The June issue comprised 431 shirts, 400 hats, 591 pairs of shoes, 517 cockades and 280 blankets. The September issue included 88½ yards of scarlet and 26 yards of mazarine broadcloth, 20 gold-laced hats, 20 epaulettes and 130 dozen gilt buttons for officers, costing almost £198 0s 0d, with 10 chairs for the court martial room, 11 watch coats, 113 wooden bowls, 103 platters, 41 tin lamps and 342 yards of canvas for cots. Salt meat to make up short-weight casks cost £128 8s 1d for 702 pieces of pork and 21 of beef in the March quarter, £125 14s 2d in the June quarter and £90 14s 10d in the September quarter. [Film No. 46–47, 212–213, 396–397]

Six guns from the four-pounders and three-pounders gave the alarm when a sail was sighted, and each Company ship's arrival or departure drew nine from the nine-pounders and six-pounders. Fifteen guns marked six ships passing together on 22 February 1776, when one battery fired an 18-pound shot at the *Calcutta* before receiving her. General Smith received 17 guns on landing on 23 February and on embarking on 28 February. The February account used 559 lb 8 oz of powder, 170 lb on a field day and 79 lb on blasting. March used 347 lb 14 oz, 165 lb at the field day of 30 March, 46 lb on blasting and 2 lb 4 oz at Curtis's funeral, with 6 lb sold to Company servants. On 25 March an alarm at Prosperous Bay brought out the 18-pounders. The French *Modeste* received seven guns on arrival and nine on departure. The gunners dated her arrival 14 March against the minutes' 19 March, the *Rochford*'s arrival 11 March against 12 March and the *Salisbury*'s departure 9 March against 10 March. The artillery letter and accounts are signed James Sippet, though the reply and pay list name James Tippet. [Film No. 8–9, 11, 16, 23, 27–29]

April 1776 brought six alarms at six guns and 14 lb 8 oz each, a field day using 161 lb of powder, eight guns for the Swedish *Terra Nova*, nine each for the Danish *Fredensborg Slot* and the *Lord Holland*, and departure salutes dated 24 April, a day before the minutes record the sailings. Wrangham bought 1 lb of powder that month. Messengers carried 15 alarms through the island at £0 5s 0d each in the March quarter, 28 in the June quarter and four in the September quarter. [Film No. 74, 87, 99, 242, 244, 368]

May 1776 used 252 guns and 436 lb of powder against about 420 lb in April. The retiring governors Richard Wyatt of Fort Marlborough and Alexander Wynch of Madras each received 19 guns on arrival and on embarking, the *Arethusa* and Captain Dent 13 each on 26 May, the French *Le Dauphin* 11 and the French *Ajax*, a Danish ship and the American *Sea Flower* none, and Purling's Battery fired two 18-pound shot at ships on 23 May. Powder also went on field days, blasting at Sandy Bay and Chubb's Spring and the funeral of Lieutenant Sample. June used 258 guns and 678 lb 8 oz, including a 21-gun royal salute for the King's birthday on 4 June, 56 guns for the fleet's departure and one 18-pound shot at a Dutch ship. On 5 July Purling's Battery fired two 18-pound shot at the King's ship *Dolphin* before she was known, and on 29 July one shot at two American vessels passing without stopping. July powder went to a field day at 139 lb 12 oz, blasting at 60 lb and the flying party, a mobile detachment for threatened landing places, at 67 lb 1 oz, and the *Thetis*'s captain had 13 guns on 2 July. On 31 July an alarm was raised at Prosperous Bay and Turk's Cap. On 23 August the batteries fired one 32-pound and two 18-pound shot at a whale, practice at Rupert's range took 24 lb and Wrangham bought 8 lb. [Film No. 164, 191, 267–268, 300]

September 1776 used 378 lb 2 oz, 190 lb at Rupert's range and 87 lb 8 oz at the field day, nine guns saluted the *Mercury* on 13 September, seven carriages went to Mitchel's Line and Wrangham bought 4 lb. October used 340 lb 5 oz, 137 lb 8 oz at the field day and 100 lb at Rupert's, with 21 guns on the Mount on 25 October for George III's accession. November used 158 lb 3 oz, an alarm on 23 November drew six shots

and nine guns saluted the *Hampshire* on 24 November. Ironwork, copper hoops and 154 copper clouts went onto the new teak carriages in October and November. General field days were held on 27 May, 29 July, 26 August, 30 September, 28 October and 25 November 1776. [Film No. 127, 264–265, 292, 330, 341, 432, 438, 443, 451]

Tippet reported on 19 August 1776 that of 10 English field carriages, each costing over £45 0s 0d, only one survived three firings, most splitting at the first shot, and he blamed ignorant London buyers and a maker selling old stock. The batteries held 86 serviceable and 51 unserviceable carriages. Jamestown's Line, curtain and Munden's Point were largely sound, Purling's Battery and Banks's Lines had five good against eight bad and all six at Turk's Cap were bad. Bad cartridge cases in store outnumbered good by 235 to 81, and 66 good carriage sides had come from Bombay. He costed a teak field carriage built on the island at £14 8s 0d against £45 11s 4d from England, and an iron gun carriage at £7 10s 2½d against £12 13s 6d at Bombay. The Council ordered him the same day to fit the batteries with new carriages from store and to rebuild the field artillery from his own teak, two trial carriages having been ordered on 22 July. [Film No. 258, 273–276]

On 2 September 1776 the master at arms reported 400 firelock barrels, locks and stocks and 22 blunderbusses rotten, and the Council sent them to England in the *Mercury*. Bazett wrote on 12 September that neither Rupert's nor Mitchel's Line, the likeliest points of attack, had a sergeant, though the establishment had 30, and that the retaining wall from the west end of Rupert's Battery had fallen in many places and would cost £20 0s 0d to mend. On 7 October 1776 the Council ordered a strong double wall from the west bastion at Rupert's towards Munden's Battery. The fortifications account for the September quarter, £52 3s 5d, included 107 ash helves, masons' tools, five buffers for Rupert's range, canvas and bunting for flags and 15 chaldrons 12 bushels of coal for burning lime at £31 13s 2d. [Film No. 299, 325, 335, 405–406]

Tippet complained on 4 September 1776 that his salary had been cut by £100 0s 0d a year since he succeeded Captain Mitchell, who had held a Company house and the sole right to sell arrack to the men on the fortifications, worth £300 0s 0d to £400 0s 0d a year. Tippet had paid £40 0s 0d a year rent for three years against a £10 0s 0d allowance, the back of his house threatened to collapse and he stood duty with the infantry captains and trained their men at the great guns. [Film No. 302]

Defence spending in the June quarter included more than £12 0s 0d of bunting for flags, £5 0s 0d for flags for the main fort and Ridge House, 73 smith-days cleaning small arms, the marking of 200 stand of arms, gun carriages, paths at Banks's and Ladder Hill and tents and bandoliers for Rupert's. The September quarter added 78 smith-days on small arms, 70 stand of arms marked and chests and boxes with iron and locks for the militia. [Film No. 219, 242, 244, 250, 254, 366, 374, 390, 392]

On 17 June 1776 the Council ordered every inhabitant to return by 24 June a signed count of male slaves aged 16 to 60, and free black men to attend at the Castle that day by 10 o'clock to have their names and ages recorded. The order followed the arrival on 15 June of His Majesty's ship *Thetis* and the Secret Committee packet of 25 May. [Film No. 176, 178]

The *Arethusa*, Captain Digby Dent, arrived on 25 May 1776 with a Secret Committee packet for the Governor and Lieutenant Governor alone. Dent took six Englishmen who had robbed the Danish *Tranquebar* and her passengers, together with Christopher Rasmus, a Danish subject. Captain Christian Berg protested on 2 June, and on 3 June the Council offered him five or six willing men lately discharged from the garrison and undertook to ask for four seamen. In the June quarter the *Arethusa* received rice, paddy, sugar, sugar candy, Madeira, mountain wine, beer, candles, turkeys, fowls, hogs, hay and 600 lemons, and the *Thetis* hogs and hay worth £10 15s 8d, besides nine cattle weighing 2,362 lb and four goats between them. [Film No. 127, 153–154, 190, 209–210, 242, 244]

The *Sea Flower*, a whaling brig of 50 tons and 13 men under Stephen Fish, came in from Nantucket on 22 May 1776 after six fruitless months, having called only at Boa Vista. The Council let her anchor only to be searched, ringed her with a guard boat and forbade contact with her crew. The town adjutant found one

musket. Her Nantucket clearance of 27 May 1775 and an old pass from Governor Bernard were in order, yet she was sent away unsupplied. [Film No. 123–124]

Wrangham mustered each departing ship against her roll for soldiers trying to escape and found none on the *Rochford* or *Morse* in March, the *Grosvenor*, *Godfrey*, *Queen*, *Ankerwyke* and *Osterley* on 3 June, the *Hillsborough* on 10 June, the *Talbot* in August or the *Hampshire* on 9 December 1776. [Film No. 17, 21, 155–157, 167, 281–282, 448–450]

*Building and Public Works*
Masons, carpenters, smiths and stone blasters earned £0 1s 6d a day, painters £0 2s 6d, overseers £0 1s 6d or £0 2s 0d and labourers £0 1s 0d. In the quarter to 31 March 1776 the new houses cost £128 8s 0d in wages, Plantation House £118 12s 6d for 2,230 labourer-days and the armourer's and smiths' shops £96 0s 0d with 243 days of stone blasting. Smaller sums went on the hospital, the Lieutenant Governor's houses, the watercourse to the crane and the garden at Longwood. Lime burning took more than 800 man-days and £50 6s 6d, sailmakers and coxswains working with the burners. The houses account drew 201 single and 12 double deals for £51 17s 2d, repairs cost £23 13s 5d and fortifications only £3 18s 5d, mostly for the lime kilns. [Film No. 44–45, 50–51, 76, 78, 80]

The engineer reported on 8 April 1776 that men had worked on the three new houses ordered on 9 October 1775, the armourer's and blacksmith's shops, a wall from the Governor's garden to Plantation House, the watercourse and preparations for the Longwood extension ordered on 29 January 1776, and complained that too many works were in hand. The Council answered that day that the houses needed little more than carpentry, that country work could wait for fair weather and that the tradesmen sufficed. [Film No. 9, 25, 28–29, 52]

On 13 May 1776 the Council sought slaves for hire on the waterworks from Chubb's Spring to the crane, paying owners £0 1s 6d a day for each from 6 o'clock in the morning on 20 May. [Film No. 102]

In the June quarter labourers worked 2,077 days on the new houses, against 1,107 in the first quarter, for £169 1s 0d in wages, and the houses drew 220 deals and 114 bundles of laths, with £86 1s 9d for two sheer masts and 18 spars. Plantation House fell to 630 labourer-days, carrying goods up from the crane took 997 and lime burning cost £41 7s 0d. Longwood took 939 labourer-days and £49 5s 11d in stores, including Riga timber and nearly £6 0s 0d of sheet lead, with slaters paid and rushes bought for thatching. Stroud's house rent stopped during the quarter. Tippet reported on 8 July 1776 that the men had worked mainly on the new houses and also on the Plantation House garden wall, the Longwood extension, the armourer's and smiths' shops and the watercourse, and the Council told him to continue. [Film No. 192–193, 210–211, 219–220, 223, 231, 248, 250, 252]

In the September quarter labourers worked 848 days at the new houses, costing £63 10s 6d with tradesmen, and 613 at Longwood, costing £54 13s 6d, with carpenters outnumbering masons at both. Plantation House took 410 labourer-days, lime burning £35 15s 0d, the armourer's and smiths' shops £20 15s 3d and gun carriages £4 8s 0d, with labour also on the Longwood garden, the boats, barracks, Castle, cots and the Company's houses. The carpenter's shop drew a fresh set of planes, adzes and saws. Repairs, £39 13s 1d, included four sash windows with lead weights for £13 17s 4d and deals, flooring brads and locks for Plantation House and Longwood, and the houses account, £40 19s 10d, took 136 window panes, mostly 10½ by 16 inches, and 39 bundles of fir laths. [Film No. 370, 372, 374, 392–395, 406–407]

On 7 October 1776 Tippet reported the Longwood extension almost finished and the new houses, garden wall and shops slower. The Council replied that the houses needed only carpentry and the shops' masonry was nearly done, and assigned two masons from the Company's pastures to the garden wall. [Film No. 334–335]

The plumbers Charles Bradford and Thomas Pinkston, also named Richard Pinkstone, had been hired in England from 13 December 1775 at £2 2s 0d a week each with £40 0s 0d advanced, lodged first with Gabriel Harper and from 2 May 1776 received £50 0s 0d a year each for board. The watercourse had its own account of £19 13s 3d by 30 June, with dressed stone, rolled Dutch brass and bellows for the joints.

On 29 July 1776 they reported that most of the lead pipe needed mending and 130 yards were useless, blaming casting and stowage of 7 cwt cases of six pipes lowered on end, and proposed that one return to supervise the casting. The church roof needed 8,856 lb of milled lead at 9 lb to the foot over 996 feet. The watercourse cost £1,297 8s 7d in the September quarter, £1,051 5s 4d of it for 1½-inch pipe, with 3-inch pipe, solder and seven brass cocks, and Chubb's Spring drew sheet lead, Riga timber and baulks. [Film No. 220–221, 242, 254, 259–260, 366, 407–408]

*Settlement, Land and Agriculture*

On 18 March 1776 John Bagley junior paid £3 15s 0d, half a year's rent, to replace the deceased David Aleck with Mary Bagley as a named life in his lease of 30 acres at Peak Gut. On 29 April Samuel Knipe senior surrendered 2 acres in Old Woman's Valley whose lease had expired. On 26 August William Webber Doveton obtained leave to sell his valley lease to Nathaniel Kennedy, a writer, and Richard Knipe asked to sell 9½ acres in the west division. [Film No. 12, 74, 81, 87, 291]

The rents and dues paid on 30 September 1776 came to £632 19s 11½d on 2,205½ acres of fee land at a small quitrent and 2,339½ acres of lease land, with ground rents on town plots including Statham's and the Society's. Wrangham paid £36 7s 8d and Matthew Bazett £33 2s 10½d, holding 212 acres of fee land, and Richard Bagley's entry showed 123½ acres. Orphans' holdings, including Hayes's, stood in the family name under guardians. The carried and brought-forward lease totals differ by half an acre. [Film No. 331–333, 442–443]

On 23 September 1776 Lieutenant Charles Ross Stewart received about three-quarters of an acre beside his ground at £0 2s 6d a year so that his fence would close a gap used by trespassers. On 30 September Gabriel Harper received 10¼ acres, Stewart 7½ acres and Samuel Knipe 12¼ acres in the west division at £0 2s 6d an acre, and Samuel Knipe paid five months' rent on 20 acres taken over from Richard Knipe. On 7 October James Greentree obtained leave to sell his valley lease to Statham. On 25 November Bagley's executors merged two adjoining plots known as Knipe's and Harper's in one lease. [Film No. 329–330, 332–333, 336, 442–443]

The Company's livestock fell or barely held through 1776. In the March quarter cattle fell from 300 to 299 after eight were killed and six died, while sheep rose from 450 to 542 only through 82 bought and 115 landed, 95 from the *Morse* and 20 from the *Calcutta*, against 94 killed and 39 dead. Goats rose from 92 to 96, hogs from 23 to 29 and horses from 15 to 17, and the animals ate 15,500 yams. In the June quarter cattle fell to 283, sheep to 461, goats to 89 and horses to 14, while hogs rose to 42; wethers fell from 156, including 30 bought, to 26 after 110 were killed, against 22 calves, 51 lambs and 19 kids born and deaths of 38 sheep and three horses. In the September quarter cattle fell to 276, sheep rose to 468 with 64 lambs and 43 Cape wethers against 71 killed and 32 dead, wethers fell to 11, goats rose to 104 and horses to 16. On 7 October 1776 the Council advertised five young English bulls for auction with credit until 1 January 1777. [Film No. 26, 48, 190, 337–338, 340]

The plantation sold £37 16s 9½d of provisions in March 1776 and £51 13s 10½d in the June quarter, and its overseer Benjamin Seale was paid £3 1s 6d in the March quarter and £3 3s 0d in the September quarter for the Sandy Bay plantations. Its account came to £35 14s 11d in the June quarter and £37 2s 7d in the September quarter. Poultry ate imported wheat each quarter: 18 cwt 1 qr 5 lb with 38 cwt 3 qr 19 lb of paddy in the March quarter, more than 21 cwt worth £11 7s 9d in the June quarter and 19 cwt 2 qr 15 lb with 25 cwt of paddy for poultry and horses in the September quarter. The plantation also drew ox yokes and bows, scythes, pruning knives, 57 ash helves and, in the September quarter, 21 padlocks. The Company bought 128 island sheep, from owners including James Desfountain and Richard Goodwin, for £128 1s 6d in the March quarter and 42 for £42 0s 0d in the June quarter, and 1,300 yams for the Longwood stock in each of the June and September quarters. [Film No. 48, 72, 74, 81, 215–216, 242, 244, 255, 368, 401–402]

On 24 June 1776 the Council ordered Captain John Forbes of the *Mercury* to buy at the Cape 350 cwt of flour, 20 or 30 sheep and 1,000 lb of wax candles at no more than £0 2s 6d a pound, and up to £50 0s 0d of grafted fruit trees, vines, beans, peas, 12 antelope, 12 hares and songbirds and game birds, paid by bills on the Company. The *Mercury*'s Cape account, signed by Christoffel Brand and Abraham Chiron on 19 August 1776 and entered only on 7 October, listed 35,000 lb of flour, 1,000 lb of wax candles, 30 sheep,

104 fruit trees and 36 vine cuttings of three grapes, totalling 2,571 rix-dollars 2 schellings with 314 rix-dollars of charges including Dutch duty on the flour. No antelope, hares or birds came. [Film No. 182–184, 337–338]

James Harper was twice paid £1 0s 0d in the September quarter for watching to catch people destroying the game, and the Governor's table took 20 pheasants and nine partridges that quarter. [Film No. 366, 368]

*Supply and Provisioning*
The *Rochford* arrived from Canton on 12 March 1776 with sugar candy and sugar invoiced on 14 December 1775 at 413 taels 4 mace 9 candareens 5 cash, and the *Morse* on 25 March with Bohea, Congou, Singlo and Hyson teas, sugar candy and china, both invoices signed by the same eight supercargoes. Doveton reported 18 lb of the *Rochford*'s candy short on 22 March and 1 cwt 0 qr 25 lb of the *Morse*'s short on 28 March, with broken china. The *Morse* also brought, under a bill of £126 8s 4d, 100 Cape sheep at £0 15s 0d each, five of which died on the voyage but were paid for, 82 cwt 2 qr 8 lb of wheat and two baskets of garden seeds, settled by certificate. The minutes name her commander George Hunt, the bill and muster roll George Kent. [Film No. 11, 16, 19–21]

On 22 March 1776 the Council bought 610 pieces of Irish pork and beef from the *Rochford*'s owners at £0 2s 0d a piece, with spars and planks, for £76 0s 0d. On 8 April the storekeeper reported 10 casks refused on issue, and on 9 April the Council found them rotten and had them thrown into the sea, valued later at £155 7s 11d. A further 50 casks were nearly useless, half to be auctioned and half issued to the slaves in a larger ration, but only 14 puncheons were auctioned in the June quarter, for £43 5s 0d. The Company bought 1,748 pieces of salt provisions for £174 16s 0d in the March quarter. At £0 2s 0d a piece it bought 280 pieces of beef from Captain James Barwell of the *Ankerwyke* on 3 June for £28 0s 0d in certificates and, on 10 June, 280 of beef and 371 of pork from Captain George Stainforth of the *Queen* for £65 2s 0d and 212 of pork from Captain Francis Reed of the *Godfrey* for £21 4s 0d. [Film No. 16–17, 30, 32, 72, 160, 169, 195, 216–217, 409]

The Council's letters of 30 April 1776, all routed through Richard Wyatt at Fort Marlborough by the *Lord Holland*, asked Bengal, under Warren Hastings, for 6 pipes of Madeira a year and by each ship wax candles, arrack, 120 bags of rice and 80 of paddy, and for the third year running to stop sending sugar and coarse gunnies. Madras, under Lord Pigot, was asked for five grades of longcloth from 10 to 2½ pagodas a piece, 120 pairs of cotton stockings, rice, paddy and arrack, and Bombay, under William Hornby, for 200 pieces of Surat chelloes and double rice and paddy as the Court had ordered. Fort St George was asked for 290 pieces of longcloth. A direct letter to Canton the same day changed a china order to 1,000 octagonal blue and white plates, 500 each of half-pint and quarter-pint cups and saucers and 12 stoneware tea sets. [Film No. 90–93, 203]

The *Grosvenor*'s Canton invoice of 9 January 1776 supplied 47 chests of sugar and sugar candy for 444 taels. The *Godfrey*'s Bengal invoice included sugar, gunnies, rice, paddy, candles, Batavia arrack and 2 pipes of Madeira, with 475 rupees of charges, 232 for a sloop, on goods worth 2,547 rupees. The *Ankerwyke* brought Madras longcloth, rice, paddy and arrack worth about 975 pagodas. On 20 May the Council ordered Captain Samuel Rogers to land 5 cwt of white pepper from the *Osterley*. The *Queen* landed 48 chests of sugar on 21 May, invoiced at Canton on 29 January 1776 at 3 taels 5 mace a picul for 337 taels 6 mace 7 candareens, bringing China sugar received to nearly 300 piculs. The *Hillsborough* arrived on 24 May with Bengal rice, paddy, sugar, wax candles, arrack and Madeira invoiced by Samuel Touchet at 2,901 rupees 4 annas 6 pies, with charges identical to the *Godfrey*'s to the pie. The *Talbot*'s Bengal invoice, recorded on 19 August 1776 and signed by William Hunter for William Larkins, sub-accountant at Calcutta, listed 48 bags of rice, 13 of paddy, four chests of wax candles worth 542 rupees and a leaguer of Batavia arrack, with charges of 230 rupees 5 annas 9 pies, 135 for the sloop, on 1,118 rupees 0 annas 9 pies. On 2 December 1776 Captain Thomas Timbrell of the *Hampshire* was ordered to land 5 cwt of white pepper from Fort Marlborough. [Film No. 98, 103–106, 122, 126, 270–271, 442]

Doveton listed shortages by cause. The *Lord Holland* landed 1,139 broken tiles, 12 broken iron pots, 128 gallons of beer leaked or spoiled and wine short, reported on 8 May 1776. On 10 June the *Godfrey*'s rice was 16 cwt 3 qr 3 lb short against 1 cwt 3 qr 14 lb on the *Ankerwyke*, on 12 June 11 bags of the *Hillsborough*'s

paddy were not delivered and on 2 July the *Duke of Grafton* landed 91 broken window panes and 2,015 broken tiles from sound packages. On 22 August the *Talbot* was 4 cwt 1 qr of rice, 1 cwt 0 qr 19 lb of paddy, 12 lb of candles and 8 gallons of arrack short. [Film No. 96, 170, 175, 188, 283]

The Council bought 25 sheep at £0 15s 0d each and four baskets of garden seeds at £2 5s 0d from Captain Raymond Snow on 22 August 1776 for £27 15s 0d in certificates. Timbrell billed on 4 December 1776 for 40 Cape sheep at £0 15s 0d each, with hay making £34 16s 0d, paid in certificates. [Film No. 282, 444, 450]

The Company's table at the Castle used goods worth £29 10s 10½d in February 1776, £24 19s 6½d in March, £25 1s 4d in April, £35 1s 1d in May, £39 7s 0½d in June, £24 9s 8d in July, £26 10s 5½d in August, £25 14s 7d in September, £28 19s 0d in October and £25 14s 6½d in November. Fresh purchases added £13 4s 0d, £11 12s 10½d, £13 14s 10¾d, £12 10s 10¾d, £8 5s 4½d, £11 11s 2d, £7 5s 6½d, £8 3s 5½d and £7 18s 4½d in February, March, May, June, July, August, September, October and November, with beef at £0 0s 6d and £0 0s 3½d a pound. After the *Morse*'s sheep landed, mutton rose from 191 lb in February to 312 lb in March as beef fell from 196 lb to 44 lb. Madeira rose from 46 bottles in April to 77 in May and 115 in June, and port from 51 to 96. George Lamb, the steward, drew £3 0s 0d a quarter for overseeing the bakehouse. [Film No. 10, 27–28, 100, 165, 192, 268, 301, 341–342, 345, 439, 451–452]

The Governor's table drew 95 gallons of arrack in the March quarter and cost £57 10s 1d in purchases, with £8 18s 0d for Castle bottles and furnishings, including island beef and poultry, English cheese, Asian soy, sweetmeats, candied oranges and 800 lemons. In the June quarter it drew £193 14s 8d in stores, including 126 gallons of arrack, 90 gallons of Madeira and 24 dozen bottles of claret, and £229 16s 5d in purchases including hams, brawn, Gloucester and Berkeley cheeses, potted salmon and 12 more dozen of claret. In the September quarter purchases came to £43 15s 8d, including 13½ dozen fowls, 65 dozen eggs, 22 pigs, 400 lemons, 13 new-milk cheeses and 499½ lb of beef, and the diet account drew £135 16s 5d, of which £89 0s 3d was 291 gallons of port, Lisbon and Madeira and 75 gallons arrack. The general charges gave the Castle 168 china meat plates in the March quarter and table linen worth £46 1s 9d in the September quarter. The Council placed the Governor's table under audit by the aide-de-camp in 1804 or 1805. [Film No. 42–43, 45, 74, 76, 80, 208–209, 211–212, 252, 368, 393, 395]

Candles issued to the Castle were 307 lb in the March quarter, 598 lb in the June quarter and 175 lb in the September quarter, when the Council took 262 lb. Arrack for the workshops and store workers rose from 52 gallons to 101 and then 190 gallons over the three quarters, and the general charges totalled £193 9s 5d in the September quarter. [Film No. 43, 206, 390–391]

The hospital account rose from £12 16s 11d in the March quarter to £13 15s 1d in the June quarter and £34 18s 1d in the September quarter, which included 40 gallons of port, bowls, platters, lamps and longcloth for sheets and bandages. The *Mercury*'s Cape candles followed an order of 24 June 1776 made because the usual Bengal supply cost 60 rupees a maund. [Film No. 184, 217, 242, 402–403]

The inventory of 30 September 1776 valued the stores at £17,950 10s 4d, £16,127 0s 4d of it European goods, including salt beef and pork worth £8,776 12s 0d in more than 400 puncheons of pork and nearly 100 of beef, 1,871 cwt of flour worth £1,601 3s 2d, 1,399 gallons of arrack, 523 gallons of wine and more than 213 cwt of sugar candy worth £465 16s 8d. It held 2,350 soldiers' shirts, 2,155 pairs of men's shoes, more than 160 pairs of women's and girls' shoes, more than 32,000 fish hooks, more than 230 locks, about 100 rat and mouse traps, over 900 window panes, anchors worth £364 12s 8d, cordage worth £693 15s 0d including four 17-inch cables, two damaged, cases of newels, brackets, banisters, sashes and leaded lights and three cane mills worth £18 10s 10d. One page carries forward £625 15s 2d and the next brings forward £623 15s 2d, and the last page brings forward £17,505 13s 11d against £17,950 10s 4d carried. [Film No. 410–415, 418–420, 425–429]

The waste account accepted on 28 October 1776, when Doveton declared his year's losses real and unavoidable, totalled £92 7s 4d, including 21 cwt of sugar and sugar candy worth £38 4s 10d and 113 gallons of arrack. The 10 condemned puncheons were entered as thrown into the sea and 600 pieces of pork as supplied to the *Talbot* in August 1776. [Film No. 409, 432–434]

*Trade and Shipping*

The *Nottingham*, *Lord North*, *Colebrooke*, *Calcutta* and *Salisbury* called in February 1776, and the *Salisbury* sailed for England on 10 March, the *Rochford* on 23 March and the *Morse* on 29 March. On 11 March the Council bought a cutter from Captain Bromfield for £15 0s 0d. The *Lord Holland* arrived from England on 17 April with a packet from the Court, after her boat overturned off Sugar Loaf Point and three seamen drowned, and sailed for Fort Marlborough on 11 May although her 10 working days had expired on 30 April. The *Grosvenor* arrived from China on 10 May, the *Osterley* from Fort Marlborough on 12 May, the *Godfrey* from Bengal on 16 May, the *Ankerwyke* from Madras on 18 May, the *Queen* on 21 May and the *Hillsborough* on 24 May, each sending a boat to Banks's first. [Film No. 8–9, 17, 19, 21, 23, 85, 89, 98, 103, 122, 126]

On 20 May 1776 Captain James Barwell reported that the *Ankerwyke* had leaked since a gale off the Cape, taking in 5 inches an hour more than usual, 10 in all, with a pump running constantly, and asked for a consort to Europe against the gales of August and September. The Council approved a survey by the carpenters in the road and ordered the *Grosvenor* to keep company with her to the Thames. The *Duke of Grafton* arrived from England on 4 June. On 12 June the *Arethusa* sailed for England escorting the *Grosvenor*, *Godfrey*, *Queen*, *Ankerwyke*, *Osterley* and *Hillsborough*. The *Mercury* arrived from England on 14 June and sailed for the Cape on 26 June, and the *Thetis*, from England by Ascension on 15 June, sailed for England on 2 July. On 18 June the Council ordered Captain Samuel Bull of the *Duke of Grafton*, whose 10 unloading days had expired, to Fort Marlborough with a letter to the new President, Robert Hay, enclosing copies of letters to the Indian presidencies and Canton, and she sailed on 4 July. The *Dolphin* called from Bombay on 5 July and sailed next day. [Film No. 106–108, 162, 176, 179–180, 185, 189]

The *Talbot* arrived from Bengal by the Cape on 13 August 1776 and sailed for England on 23 August, carrying her fourth mate Sir Charles Hudson, baronet, Captain Thomas Conway and his wife and the portrait painter Tilly Kettle. The *Mercury* returned from the Cape on 30 August and sailed for England on 13 September. No ship called between the end of September and the *Hampshire*'s arrival on 24 November 1776, whose passengers included Lieutenant Bate, four children and four servants. [Film No. 265, 267, 270, 281–282, 290, 293, 327, 448–450]

The homeward ships' passengers included Wyatt with his wife and household in the *Osterley* and Wynch in the *Ankerwyke*. The *Hillsborough* carried the families of George Vansittart and Lionel Darell with 15 servants and 16 charter-party passengers, among them the recruit Richard Wedington, and the *Grosvenor*'s roll still listed Venn, Thompson and James Martin among 17 charter-party men. [Film No. 155–160, 167–168]

Foreign ships were recorded by size, guns and crew. The French *Modeste*, Captain De Monte, 900 tons, 26 guns and 150 men, arrived from China for Lorient on 19 March 1776 and sailed on 22 March. The Swedish *Terra Nova*, Captain Chapman, 1,300 tons, 32 guns and 140 men, arrived for Gothenburg on 15 April. The Danish *Fredensborg Slot*, Captain Holtz, 1,100 tons and 26 guns, arrived from China for Copenhagen on 18 April and sailed with the *Terra Nova* on 25 April, and the Danish *Prince Frederick* sent a boat for letters on 27 April. The French *Le Dauphin*, 1,000 tons, from China for Lorient, arrived on 12 May and *Le Chaumont* on 16 May, both sailing on 21 May. On 24 May the French snow *St Roch* came from Bourbon with coffee and the Dutch *Spyk*, 1,000 tons and 38 guns, from Batavia with sugar, coffee and pepper, and on 25 May the French *Ajax* came from Pondicherry with Indian cloth and the Danish *Tranquebar* with Bengal goods. A French ship from Bengal under Captain Delandreuf, 500 tons and 14 guns, arrived on 1 June, and the French *St Julien* lay in the road from 1 to 20 June. The *Tranquebar* sailed for Copenhagen on 4 June and the Dutch *Hyster Spyk* for Amsterdam on 9 June, and Dutch ships passed on 8 and 25 June. The Dutch *Hoogeveen*, 500 tons, 20 guns and 85 men, from Batavia with coffee, pepper and saltpetre for Amsterdam, arrived on 31 July and sailed on 8 August. [Film No. 16, 19, 33, 86–87, 103, 122, 125, 136, 140, 162–163, 185, 191, 265, 267]

The Nantucket brigantines *Falkland*, James Whippy, and *Enterprise*, Noah Pease, put in on 29 July 1776. The King's ship *Fowey* had taken them into Portsmouth, where they were released uncondemned to whale off the Falkland Islands, with receipts for Greenwich Hospital and light dues. The town adjutant found no guns, the Council allowed water only and they sailed without taking it. They said a society of London gentlemen and Nantucket merchants ran 30 vessels in a Falklands fishery. The *Falkland*'s Nantucket clearance of 25 May 1775 gave 140 tons and 13 men under Whippy, but her London register of 22

December 1775 described a brigantine of about 120 tons built at Newbury Port, Massachusetts, in 1775 under Jonathan Coffin, owned by Aaron Lopez and Francis Rotch of London. [Film No. 262–264]

The store sold the Company's ships £100 7s 4d of goods in the March quarter, including three hogsheads of pork at £56 8s 6d, £97 14s 3d in the June quarter, led by more than 21 cwt of flour, and £69 1s 4d in the September quarter, including a topmast at £11 4s 0d and 185 pieces of beef. The *Mercury* was charged £29 17s 2d in the June quarter and £28 18s 7d in the September quarter, including 135 gallons of arrack, and the *Dolphin* £25 12s 5d for spars, cordage, log lines and tar. The boats account cost £24 15s 9d in the March quarter, including a grapnel, under the patroon John King, and £30 17s 11d in the September quarter, including 10 timbers, a 2 cwt 2 qr 24 lb grapnel and 73 lb of brimstone, while Julio Fabiano was paid £11 7s 6d and £11 11s 0d for boat repairs in the June and September quarters. [Film No. 41, 50, 54, 205–206, 231, 242, 368, 372, 388–389, 404]

The Company's warehouses sold goods at 10 per cent above cost worth £1,939 4s 10d in the March quarter, £2,221 2s 2d in the June quarter and £2,264 14s 6d in the September quarter, with £8 13s 11d, £33 15s 2d and £4 18s 2d at 40 per cent and £12 11s 9d at 50 per cent in the June quarter on coal, pitch, lantern horn and some flour. Flour and bread brought £617 18s 1d in the March quarter, and bread fell from 485 cwt in each of the first two quarters to 320 cwt. Salt pork sales fell from 5,048 pieces to 3,775 and 2,597 and beef rose from 591 to 1,647 before falling to 1,328. Longcloth rose from £39 16s 0d to £94 8s 0d and then £236 5s 7d for 113 pieces, and the September quarter sold 610½ gallons of port, Lisbon and Mountain wine for £237 7s 7d. One brought-forward figure in the June quarter's 40 per cent account reads £25 2s 4d against £23 2s 4d carried. The Court's instructions of 1783 later set a 30 per cent advance on stores. [Film No. 34–40, 195, 203–204, 377, 387–388]

*Finance, Currencies and Accounting*

The cash stood at £15,282 11s 3½d at the end of February 1776, £14,742 16s 3½d of it coin and £539 15s 0d the island's cash notes, a sum of notes unchanged all year. In March store sales brought £1,947 18s 9d, licences £11 10s 0d and duty on 672 gallons of arrack at £0 0s 3d a gallon £8 8s 0d, leaving £12,063 17s 7d after the paymaster's draw. May brought £2,602 17s 6d and no payments, closing at £14,771 15s 1d, £14,232 0s 1d of it coin. June brought store sales of £2,267 9s 1d and arrack duty of £92 7s 4½d on 7,389½ gallons, closing at £15,804 13s 5d. July closed at £16,818 14s 11d, £16,278 19s 11d in coin, with £14 1s 6d from the *Duke of Grafton*, and August at £18,712 14s 9d, with £60 14s 10d from the *Talbot*. September brought store sales of £2,269 12s 8d, the rents, duty of £34 19s 0d on 2,796 gallons of arrack and small sums for lime, gunpowder and Purbeck stone, closing at £17,523 2s 9d with £16,983 7s 9d in coin. October showed no movement. The stores also held 34,928 copper halfpence worth £72 15s 4d. [Film No. 13, 81, 177, 255–256, 272, 327–328, 412, 430, 441]

Wrangham drew £5,281 15s 10d on 31 March 1776, spending £4,186 7s 3d on the pay list and £1,095 8s 7d otherwise. On 30 June he drew £6,149 17s 0d, £4,108 18s 11d for pay and £2,040 18s 1d otherwise, the civil list being carried forward as £1,053 6s 1d and brought forward as £1,053 16s 1d and two Third Company subtotals differing by £0 0s 2d. On 30 September he drew £4,902 16s 6½d, £4,283 11s 3½d for pay and £619 5s 3d otherwise, signing subject to correction, with John Coleman entered twice among the matrosses. [Film No. 70–71, 73, 75, 77, 79–80, 223–224, 232–233, 241, 254, 361, 364–365, 376]

Bills of exchange on the Court of Directors, payable 90 days after presentation, carried private money home. John Caillaud paid in £700 0s 0d on 12 February 1776 and Captain John Howard £105 0s 0d for the Reverend William Beecroft on 29 April. On 8 May bills went to Lawson for £2,000 0s 0d and £300 0s 0d and £50 0s 0d to men named in the minutes as Frederick Le Mesurier and John Douglas but in the cash account as Noah Le Cras and Charles St Barbe. On 20 May the Council refused Captain Gabriel Harper, sheriff since 8 April, bills of £1,500 0s 0d or £2,000 0s 0d against Bengal coin because the chest was too full, promising him preference, yet that day took £200 0s 0d from Robert Leech for Robert Scott, and on 27 May £50 0s 0d from Lieutenant John Bazett for Christopher Pritchard. [Film No. 13, 60, 88, 97, 108–110, 135, 177]

On 3 June 1776 bills of £3,496 12s 1d went to Corneille, £550 0s 0d for John Caillaud, Matthew Bazett, £500 0s 0d for Matthew Purling and £50 0s 0d for William Larkins, Wrangham, £100 0s 0d for Purling and

£150 0s 0d for Captain Richard Pearce, Doveton, £530 0s 0d for Captain Richard Doveton, Captain George Stainforth, £465 2s 0d, Captain John Howard, £50 0s 0d for the Reverend William Lee, Purling's attorneys, £817 12s 9d, and Harper, £283 17s 4d for the estate of the late Captain Hogg. On 10 June £1,147 15s 8d went to Henry Bazett, £778 13s 8d for John Clements, Mrs Mary Beale, £150 0s 0d for Lee, Lieutenant Thomas Statham, £50 0s 0d, and Thomas Cole, £70 0s 0d and £99 2s 0d. The cash account gives £4,644 15s 9d for the two days against £4,644 7s 9d from the bills. On 1 July Skottowe remitted £400 0s 0d to Captain Nicholas Skottowe, entered only in the September account, and Bull £1,000 0s 0d for Downes and Lucas. [Film No. 160–161, 168–169, 186, 255–256, 272, 430]

On 22 August 1776 bills of £1,833 5s 0d went to Matthew Bazett, £944 10s 0d payable to John Wilkinson, Tippet, £400 0s 0d, Henry Bazett, £150 0s 0d for Purling, Wrangham and the chaplain Robert Carr, £100 0s 0d each, Robert Barclay's attorneys, £110 8s 0d, and Corneille, £28 7s 0d. On 9 September Wright paid in £20 0s 0d for William Thornthwaite and on 12 September Captain George Forbes £300 0s 0d for himself, the *Mercury*'s commander having been named John Forbes on 24 June. On 9 December Timbrell took £1,235 0s 0d for Andrew Moffat for arrack brought on commission, Wrangham £227 14s 0d for John Clements and Kay £20 0s 0d. [Film No. 183, 289, 317, 326–328, 452]

Canton invoices were reckoned in taels, mace, candareens and cash with goods in piculs and catties, Bengal in current rupees, annas and pies, signed by Touchet as buxey, and Madras in pagodas, fanams and cash with cloth sold by the corge of 20 pieces. The Cape account ran in rix-dollars of eight schellings. A soldier paid for arrack with a rupee and received change in pence, ships' commanders took certificates on London and Hayes's will counted legacies in "island money". [Film No. 11, 15, 21, 82, 98, 103–105, 338]

*Judiciary, Crime and Punishment*

Sergeant Thomas Ferris, overseer at Plantation House, complained on 11 March 1776 against the gardener James Carmichael. At the consultation of 18 March three privates, among them Jeremiah Albert, who had bought a quart for a rupee, swore that Carmichael sold them arrack against orders by the noggin at £0 0s 3d, by the pint on credit and by the quart, and John Arding had seen him take it from the grooms' room. Carmichael admitted the charge and was fined £20 0s 0d, half to the treasury and half to the informer, and barred from drawing arrack through the Society, but kept his post at £10 0s 0d a quarter. Arding had bought arrack before informing. [Film No. 14–15, 53, 64, 81, 345–346]

The court charges against a man named Jones in January 1776 came to £1 16s 6d for informations, warrants, a recognizance and fees to the clerk of arraignments and crier. The Company paid for a room for the quarterly court, £5 0s 0d in the March quarter and £3 0s 0d in each later quarter, and the marshal and gaoler £0 16s 3d, £0 7s 6d and £0 11s 3d for punishments in the three quarters, with £1 10s 0d to the under-gaoler. A coroner held an inquest on James Anderson, a *Nottingham* seaman, and the Company buried a drowned *Nottingham* sailor. In the June quarter Philip Mahoney, clerk of the peace, was paid £2 10s 0d for inquests on James Mider and a woman named Mary, and the crier received a hat and cloth for a coat, made up for £1 0s 0d in the September quarter. That quarter also paid for two precepts, the clerk of arraignments and £2 10s 0d for the bailiffs of the sheriff, John Alexander. John Price was marshal and gaoler. [Film No. 72, 74, 209, 242, 244, 345–346, 366, 368, 376]

Bazett accused John Whitchurch, licensed shopkeeper and artillery sergeant, on 3 June 1776 of regrating, buying from every ship, often in other names, and holding a contract for the *Lord Holland*'s goods. During an earlier flour scarcity Whitchurch had drawn soldiers' rations at £0 0s 2d a pound and resold them at £0 0s 6d, receiving a reprimand and a ban on drawing from the stores enforced for about three months, and the other shopkeepers said he frightened customers away. [Film No. 119, 140–141]

William Hayes senior, planter, signed his will on 28 March 1776, died on 6 April and had it proved at a consultation of about 15 April. His widow Penelope received her legal third, a cow named Peggy and half his land for life while unmarried, his son John, already in a trade, £50 0s 0d and his daughter Dorothy £400 0s 0d, the estate to be sold on her death or remarriage and divided equally among four sons and two daughters. A note recorded that the island had no stamped paper. The executors, John Warren and William Hayes junior, presented on 20 May an inventory valued on oath by James Colgrave, John Desfountain and John Seale, Penelope swearing it complete. The executors, then John Worrall and William Hayes, obtained

leave on 7 October to auction the estate's 77 leased acres, merged a lost lease of 6 acres in Prosperous Bay Valley and an expired 1-acre lease into a renewal of 5½ acres at £0 5s 0d an acre signed on 14 October, and on 4 November renewed a Jamestown plot 50 feet by 60 feet at £0 10s 0d a year. In about October John Hayes, under 21, chose William Hayes as guardian with the Council's approval. [Film No. 82–83, 121, 336, 339, 431, 435–436]

Nathan Sample's will, dated 1 August 1775 and proved on 3 June 1776 with James Parfet as a witness, forbade the sale of his land for debts and left his wife Ann a life interest. His son John was then to have first refusal at valuation, paying equal shares to his sisters Eleanor Shirley and Catharine Jones, the refusal passing to each sister before any auction. His slave Rose went to Ann for life and then to John outside the shares. On 12 August 1776 his executors presented an inventory sworn by James Cotgrave, John Desfountain and John Seale. [Film No. 151–152, 269]

Sarah Farrell, widow of the surgeon's mate James Farrell, made her will on 21 July 1776 under a marriage settlement of 2 December 1774 and died on 25 July. She left about £1,400 0s 0d in cash, chiefly to the Pritchard brothers, Elizabeth Story and nieces and nephews in the Bazett, Desfountain, Seale and Lake families, and £2 0s 0d each to her servants Patt and Betty. The will was proved on 29 July. The Governor and Council, named executors, declined and granted administration to Lieutenant John Bazett, whose wife Mary was a principal legatee, and he had the settlement registered on 5 August. [Film No. 259–262, 265–266]

Matthew Bazett claimed rent from Lieutenant Thomas Statham for part of the Company house formerly held by Matthew Purling, complaining on 12 August 1776. Statham went into the country rather than attend, and on 19 August read a memorandum that Purling had placed him there rent-free, having refused £40 0s 0d a year for it, and that he held only the three upper rooms while soldiers, sailors and slaves carried Bazett's goods through the rest. Rats ate his coat buttons, one end of the house was pulled down and a ceiling fell over his children's bedroom, and he moved his wife and four children to a damp country house in September and sold his furniture at a loss. The Council ruled unanimously for Bazett with Statham sent out and Bazett and his brother Henry signing. [Film No. 276–280, 296, 298]

Bazett's answer of 22 August 1776 said he took the house on Purling's departure in place of his rent allowance, refused £24 0s 0d a year for it, let Statham stay at the Company rate of £10 0s 0d and kept only the parlour, back room and cellars for the Society's goods, the Society's need for storerooms being his main reason. He said 14 houses on his side of the bridge had changed hands since Statham arrived, that Statham had barracks rooms and that the move fell in November and December. His bill charged £15 0s 0d for ten months, a rate of £18 0s 0d a year. Mr Kay, the next tenant, let a bedroom to gentlemen from the ships. Bazett also wrote that Corneille had opposed his succession to the house. Corneille denied it on 26 August, saying he had objected only to holders using such houses as storehouses or letting them, and Bazett replied on 2 September that letting allotted houses had always been the practice. [Film No. 283–287, 292–294, 305]

Bazett also said on 22 August 1776 that a cane had been shaken over Statham's head before the guard and that officers had nearly refused to serve with him. Statham answered on 2 September that Richard Goodwin had threatened him after Statham likened Mr Burdet's marriage to Mr Rogers's recent marriage to Miss Jacks, that he was on guard with the officer of the guard threatening arrest and that the articles of war forbade challenges. He claimed a second opponent, Mahoney, had apologised before witnesses, which Bazett said on 9 September they denied, and cited nearly eight years' service without rebuke. Statham's written defence was read twice on 2 September, and the Council ordered him to explain passages on Bazett judging his own cause, the island's "native envy" and its "improper proceedings and irregularities", words close to Bazett's own of 22 August. [Film No. 288, 297–299, 306]

On 9 September 1776 the Governor rebuked Bazett for heat towards Statham, said he had received no report of the misconduct alleged, that fellow officers had passed it over in pity for Statham's family and that raising it so late lacked humanity, claimed the whole military department except general courts martial and cited nearly 18 years' service. He charged that Bazett had told him on 2 September that he did not care for him. Bazett had hinted that a hidden adviser, meaning Corneille, wrote Statham's papers, and evaded Corneille's question on the point. Corneille said Bazett had answered a rebuke of his temper by caring for

neither of them, while Wrangham and Wright heard only "I don't care" in reply to a threat of a written charge, Wrangham admitting he heard it called ungentlemanly. The Governor called Corneille's stand on the house a difference of opinion, Wrangham called it an objection and Wright recalled only Corneille's doubt about letting. Bazett signed only the parts at which he was present and called the Governor's minute "unjust and ungenerous". [Film No. 303–304, 307–311, 317]

Statham's letter of 9 September 1776 argued from English courts that no man should be judge and plaintiff, complained that the Council let Bazett range "through every corner of resentment", said Bazett had evicted him and installed a junior servant, Mr Kay, and proposed that officials owning private houses should not dispose of Company houses, which should pass by seniority at a fixed rent. Bazett asked not to vote and the Council allowed him to join only on Statham's reflections against the government and people. On 10 September Bazett declined to attend, the Council condemned Statham's remarks as insolent, unjust and subversive, Corneille conceded that a party should withdraw but proposed a two-month suspension, Major Bazett suggested a court martial and the majority sent the matter to London. On 12 September Bazett said Statham had excused himself from a field day as unwell yet ridden 7 or 8 miles to his country house, that Skottowe had first denied and then admitted knowing of the Goodwin quarrel and that he had not said he did not care for the Governor. Wrangham, Major Bazett and Wright said he had never been rude at the table, the Major admitting his loud voice and heat on 19 August. The Governor excepted Bazett's letter as unworthy of answer, and the *Mercury* carried the minutes home on 13 September. Statham drew full pay and house rent in the September quarter. [Film No. 312–316, 318–324, 326–327, 347]

On 2 December 1776 Lieutenant James Elgin complained that Lieutenant James Molloy, second lieutenant of artillery, had challenged him while officer of the week. Molloy's letter to Wrangham of 1 December denied it and said Elgin had for over a year provoked him, chiefly by insulting Mrs Molloy. He accused Elgin of feigning sickness while drunk on arrack for over eight days at a time, hanging filthy bedding under the Molloys' windows on their shared floor, saying "Damn the commission, I can live without it" when the Governor sent for him, commanding the guard at Purling's Battery drunk, ignoring a public insult and lending to officers above the legal rate. The Council ordered a general court martial on Molloy's charges. [Film No. 444–447]

*Social Order and Welfare*

A notice of 1 April 1776 called the inhabitants to the chapel in the valley on 8 April to choose parish officers. They named Gabriel Harper, James Colgrove and John Bagley senior for sheriff and Henry Powell as constable, four men for two churchwardens and two for each overseer's division. The Council appointed Harper sheriff, Thomas Bazett and William Young churchwardens, sworn on 20 May, and William Hayes, Richard Knipe and James Easthope overseers for the east, west and south divisions. [Film No. 24–25, 30–31, 109]

The licences of 1 July 1775 forbade shops to sell drink, required them to stay closed on Sundays until five in the afternoon, barred soldiers' gambling and allowed credit to soldiers only at the shopkeeper's risk. Shopkeepers could not take soldiers' or seamen's clothing or provisions without an officer's leave, on pain of double the value, half to the informer and half to the poor. [Film No. 117–118]

Michael Frost and Nathan Sample drew £13 15s 11d a quarter as pensioners, and Mary Beale, Elizabeth Kennedy and Elizabeth Powell about half that, Beale £7 10s 0d. Sample, a half-pay lieutenant, died on 17 May 1776, and the September pension list totalled £35 0s 11d for the remaining four. Widow Preston drew £5 4s 0d a quarter. Widow Caldwell received £36 3s 2d in arrears of a £20 0s 0d annuity from the officers' military fund from 4 September 1774 after the Council certified her claim on 12 June 1776, and £0 1s 2d a day thereafter. Mr Hendrick was paid for hospital help in the March quarter and Thomas Hendrick £2 10s 0d in the September quarter, and the surgeon's shop was rented. Captain John Howard wrote on 24 June 1776, after 23 years' service, 14 as a garrison captain, that he had been moved from house to house and that captains alone among Company servants had neither a house nor rent, while lieutenants drew £2 10s 0d a quarter, and asked that his request go to the Court. Seven seamen left behind were subsisted for 74 days at £0 0s 6d a day in the September quarter, and three in the March quarter. [Film No. 70, 72, 74, 76, 103, 181–182, 240, 242, 244, 364, 366, 368, 376]

The constable received £10 6s 7d in bounties for rats and mice destroyed in the March quarter. The drum major received £1 0s 0d a quarter for teaching the young drummers and the fife major £2 5s 6d and £2 6s 0d for teaching the fifers. [Film No. 56, 72, 74, 345–346, 368]

Store purchases traced household life. The March quarter sold 166 soldiers' shirts, 331 pairs of men's shoes, more than 4,000 fish hooks, scarlet broadcloth and a large Bible, with soldiers' shoes at about £0 5s 1d a pair against a cap of £0 6s 0d set in September 1805. The June quarter sold 231 pairs of women's and children's shoes, 169 pairs of men's shoes, 89 pairs of thread stockings against 197 before, 3,307 fish hooks and 296 lines, 26 rat and mouse traps, wool cards, sheep shears, 67 lb of indigo, 24 punch ladles, an ox yoke, 298 half-pint cups and saucers, 252 soup plates and Wedgwood's cream-coloured earthenware. The September quarter sold £139 14s 7d of broadcloth in mazarine, claret, crimson, French grey and buff against £15 0s 0d to £17 0s 0d before, with gold lace and gilt buttons, 102 wine glasses, 13 quart decanters, six chairs for £7 0s 0d, three saddles for £7 5s 3d, huckaback and diaper, 313 pairs of men's shoes, 176 pairs of stockings, 203 soldiers' shirts, 162 window panes of 8 by 10 inches, 42½ yards of blue duffel, 67½ lb of indigo, about 8,000 fish hooks, 607 lines and 38 traps. [Film No. 34–40, 197–203, 378–385]

*Religion and Education*

The chaplain Robert Carr drew £55 0s 0d a quarter and 30 lb of candles, Congreve £7 10s 0d as schoolmaster and Thomas Yates £6 10s 0d as parish clerk while also paid as sexton. The store sold one large Bible and one small prayer book in the March quarter, four New Testaments, two spelling books and four prayer books in the June quarter and five small Bibles, three prayer books, two spelling books and two New Testaments in the September quarter, and held 13 large and 22 small Bibles, two large prayer books, 15 New Testaments and 16 spelling books on 30 September 1776. In the September quarter the Company paid for church cushions and issued the church brooms, mops, brushes, cordage, canvas, deals and shovels, its first church issues of the year. Deaths recorded included Mary, daughter of the secretary Wright, about 21 March 1776, Susannah Seale, spinster, on 31 October and Uriah, son of John Price, marshal, gaoler and publican, on 28 November. [Film No. 16, 24, 35, 42, 52–54, 196, 206, 222–224, 345–346, 366, 368, 378, 390–393, 411, 436, 444]

*Slavery and Coerced Labour*

The Company's slaves were counted in its livestock account. In the March quarter the girls Nanny and Bridget Ally were born and the girl Betty Ally and the man Dixon died, and a midwife was paid £1 10s 0d for one birth. In the June quarter the men Tamberlain, May and Paul died and none were born. In the September quarter Mrs McWhiter was paid £3 0s 0d for attending the births of James Blake, George Scanderbeg and Rebecca Tim, and none died. Yams issued to slaves were 48,730 in the March quarter, 6,930 in the June quarter and 15,810 in the September quarter. Hugh Jones, superintendent of the slaves, drew £10 0s 0d a quarter. [Film No. 26, 72, 190, 224, 340, 346, 366]

The slaves' account was £471 14s 3d in the March quarter, against the garrison's £179 3s 3d, with 87 cwt 2 qr 16 lb of rice, 721 pieces of beef, 1,338 of pork and 148 gallons of arrack, and 47 pairs of shoes and some serge for a few. It rose to £896 13s 5d in the June quarter, with more than 2,500 pieces of salt meat, 156 gallons of arrack and a clothing issue of 146 men's suits, 296 checked shirts, 160 sailors' hats, 15 boys' suits, 183 blankets and six pairs each of women's shoes and stockings. It fell to £424 5s 9d in the September quarter, with 123 cwt of rice, 725 pieces of beef, 1,051 of pork, 15½ gallons of arrack, 975 fish hooks, 334 lines, 20 iron pots, 20 small frying pans, 57 bowls and 57 platters, and combs for the Castle servants. The Company paid £0 5s 0d for catching a runaway slave in the June quarter. [Film No. 47, 54, 214, 242, 244, 398–399]

The licences of 1 July 1775 forbade shopkeepers to trade with, receive or shelter slaves or servants and required them to report anyone who did. Bazett listed the use of one Company slave among his perquisites on 3 June 1776. On 1 July Doveton and Wright asked for the loan of a Company slave already granted to junior servants. Statham owed Major Bazett for work by the Major's slave during his absence in Europe. [Film No. 118, 140, 185, 277]

The Malays had a separate account of £10 10s 1d in the March quarter, £12 7s 7d in the June quarter and £35 12s 7d in the September quarter, receiving sugar, candy, flour, candles, coffee, tea, sago, Florence oil, silk, fine shoes and fishing tackle, and in the September quarter light blue and French grey broadcloth, gilt buttons, silk garters, buff breeches, number 1 longcloth, china, oars and lead shot. Noqueda Pecolum and Mapse Fringe received £6 11s 0d a quarter in place of salt provisions. [Film No. 47–48, 72, 215, 242, 244, 366, 399–401]

*Personalities*

Matthew Bazett supported a large family with only lighting and a slave as perquisites, named former Governor Hutchinson and Matthew Purling as character witnesses and challenged Corneille to find a quarrel bearing his name in the records. Doveton earned £45 0s 0d a quarter with allowances, sold the Company 84 casks at £0 4s 0d each in the March quarter and 120 in the September quarter, and William Webber Doveton, factor, and John Doveton, writer, served alongside him. Isaac Clark was both Company groom and matross, the parish clerk Thomas Yates was also an artillery sergeant and Lieutenant John Bazett sold the Company two kids and 10 pigs for £5 4s 0d in the June quarter. Skottowe had apologised for heat in debate in May 1776. Statham had attended Mrs Bazett with the surgeon Barclay and Mr Pritchard, the only other medical men, and nursed her sister, named by Bazett as Mrs Doveton, for six months, while Mrs Statham declined a piece of fine sannahs sent instead of a fee. [Film No. 51–53, 58, 67–68, 139–140, 143, 145, 279, 286, 296, 305, 309, 360, 366, 237, 244]

*Conclusion*

On 9 December 1776 the Lawson licence dispute and the Bazett-Statham quarrel awaited the Court of Directors and Molloy's charges a general court martial. [Film No. 8–452]

| Film No | Page No. | OCR Transcription | Modern Interpretation and analysis |
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| 1 | | EAP 1364 St Helena<br>Document Name and Date: St HELENA RECORDS 1776<br>Photographer: PETER<br>Date photographed: 3 FEB 2022<br>Additional comments: | |
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| 8 | 1 | Island St. Helena<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 11th Day of March 1776<br>at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Governor<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed dated the 8th<br>March 1776.<br>Yesterday Sailed the Honble. Company's Ship Salisbury for England.<br>Being in want of a Boat for the use of<br>the Honorable Company We have purchased a Cutter of Captain<br>Bromfield, with Masts Sails, Oars &c. for fifteen pounds.<br>The expence of Artillery Stores and Stewards<br>Accounts for the Month of February last were this laid before Us, which<br>were Examined, approved of and are as follow Viz. | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 11 March 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham were present. The minutes of the previous meeting, dated 4 March 1776, were read, approved and signed.<br>The Company's ship *Salisbury* had sailed for England the day before.<br>The Company needed a boat, so the Council bought a cutter from Captain Bromfield for £15 0s 0d, with her masts, sails, oars and other gear.<br>The Council examined and approved the accounts for artillery stores and the steward's accounts for February 1776, which were as follows [continues]. |
| 9 | 2 | 11th March<br>Artillery Stores Expended in February 1776<br>Guns Fired, Shot Fired, 9 lbs., 6 lbs., 4 lbs., 3 lbs.,<br>Powder Expended lb, Powder Expended oz | Captain James Sippet of the artillery signed the following account of artillery stores used in February 1776:<br>8 February, alarm: 6 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 14 lb 8 oz |

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| | | 8th An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, Shot Fired 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 14, Powder Expended oz 8<br>Arrived the Nottingham: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 5, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 13, Powder Expended oz 8<br>13 Departed do.: Guns Fired 6, Shot Fired 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 6, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 9, Powder Expended oz 0<br>15 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, Shot Fired 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 14, Powder Expended oz 8<br>Arrived the Lord North: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 5, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 13, Powder Expended oz 8<br>20 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, Shot Fired 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 14, Powder Expended oz 8<br>Arrived the Colebrooke: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 5, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 13, Powder Expended oz 8<br>22 An Alarm for the Calcutta: Guns Fired 6, Shot Fired 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 14, Powder Expended oz 8<br>Fired at do. from Purlings Battery: Guns Fired 1, Shot Fired 18 lb, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 6, Powder Expended oz 0<br>Arrived do.: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 5, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 13, Powder Expended oz 8<br>An Alarm for 2 Ships passing by: Guns Fired 15, Shot Fired 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 12, 3 lbs. 3, Powder Expended lb 28, Powder Expended oz 8<br>23 Departed the Lord North: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 5, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 13, Powder Expended oz 8<br>Fired to Salute General Smith on land: Guns Fired 17, Shot Fired 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 13, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 25, Powder Expended oz 8<br>24 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, Shot Fired 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 14, Powder Expended oz 8<br>Arrived the Salisbury: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 5, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 13, Powder Expended oz 8<br>28 Fired to salute Genl. Smith going on Board: Guns Fired 17, Shot Fired 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 13, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 25, Powder Expended oz 8<br>Departed the Colebrooke: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 5, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 13, Powder Expended oz 8<br>do. the Calcutta: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 5, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 13, Powder Expended oz 8<br>Expended in Stone blowing: Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 79, Powder Expended oz 0<br>For a Garrison Field Day: Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 170, Powder Expended oz 0<br>Priming for the above Salutes: Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 35, Powder Expended oz 8<br>Total: Guns Fired 150, Shot Fired 1, 9 lbs. 40, 6 lbs. 72, 4 lbs. 32, 3 lbs. 13, Powder Expended lb 559, Powder Expended oz 8<br>Balls lb. 3 oz. 11<br>Match 12<br>Tallow qrs. lb. 2 .. 16<br>Junk 22<br>Cartridge Paper 1 Quire<br>Cartridge Boxes 3<br>Spunge Staves 1<br>Handspikes 2<br>Sheep Skins tanned 2<br>do. untanned 1 | 8 February, arrival of the *Nottingham*: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 4 nine-pounders, 5 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 13 lb 8 oz<br>13 February, departure of the *Nottingham*: 6 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 nine-pounders, 6 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 9 lb 0 oz<br>15 February, alarm: 6 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 14 lb 8 oz<br>15 February, arrival of the *Lord North*: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 4 nine-pounders, 5 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 13 lb 8 oz<br>20 February, alarm: 6 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 14 lb 8 oz<br>20 February, arrival of the *Colebrooke*: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 4 nine-pounders, 5 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 13 lb 8 oz<br>22 February, alarm for the *Calcutta*: 6 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 14 lb 8 oz<br>22 February, fired at the *Calcutta* from [...] Battery: 1 gun fired, 1 eighteen-pound shot, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 6 lb 0 oz<br>22 February, arrival of the *Calcutta*: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 4 nine-pounders, 5 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 13 lb 8 oz<br>22 February, alarm for 6 ships passing: 15 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 12 four-pounders, 3 three-pounders, powder 28 lb 8 oz<br>23 February, departure of the *Lord North*: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 4 nine-pounders, 5 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 13 lb 8 oz<br>23 February, salute to General Smith on shore: 17 guns fired, 0 shot, 4 nine-pounders, 13 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 25 lb 8 oz<br>24 February, alarm: 6 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 14 lb 8 oz<br>24 February, arrival of the *Salisbury*: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 4 nine-pounders, 5 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 13 lb 8 oz<br>28 February, salute to General Smith going on board: 17 guns fired, 0 shot, 4 nine-pounders, 13 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 25 lb 8 oz<br>28 February, departure of the *Colebrooke*: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 4 nine-pounders, 5 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 13 lb 8 oz<br>28 February, departure of the *Calcutta*: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 4 nine-pounders, 5 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 13 lb 8 oz<br>Blasting stone: powder 79 lb 0 oz<br>Garrison field day: powder 170 lb 0 oz<br>Priming for the salutes above: powder 35 lb 8 oz<br>Total: 156 guns fired, 1 shot, 40 nine-pounders, 72 six-pounders, 32 four-pounders, 13 three-pounders, powder 559 lb 8 oz<br>Balls, 5 lb 11 oz<br>Match, 12 lb<br>Tallow, 16 lb<br>Junk, 22 lb<br>Cartridge paper, 1 quire<br>Cartridge boxes, 3<br>Sponge staves, 1<br>Handspikes, 2<br>Sheepskins, tanned, 2<br>Sheepskins, untanned, 1<br>Nails, 100<br>**Interpretations**<br>The account showed the island's signal system at work. Each sighting of a ship far out at sea set off an alarm of 6 guns, fired from the small four-pounders and three-pounders. Six ships passing together called for 15 guns. Each arrival and departure of a Company |

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| | | Nails 100<br>(Signed)<br>James Tippet Captn. of<br>Artillery | ship was marked by 9 guns from the heavier nine-pounders and six-pounders. The single eighteen-pound shot fired at the *Calcutta* was a warning shot across her bows. A ship that failed to answer the island's signals was fired on until she showed she was a friend. General Smith received 17 guns both when he landed and when he went back on board, a general officer's salute. He was probably passing through on a homeward ship. Powder for blasting stone came from the same artillery stores. Quarrying for roads, walls and fortifications therefore counted against the military powder supply.<br>Match was slow-burning cord used to fire the guns. Junk was old rope, picked apart and used for wadding to pack the charge into the barrel. Tallow greased the guns and their fittings. Sponge staves carried the damp sponge that cleared burning fragments from the barrel between shots. Handspikes were wooden levers for aiming the gun carriages. Sheepskins covered the sponges and rammers. |
| 10 | 3 | 1776<br>Sundrys Expended at the Honorable Companys Table in February 1776<br>65 Bottles Madeira<br>£ 4 1 3<br>8 do. Port<br>.. 12 8<br>26 do. Lisbon<br>2 1 2<br>18 do. Mountain<br>1 8 6<br>73 do. Beer<br>1 4 4<br>14¾ Arrack<br>2 14 3<br>196 Beef<br>2 9 ..<br>191 Mutton<br>3 19 7<br>6 Turkeys<br>1 10 ..<br>6 Fowls<br>.. 9 ..<br>6 Ducks<br>.. 9 ..<br>89 lb. Candy<br>2 4 6<br>574 lb. Flour<br>5 7 7½<br>2 Lambs<br>1 .. ..<br>£ 29 10 10½<br>Bought for the Table<br>120½ lb. Beef at 6d.<br>3 .. 3<br>40¼ do. at 3½<br>.. 11 9<br>10 Turkeys<br>2 10 ..<br>34 Fowls<br>2 11 ..<br>14 Ducks<br>1 1 ..<br>6 Geese<br>1 10 ..<br>8 Pigs<br>2 .. ..<br>£ 13 4 ..<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham | The steward's account of goods used at the Company's table in February 1776 was as follows:<br>Madeira wine, 65 bottles, £4 1s 3d<br>Port wine, 8 bottles, £0 12s 8d<br>Lisbon wine, 26 bottles, £2 1s 2d<br>Mountain wine, 18 bottles, £1 8s 6d<br>Beer, 73 bottles, £1 4s 4d<br>Arrack, 14¾ gallons, £2 14s 3d<br>Beef, 196 lb, £2 9s 0d<br>Mutton, 191 lb, £3 19s 7d<br>Turkeys, 6, £1 10s 0d<br>Fowls, 6, £0 9s 0d<br>Ducks, 6, £0 9s 0d<br>Sugar candy, 89 lb, £2 4s 6d<br>Flour, 574 lb, £5 7s 7½d<br>Lambs, 2, £1 0s 0d<br>Total, £29 10s 10½d<br>Goods bought for the table were:<br>Beef, 120½ lb at 6d a pound, £3 0s 3d<br>Beef, 40¼ lb at 3½d a pound, £0 11s 9d<br>Turkeys, 10, £2 10s 0d<br>Fowls, 34, £2 11s 0d<br>Ducks, 14, £1 1s 0d<br>Geese, 6, £1 10s 0d<br>Pigs, 8, £2 0s 0d<br>Total, £13 4s 0d<br>John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett and William Wrangham signed the account.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The wines show how the island was supplied by the shipping lanes. Madeira was fortified wine picked up by outward-bound Indiamen at Funchal, and it improved with the heat and motion of a long voyage. Lisbon was a white wine from the country around that city, shipped from Portugal in large quantities in the eighteenth century and cheaper than Madeira. Mountain was a sweet wine from the hills behind Malaga in Spain. Sugar candy was refined sugar crystallised in large lumps and shipped from China and Bengal. It was used to sweeten drinks and in cooking. The arrack would have gone into punch, and the measure here was probably gallons, given the cost.<br>The Company's table was a public charge. It fed the Governor, the councillors and guests of rank such as officers and passengers from the ships, and the whole Council signed for its cost each month. The second list shows beef bought at two prices: 6d a pound for the better cuts or grade and 3½d for the cheaper meat. By 8 April 1805 the hospital was paying 8d a pound for fresh meat. The rise reflected war, a larger garrison and more pressure on the island's herds. The same open charge on the Company was what led the Council in 1804 or 1805 to place the Governor's table under the aide-de-camp, with weekly audits and signed receipts. |

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| 11 | 4 | 18 March<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 18th Day of March<br>1776.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Danl. Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Govr.<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed dated the 11th<br>March 1776.<br>Tuesday the 12th Arrived the Rochford's Boat at Banks's at eight o'Clock<br>at Night.<br>do. do. the Honorable Company's Ship Rochford from China and brought Us the following Supplys.<br>Invoice of Ship Rochford<br>Pe., Cat., T., Mas, Tales, m, c, c<br>Sugar Candy first sort 8 Chests of: Pe. 16, Cat. 41, T. 9, Mas 500, Tales 155, m 8, c 9, c 5<br>Sugar 39 do.: Pe. 73, Cat. 60, T. 3, Mas 500, Tales 257, m 6, c 0, c 0<br>Tales: Pe. 0, Cat. 0, T. 0, Mas 0, Tales 413, m 4, c 9, c 5<br>Canton<br>14 December 1775.<br>Errors Excepted<br>(Signed)<br>Edward Phipps<br>Francis Wood Junr.<br>Mattw. Raper Junr.<br>Wm. Henry Pigou<br>Geo. Rogers<br>Abraham Roebuck<br>Henry Brown<br>John Harrison | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation on Monday 18 March 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham were present. The minutes of the meeting of 11 March 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>On Tuesday 12 March 1776 a boat from the *Rochford* reached Banks's at eight o'clock at night. On the same day the Company's ship *Rochford* arrived from China. She brought the island the following supplies, listed on her invoice:<br>Sugar candy, best grade, 8 chests, 16 piculs 41 catties at 9 taels 5 mace a picul, 153 taels 9 mace 9 candareens 5 cash<br>Sugar, 39 chests, 73 piculs 60 catties at 3 taels 5 mace a picul, 257 taels 6 mace 0 candareens 0 cash<br>Total, 413 taels 4 mace 9 candareens 5 cash<br>The invoice was dated at Canton on 14 December 1775, subject to correction of any errors. Edward Phipps, Francis Wood junior, Matthew Raper junior, William Henry Pigou, George Rogers, Abraham Roebuck, Henry Brown and John Harrison signed it.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The invoice was made out in Chinese weights and money because the sugar was bought at Canton. A picul was the standard load a man could carry on a shoulder pole, divided into 100 catties and equal to about 133 lb. The tael was an ounce of silver used as money of account and divided into 10 mace, 100 candareens and 1,000 cash. The eight men who signed were the Company's supercargoes at Canton. They managed all its buying in China and sent this sugar to St Helena under their joint signature. The Council could therefore check what arrived against the quantity and price recorded at the source. The sugar candy went straight into the island's stores and onto the Company's table. In February 1776 alone the table had used 89 lb of it. The plain sugar, bought at little more than a third of the candy's price a picul, was for general issue and sale.<br>Banks's was the battery and landing place on the coast north of Jamestown. A ship's boat sent ahead could report there before the ship herself came round into the road. The *Rochford*'s boat reached the shore at night with word of her arrival, which gave the garrison time to identify her as a friend before she anchored. |
| 12 | 5 | 1776<br>Mr. John Bagley this Day presented<br>the following Petition Viz.<br>To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>&c. Council of St. Helena.<br>The humble Petition of John Bagley Junr.<br>Sheweth<br>That David Aleck one of the Nominees<br>in a Lease for thirty Acres of Land lying in Peak Gut being Dead,<br>requests your Worship and Council will be pleased to insert in his<br>stead the Name of Mary Bagley.<br>And your Petitioner will ever pray.<br>18th March 1776<br>Granted upon his paying half a<br>Years Rent for the renewal of the Nominee.<br>Counted and Examined the Honorable<br>Company's Cash for the Month of February, which is as follows Viz. | On 18 March 1776 Mr John Bagley junior presented a petition to Governor John Skottowe and the Council. Bagley held a lease of 30 acres at Peak Gut, and David Aleck, one of the persons named in it, had died. Bagley asked the Council to put Mary Bagley's name in the lease in Aleck's place. The Council agreed, provided Bagley paid half a year's rent for renewing the named life.<br>The Council counted and checked the Company's cash for February 1776, which stood as follows [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The lease ran for the lives of the persons named in it rather than for a fixed number of years. While any of them lived, the tenant kept the land. When one died, the tenant could add a new name for a fee and so extend the lease. Bagley replaced the dead Aleck with Mary Bagley, presumably a young member of his own family, whose life would probably outlast the others. Naming her kept the land in the family for another generation. The Company took half a year's rent as the price of each new life. That gave it a steady income from renewals, and every holder had to come back to the Council whenever one of the named lives ended. The lease could not quietly run on, and the Company kept a record of who held its land and on whose lives. |
| 13 | 6 | Cash Dr.<br>1776 Feby. 1 To Balance remaining<br>£ 14506 13 6½ | The cash account for February 1776 was as follows. Money received came first: |

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| | | 12 To Exchange for a Set of Bills drawn<br>upon the Honorable the Court<br>of Directors payable to John<br>Caillard Esqr. (or Order)<br>700 .. ..<br>To Ship Nottingham<br>2 17 6<br>23 To Ship Lord North<br>6 7 6<br>27 To Ship Colebrooke<br>2 17 6<br>To Ship Calcutta<br>63 15 3<br>£ 15282 11 3½<br>Per Contra Cr.<br>By Balance remaining Viz.<br>In Specie<br>£ 14742 16 3½<br>In Cash Notes<br>539 15 ..<br>15282 11 3½<br>£ 15282 11 3½<br>**Margin Notes:**<br><br>18th March<br>John [...] | 1 February, balance brought forward, £14,506 13s 6½d<br>12 February, received for a set of bills drawn on the Court of Directors payable to John Caillaud or his order, £700 0s 0d<br>12 February, received from the ship *Nottingham*, £2 17s 6d<br>23 February, received from the ship *Lord North*, £6 7s 6d<br>27 February, received from the ship *Colebrooke*, £2 17s 6d<br>27 February, received from the ship *Calcutta*, £63 15s 3d<br>Total, £15,282 11s 3½d<br>The balance in hand was:<br>Coin, £14,742 16s 3½d<br>Cash notes, £539 15s 0d<br>Total, £15,282 11s 3½d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Caillaud paid £700 into the island treasury in coin. In return he received bills of exchange that the Court of Directors would pay in London to him or to whoever he endorsed them to. A traveller with money in hand could carry it home safely as paper, and the island gained hard cash without shipping silver out from England. The Company used the same method in reverse in 1781, when it bought the schooner *Rebecca* with £1,300 in bills on Fort William. Most of the island's money was held in coin, with only a small part in cash notes. These were the island's own paper money, issued by the Company and accepted locally in place of coin. The sums received from the ships were small, apart from the *Calcutta*'s, and were probably charges for water, port dues or supplies issued from the stores. |
| 14 | 7 | 1776<br>John Thompson Matross having two<br>Years of his Contracted time to serve, and applying to Us for his Discharge<br>from the Garrison being desirous to enter into an obligation to remain<br>upon the Island five Years as a painter. The said Thompson being a<br>good Man and a proficient in his business We have indulged him<br>in his request upon the above Conditions, and that he do likewise<br>Work for the Company at two shillings and six pence per Day when<br>required.<br>Sergeant Thomas Ferris Overseer maketh<br>Complaint that James Carmichel Gardener has retailed Arrack<br>to the Honble. Company's Workmen at Plantation House, contrary<br>to Orders.<br>Thomas Ferris being called upon to prove<br>the Charge, produced William Johnson Private who being duly sworn<br>say's that as he was a going to fetch Water from the spring in the<br>Garden at Plantation House he saw Mr. Carmichell and asked him<br>to let him the deponent have a Noggin of Arrack which he accordingly<br>did for which he Johnson paid him three pence. That one Saturday<br>he the Deponent after Work went into the said Carmichells Room<br>to look at some Ribbon he had to sell, he Johnson then asked him<br>Carmichell to let him have a Pint of Arrack which he did and owes<br>him a shilling for it to this Day.<br>John Arding Private being duly sworn declares | John Thompson, a matross in the artillery, still had two years of his contracted service to run. He asked the Council to discharge him from the garrison so that he could bind himself to stay on the island for five years as a painter. He was known as a good man and skilled at his trade, so the Council granted his request on those terms. He also had to work for the Company at £0 2s 6d a day whenever he was needed.<br>Sergeant Thomas Ferris, overseer, complained that James Carmichael, a gardener, had been selling arrack to the Company's workmen at Plantation House against orders.<br>Ferris was asked to prove the charge and called William Johnson, a private. On oath Johnson said that one day, while fetching water from the spring in the Plantation House garden, he saw Carmichael. He asked for a noggin of arrack, and Carmichael sold it to him for £0 0s 3d. On a Saturday after work Johnson had gone into Carmichael's room to look at some ribbon Carmichael had for sale. Johnson then asked for a pint of arrack and Carmichael let him have it. Johnson still owed him £0 1s 0d for it.<br>John Arding, another private, also gave evidence on oath. He worked at Plantation House and took his meals in Carmichael's room. While Sergeant Ferris was away, he had several times seen Carmichael take a noggin or more of arrack out of the grooms' room, once on a Sunday afternoon. Arding then followed Carmichael out and asked him for a noggin of arrack, which Carmichael sold him for £0 0s 3d. After that he had several times bought five or six noggins from Carmichael at once [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>A matross was the lowest rank in the artillery, an assistant who helped the gunners load, aim and move the guns. Thompson's discharge turned a soldier into a settler. The Council gave up two years of military service it was owed in exchange for five years of a skilled tradesman living on the island. It also kept the right to hire him at a fixed daily rate, so the Company |

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| | | that he Worked at the Plantation House and eat in Carmichels<br>Room, That in Sergeant Ferris's absence he has often seen<br>the said Carmichel take out of the Grooms Room, a Noggin &c.<br>several times, one of which was on a Sunday Afternoon, he then<br>went out of the said Carmichells, and asked him to let him have<br>a Noggin of Arrack which he did paying him three pence for the<br>same. This deponent further says after the above Period he has<br>at several times purchased five or six Noggins at at each time. | still had first call on his skill. A painter was scarce on a small island, and the bond tied him to it for longer than his army contract would have.<br>The charge against Carmichael struck at two of the Company's interests at once. Selling spirits was meant to happen only through licensed houses, which paid for their licences and charged fixed prices. Every illicit noggin cut into that revenue. Carmichael was also selling to men working at Plantation House, the Governor's country residence, where drink led to idleness and accidents. He gave credit as well, which tied the soldiers to him through debt. A noggin was a small measure, about a quarter of a pint. The evidence that the arrack came from the grooms' room suggests it may have been taken from the house's own stores rather than bought by Carmichael. |
| 15 | 8 | 18th March<br>That seeing Mr. Carmichell going on in that manner, he asked<br>Sergeant Ferris whether he ever let the said Carmichell have any Liquor to serve out, to which Ferris answered no, he<br>Arding then told Ferris that Carmichell sold Liquor, upon<br>which Ferris told him Arding he would take him to the Governor<br>and make a Complaint which he accordingly did, on Monday<br>last, taking William Johnson with them.<br>Jeremiah Albert Private being duly sworn<br>declares that on one Saturday night or Sunday Night he cannot tell which, he bought of Mr. Carmichell a quart Bottle of Arrack for which he gave him a Rupee and received<br>two pence Change out of it he ought to have received three pence<br>but he had no more change, And at different times afterwards<br>he purchased several Noggins of the said Carmichell.<br>James Carmichell being put upon his<br>Defence, Owns the Charge.<br>It being fully proved that James Carmichell<br>has retailed Arrack contrary to the Honorable Company's Orders,<br>We therefore fined him in the Penalty of twenty pounds half of<br>which We received into the Honble. Companys Cash and the<br>other gave to the Informer, That he is further prohibited having<br>any Arrack from the Society.<br>John Skottowe<br>Danl. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham | Arding had watched Carmichael carry on in this way. He asked Sergeant Ferris whether he had ever given Carmichael any liquor to hand out, and Ferris said he had not. Arding then told Ferris that Carmichael was selling spirits. Ferris said he would take Arding to Governor Skottowe and lay a complaint. He did so on Monday 11 March 1776, bringing William Johnson with them.<br>Jeremiah Albert, a private, said on oath that one Saturday or Sunday night, he could not say which, he bought a quart bottle of arrack from Carmichael. He paid with one rupee and got £0 0s 2d back. He should have had £0 0s 3d, but Carmichael had no more change. Albert bought several noggins from him at other times afterwards.<br>When Carmichael was called on to answer, he admitted the charge.<br>The Council held it fully proved that Carmichael had sold arrack against the Company's orders. It fined him £20 0s 0d. Half went into the Company's treasury and half to the informer. Carmichael was also banned from receiving any arrack from the Society.<br>John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett and William Wrangham signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Half of every fine went to the informer, which turned the Company's soldiers and workmen into its watchmen. Arding had bought noggins himself before he decided to report Carmichael, and the reward explains his change of mind as well as any sense of duty. A fine of £20 0s 0d was very large for a gardener, many months' earnings. Ten pounds of it went straight to whoever had laid the information. That made unlicensed selling a serious risk, since any customer might turn informer. The Company also gained twice: it collected its half of the fine and protected the income from its licensed spirit trade.<br>The Society was perhaps an association of inhabitants that the Company allowed to import arrack and share it out among its members. Banning Carmichael from drawing arrack through it cut off his supply at the source. A fine alone would not have stopped him buying again for his own use and selling on the surplus. A rupee was circulating at St Helena as ordinary currency, brought by Company ships returning from India. |
| 16 | 9 | 22d March<br>At a Consultation held on Friday the 22d Day of March 1776<br>at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Governor<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed, dated the 18th March<br>1776. | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Friday 22 March 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham were present. The minutes of the meeting of 18 March 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>On Tuesday 19 March 1776 a French ship, the *Modeste*, arrived from China under Captain De Monte. She was of 900 tons, carried 26 guns and 150 men and was loaded with tea and china. She was bound for Lorient. |

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| | | Tuesday the 19th Arrived a French Ship from China called La Modeste Captain<br>De Monte, Burthen nine hundred Tons carrys twenty six Guns, and one hundred and fifty Men, Laden with Tea and<br>China Ware, bound to Port L'Orient.<br>Yesterday Died Mary Daughter of Robert Alexander Wright, Secretary.<br>The Storekeeper this Day Delivered the following Account of Stores short Received from Ship Rochford.<br>Account of Stores short Received.<br>C. qrs. lb.<br>.. .. 18 Candy, short Weight occasioned by Wastage.<br>22d March 1776 (Signed)<br>Jonn. Doveton Storekeeper<br>Bought on Account of the Honorable<br>Company of Captain John Baird six hundred and [...] Pieces of Salt<br>Meat at two Shillings per Piece, and some Spars and Plank<br>as per the following Bill, which We have paid. | Mary, daughter of Britannicus Alexander Wright, secretary, had died the day before.<br>The storekeeper handed in an account of stores from the *Rochford* that had arrived short:<br>Sugar candy, 18 lb short in weight through loss in storage<br>Jonathan Doveton, storekeeper, signed the account on 22 March 1776.<br>The Council bought 600 pieces of salt meat from Captain John Baird for the Company at £0 2s 0d a piece, together with some spars and planks. It paid him according to the following bill [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Lorient, in Brittany, was the home port of the French East India trade, as London was for the English Company. The *Modeste* was a large, well-armed ship with a big crew. Britain and France were at peace in 1776, so St Helena gave her water and refreshment like any friendly ship. The Council still recorded her tonnage, guns and crew. A rival's ships calling at the island were a source of information on the French trade with China. Each record also showed what force a French ship might bring if peace broke down.<br>The storekeeper checked the *Rochford*'s sugar candy against the Canton invoice and reported the 18 lb that was missing. He put the loss down to wastage on the voyage, which accounted for the gap without blaming anyone. It was also on record before anyone could ask what had become of the missing candy. Buying salt meat by the piece from a ship's commander was the usual way to supply the garrison. Each piece was a standard cut packed in brine, so a price per piece needed no weighing. |
| 17 | 10 | 22d March<br>The Honble. East India Company Dr.<br>To the Owners of Ship Rochford<br>To 10 Casks Irish Pork 530 Pieces<br>2 do. do. Beef 80 do.<br>610 Pieces at 2/<br>£ 61 .. ..<br>To Spars and Planks<br>15 .. ..<br>£ 76 .. ..<br>March 22. 1776.<br>E. E. and Contents received for<br>Captain Baird and Owners of<br>Ship Rochford.<br>(Signed)<br>Wm. Blew.<br>Mr. William Wrangham Reports<br>that he has been on Board the Ship Rochford to Muster her<br>Company and enquire for Deserters, but found none, her Muster<br>Roll is as follows Viz.<br>Muster Roll of Ship Rochford<br>John Baird Commander<br>John Stevenson 1st Mate<br>Thos. Wakefield 2d do.<br>Thos. Gale 3d do.<br>John Borradale 4th do.<br>John Rogers 5 do.<br>John Henderson Surgeon<br>William Blew Purser<br>Alexd. Lorrain Surg. Mt.<br>Stephen Lawson Boatswn.<br>Willm. Wilson Gunner<br>James Gates Carpenter<br>Danl. Groundwater Ships Stewd.<br>Wm. Waite Captains do.<br>James Stevenson Midshipn.<br>James Thomas do.<br>John Muntar do.<br>Philip Jub Stevenson do.<br>Jno. Henderson Gunrs. Mt. | The bill for the salt meat, made out by the owners of the *Rochford* to the Company, read:<br>Irish pork, 10 casks, 530 pieces<br>Irish beef, 2 casks, 80 pieces<br>Total salt meat, 610 pieces at 2s a piece, £61 0s 0d<br>Spars and planks, £15 0s 0d<br>Total, £76 0s 0d<br>William Blew signed on 22 March 1776 to confirm that he had received the payment for Captain Baird and the owners of the *Rochford*, subject to the correction of any errors.<br>Mr William Wrangham reported that he had gone on board the *Rochford* to muster her crew and look for deserters, but he had found none. Her muster roll was:<br>John Baird, commander<br>John Stevenson, first mate<br>Thomas Wakefield, second mate<br>Thomas Gale, third mate<br>John Barnsdale, fourth mate<br>John Rogers, fifth mate<br>John Henderson, surgeon<br>William Blew, purser<br>Alexander Lorrain, surgeon's mate<br>Stephen Lawson, boatswain<br>William Wilson, gunner<br>James Gates, carpenter<br>Daniel Groundwater, ship's steward<br>William Waite, captain's steward<br>James Stevenson, midshipman<br>James Thomas, midshipman<br>John Winter, midshipman<br>Philip Tull Stevenson, midshipman<br>John Henderson, gunner's mate<br>Alexander Magnus, quartermaster<br>William Russel, quartermaster<br>Alexander Graves, quartermaster<br>John Hurst, quartermaster<br>Daniel Pinto, cooper<br>William Winsor, cooper's mate<br>Edward Bowling, caulker<br>Edward Poulter, caulker's mate<br>Thomas Kirk, carpenter's mate |

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| | | Alexd. Magnus Qr. Master<br>Wm. Russel Qr. Master<br>Alex. Graves do.<br>John Hurst do.<br>Danl. Pirate Cooper<br>Wm. Winson do. Mt.<br>Edwd. Bowling Coulker<br>Edwd. Poulter do. Mt.<br>Thos. Hush Carpr. Mt.<br>James Osborne 2d do.<br>Antt. Dae Cook | James Osborne, carpenter's second mate<br>Antonio Dias, cook<br>**Interpretations**<br>A member of Council mustered every ship before she sailed. The search was for soldiers and others trying to leave the island by hiding among the crew or signing on under a false name. Checking each man against the ship's own roll left a stowaway nowhere to hide. Garrison soldiers were bound to the island for years, and a homeward ship was their easiest way out. That made the muster a routine part of each ship's departure. Using a councillor rather than a junior official made the search hard to bribe or skip.<br>The salt meat came from the ship's owners, not the Company. Commanders and owners sent out Irish provisions on their own account, and the island was a ready market for them. The *Rochford*'s purser received the money, as the officer who managed the ship's business affairs. |
| 18 | 11 | 1776<br>James Mayo Ships Cook<br>Wm. Robinson Butcher<br>Patrick Ball Sailmaker<br>Edward Sebley Armourer<br>Wm. Brown Boatswains Mt.<br>Nicholas Gray Seaman<br>Danl. Phillips<br>John Thompson<br>Robt. White<br>Thomas Kevat<br>Thos. Shaw<br>Edward Hawkins<br>Alex. Ross<br>Robt. Brown<br>Andrew Leighton<br>Thomas Harris<br>John Hodges<br>Samuel Wood<br>Willm. Hinmans<br>John Collins<br>John Fowler<br>Alexd. Robinson<br>John Jones<br>James Williamson<br>William Wilkinson<br>John McLeod Seaman<br>Robert Dunbar<br>Edward Pain<br>Cuthbert Oxley<br>Thomas Kelly<br>John Millard<br>George Wigmore<br>Richd. Reeves<br>Peter McLean<br>John Williams<br>Isaac Ashton<br>William Davis<br>Andw. Coldstreame<br>David Watson<br>Wm. Loughbaugh<br>Willm. Wilney<br>Benjn. Browne<br>James Stewart<br>Richd. Harris<br>Wm. Osmon<br>John Patterson<br>William Harrow<br>John Coleman<br>Jonn. Robson<br>Peter Robinson Seaman<br>Joseph Smith<br>Robt. Matthews<br>John Bell<br>Thos. Morrison<br>Willm. Dawson | The muster roll of the *Rochford* continued:<br>James Mayo, ship's cook<br>William Robinson, butcher<br>Patrick Ball, sailmaker<br>Edward Tobler, armourer<br>William Brown, boatswain's mate<br>Nicholas Gray, seaman<br>Daniel Phillips, seaman<br>John Thompson, seaman<br>Robert White, seaman<br>Thomas Kevats, seaman<br>Thomas Shaw, seaman<br>Edward Hutchins, seaman<br>Alexander Ross, seaman<br>Robert Brown, seaman<br>Andrew Leighton, seaman<br>Thomas Harris, seaman<br>John Hodges, seaman<br>Samuel Wood, seaman<br>William Hinmans, seaman<br>John Collins, seaman<br>John Fowler, seaman<br>Alexander Robinson, seaman<br>John Jones, seaman<br>James Williamson, seaman<br>William Wilkinson, seaman<br>John McLeod, seaman<br>Robert Dunbar, seaman<br>Edward Pain, seaman<br>Cuthbert Oxley, seaman<br>Thomas Kelly, seaman<br>John Millard, seaman<br>George Wigmore, seaman<br>Richard Beever, seaman<br>Peter McLean, seaman<br>John Williams, seaman<br>Isaac Ashton, seaman<br>William Davis, seaman<br>Andrew Coldstream, seaman<br>David Watson, seaman<br>William Loughbrough, seaman<br>William Whitney, seaman<br>Benjamin Browne, seaman<br>James Stewart, seaman<br>Richard Harris, seaman<br>William Osmon, seaman<br>John Patterson, seaman<br>William Hawes, seaman<br>John Coleman, seaman<br>Jonathan Robson, seaman<br>Peter Robinson, seaman<br>Joseph Smith, seaman<br>Robert Matthews, seaman<br>John Bell, seaman<br>Thomas Morrison, seaman<br>William Dawson, seaman |

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| | | Geo. Thomas<br>John Willis<br>Richard Harrison<br>John Stimson<br>John Marsher<br>Thos. Lee<br>Thomas Franklin<br>James Moyo<br>Robt. Campbell<br>Wm. Hatfield<br>James Jonas<br>John White<br>Robt. Brown<br>Thos. Wigley<br>Robt. Waites<br>Will. Lilley<br>Henry Sampson<br>James Thompson<br>Thomas Weatherhead<br>(Signed)<br>Jn. Baird<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham | George Thomas, seaman<br>John Willis, seaman<br>Richard Harrison, seaman<br>John Stimson, seaman<br>John Mercher, seaman<br>Thomas Lee, seaman<br>Thomas Franklin, seaman<br>James Moys, seaman<br>Robert Campbell, seaman<br>William Hatfield, seaman<br>James Jones, seaman<br>John White, seaman<br>Robert Brown, seaman<br>Thomas Wigley, seaman<br>Robert Waites, seaman<br>William Lilley, seaman<br>Henry Sampson, seaman<br>James Thompson, seaman<br>Thomas Weatherhead, seaman<br>John Baird signed the roll. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett and William Wrangham signed the minutes. |
| 19 | 12 | 25 March<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 25th Day of March<br>1776 at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Govr.<br>Danl. Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Govr.<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed, dated the<br>22d March 1776.<br>Friday the 22d Sailed the French Ship Modeste for Port L'Orient.<br>Saturday the 23 Sailed the Honble. Companys Ship Rochford for England.<br>This Morning Arrived the Morse's Boat at Banks's at four o'Clock<br>do. do. the Honble. Companys Ship Morse from China (last from the Cape) and brought Us the following Supplys.<br>Invoice of Ship Morse<br>Pe., Cat., T., Mas, Tales, m, c, c<br>Bohea Tea 13 Chests of: Pe. 15, Cat. 16, T. 13, Mas 500, Tales 216, m 9, c 3, c 0<br>Congo Tea 10 do.: Pe. 6, Cat. 41, T. 22, Mas 0, Tales 141, m 0, c 2, c 0<br>Singlo Tea 10 do.: Pe. 5, Cat. 85, T. 21, Mas 0, Tales 122, m 8, c 5, c 0<br>Hyson Tea 1 do.: Pe. 0, Cat. 58, T. 50, Mas 0, Tales 29, m 0, c 0, c 0<br>Sugar Candy first sort 8 do.: Pe. 16, Cat. 37, T. 9, Mas 500, Tales 155, m 5, c 1, c 5<br>Sugar Candy 16 do.: Pe. 33, Cat. 14, T. 7, Mas 600, Tales 251, m 8, c 6, c 4<br>China Ware 10 do.: Pe. 0, Cat. 0, T. 0, Mas 0, Tales 128, m 2, c 7, c 3<br>Cannisters 30 for the Hyson Tea: Pe. 0, Cat. 0, T. 0, Mas 0, Tales 130, m 4, c 5, c 0<br>Tales: Pe. 0, Cat. 0, T. 0, Mas 0, Tales 1037, m 9, c 5, c 2 Errors Excepted<br>(Signed)<br>Henry Brown, Wm. Henry Pigou<br>John Harrison, Geo. Rogers<br>Abraham Roebuck<br>Edward Phipps<br>Fran. Wood Junr.<br>Mattw. Raper Junr.<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 25 March 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham were present. The minutes of the meeting of 22 March 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>The French ship *Modeste* had sailed for Lorient on Friday 22 March 1776. The Company's ship *Rochford* had sailed for England on Saturday 23 March 1776.<br>That morning, at four o'clock, a boat from the *Morse* reached Banks's. The Company's ship *Morse* arrived the same day from China, having called last at the Cape. She brought the island the following supplies, listed on her invoice:<br>Bohea tea, 13 chests, 15 piculs 16 catties at 13 taels 5 mace a picul, 206 taels 9 mace 3 candareens 0 cash<br>Congou tea, 10 chests, 6 piculs 41 catties at 22 taels a picul, 141 taels 0 mace 2 candareens 0 cash<br>Singlo tea, 10 chests, 5 piculs 85 catties at 21 taels a picul, 122 taels 8 mace 5 candareens 0 cash<br>Hyson tea, 1 chest, 0 piculs 58 catties at 50 taels a picul, 29 taels 0 mace 0 candareens 0 cash<br>Sugar candy, best grade, 8 chests, 16 piculs 37 catties at 9 taels 5 mace a picul, 155 taels 5 mace 1 candareen 5 cash<br>Sugar candy, 16 chests, 33 piculs 14 catties at 7 taels 6 mace a picul, 251 taels 8 mace 6 candareens 4 cash<br>China ware, 10 chests, 172 taels 2 mace 7 candareens 3 cash<br>Canisters for the Hyson tea, 30, 130 taels 4 mace 5 candareens 0 cash<br>Total, [...] taels 9 mace 5 candareens 2 cash<br>Henry Brown, William Henry Pigou, John Harrison, George Rogers, Abraham Roebuck, Edward Phipps, Francis Wood junior and Matthew Raper junior signed the invoice, subject to the correction of any errors. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett and William Wrangham signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The four teas ran from cheapest to dearest. Bohea was the coarsest black tea, from the Wuyi hills of Fujian, and was what the poorer drinkers in England could afford. Congou was a better black tea, rolled with more care. Singlo was an everyday green tea from Anhui, named after the hills where it was first grown. Hyson was the finest green tea in common trade, made from young leaves picked early in the season. At 50 taels a picul it cost nearly four times as much as Bohea. Only one chest of Hyson came, with its own canisters. |

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| | | Wm. Wrangham | It was kept in small sealed tins to protect its flavour and was meant for the Company's table and the island's leading households. The cheaper teas were for sale to the garrison and the inhabitants.<br>The *Morse* had called at the Cape, so she may also have brought news or orders from there. The same supercargoes at Canton signed her invoice as the *Rochford*'s. The island's supplies from China were being sent out regularly, ship by ship, under a single managing body. |
| 20 | 13 | 28th March<br>At a Consultation held on Thursday the 28th Day of March 1776<br>at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Governor<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed, dated the<br>25 March 1776.<br>The Store Keeper this day Delivered the<br>following Account of Stores short received from Ship Morse.<br>Account of Stores short Received.<br>C. qrs. lb.<br>1 .. 25 Candy Short Weight<br>30 Octagon Meat Plates<br>15 do. Soup do.<br>6 Bowls<br>14 Sneakers<br>3 Guglets & Basons<br>4 Chamber Pots<br>20 Half Pint Cups & Saucers<br>6 Quart do. & do.<br>Found broke upon Opening the Packages<br>28th March 1776 (Signed)<br>Jonn. Doveton Storekeeper<br>Captain George Hunt purchased at the Cape<br>on the Honble. Company's Account one hundred Sheep, eighty two<br>hundred, two quarters and eight pounds Wheat and two Baskets of<br>Garden Seeds the whole amounting to one hundred and twenty six<br>pounds, eight Shillings and four pence, as per the following Bill,<br>for the Payment whereof We have given him Certificates. | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Thursday 28 March 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham were present. The minutes of the meeting of 25 March 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>The storekeeper handed in an account of stores from the *Morse* that had arrived short:<br>Sugar candy, 1 cwt 0 qr 25 lb, short in weight<br>Octagonal meat plates, 30, broken<br>Octagonal soup plates, 15, broken<br>Bowls, 6, broken<br>Sneakers, 14, broken<br>Guglets and basins, 3, broken<br>Chamber pots, 2, broken<br>Half-pint cups and saucers, 20, broken<br>Quart cups and saucers, 6, broken<br>The china was found broken when the packages were opened. Jonathan Doveton, storekeeper, signed the account on 28 March 1776.<br>Captain George Hunt had bought supplies at the Cape for the Company: 100 sheep, 82 cwt 2 qr 8 lb of wheat and 2 bushels of garden seeds. The whole cost £126 8s 4d, as shown in the bill that followed. The Council gave him certificates for payment [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>A sneaker was a small bowl for punch or tea, and a guglet was a long-necked earthenware water bottle. In a warm climate the guglet kept water cool as moisture seeped through the clay and evaporated, and it was set in a matching basin. The china came from Canton in the *Morse*'s ten chests. The breakage was found and recorded when the cases were opened, so the loss was put down to the voyage. It would not be charged to the storekeeper.<br>The Cape was the nearest source of livestock and grain for St Helena. A commander calling there could bring sheep and wheat in quantities the island could not raise for itself. The Council did not pay Hunt in coin. It gave him certificates, which were claims on the Company payable later, probably in London. That kept the island's small supply of coin in its treasury and added the cost to the Company's accounts at home. Garden seeds were a small but telling item. The island's vegetable gardens depended on fresh seed brought in from the Cape, since the plants grown there did not keep coming true from home-saved seed. |
| 21 | 14 | 28th March<br>Dr. The Honble. Company<br>To Captain George Kent & Owners of Ship Morse<br>To 100 Sheep 5 of which died in the Passage at 15/<br>£ 75 .. ..<br>10 Butts Wheat Wt. 82 .. 2 .. 8 at 11/ per Cwt.<br>45 8 4<br>2 Baskets of Garden Seeds 20/ & 40/<br>6 .. ..<br>£ 126 8 4<br>St. Helena<br>28th March 1776<br>Received the Contents by Certificate<br>on the Honble. the Court of Directors<br>(Signed)<br>Geo. Burge for Captain<br>Geo. Kent | Captain George Kent and the owners of the *Morse* billed the Company as follows:<br>Sheep, 100, of which 5 died on the voyage, at 15s each, £75 0s 0d<br>Wheat, 10 butts weighing 82 cwt 2 qr 8 lb, at 11s a hundredweight, £45 8s 4d<br>Garden seeds, 2 baskets, £6 0s 0d<br>Total, £126 8s 4d<br>George Burge signed for Captain Kent at St Helena on 28 March 1776, confirming that payment had been received as a certificate drawn on the Court of Directors.<br>Mr William Wrangham reported that he had gone on board the *Morse* to muster her crew and look for deserters, but he had found none. Her muster roll was:<br>George Kent, commander<br>John Lloyd, first mate |

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| | | Mr. William Wrangham Reports<br>that he has been on Board the Ship Morse to Muster her Company<br>and enquire for Deserters but found none her Muster Roll is as follows<br>Viz.<br>Muster Roll of Ship Morse<br>Geo. Kent Commander<br>John Lloyd 1st Mate<br>Geo. Fletcher 2d do.<br>James Dick 3d do.<br>Rt. Barrington 4th do.<br>George Burge Purser<br>Robert Kent Surgeon<br>Jas. Hotchman do. Mate<br>Thos. Pearson Capt. Clerk<br>Geo. Wright Midd. & Benr.<br>John Bridges Midn.<br>Chas. Jas. Donally do.<br>Robt. Pennington Midn.<br>Thos. Bowness do.<br>John Bush Boatswain<br>Wm. Duncan Gunner<br>James Mill Carpenter<br>Joseph Jones Capt. Stewd.<br>Jos. Newcastle Ships do.<br>Wm. Smith Capt. Cook<br>Wm. Everitt Ships do.<br>Geo. Meyer Baker<br>Lewis Antony Cooper<br>Wm. Phillips Armourer<br>James Phillips Caulker<br>Henry Hervey Sailmaker<br>Richd. White Butcher<br>John Leeman Poulterer<br>Duncan Dunbar 2d Master<br>Alexd. McDonald do.<br>Robt. Betty do.<br>Lewis Bever do.<br>James Paterson do.<br>Peter Osborn do.<br>Wm. Gatelett Boatn. Mt.<br>Peter Leonard do. | George Fletcher, second mate<br>James Dick, third mate<br>Robert Barrington, fourth mate<br>George Burge, purser<br>Robert Kent, surgeon<br>John Hotchman, surgeon's mate<br>Thomas Pearson, captain's clerk<br>George Wright, midshipman<br>John Bridges, midshipman<br>Charles James Donally, midshipman<br>Robert Pennington, midshipman<br>Thomas Beaborn, midshipman<br>John Birch, boatswain<br>William Duncan, gunner<br>James Mill, carpenter<br>Joseph Jones, captain's steward<br>John Hancastle, ship's steward<br>William Smith, captain's cook<br>William Everitt, ship's cook<br>George Meyer, baker<br>Louis Antony, cooper<br>William Phelps, armourer<br>James Phelps, caulker<br>Henry Harvey, sailmaker<br>Richard White, butcher<br>John Leman, poulterer<br>Duncan Dunbar, quartermaster<br>Alexander McDonald, quartermaster<br>Robert Batty, quartermaster<br>Louis Baron, quartermaster<br>James Patterson, quartermaster<br>Peter Osborn, quartermaster<br>William Gatchett, boatswain's mate<br>Peter Leonard, boatswain's mate<br>**Interpretations**<br>Kent charged the Company for all 100 sheep, though five had died at sea, so the Company bore the loss on the voyage. The bill was settled with a certificate drawn on the Court of Directors. The certificate passed to the ship's purser as a claim the owners would collect in London, and no coin left the island. The ship carried a butcher and a poulterer. Their work was to kill and dress the live sheep, pigs and poultry carried on board to feed the officers and passengers on the long voyage home. |
| 22 | 15 | 1776<br>Thos. Mewes Gunnr. Mate<br>Wm. Dagwell Carpr. do.<br>John Griffiths do. 2d<br>John Vans Coopers do.<br>Geo. Bennett Capt. Cook<br>John Naylor Seaman<br>Jas. Roberts<br>Willm. Rixon<br>George Gosling<br>Rich. Burns<br>Charles Stewart<br>John Findley<br>James Rutherford<br>John Shannon<br>Patrick Donahoe<br>James Frost<br>John Collins<br>Patk. McInally<br>John Oston<br>William Ross<br>William Owens<br>Henry Basingwaite<br>Thos. Anderson<br>Thos. Hodgson<br>John Yarns<br>Edwd. Carter<br>John Mann<br>Thos. Douglas<br>James Conner | The muster roll of the *Morse* continued:<br>Thomas Meuves, gunner's mate<br>William Dagwell, carpenter's mate<br>John Griffin, carpenter's mate<br>John Evans, cooper's mate<br>George Bennett, captain's cook<br>John Naylor, seaman<br>James Roberts, seaman<br>William Rixon, seaman<br>George Gosling, seaman<br>Richard Burns, seaman<br>Charles Stewart, seaman<br>John Findley, seaman<br>James Rutherford, seaman<br>John Shannon, seaman<br>Patrick Donahoe, seaman<br>James Foot, seaman<br>John Collins, seaman<br>Patrick McInnally, seaman<br>John Orton, seaman<br>William Ross, seaman<br>William Owens, seaman<br>Henry Basingwaite, seaman<br>Thomas Anderson, seaman<br>Thomas Hodgson, seaman<br>John James, seaman<br>Edward Carter, seaman<br>John Mann, seaman<br>Thomas Douglas, seaman<br>James Connor, seaman |

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| | | Henry Kerby<br>John Cornish Seaman<br>Geo. Bond<br>James Seiden<br>John Baptiste<br>John Hague<br>James Galton<br>Michael Galyons<br>James Hog<br>James Alick<br>Peter Pirot<br>James Conway<br>Richd. Brown<br>John Johnson<br>Wm. McGuan<br>Willm. Philpot<br>Geo. Brown<br>Thos. Muckle<br>John Marston<br>Thos. Williams<br>John Branham<br>Alexd. Hunter<br>Edmond Grub<br>Fran. Winter<br>John Gillum<br>Lawrence Burns<br>James Jenkins<br>Bastiano Mallay<br>Fredk. Hurloff<br>Robt. Bancroft<br>Barn Free Seaman<br>Peter Johnson<br>Saml. Hanson<br>Albert Johnson<br>Willm. Forbes<br>James White<br>Thomas Northcote<br>Henry Evenson<br>John Smith<br>John Evans<br>Wm. Sheppard<br>Wm. Young<br>John Guthrie<br>Willm. Anderson<br>John Peterson<br>Joseph Bogany<br>Patrick Rowe<br>Charles Graham<br>Wm. Blunkens<br>Samuel Marshall<br>John Jones<br>John Henrick<br>Antony Mathews<br>John Thomas<br>Robt. Hamilton<br>Jennings Sparks<br>Joseph Scott<br>Wm. Langley<br>Wm. Brighton<br>W. Joison<br>(Signed) Geo. Kent<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham | Henry Kerby, seaman<br>John Cornish, seaman<br>George Bond, seaman<br>James Jordan, seaman<br>John Baptiste, seaman<br>John Hague, seaman<br>James Gatton, seaman<br>Michael Galyon, seaman<br>James Hog, seaman<br>James Alcock, seaman<br>Peter Perrot, seaman<br>James Conway, seaman<br>Richard Brown, seaman<br>John Johnson, seaman<br>William McGuan, seaman<br>William Philpot, seaman<br>George Brown, seaman<br>Thomas Muckle, seaman<br>John Moreton, seaman<br>Thomas Williams, seaman<br>John Branham, seaman<br>Alexander Hunter, seaman<br>Edmond Grub, seaman<br>Francis Winter, seaman<br>John Gillam, seaman<br>Lawrence Burns, seaman<br>James Jenkins, seaman<br>Bastiane Mallay, seaman<br>Frederick Heuloff, seaman<br>Robert Bencroft, seaman<br>Barn Fu, seaman<br>Peter Johnson, seaman<br>Samuel Hanson, seaman<br>Albert Johnson, seaman<br>William Forbes, seaman<br>James White, seaman<br>Thomas Neaprote, seaman<br>Henry Everson, seaman<br>John Smith, seaman<br>John Evans, seaman<br>William Sheppard, seaman<br>William Young, seaman<br>John Guthrie, seaman<br>William Anderson, seaman<br>John Peterson, seaman<br>Joseph Bogaury, seaman<br>Patrick Power, seaman<br>Charles Graham, seaman<br>William Plunket, seaman<br>Samuel Marshall, seaman<br>John Jones, seaman<br>John Henrick, seaman<br>Antony Matthew, seaman<br>John Thomas, seaman<br>Robert Hamilton, seaman<br>Domingo Seale, seaman<br>Joseph Scott, seaman<br>William Langley, seaman<br>William Bryton, seaman<br>William Leison, seaman<br>George Kent signed the roll. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett and William Wrangham signed the minutes. |
| 23 | 16 | 1 April<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 1 Day of April 1776<br>at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Govr.<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lt. Govr.<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed dated the 28th | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 1 April 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham were present. The minutes of the meeting of 28 March 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>The Company's ship *Morse* had sailed for England on Friday 29 March 1776. James Curtis, a private, had died on Saturday 30 March 1776. |

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| | | March 1776.<br>Friday the 29th March Sailed the Honble. Companys Ship Morse<br>for England.<br>Saturday the 30th do. Died James Curtis Private.<br>Saturday the 30th March, there was a<br>General Field Day on the Parade, of the Officers, Non Commissioned<br>Officers and Private Men of this Garrison.<br>We this day Entertained William Lawrence,<br>(a Seaman left here out of the Ship Morse) to serve the Honorable<br>Company five Years as a Soldier, and gave him five pounds Bounty<br>Money.<br>Ordered the following Advertisement<br>to be published Viz. | On Saturday 30 March 1776 the garrison's officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers held a general field day on the parade.<br>That day the Council enlisted William Lawrence as a soldier in the Company's service for five years. He was a seaman who had been left at the island by the *Morse*. The Council paid him a bounty of £5 0s 0d.<br>The Council ordered the following notice to be published [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The garrison could only be kept up to strength by men arriving from England in small drafts, and deaths such as that of James Curtis steadily thinned its numbers. The Council therefore recruited from the ships in the road. A seaman put ashore from a homeward Indiaman was an obvious recruit, and the £5 0s 0d bounty was an attractive lump sum for a sailor without a ship. Lawrence's discharge from the *Morse* was arranged openly. That was the difference between him and the deserters the Council searched for at every muster, who were men trying to get off the island, not men put ashore with leave. Five years' service bound him to the island for far longer than any voyage would have kept him. The general field day burned large amounts of powder, as February's account showed with 170 lb for a single field day. Even so, the Council judged the drill of the whole garrison worth the cost. |
| 24 | 17 | 1776<br>Island St. Helena 1st April 1776<br>This is to give Notice to all the Inhabitants<br>upon the said Island that they are hereby required to meet in Vestry at the<br>Chapel in this Valley on Monday next to choose Parish Officers for the<br>ensuing Year; they are likewise to Return three of the principal<br>Inhabitants that one may be elected to serve the Office of Sheriff and<br>to choose a proper Person for a Constable.<br>Per Order of Council<br>(Signed)<br>R. Wright Secy.<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham | On 1 April 1776 the Council published a notice to all the island's inhabitants. They were to meet as a vestry in the chapel in the valley on the following Monday, 8 April 1776, to choose the parish officers for the coming year. They were also to put forward three leading inhabitants, one of whom would be chosen as sheriff, and to choose a suitable man as constable. B. Wright, secretary, signed the notice on the Council's orders. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett and William Wrangham signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The vestry gave the inhabitants a share in local government on the English parish model. They met in the chapel and chose their own churchwardens and other parish officers for the year. The choice of sheriff was handled differently. The inhabitants did not elect him. They named three candidates from among the leading men, and the Council picked one. The sheriff carried out the court's orders, seized goods for debt and held prisoners. The Council would not leave so powerful an office to a popular vote, but it did take account of which men the inhabitants trusted. A man chosen this way could not later claim that the Council had forced him on an unwilling community. Each officer then took the oath set out in the precedent book for his post. |
| 25 | 18 | 8th April<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 8th Day of April 1776<br>at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Govr.<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the<br>1 April 1776.<br>Tuesday the 2d Died Peter Fox.<br>Saturday the 6th do. Thomas Hilliard Private.<br>do. do. William Hayes Planter.<br>Jacob Bows Sergeant, Michael<br>Scully, Abraham Renew, Charles Grierson, James Munnings,<br>Thomas Wallington, Charles Russell, Matthew Harnan, John<br>Wilkinson Junr. Matrosses, Edward Hughes, James Every, James White, | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 8 April 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham were present. The minutes of the meeting of 1 April 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>Peter Fox had died on Tuesday 2 April 1776. Thomas Williams, a private, and William Hayes, a planter, had both died on Saturday 6 April 1776.<br>The following men had served their contracted time with the Company and that day asked to be discharged from the garrison:<br>Jacob Bows, sergeant<br>Michael Scully, matross<br>Abraham Renew, matross<br>Charles Grierson, matross<br>James Mannings, matross<br>Thomas Wallington, matross<br>Charles Russell, matross<br>Matthew Harman, matross<br>John Wilkinson, matross |

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| | | Joseph Miller, John Windall, Fredrick Gallare, John Bates,<br>Robert Waters, Jacob Thompson, John Farquharson, William Bailey,<br>John Turner, Thomas Smith, Charles Brewer, Owen Griffiths,<br>John Atwood, Richard Page, Timothy Atherton, Joseph Battesham,<br>Thomas Collins, Thomas Griffiths, Daniel Duce, Jonah Edwards,<br>Robert Buckles, Thomas Beale, John Waterfield, Richard Palmer,<br>and George Charriott Private this Day applied for their Discharges<br>from the Garrison, having served the Honble. Company their Contracted<br>times.<br>The above Men being called before Us, We made use of every<br>argument in Our power to persuade them to relist likewise offered them the<br>Honble. Companys Bounty of fifteen pounds, which they refused to take being<br>all inclined to return to their Native Country.<br>The Plantation Accounts for the Quarter,<br>the Expence of Artillery Stores and Stewards Accounts for the Month<br>of March last were this Day laid before Us, which were Examined,<br>approved of, and are as follow Viz. | Joseph Jenkinson, matross<br>Edward Hughes, private<br>James Every, private<br>James White, private<br>Joseph Miller, private<br>John Wendall, private<br>Frederick Gallien, private<br>John Bates, private<br>Robert Waters, private<br>Jacob Thompson, private<br>John Farquharson, private<br>William Bailey, private<br>John Turner, private<br>Thomas Smith, private<br>Charles Brewer, private<br>Owen Griffiths, private<br>John Atwood, private<br>Richard Page, private<br>Timothy Atherton, private<br>Joseph Barticken, private<br>Thomas Collins, private<br>Thomas Griffiths, private<br>Daniel Duce, private<br>Jonah Edwards, private<br>Robert Buckle, private<br>Thomas Beale, private<br>John Waterfield, private<br>Richard Palmer, private<br>George Charnett, private<br>The men were called before the Council, which tried every argument it could to persuade them to sign on again. It also offered each of them the Company's bounty of £15 0s 0d. All of them refused, since every one wanted to go home.<br>The Council examined and approved the plantation accounts for the quarter ending March 1776, along with the accounts for artillery stores and the steward's accounts for March. They were as follows [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Thirty-eight men, a large part of the garrison, finished their contracts at the same time, probably because they had come out together in a single draft. The Council could simply have let them go and waited for new recruits from England. Instead it argued with them and offered a bounty of £15 0s 0d a man, three times the £5 0s 0d paid to the seaman William Lawrence on 1 April 1776. Keeping trained soldiers was worth much more than enlisting raw recruits, and the island could not replace 38 men quickly. The refusal shows the limit of the Company's hold over the garrison. Once a man's contract ended, he could not be kept, and no sum the Council could offer outweighed the wish to go home. The Council had also just lost men to death in the same week, so the discharges left the island seriously short of men. |
| 26 | 19 | 1776<br>Account of the Honble. Company's Stock of Neat Cattle &c. from the 1 January to the 31st of March 1776<br>Neat Cattle Bulls, Neat Cattle Cows, Neat Cattle Calves, Neat Cattle Yearlings, Neat Cattle Heifers, Neat Cattle Steers, Neat Cattle Oxen, Neat Cattle Total, Sheep Ewes, Sheep Weathers, Sheep Lambs, Sheep Half Grown, Sheep Rams, Sheep Total, Goats Ewes, Goats Weathers, Goats Kids, Goats Rams, Goats Total, Hogs Sows, Hogs Shoats, Hogs Pigs, Hogs Boars, Hogs Total, Horses Horses, Horses Mares, Horses Total, Poultry Fowls, Poultry Ducks, Poultry Turkeys, Poultry Geese<br>Remaining: Neat Cattle Bulls 5, Neat Cattle Cows 102, Neat Cattle Calves 89, Neat Cattle Yearlings 39, Neat Cattle Heifers 22, Neat Cattle Steers 25, Neat Cattle Oxen 18, Neat Cattle Total 300, Sheep Ewes 310, Sheep Weathers 65, Sheep Lambs 58, Sheep Half Grown 8, Sheep Rams 9, Sheep Total 450, Goats Ewes 62, Goats Weathers 6, Goats Kids 17, Goats Rams 7, Goats Total | Daniel Corneille signed the following account of the Company's livestock from 1 January to 31 March 1776, subject to correction of any errors.<br>Cattle at 1 January: bulls 5, cows 102, calves 89, yearlings 39, heifers 22, steers 25, oxen 18, total 300<br>Sheep at 1 January: ewes 310, wethers 65, lambs 58, half-grown 8, rams 9, total 450<br>Goats at 1 January: ewes 62, wethers 6, kids 17, rams 7, total 92<br>Hogs at 1 January: sows 5, shoats 16, pigs 0, boars 2, total 23<br>Horses at 1 January: horses 6, mares 9, total 15<br>Poultry at 1 January: fowls 92, ducks 59, turkeys 59, geese 21<br>Cattle born: bulls 0, cows 0, calves 13, yearlings 0, heifers 0, steers 0, oxen 0, total 13<br>Sheep born: ewes 0, wethers 0, lambs 28, half-grown 0, rams 0, total 28 |

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| | | 92, Hogs Sows 5, Hogs Shoats 16, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 2, Hogs Total 23, Horses Horses 6, Horses Mares 9, Horses Total 15, Poultry Fowls 97, Poultry Ducks 59, Poultry Turkeys 59, Poultry Geese 21<br>Encreased: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 13, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 0, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 13, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Weathers 0, Sheep Lambs 28, Sheep Half Grown 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 28, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 12, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 12, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 10, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 10, Horses Horses 1, Horses Mares 1, Horses Total 2, Poultry Fowls 16, Poultry Ducks 39, Poultry Turkeys 9, Poultry Geese 3<br>Bought: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 0, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 0, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 0, Sheep Ewes 28, Sheep Weathers 28, Sheep Lambs 7, Sheep Half Grown 19, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 82, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 0, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 0, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 0, Horses Horses 0, Horses Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 0, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkeys 0, Poultry Geese 0<br>Received: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 0, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 0, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 0, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Weathers 115, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Half Grown 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 115, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 0, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 0, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 0, Horses Horses 0, Horses Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 0, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkeys 0, Poultry Geese 0<br>Total: Neat Cattle Bulls 5, Neat Cattle Cows 102, Neat Cattle Calves 102, Neat Cattle Yearlings 39, Neat Cattle Heifers 22, Neat Cattle Steers 25, Neat Cattle Oxen 18, Neat Cattle Total 313, Sheep Ewes 338, Sheep Weathers 208, Sheep Lambs 93, Sheep Half Grown 27, Sheep Rams 9, Sheep Total 675, Goats Ewes 62, Goats Weathers 6, Goats Kids 29, Goats Rams 7, Goats Total 104, Hogs Sows 5, Hogs Shoats 16, Hogs Pigs 10, Hogs Boars 2, Hogs Total 33, Horses Horses 7, Horses Mares 10, Horses Total 17, Poultry Fowls 108, Poultry Ducks 98, Poultry Turkeys 68, Poultry Geese 24<br>Killed: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 2, Neat Cattle Calves 0, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 1, Neat Cattle Steers 5, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 8, Sheep Ewes 4, Sheep Weathers 86, Sheep Lambs 4, Sheep Half Grown 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 94, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 1, Goats Kids 3, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 4, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 4, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 4, Horses Horses 0, Horses Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 24, Poultry Ducks 30, Poultry Turkeys 18, Poultry Geese 2<br>Dead: Neat Cattle Bulls 1, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 2, Neat Cattle Yearlings 2, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 1, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 6, Sheep Ewes 10, Sheep Weathers 20, Sheep Lambs 8, Sheep Half Grown 0, Sheep Rams 1, Sheep Total 39, Goats Ewes 2, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 2, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 4, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 0, Horses Horses 0, Horses Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 0, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkeys 0, Poultry Geese 0<br>Remaining: Neat Cattle Bulls 4, Neat Cattle Cows 100, Neat Cattle Calves 100, Neat Cattle Yearlings 37, Neat Cattle Heifers 21, Neat Cattle Steers 19, Neat Cattle Oxen 18, Neat Cattle Total 299, Sheep Ewes 324, Sheep Weathers 102, Sheep Lambs 81, Sheep Half Grown 27, Sheep Rams 8, Sheep Total 542, Goats Ewes 60, Goats | Goats born: ewes 0, wethers 0, kids 12, rams 0, total 12<br>Hogs born: sows 0, shoats 0, pigs 10, boars 0, total 10<br>Horses born: horses 1, mares 1, total 2<br>Poultry hatched: fowls 16, ducks 39, turkeys 9, geese 3<br>Sheep bought: ewes 28, wethers 28, lambs 7, half-grown 19, rams 0, total 82<br>Sheep received: ewes 0, wethers 115, lambs 0, half-grown 0, rams 0, total 115<br>Cattle total: bulls 5, cows 102, calves 102, yearlings 39, heifers 22, steers 25, oxen 18, total 313<br>Sheep total: ewes 338, wethers 208, lambs 93, half-grown 27, rams 9, total 675<br>Goats total: ewes 62, wethers 6, kids 29, rams 7, total 104<br>Hogs total: sows 5, shoats 16, pigs 10, boars 2, total 33<br>Horses total: horses 7, mares 10, total 17<br>Poultry total: fowls 108, ducks 98, turkeys 68, geese 24<br>Cattle killed: bulls 0, cows 2, calves 0, yearlings 0, heifers 1, steers 5, oxen 0, total 8<br>Sheep killed: ewes 4, wethers 86, lambs 4, half-grown 0, rams 0, total 94<br>Goats killed: ewes 0, wethers 1, kids 3, rams 0, total 4<br>Hogs killed: sows 0, shoats 4, pigs 0, boars 0, total 4<br>Horses killed: horses 0, mares 0, total 0<br>Poultry killed: fowls 24, ducks 30, turkeys 18, geese 2<br>Cattle died: bulls 1, cows 0, calves 2, yearlings 2, heifers 0, steers 1, oxen 0, total 6<br>Sheep died: ewes 10, wethers 20, lambs 8, half-grown 0, rams 1, total 39<br>Goats died: ewes 2, wethers 0, kids 2, rams 0, total 4<br>Hogs died: sows 0, shoats 0, pigs 0, boars 0, total 0<br>Horses died: horses 0, mares 0, total 0<br>Poultry died: fowls 0, ducks 0, turkeys 0, geese 0<br>Cattle at 31 March: bulls 4, cows 100, calves 100, yearlings 37, heifers 21, steers 19, oxen 18, total 299<br>Sheep at 31 March: ewes 324, wethers 102, lambs 81, half-grown 27, rams 8, total 542<br>Goats at 31 March: ewes 60, wethers 5, kids 24, rams 7, total 96<br>Hogs at 31 March: sows 5, shoats 12, pigs 10, boars 2, total 29<br>Horses at 31 March: horses 7, mares 10, total 17<br>Poultry at 31 March: fowls 79, ducks 68, turkeys 43, geese 22<br>Cattle regraded by age: bulls 7, cows 103, calves 54, yearlings 56, heifers 26, steers 31, oxen 22, total 299<br>Sheep regraded by age: ewes 347, wethers 126, lambs 60, half-grown 0, rams 9, total 542<br>Goats regraded by age: ewes 63, wethers 18, kids 8, rams 7, total 96<br>Hogs regraded by age: sows 5, shoats 12, pigs 10, boars 2, total 29<br>Horses regraded: horses 7, mares 10, total 17<br>Poultry regraded: fowls 79, ducks 68, turkeys 43, geese 22<br>Slaves born: 1 girl named Nanny<br>Slaves born: 1 girl named Bridget Ally<br>Slaves died: 1 girl named Betty Ally<br>Slaves died: 1 man named Dixon<br>Sheep received from the ship *Calcutta*, 20<br>Sheep received from the ship *Morse*, 95<br>Yams used for the slaves, 48,730<br>Yams used for the livestock, 15,500<br>Yams bought for the livestock, 1,700<br>Total yams, 65,930<br>**Interpretations** |

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| | | Weathers 5, Goats Kids 24, Goats Rams 7, Goats Total 96, Hogs Sows 5, Hogs Shoats 12, Hogs Pigs 10, Hogs Boars 2, Hogs Total 29, Horses Horses 7, Horses Mares 10, Horses Total 17, Poultry Fowls 79, Poultry Ducks 68, Poultry Turkeys 43, Poultry Geese 22<br>Changed Specie: Neat Cattle Bulls 7, Neat Cattle Cows 103, Neat Cattle Calves 54, Neat Cattle Yearlings 56, Neat Cattle Heifers 26, Neat Cattle Steers 31, Neat Cattle Oxen 22, Neat Cattle Total 299, Sheep Ewes 347, Sheep Weathers 126, Sheep Lambs 60, Sheep Half Grown 0, Sheep Rams 9, Sheep Total 542, Goats Ewes 63, Goats Weathers 18, Goats Kids 8, Goats Rams 7, Goats Total 96, Hogs Sows 5, Hogs Shoats 12, Hogs Pigs 10, Hogs Boars 2, Hogs Total 29, Horses Horses 7, Horses Mares 10, Horses Total 17, Poultry Fowls 79, Poultry Ducks 68, Poultry Turkeys 43, Poultry Geese 22<br>Slaves Born 1 Girl Named Nanny<br>1 do. do. Bridget Ally<br>Deceased Slaves 1 Girl Named Betty Ally<br>1 Man do. Dixon<br>Received from Ship Calcutta 20 Sheep<br>do. do. Morse 95 do.<br>Yams Expended for Slaves 48730<br>do. do. for Stock 15500<br>do. Bought for do. 1700<br>Total 65930<br>E. Excepted<br>(Signed) Danl. Corneille | The Company's slaves were counted in the same account as its cattle, sheep and poultry. Their births and deaths were set down beside the calves and lambs, and the yams that fed them were totalled with the yams fed to the stock. The record treated them as part of the Company's working property on the plantation. Bridget Ally was born and Betty Ally died in the same quarter. The shared name suggests the slaves' own family groups, which the clerk recorded only as a way of telling individuals apart. Yams were the slaves' staple food on St Helena. Nearly three times as many went to them as to the animals.<br>The 115 wethers received were the sheep landed from the two ships: 95 from the *Morse*, matching the 100 that Captain Kent billed for on 28 March 1776 less the five that died on the voyage, and 20 from the *Calcutta*. Most were killed almost at once. Of the 86 wethers killed in the quarter, many came from these new arrivals, fattened briefly and slaughtered for the garrison and the Company's table. The final row regraded every animal by its age at the end of the quarter. Calves that had grown were moved into the yearling class, and lambs into the grown sheep. The totals stayed the same while the categories changed, so the next quarter began from an accurate count of each class. |
| 27 | 20 | 8th April<br>Artillery Stores expended in March 1776<br>Guns Fired, 18 lbs., 9 lbs., 6 lbs., 4 lbs., 3 lbs., Powder Expended lb, Powder Expended oz<br>9th Departed the Salisbury: Guns Fired 9, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 5, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 13, Powder Expended oz 8<br>11 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 14, Powder Expended oz 8<br>Arrived the Rochford: Guns Fired 9, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 5, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 13, Powder Expended oz 8<br>19 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 14, Powder Expended oz 8<br>Arrived the Modest (French Ship): Guns Fired 7, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 2, 6 lbs. 5, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 10, Powder Expended oz 8<br>22 Departed the Modest: Guns Fired 9, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 5, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 13, Powder Expended oz 8<br>23 do. the Rochford: Guns Fired 9, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 5, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 13, Powder Expended oz 8<br>25 An Alarm at Prosperous Bay & Purlings Battery: Guns Fired 8, 18 lbs. 2, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 20, Powder Expended oz 14<br>Arrived the Morse: Guns Fired 9, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 5, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 13, Powder Expended oz 8<br>29 Departed the Morse: Guns Fired 9, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 5, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 13, Powder Expended oz 8<br>31 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 14, Powder Expended oz 8<br>For the Funeral of James Curtis, Soldier: Guns Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 2, Powder Expended oz 4<br>For a General Field Day: Guns Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 145, Powder Expended oz 0<br>Sold to Gentlemen in Honble. Comps. Service: Guns Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 6, Powder Expended oz 0 | Captain James Sippet of the artillery signed the following account of artillery stores used in March 1776:<br>9 March, departure of the *Salisbury*: 9 guns fired, 0 eighteen-pounders, 4 nine-pounders, 5 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 13 lb 8 oz<br>11 March, alarm: 6 guns fired, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 14 lb 8 oz<br>11 March, arrival of the *Rochford*: 9 guns fired, 0 eighteen-pounders, 4 nine-pounders, 5 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 13 lb 8 oz<br>14 March, alarm: 6 guns fired, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 14 lb 8 oz<br>14 March, arrival of the French ship *Modeste*: 7 guns fired, 0 eighteen-pounders, 2 nine-pounders, 5 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 10 lb 8 oz<br>22 March, departure of the *Modeste*: 9 guns fired, 0 eighteen-pounders, 4 nine-pounders, 5 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 13 lb 8 oz<br>23 March, departure of the *Rochford*: 9 guns fired, 0 eighteen-pounders, 4 nine-pounders, 5 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 13 lb 8 oz<br>25 March, alarm at Prosperous Bay and [...] Battery: 8 guns fired, 2 eighteen-pounders, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 20 lb 14 oz<br>25 March, arrival of the *Morse*: 9 guns fired, 0 eighteen-pounders, 4 nine-pounders, 5 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 13 lb 8 oz<br>29 March, departure of the *Morse*: 9 guns fired, 0 eighteen-pounders, 4 nine-pounders, 5 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 13 lb 8 oz<br>31 March, alarm: 6 guns fired, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 14 lb 8 oz<br>Funeral of James Curtis, soldier: powder 2 lb 4 oz<br>General field day: powder 165 lb 0 oz<br>Sold to gentlemen in the Company's service: powder 6 lb 0 oz<br>Stone blasting: powder 46 lb 0 oz<br>Other duties: powder 25 lb 4 oz<br>Total: 87 guns fired, 2 eighteen-pounders, 26 nine-pounders, 35 six-pounders, 16 four-pounders, 8 three-pounders, powder 347 lb 14 oz |

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| | | For the Stone Blowers: Guns Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 46, Powder Expended oz 0<br>For Sundry Services: Guns Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 25, Powder Expended oz 4<br>Total: Guns Fired 87, 18 lbs. 2, 9 lbs. 26, 6 lbs. 35, 4 lbs. 16, 3 lbs. 8, Powder Expended lb 397, Powder Expended oz 14<br>Balls lb. 2 oz. 11<br>Bees Wax 1<br>Tallow 12<br>Cartridge Paper 1 Quire<br>(Signed)<br>James Tippet Captn. of Artillery<br>Sundrys Expended at the Honble. Company's Table in March 1776<br>38 Bottles Madeira<br>£ 2 7 6<br>19 do. Port<br>1 10 1<br>27 do. Lisbon<br>2 2 9<br>5 do. Mountain<br>.. 7 11<br>35 do. Beer<br>.. 11 8<br>13½ Galls. Arrack<br>2 6 6<br>44 lb. Beef<br>.. 11 ..<br>212 Mutton<br>4 4 2<br>6 Turkeys<br>1 10 ..<br>12 Fowls<br>.. 18 ..<br>12 Ducks<br>.. 18 ..<br>86 lb. Candy<br>2 3 ..<br>581 Flour<br>5 8 11½<br>£ 24 19 6½ | Balls, 2 lb 11 oz<br>Beeswax, 1 lb<br>Tallow, 12 lb<br>Cartridge paper, 1 quire<br>The steward's account of goods used at the Company's table in March 1776 was:<br>Madeira wine, 38 bottles, £2 7s 6d<br>Port wine, 19 bottles, £1 10s 1d<br>Lisbon wine, 27 bottles, £2 2s 9d<br>Mountain wine, 5 bottles, £0 7s 11d<br>Beer, 35 bottles, £0 11s 8d<br>Arrack, 13½ gallons, £2 6s 6d<br>Beef, 44 lb, £0 11s 0d<br>Mutton, 312 lb, £4 4s 2d<br>Turkeys, 6, £1 10s 0d<br>Fowls, 12, £0 10s 0d<br>Ducks, 12, £0 18s 0d<br>Sugar candy, 86 lb, £2 3s 0d<br>Flour, 581 lb, £5 8s 11½d<br>Total, £24 19s 6½d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The French ship *Modeste* was greeted on arrival with 7 guns, not the 9 fired for each Company ship. She received the full 9 only when she left. A smaller welcome for a foreign ship marked the difference between the Company's own ships and a friendly rival's, while the full parting salute kept up the courtesy owed to a nation at peace. The alarm of 25 March 1776 was the only one in two months to use the eighteen-pounders, and it was raised at Prosperous Bay. That bay on the windward coast was one of the few places where an enemy could land outside Jamestown. Firing the island's heaviest guns there called out the whole defence rather than simply reporting a sail.<br>Powder use fell from 559 lb 8 oz in February 1776 to 347 lb 14 oz in March. Most of the drop came from stone blasting, down from 79 lb to 46 lb, and from the absence of the 17-gun salutes given to General Smith in February. The garrison's field day cost almost the same each month. Six pounds of powder were sold to gentlemen in the Company's service, probably for shooting. The Company kept control of the island's whole powder supply and let private use only through the artillery stores.<br>The table's accounts changed once the *Morse*'s sheep had landed. Mutton rose from 191 lb in February 1776 to 312 lb in March, while beef fell from 196 lb to 44 lb. The Company was using the fresh sheep and sparing its cattle, whose numbers had fallen from 313 to 299 over the quarter. The table also drank far less Madeira and Mountain than in February, perhaps because fewer guests from passing ships were entertained. |
| 28 | 21 | 1776<br>Bought for the Table<br>218 Beef at 6d.<br>£ 5 9 ..<br>42½ do. at 3½<br>.. 12 4½<br>2 Turkeys<br>.. 10 ..<br>44 Fowls<br>3 6 ..<br>7 Ducks<br>.. 10 6<br>5 Pigs<br>1 5 ..<br>£ 11 12 10½<br>We this Day received the following Letter from the Engineer.<br>John Skottowe Esqr. Governor and Council<br>Gentlemen<br>I have the pleasure to acquaint you that Artificers and Labourers were employed during the last Quarter in carrying forward the | Goods bought for the Company's table in March 1776 were:<br>Beef, 218 lb at 6d a pound, £5 9s 0d<br>Beef, 42½ lb at 3½d a pound, £0 12s 4½d<br>Turkeys, 2, £0 10s 0d<br>Fowls, 44, £3 6s 0d<br>Ducks, 7, £0 10s 6d<br>Pigs, 5, £1 5s 0d<br>Total, £11 12s 10½d<br>That day Governor John Skottowe and the Council received a letter from the engineer, dated at St Helena on 8 April 1776. He reported that over the past quarter soldiers and labourers had been working on several projects. These were the three new houses, the armourer's and blacksmith's workshops and a wall from the corner of the Governor's garden to the entrance of Plantation House. The wall was to be carried on round the knoll to the kitchen garden. The men had also repaired the watercourse and prepared for an extension to the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood. |

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| | | three New Houses, likewise and Armorer and Black Smiths Shops, and a<br>Wall from the Angle of the Governors Garden leading to the entrance<br>of the Plantation House, and to be continued round the Pond to the Kitchen<br>Garden, repairing the Water Course, and making Preparation for an addition<br>to the Lieut. Governor House, in the Long Wood.<br>I do intend Gentlemen this ensuing quarter<br>according to your former Order dated the 9th October 1775, prosecuting with<br>all expedition the New Houses, likewise your late Order dated January the<br>29. 1776 Collecting materials for making an Addition to the Lieut. Governor<br>House in the Long Wood, and any other Works that We can with<br>propriety carry on. I am exceedingly sorry to say Gentlemen, that<br>on a strict inspection, the Multiplicity of Works carrying on at one<br>time, is highly prejudicial, and almost next to impossibility for me,<br>to pay that proper attention to the Honble. Company's Works that I<br>otherwise would wish to do.<br>I have the Honour to be<br>Gentlemen<br>St. Helena Your most Obt. Servant<br>8 April 1776. (Signed) James Tippet | For the coming quarter the engineer planned to push on as fast as possible with the new houses, as the Council had ordered on 9 October 1775. Under its more recent order of 29 January 1776, he would also collect materials for the Longwood extension and take on any other work he could properly manage. He regretted having to tell the Council that, after close inspection, too many works were going on at once. That was doing real harm, and it made it almost impossible for him to give the Company's works the attention he wished. James Sippet signed the letter.<br>**Interpretations**<br>James Sippet was both captain of the artillery and the island's engineer, so one officer answered for the guns and powder and for every building project the Council ordered. His complaint was about the Council's habit of starting new works before old ones were finished. Houses, workshops, garden walls, the watercourse and the Longwood extension were all being carried on together with the same small workforce, drawn mainly from the garrison. The letter put on record, before the Council's next round of orders, that slow progress was not his fault. It arrived on the same day that 38 soldiers asked for their discharge. The men he relied on for labour were about to become fewer. |
| 29 | 22 | 8th April<br>To which We directed the Secretary to return<br>him the following Answer Viz.<br>To Captain James Tippet Engineer.<br>Sir<br>I am directed by the Governor and Council to<br>acquaint you, that you are to carry on with all expedition the new<br>Houses which they conceive are in such forwardness as to require very<br>little more than Carpenters Work, prosecuting the Garden Wall,<br>and addition to the Lieut. Governor House in the Long Wood as the<br>Weather will permit, and the Armory and Smiths Shops as you can<br>occasionally spare Workmen for that Purpose.<br>They are at a loss to know what you mean<br>by the Multiplicity of Works being carried on at one time as you<br>have only received Orders for the addition to the prosecuting of the<br>above which they imagine may be forwarded alternately without<br>any difficulty as you must chuse the Weather for the buildings in the<br>Country, which in this Valley you may go on with at any time and<br>think the Number of Artificers and Labourers now employed, are<br>sufficient for the Execution of the Works beforementioned.<br>I am<br>St. Helena Sir<br>8 April 1776 Your humble Servant<br>(Signed) R. Wright Secy.<br>We this Day received the following Letter<br>from the Store Keeper. | On the Council's instructions, the secretary sent Captain James Tippet, engineer, a reply dated at St Helena on 8 April 1776. Governor Skottowe and the Council told him to finish the new houses as quickly as possible, since they believed little more than carpentry was needed to complete them. He was to carry on with the garden wall and the Longwood extension when the weather allowed. He was to work on the armoury and the smiths' shops whenever he could spare men for them.<br>The Council said it did not understand what Tippet meant by too many works going on at once. He had received orders only for the Longwood extension in addition to the works already in hand. In the Council's view these could be carried on in turn without difficulty. Work in the country had to wait for suitable weather, but the buildings in the valley could go ahead at any time. The Council also judged that the tradesmen and labourers already employed were enough for all the works named. B. Wright, secretary, signed the letter.<br>The Council received the following letter from the storekeeper that day [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Council could have answered Tippet's complaint by dropping some of the works or giving him more men. It did neither. It rejected his claim that the load was too great and told him how to organise the work himself. Its reasoning depended on the island's geography. Longwood and Plantation House stood on the high ground of the interior, where cloud and rain often stopped outdoor building. Jamestown lay in a sheltered valley where work could go on in almost any weather. Moving the men up the hill on fine days and back to the valley on wet ones would, in the Council's view, keep every gang busy without adding to the workforce. The reply also put the blame for any delay on Tippet's management. |
| 30 | 23 | 1776<br>John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council<br>Worshipful Sir & Sirs<br>This acquaints you that there is in the | The storekeeper, Jonathan Doveton, wrote to Governor John Skottowe and the Council on 8 April 1776. The Company's stores held 10 casks of salt provisions that had been refused when issued. The meat looked very bad to him, and he feared that many |

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| | | Honorable Companys Stores 10 Casks of Salt Provision that have been<br>refused, which appears to me very bad, and am afraid that many more Casks<br>of Provisions in Store are in the same situation, desire to know what is<br>to be done with the said 10 Casks of Provisions.<br>I am<br>April 8th 1776. Sir and Sirs<br>With respect Your Obed. Servant<br>(Signed)<br>Jonn. Doveton<br>Agreed to take a survey of the said<br>Provisions.<br>Pursuant to an Order in Consultation<br>of the 1st April. The Inhabitants this Day assembled at the Chapel in<br>this Valley to choose Parish Officers for the ensuing Year, and likewise<br>to Return three of the Principal Inhabitants, that one might be elected<br>to serve the Office of Sheriff and to choose a proper Person to serve in that<br>of Constable, they accordingly return'd the following Persons Viz.<br>Messieurs Gabriel Harper<br>James Colgrove<br>John Bagley Senr.<br>Sheriff<br>Henry Powell Constable | more casks in the stores were in the same condition. He asked what should be done with the 10 casks.<br>The Council agreed to have the provisions surveyed.<br>Following the Council's order of 1 April 1776, the inhabitants met in the chapel in the valley that day to choose the parish officers for the coming year. They also named three leading inhabitants from whom a sheriff would be chosen, and a man to serve as constable. They put forward:<br>Gabriel Harper, nominated for sheriff<br>James Colgrove, nominated for sheriff<br>John Bagley senior, nominated for sheriff<br>Henry Powell, constable<br>**Interpretations**<br>Salt meat was issued to the garrison and the slaves as their regular ration, and those receiving it could refuse a cask that had gone bad. Ten refused casks warned that more of the store might be spoiled. The storekeeper did not condemn the meat himself, since that would have meant writing off Company property on his own judgement. He reported the problem and asked for orders. The Council's answer was a survey, a formal inspection by appointed officers who would open the casks and decide what could still be eaten and what had to be thrown away. Their written verdict would justify any loss in the Company's accounts. It would also protect the storekeeper from being charged for provisions that had spoiled through age or bad packing rather than his neglect. |
| 31 | 24 | 8th April<br>Thomas Bazett<br>William Young<br>Samuel Desfountain<br>John Bazett<br>Church Wardens<br>William Hayes<br>Richard Mason<br>Overseers East Division<br>Richard Knipe<br>Edward Bagley<br>do. West do.<br>James Easthope<br>Martin Bagley<br>do. South do.<br>We appointed Mr. Gabriel Harper to serve the<br>Office of Sheriff and Ordered Warrants to be drawn for Messieurs Thomas<br>Bazett and William Young Church Wardens and William Hayes<br>Richard Knipe, & James Easthope Overseers.<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham | The inhabitants also named the following men for parish office:<br>Thomas Bazett, churchwarden<br>William Young, churchwarden<br>Samuel Desfountain, churchwarden<br>John Bazett, churchwarden<br>William Hayes, overseer, east division<br>Richard Mason, overseer, east division<br>Richard Knipe, overseer, west division<br>Edward Bagley, overseer, west division<br>James Easthope, overseer, south division<br>Martin Bagley, overseer, south division<br>The Council appointed Mr Gabriel Harper as sheriff. It ordered warrants to be drawn up for Thomas Bazett and William Young as churchwardens and for William Hayes, Richard Knipe and James Easthope as overseers. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett and William Wrangham signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The inhabitants named twice as many men as there were posts, four for two churchwardens and two for each overseer's division, and the Council chose one from each group. Parish offices were filled the same way as the sheriff's. The community proposed and the Council decided, and only the Council's warrant gave a man authority to act. Each division had its own overseer, who organised the slave labour owed for roads and collected parish charges in his district. The choice of William Hayes for the east division came two days after the death of William Hayes, planter, on 6 April 1776. The man appointed was probably his son or another kinsman of the same name. That suggests the family's standing in its district passed straight to the next generation. The Bazett and Bagley families each had two men among the nominees. A few landholding families supplied most of the men who ran the island's parish affairs. |
| 32 | 25 | 9th April<br>At a Consultation held on Tuesday the 9th Day of April 1776 at the<br>Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Governor<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Tuesday 9 April 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham were present. The minutes of the meeting of 8 April 1776 were read, approved and signed. |

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| | | Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed dated the 8th April<br>1776.<br>Agreeable to yesterdays resolution, We this<br>Day surveyed the ten Casks of Salt Beef represented to Us by the Storekeeper<br>to be spoilt and found it in so Putrid a State that We condemn'd it and<br>Ordered it to be thrown into the Sea.<br>The Storekeeper having further verbally<br>represented to Us that there is in Store fifty Casks of Provision in a very<br>indifferent State, and fearing the keeping of the same will render it to be<br>soon totally useless, to occasion as little loss to the Honorable Company, as the<br>nature of the circumstance will admit of, We have Ordered him to sell<br>at Publick Auction the one half and the other to be served to the Company's<br>Slaves making them a larger allowance than usual on account of its<br>indifferent State.<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham | As agreed the day before, the Council inspected the 10 casks of salt beef that the storekeeper had reported as spoiled. The meat was so rotten that the Council condemned it and ordered it thrown into the sea.<br>The storekeeper also told the Council in person that another 50 casks of provisions in store were in poor condition. Kept any longer, they would soon be completely useless. To keep the Company's loss as small as the situation allowed, the Council ordered him to sell half of them at public auction. The other half was to be issued to the Company's slaves, who would receive a larger ration than usual because the meat was of poor quality.<br>John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett and William Wrangham signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Council had three choices for the 50 doubtful casks. It could condemn them like the first 10, keep issuing them to the garrison or find another use for them. It condemned nothing further, and it did not put the meat back into the soldiers' ration, which they had already shown they would refuse. Half went to auction. Buyers paid what they judged the meat was worth, and the Company recovered some of its cost. The other half went to the Company's slaves, who had no right to refuse a ration. The larger allowance admitted that the meat was poor. The Council made up for poor quality with quantity, rather than buying sound provisions for the slaves. Food that the soldiers would not eat was judged good enough for the slaves as long as there was more of it. That saved the Company the cost of feeding the slaves from its sound stores for as long as the spoiled meat lasted. |
| 33 | 26 | 15th April<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 15 Day of April 1776 at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Govr.<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed dated the<br>9th April 1776.<br>This Day Arrived a Swede Ship from China called the Terra<br>Nova, Captain Chapman, Burthen thirteen<br>hundred Tons, carry's thirty two Guns and one<br>hundred and forty Men, Loaden with Tea and<br>China Ware, bound to Gottenburg.<br>Mark Trueman Sergeant<br>and William Smith Matross this Day petitioned for their Discharges from the Garrison, having served the Honorable Company<br>their Contracted times.<br>Granted.<br>The Storekeeper this Day brought in his<br>Collections and the Paymaster his Accounts for the Quarter<br>Commencing the 1st January and ending the 31st March, which<br>were Examined approved of and are as follow Viz. | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 15 April 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham were present. The minutes of the meeting of 9 April 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>That day a Swedish ship, the *Terra Nova*, arrived from China under Captain Chapman. She was of 1,300 tons, carried 32 guns and 140 men and was loaded with tea and china. She was bound for Gothenburg.<br>Mark Trueman, a sergeant, and William Smith, a matross, had served their contracted time with the Company and asked to be discharged from the garrison. The Council granted their request.<br>The storekeeper brought in his collections and the paymaster his accounts for the quarter from 1 January to 31 March 1776. The Council examined and approved them, and they were as follows [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Gothenburg was the home port of the Swedish East India Company, one of the smaller European companies trading to Canton. It sold much of its tea on to buyers in Britain, a lot of it smuggled to avoid the heavy British duties. The *Terra Nova* was larger than any of the English Company's ships recorded at the island that season. The Council noted her size, guns and crew, as it had for the French *Modeste* in March 1776. Every foreign ship from China was a competitor in the tea trade. Her details showed the Company's directors how strongly its rivals were operating.<br>The Council granted Trueman and Smith their discharges without the argument and bounty offer it had made to the 38 men a week earlier. Having failed with a much larger group, it seems to have accepted that two more time-expired men could not be kept. |
| 34 | 27 | 1776<br>Collection of Goods sold and delivered out of the Honorable<br>Companys Ware Houses from the 1st January to the 31st March 1776. | The account of goods sold and issued from the Company's warehouses between 1 January and 31 March 1776 began with goods sold at 10 per cent above cost:<br>Sugar, 83 cwt 0 qr 24 lb, £101 0s 0d |

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| | | Sold at 10 per Cent<br>Sugar & Candy Viz.<br>C. 83 .. 2 .. 24 Sugar<br>101 .. ..<br>35 .. 3 .. 15 Candy<br>95 4 10<br>196 4 10<br>Flour Viz.<br>105 .. 1 .. 10 Flour<br>110 12 1<br>483 .. .. 16 do. Baked<br>507 6 ..<br>617 18 1<br>Rice and Paddy Viz.<br>34 .. 2 .. 21 Rice<br>17 16 8<br>16 .. 3 .. Paddy<br>4 1 8<br>21 18 4<br>Sope C. 1 .. 6<br>.. 18 7<br>Salt 3½ Bushels<br>.. 11 11<br>Tea Viz.<br>2 .. 1 .. 5 Singlo<br>16 10 2<br>6 .. 3 .. 10 Congo<br>46 7 8<br>5 .. 2 .. 25 Bohea<br>23 16 8<br>4 Cannist. Hyson<br>1 17 6<br>1 Cannister Souchon<br>.. 8 1<br>89 .. 1<br>Cordage C. 6<br>11 4 6<br>Coffee 88 lb.<br>4 .. 8<br>Starch 123<br>3 16 10<br>Sago 97 lb.<br>1 18 3<br>Beef and Pork Viz.<br>591 Ps. Beef<br>59 2 ..<br>5048 do. Pork<br>504 16 ..<br>563 18 ..<br>Chelloe 25 Pieces<br>15 8 4<br>Candles C. 2 .. 2<br>22 12 11<br>Leather 7¼ lb. Sole<br>.. 8 3<br>Pepper 103 lb.<br>3 1 4<br>Twine Viz.<br>28 Sk. Twine<br>.. 17 6<br>½ lb. Cotton Wick<br>.. .. 8<br>.. 18 2<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1553 19 1 | Sugar candy, 35 cwt 3 qr 15 lb, £95 4s 10d<br>Sugar and sugar candy, subtotal, £196 4s 10d<br>Flour, 105 cwt 1 qr 10 lb, £110 12s 1d<br>Flour baked into bread, 483 cwt 0 qr 16 lb, £507 6s 0d<br>Flour, subtotal, £617 18s 1d<br>Rice, 34 cwt 2 qr 21 lb, £17 16s 8d<br>Paddy, 16 cwt 3 qr 0 lb, £4 1s 8d<br>Rice and paddy, subtotal, £21 18s 4d<br>Soap, 0 cwt 1 qr 6 lb, £0 18s 7d<br>Salt, 3½ bushels, £0 11s 11d<br>Singlo tea, 2 cwt 3 qr 5 lb, £16 10s 2d<br>Congou tea, 6 cwt 3 qr 10 lb, £46 7s 8d<br>Bohea tea, 5 cwt 2 qr 25 lb, £23 16s 8d<br>Hyson tea, 4 canisters, £1 17s 6d<br>Souchong tea, 1 canister, £0 8s 1d<br>Tea, subtotal, £89 0s 1d<br>Cordage, 6 cwt, £11 4s 6d<br>Coffee, 88 lb, £4 0s 8d<br>Starch, 123 lb, £3 16s 10d<br>Sago, 97 lb, £1 18s 3d<br>Salt beef, 591 pieces, £59 2s 0d<br>Salt pork, 5,048 pieces, £504 16s 0d<br>Salt beef and pork, subtotal, £563 18s 0d<br>Chelloes, 25 pieces, £15 8s 4d<br>Candles, 2 cwt 0 qr 2 lb, £22 12s 11d<br>Sole leather, 7¾ lb, £0 8s 3d<br>Pepper, 10 lb, £3 1s 4d<br>Twine, 28 skeins, £0 17s 6d<br>Cotton wick, ½ lb, £0 0s 8d<br>Twine and wick, subtotal, £0 18s 2d<br>Carried forward, £1,553 19s 1d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Chelloes were cheap cotton cloths, usually checked or striped in blue and white, woven in western India and Bengal. The Company shipped them in bulk for clothing slaves, servants and soldiers' families in its settlements and in the Atlantic trade. Paddy was rice still in its husk. It kept better than cleaned rice and was sold cheaply to be husked by the buyer, mostly for slaves and livestock. Sago was a starch taken from the pith of a palm grown in the Malay islands. It was sold in small dried pellets and boiled into a light pudding, much used as food for the sick. Souchong was a fine black China tea from the larger leaves of the bush, ranked above Congou.<br>The store worked as the island's only general shop. Inhabitants and soldiers bought their flour, bread, sugar, tea, salt meat and household goods from it. Most of its income came from salt pork, flour and bread, the staples of a population that could not feed itself from its own farms. The 10 per cent charged above cost was a modest advance meant to cover handling and losses. The Court's instructions of 1783 set a 30 per cent advance on stores. The later rate perhaps reflected higher costs in wartime, or a Company less willing to subsidise the island's living costs. The 5,048 pieces of pork sold in one quarter came from the casks landed by the Indiamen, such as the 530 pieces bought from the *Rochford* on 22 March 1776. |
| 35 | 28 | 15th April<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1553 19 1<br>Buckram 17½ Yards<br>.. 19 8<br>Lead Viz.<br>.. 3 .. 19 lb. Pig<br>.. 17 2<br>2 .. 3 Shott<br>.. 12 3 | The account of goods sold from the Company's warehouses continued:<br>Brought forward, £1,553 19s 1d<br>Buckram, 17½ yards, £0 19s 8d<br>Pig lead, 0 cwt 3 qr 19 lb, £0 17s 2d<br>Lead shot, 0 cwt 2 qr 3 lb, £0 12s 3d<br>Lead, subtotal, £1 9s 5d<br>Flannel, 24½ yards, £2 14s 1d<br>Kersey, 20 yards, £1 17s 6d<br>Arrack, 28½ gallons, £7 3s 9d |

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| | | 1 9 5<br>Flannel 24½ Yards<br>2 14 1<br>Kersey 20 do.<br>1 17 6<br>Arrack 28½ Gallons<br>7 3 9<br>Rum 2 do.<br>.. 12 8<br>Iron 3 .. 5<br>.. 10 7<br>Pease Viz.<br>½ Bushels<br>.. 2 5<br>¼ do. Groats<br>.. 2 10<br>.. 5 3<br>Wheat 9<br>5 8 ..<br>Broad Cloth Viz.<br>7½ Yards Green<br>7 5 4<br>6½ do. Black<br>5 14 7<br>1½ do. Scarlet<br>2 .. ..<br>14 19 11<br>Bunting Viz.<br>8 Yards Red<br>.. 6 4<br>7 do. Blue<br>.. 4 6<br>.. 10 10<br>Books Viz.<br>1 Large Bible<br>1 10 3<br>1 Small Common Prayer<br>.. 3 8<br>1 13 11<br>Braziers Ware 2 Pr. Steel Snuffers<br>.. 10 5<br>Cuttlery Ware Viz.<br>6 Fine Ivory Combs<br>.. 18 6<br>8 Ordy. do. do.<br>.. 10 ..<br>18 Buckling Combs<br>.. 9 9<br>6 Butchers Knives<br>.. 2 2<br>1 Pr. Leather Garters<br>.. .. 9<br>2 1 2<br>Canvas Viz.<br>33½ Yards English<br>1 17 ..<br>92 do. Ticklenburgs<br>4 13 11<br>6 10 11<br>Deals 2 Single<br>.. 4 5<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1601 11 7 | Rum, 2 gallons, £0 12s 8d<br>Iron, [...] qr 5 lb, £0 10s 7d<br>Pease, ½ bushel, £0 2s 5d<br>Groats, ¼ bushel, £0 2s 10d<br>Pease and groats, subtotal, £0 5s 3d<br>Wheat, 9 bushels, £5 8s 0d<br>Green broadcloth, 7½ yards, £7 5s 4d<br>Black broadcloth, 6½ yards, £5 14s 7d<br>Scarlet broadcloth, 1½ yards, £2 0s 0d<br>Broadcloth, subtotal, £14 19s 11d<br>Red bunting, 8 yards, £0 6s 4d<br>Blue bunting, 7 yards, £0 4s 6d<br>Bunting, subtotal, £0 10s 10d<br>Large Bible, 1, £1 10s 3d<br>Small Book of Common Prayer, 1, £0 3s 8d<br>Books, subtotal, £1 13s 11d<br>Brass and copper ware, steel snuffers, 2 pairs, £0 10s 5d<br>Fine ivory combs, 6, £0 18s 6d<br>Boxwood combs, 8, £0 10s 0d<br>Buckle combs, 18, £0 9s 9d<br>Butcher's knives, 6, £0 3s 3d<br>Leather garters, 1 pair, £0 0s 9d<br>Combs, knives and small goods, subtotal, £2 1s 2d<br>English canvas, 33½ yards, £1 17s 0d<br>Ticklenburg canvas, 92 yards, £4 13s 11d<br>Canvas, subtotal, £6 10s 11d<br>Single deals, 2, £0 4s 5d<br>Carried forward, £1,601 11s 7d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Buckram was coarse linen stiffened with glue or size, used to line and shape coats and hats. Kersey was a coarse woollen cloth woven in England, hard-wearing and much used for soldiers' and labourers' clothing. Broadcloth was the finest English woollen cloth. Scarlet broadcloth for officers' coats cost far more by the yard than any other fabric in the store. Bunting was a thin woollen cloth used for flags, and the island's signal flags and colours were made from it. Groats were hulled oats used for porridge and gruel. Ticklenburg was a coarse unbleached linen from Tecklenburg in Westphalia. It was shipped through Hamburg and widely used for slaves' clothing, sacks and sailcloth, and it was cheaper than English canvas. Deals were sawn planks of fir or pine from the Baltic. A single deal was the thinner grade, and the island, with little timber of its own, bought them by the piece. Buckle combs were curved combs used to set and hold the stiff rolled curls, called buckles, worn at the sides of a man's wig.<br>The store sold to every level of island society. Scarlet and black broadcloth, a large Bible and ivory combs went to officers and leading families. Ticklenburg, kersey and butcher's knives went to planters for their slaves and their farms. Pig lead and shot went to private use, for repairs and for shooting. |
| 36 | 29 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1601 11 7<br>Earthen Ware Viz.<br>2 Milk Pans<br>.. 3 2<br>1 Large Cream Coloured Tea Pot<br>.. 1 1<br>.. 4 3<br>Glass Ware Viz.<br>11 Sqrs. 6 by 8<br>.. 3 3 | The account of goods sold from the Company's warehouses continued:<br>Brought forward, £1,601 11s 7d<br>Milk pans, earthenware, 2, £0 3s 2d<br>Large cream-coloured teapot, earthenware, 1, £0 1s 1d<br>Earthenware, subtotal, £0 4s 3d<br>Window panes, 6 by 8 inches, 11, £0 3s 3d<br>Window panes, 8 by 10 inches, 5, £0 2s 11d<br>Window pane, 12 by 20 inches, 1, £0 1s 11d<br>Beer glasses, 4, £0 3s 11d<br>Tumblers, 6, £0 3s 11d |

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| | | 5 do. 8 by 10<br>.. 2 11<br>1 do. 12 by 20<br>.. 1 11<br>4 Beer Glasses<br>.. 3 11<br>6 Tumblers<br>.. 3 11<br>2 Candle Shades<br>.. 15 6<br>3 Pint Decanters<br>.. 5 8<br>1 17 3<br>Hosiers Ware Viz.<br>197 Pr. Mens Ordin. Thread Stockings<br>30 7 5<br>3 do. do. White Silk do.<br>2 14 6<br>3 do. Boys Cotton do.<br>.. 8 6<br>1 Pr. Buff Worsted Breeches<br>.. 12 1<br>1 do. Black Silk do.<br>1 9 5<br>35 11 11<br>Hooks and Lines Viz.<br>150 No. 6<br>.. 13 4<br>500 .. 7<br>1 11 ..<br>175 .. 10<br>.. 3 2<br>75 .. 11<br>.. 1 3<br>200 .. 12 Hooks<br>.. 3 4<br>325 .. 13<br>.. 3 5<br>350 .. 14<br>.. 3 1<br>450 .. 15<br>.. 3 4<br>2475 .. 16<br>1 1 2<br>16 Large<br>.. 4 8<br>2 No. 2<br>.. .. 8<br>63 .. 3<br>1 2 8<br>12 .. 4 Lines<br>.. 4 11<br>5 Log<br>.. 5 3<br>½ lb. Whip Cord<br>.. .. 11<br>6 2 2<br>Haberdashery Viz.<br>28 Sk. Silk<br>.. 11 8<br>20 do. Mohair<br>.. 10 ..<br>8½ Doz. do. Coat Buttons<br>.. 7 5<br>7 do. do. Breast do.<br>.. 3 1<br>Haberdashery Carried Over<br>£ 1 12 2<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1645 7 2 | Glass candle shades, 2, £0 15s 8d<br>Pint decanters, 3, £0 5s 8d<br>Glassware, subtotal, £1 17s 3d<br>Men's ordinary thread stockings, 197 pairs, £30 7s 5d<br>Men's white silk stockings, 3 pairs, £2 14s 6d<br>Boys' cotton stockings, 3 pairs, £0 8s 6d<br>Buff worsted breeches, 1 pair, £0 12s 1d<br>Black silk breeches, 1 pair, £1 9s 5d<br>Stockings and breeches, subtotal, £35 11s 11d<br>Fish hooks, size 6, 150, £0 13s 4d<br>Fish hooks, size 7, 500, £1 11s 0d<br>Fish hooks, size 10, 175, £0 3s 2d<br>Fish hooks, size 11, 75, £0 1s 3d<br>Fish hooks, size 12, 200, £0 3s 4d<br>Fish hooks, size 13, 325, £0 3s 5d<br>Fish hooks, size 14, 350, £0 3s 1d<br>Fish hooks, size 15, 450, £0 3s 4d<br>Fish hooks, size 16, 2,475, £1 1s 2d<br>Fish hooks, large, 16, £0 4s 8d<br>Fishing lines, size 2, 2, £0 0s 6d<br>Fishing lines, size 3, 63, £1 2s 8d<br>Fishing lines, size 4, 12, £0 4s 11d<br>Log lines, 5, £0 5s 3d<br>Whipcord, ½ lb, £0 0s 11d<br>Hooks and lines, subtotal, £6 2s 2d<br>Sewing silk, 28 skeins, £0 11s 8d<br>Mohair thread, 20 skeins, £0 10s 0d<br>Coat buttons, 8 [...], £0 7s 5d<br>Breast buttons, 7 dozen, £0 3s 1d<br>Sewing goods carried forward, £1 12s 2d<br>Carried forward, £1,645 7s 2d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Company sold more than 4,000 fish hooks in a single quarter, most of them in the small sizes used for the inshore fish around the island. Fishing was a major source of food at St Helena, for slaves, poorer inhabitants and soldiers' families who could not afford much salt meat or fresh beef. Selling hooks and lines cheaply through the store helped the island feed itself from the sea at almost no cost to the Company. A log line was the knotted line used with a weighted board to measure a ship's speed. Its sale suggests boatmen or ships' officers bought from the store. Thread stockings were cheap knitted linen stockings, the everyday wear of soldiers and working men. The 197 pairs sold in three months show how many men on the island bought their clothing from the Company. |
| 37 | 30 | 15th April<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1645 7 2<br>Haberdashery brought Over<br>£ 1 12 2 | The account of goods sold from the Company's warehouses continued:<br>Brought forward, £1,645 7s 2d<br>Sewing goods brought forward, £1 12s 2d |

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| | | 2 Doz. Gold Basket Ct. Buttons<br>.. 9 9<br>1½ do. do. do. Bt. do.<br>.. 4 2<br>2 do. Gilt Coat do.<br>.. 3 8<br>1 do. Spangled Bt. do.<br>.. 5 5<br>8½ Gro. White Waistt. do.<br>1 1 3<br>6½ do. Shirt do.<br>.. 17 10<br>28 Ps. Tape<br>.. 18 1<br>1 Pr. Silk Garters<br>.. 1 3<br>5 13 7<br>Iron Ware Viz.<br>3 Splinter Locks<br>.. 1 7<br>6 Pad do.<br>.. 9 3<br>2 Stock do.<br>.. 6 9<br>1 Iron rim'd Lock with a Pullback<br>.. 4 7<br>1 do. do. with Brass Knobs<br>.. 6 9<br>3 Files<br>.. 1 4<br>10 Pickaxes<br>1 16 8<br>6½ Brass Chair Nails<br>1 .. 10<br>11 Scythe Stones<br>.. 2 9<br>1 Shod Shovel<br>.. 1 11<br>2 Spades<br>.. 8 3<br>3 Sheets Emery Paper<br>.. .. 4<br>1 Large Frying Pan<br>.. 5 ..<br>2 Garden Rakes<br>.. 5 2<br>¾ lb. Tin Tacks<br>.. 1 6<br>1 Plaistr. Trowel<br>.. 1 12<br>1½ Iron Wire<br>.. .. 11<br>2 Spring Rat Traps<br>.. 3 3<br>1 Cupboard Lock<br>.. 3 4<br>6 2 ..<br>Iron Pots Viz.<br>1 Pot Weight 67 lb.<br>.. 13 11<br>1 Kettle<br>1 .. 11<br>1 14 10<br>Nails Viz.<br>24 .. 2<br>.. 19 ..<br>13 .. 3<br>.. 10 ..<br>48 .. 4<br>1 11 ..<br>12 .. 6<br>.. 9 ..<br>4 .. 10<br>.. 2 1<br>3 .. 20<br>.. 1 3 | Gold basket-pattern coat buttons, 2 dozen, £0 9s 9d<br>Gold basket-pattern breast buttons, 1½ dozen, £0 4s 2d<br>Gilt coat buttons, 2 dozen, £0 3s 8d<br>Spangled breast buttons, 1 dozen, £0 5s 5d<br>White waistcoat buttons, 8 gross, £1 1s 3d<br>White shirt buttons, 6½ gross, £0 17s 10d<br>Tape, 28 pieces, £0 18s 1d<br>Silk garters, 1 pair, £0 1s 3d<br>Sewing goods, subtotal, £5 13s 7d<br>[...] locks, 3, £0 1s 7d<br>Padlocks, 6, £0 9s 3d<br>Stock locks, 2, £0 6s 9d<br>Iron-rimmed lock with a pullback, 1, £0 4s 7d<br>Iron-rimmed lock with brass knobs, 1, £0 6s 9d<br>Files, 3, £0 1s 4d<br>Pickaxes, 10, £1 16s 8d<br>Brass chair nails, 6½ hundred, £1 0s 10d<br>Scythe stones, 11, £0 2s 4d<br>Iron-shod shovel, 1, £0 1s 11d<br>Spades, 2, £0 8s 3d<br>Emery paper, 3 sheets, £0 0s 4d<br>Large tenon saw, 1, £0 3s 0d<br>Garden rakes, 2, £0 5s 2d<br>Tin tacks, 3 thousand, £0 1s 6d<br>Plasterer's trowel, 1, £0 1s 2d<br>Iron wire, 1 lb, £0 0s 11d<br>Spring rat traps, 2, £0 3s 3d<br>Cupboard lock, 1, £0 3s 4d<br>Ironware, subtotal, £6 2s 0d<br>Iron pot, 1, weighing 67 lb, £0 13s 11d<br>Kettle, 1, £1 0s 11d<br>Iron pots and kettles, subtotal, £1 14s 10d<br>Twopenny nails, 24 hundred, £0 19s 0d<br>Threepenny nails, 13 hundred, £0 10s 0d<br>Fourpenny nails, 48 hundred, £1 11s 0d<br>Sixpenny nails, 12 hundred, £0 9s 0d<br>Tenpenny nails, 4 hundred, £0 2s 1d<br>Twentypenny nails, 3 hundred, £0 1s 3d<br>Brads, 3 thousand, £0 3s 4d<br>Nails, subtotal, £3 15s 8d<br>Carried forward, £1,662 13s 3d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Nails were graded by the old "penny" sizes, which once meant the price of a hundred and by this time simply marked the length. Twopenny nails were short tacks, and twentypenny nails were heavy spikes for building frames. Brads were small, nearly headless nails for floors and joinery. A stock lock was a lock set in a block of wood, fitted to outside doors. A pullback was the handle that drew back the bolt from inside. A shod shovel was a wooden shovel with an iron edge, cheaper than an all-iron one.<br>The goods show an island building and farming. Pickaxes, spades, rakes and scythe stones went to the plantations and roadworks. Nails, tacks, locks and a plasterer's trowel went to houses under construction. Rat traps were bought against the rats that plagued St Helena's stores and crops. |

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| | | 3½ Plasg. Brads<br>.. 3 4<br>3 15 8<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1662 13 3 | |
| 38 | 31 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1662 13 3<br>Oil Viz.<br>63 Gallons Train<br>14 6 6<br>16 do. Linseed<br>3 10 8<br>2½ do. Turpentine<br>.. 18 7<br>18 Bottles Florence<br>2 11 9<br>21 7 6<br>Pewter Viz.<br>4 Chamber Pots<br>.. 13 4<br>1 Close Stoolpan<br>.. 5 8<br>.. 19 ..<br>Pitch and Tar Viz.<br>35 lb. Pitch<br>.. 4 4<br>5 Gallns. Tar<br>.. 4 2<br>28 Rosin<br>.. 5 10<br>.. 14 4<br>Paint Viz.<br>38½ Indico<br>3 12 3<br>4 Blue Smalts<br>.. 7 7<br>21½ W. Lead dry<br>.. 7 2<br>3 Iron Red mixed<br>.. 1 8<br>227 Whiting<br>.. 5 3<br>24 Chalk<br>.. 1 11<br>2½ White Copperas<br>.. 2 7<br>1 Green do.<br>.. .. 2<br>4 Logwood<br>.. .. 11<br>14 Barrels Blacking<br>.. 7 7<br>5 7 1<br>Serge Viz.<br>½ Yard Green<br>.. 2 5<br>6½ Yards Bro. Duffle<br>2 5 7<br>1 Ps. 13 White Fustain<br>3 18 8<br>6 6 8<br>Saddlery Viz.<br>6 Saddle Cloths<br>1 6 6<br>4 Pr. Stirrup Leathers<br>.. 11 ..<br>3 Surcingles<br>.. 11 1<br>2 Cruppers<br>.. 3 10<br>2 Snaffle Bridles<br>.. 13 7<br>1 Girth<br>.. 2 5 | The account of goods sold from the Company's warehouses continued:<br>Brought forward, £1,662 13s 3d<br>Train oil, 63 gallons, £14 6s 6d<br>Linseed oil, 16 gallons, £3 10s 8d<br>Turpentine, 2½ gallons, £0 18s 7d<br>Florence oil, 10 bottles, £2 11s 9d<br>Oil, subtotal, £21 7s 6d<br>Pewter chamber pots, 4, £0 13s 4d<br>Pewter close-stool pan, 1, £0 5s 8d<br>Pewter, subtotal, £0 19s 0d<br>Pitch, 35 lb, £0 4s 4d<br>Tar, 5 gallons, £0 4s 2d<br>Rosin, 28 lb, £0 5s 10d<br>Pitch and tar, subtotal, £0 14s 4d<br>Indigo, 38½ lb, £3 12s 3d<br>Blue smalt, 4 lb, £0 7s 7d<br>Dry white lead, 21½ lb, £0 7s 2d<br>Venetian red, mixed, 3 lb, £0 1s 8d<br>Whiting, 227 lb, £0 5s 3d<br>Chalk, 24 lb, £0 1s 11d<br>White copperas, 2½ lb, £0 2s 7d<br>Green copperas, 1 lb, £0 0s 2d<br>Logwood, 4 lb, £0 0s 11d<br>Blacking, ¼ barrel, £0 7s 7d<br>Paint and dyes, subtotal, £5 7s 1d<br>Green serge, ½ yard, £0 2s 5d<br>Blue duffel, 6⅞ yards, £2 5s 7d<br>White fustian, 7½ yards, £3 10s 8d<br>Cloth, subtotal, £6 6s 8d<br>Saddle cloths, 6, £1 6s 6d<br>Stirrup leathers, 4 pairs, £0 11s 0d<br>Surcingles, 3, £0 11s 1d<br>Cruppers, 2, £0 3s 10d<br>Snaffle bridles, 2, £0 13s 7d<br>Girth, 1, £0 2s 5d<br>Saddlery, subtotal, £3 8s 5d<br>Carried forward, £1,700 16s 3d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Train oil was oil boiled out of whale or seal blubber. It was the cheap lamp fuel of the period, and the large quantity sold shows how the island's houses and barracks were lit at night. Florence oil was olive oil from Tuscany, sold in flasks wrapped in straw and used for cooking and salads at better tables. Smalt was a powdered blue glass coloured with cobalt. It gave a cheap blue for paint and was used to whiten linen in the wash. Whiting and chalk were the base for whitewash, the usual finish on the island's stone walls. Copperas was iron or zinc sulphate, used to fix dyes and make ink. Logwood was a Central American dye-wood that gave black and purple. With the indigo, these show that inhabitants dyed their own cloth, since the island imported most of its fabrics plain. Duffel was a thick, napped woollen cloth from the Low Countries, made into coats and blankets. Fustian was a stout cotton and linen cloth used for working clothes. A surcingle was a strap passing round a horse's body to hold a saddle cloth or pack in place, and a crupper was the loop under the tail that stopped a saddle sliding forward on steep ground. St Helena's steep paths made cruppers especially necessary. |

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| | | 3 8 5<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1700 16 3 | |
| 39 | 32 | 15th April<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1700 16 3<br>Shirts Viz.<br>166 Soldiers Shirts<br>40 16 2<br>62½ Yards Brown Holland<br>5 .. 8<br>9 do. Course Irish Linen<br>.. 14 6<br>1½ do. Fine do.<br>.. 6 5<br>46 17 9<br>Shoes Viz.<br>331 Pr. Mens Ordinary Shoes<br>84 16 4<br>3 do. do. Fine do.<br>.. 18 3<br>5 do. do. do. Pumps<br>1 7 6<br>3 do. Womens Calimanco<br>.. 12 9<br>1 do. do. Calf Leather<br>.. 2 11<br>1 do. do. Spanish do.<br>.. 4 3<br>4 do. Boys<br>.. 14 8<br>1 do. Girls Calimanco<br>.. 3 4<br>1 do. Calf Leather<br>.. 2 5<br>89 2 5<br>Thread Viz.<br>17 lb. White & Brown<br>6 3 3<br>1 do. Coloured<br>.. 3 3<br>4 No. 16<br>.. 9 9<br>6 16 3<br>Ticking Viz.<br>19½ Yards Ticking<br>1 14 11<br>72½ do. Check'd Linen<br>3 14 ..<br>5 8 11<br>Tin Ware Viz.<br>4 Lamps<br>.. 3 2<br>2 Cullenders<br>.. 3 ..<br>3 Two Gallon Kettles<br>.. 9 2<br>1 Watering Pot<br>.. 4 ..<br>1 Pint Funnel<br>.. .. 5<br>.. 19 9<br>Turners Ware Viz.<br>5 Plaistr. Brushes<br>.. 9 9<br>8 Paint do.<br>.. 4 4<br>1 Flasket<br>.. 3 9<br>2 Wood Ladles<br>.. .. 9<br>.. 18 7<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1850 19 11 | The account of goods sold from the Company's warehouses continued:<br>Brought forward, £1,700 16s 3d<br>Soldiers' shirts, 166, £40 16s 2d<br>Brown holland, 62½ yards, £5 0s 8d<br>Coarse Irish linen, 9 yards, £0 14s 6d<br>Fine Irish linen, 1½ yards, £0 6s 5d<br>Shirts and linen, subtotal, £46 17s 9d<br>Men's ordinary shoes, 331 pairs, £84 16s 4d<br>Men's fine shoes, 3 pairs, £0 18s 3d<br>Men's fine pumps, 5 pairs, £1 7s 6d<br>Women's calamanco shoes, 3 pairs, £0 12s 9d<br>Women's calf leather shoes, 1 pair, £0 2s 11d<br>Women's Spanish leather shoes, 1 pair, £0 4s 3d<br>Boys' shoes, 4 pairs, £0 14s 8d<br>Girls' calamanco shoes, 1 pair, £0 3s 4d<br>Girls' calf leather shoes, 1 pair, £0 2s 5d<br>Shoes, subtotal, £89 2s 5d<br>Whited-brown thread, 17 lb, £6 3s 3d<br>Coloured thread, 1 lb, £0 3s 3d<br>Thread, number 16, 4 oz, £0 9s 9d<br>Thread, subtotal, £6 16s 3d<br>Ticking, 19½ yards, £1 14s 11d<br>Checked linen, 72½ yards, £3 14s 0d<br>Ticking and check, subtotal, £5 8s 11d<br>Tin lamps, 4, £0 3s 2d<br>Tin colanders, 2, £0 3s 0d<br>Tin kettles, two-gallon, 3, £0 9s 2d<br>Tin watering pot, 1, £0 4s 0d<br>Tin funnel, pint, 1, £0 0s 5d<br>Tinware, subtotal, £0 19s 9d<br>Plasterers' brushes, 5, £0 9s 9d<br>Paint brushes, 8, £0 4s 4d<br>Basket, 1, £0 3s 9d<br>Wooden ladles, 2, £0 0s 9d<br>Wooden goods and brushes, subtotal, £0 18s 7d<br>Carried forward, £1,850 19s 11d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The 331 pairs of men's ordinary shoes sold in one quarter cost a little over £0 5s 1d a pair, and nearly all went to the garrison. In September 1805 the Council capped the price of shoes issued to soldiers from the stores at £0 6s 0d a pair, after the town major and quartermaster complained. Over almost 30 years the soldier's shoe had risen by about a shilling. Most of the rise came in wartime, when freight and insurance costs went up. The cap stopped the store's markup from pushing the price higher still.<br>Calamanco was a glossy woollen cloth woven with a satin face, often striped. It was used for women's and children's shoe uppers as a cheaper alternative to leather. Spanish leather was fine goatskin or sheepskin tanned in the Spanish manner, soft and costly. Brown holland was unbleached linen from the Netherlands, used for shirts, aprons and blinds. Whited-brown thread was linen thread partly bleached, the ordinary sewing thread for working clothes. Ticking was a tightly woven striped linen for mattress and pillow covers, dense enough to keep feathers or straw from poking through. |

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| 40 | 33 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1850 19 11<br>China Ware Viz.<br>5 Sets Octagon Dishes and Plates<br>5 7 1<br>5 Bowls<br>.. 3 9<br>8 Sneakers<br>.. 3 ..<br>3 Guglets and Basons<br>.. 10 10<br>14 Chamber Pots<br>1 9 2<br>2 Baking Dishes<br>.. 2 ..<br>5 Sallad do.<br>.. 3 9<br>1 Tureen and Dish<br>.. 7 4<br>24 Octagon Soup Plates<br>.. 12 10<br>8 19 9<br>Long Cloth Viz.<br>½ Ps. No. 1<br>1 6 10<br>½ do. .. 2<br>2 6 5<br>5½ do. .. 3<br>19 9 1<br>2½ do. .. 4<br>7 4 2<br>4½ do. .. 5<br>7 10 4<br>1½ do. .. 6<br>1 19 8<br>39 16 6<br>Wine 91 Gallons Madeira<br>39 8 8<br>£ 1939 4 10<br>Sold at Forty per Cent.<br>Iron Ware Viz.<br>4 Splinter Locks<br>.. 2 10<br>1 Pad Lock<br>.. 2 ..<br>.. 4 10<br>Tin Ware Viz.<br>2 Watering Pots<br>.. 9 10<br>1 Lamp<br>.. .. 11<br>.. 10 9<br>Pitch and Tar<br>2 Gallons Tar<br>.. 2 3<br>1 Barrel Turpentine<br>5 4 3<br>Twine 24 Skeins<br>.. 18 ..<br>Glass Ware 4 Sqrs. 6 by 8<br>.. 1 8<br>Coals 6 Bushels<br>.. 10 ..<br>Nails Viz.<br>14 .. 6<br>.. 12 10<br>14 .. 10<br>.. 9 4<br>1 2 2<br>8 13 11 | The account of goods sold at 10 per cent above cost concluded:<br>Brought forward, £1,850 19s 11d<br>Octagonal china dishes and plates, 5 sets, £5 7s 1d<br>China bowls, 5, £0 3s 9d<br>China sneakers, 8, £0 3s 0d<br>Guglets and basins, 3, £0 10s 10d<br>China chamber pots, 14, £1 9s 2d<br>China baking dishes, 2, £0 2s 0d<br>China salad dishes, 5, £0 3s 9d<br>China tureen and dish, 1, £0 7s 4d<br>Octagonal china soup plates, 24, £0 12s 10d<br>China, subtotal, £8 19s 9d<br>Longcloth, number 1, ½ piece, £1 6s 10d<br>Longcloth, number 2, 1½ pieces, £2 6s 5d<br>Longcloth, number 3, 5½ pieces, £19 9s 1d<br>Longcloth, number 4, 2½ pieces, £7 4s 2d<br>Longcloth, number 5, 4½ pieces, £7 10s 4d<br>Longcloth, number 6, 1½ pieces, £1 19s 8d<br>Longcloth, subtotal, £39 16s 6d<br>Madeira wine, 91 gallons, £39 8s 8d<br>Total of goods sold at 10 per cent, £1,939 4s 10d<br>The following goods were sold at 40 per cent above cost:<br>Splinter locks, 4, £0 2s 10d<br>Padlock, 1, £0 2s 0d<br>Ironware, subtotal, £0 4s 10d<br>Tin watering pots, 2, £0 9s 10d<br>Tin lamp, 1, £0 0s 11d<br>Tinware, subtotal, £0 10s 9d<br>Tar, 2 gallons, £0 2s 3d<br>Turpentine, 1 barrel, £5 4s 3d<br>Twine, 24 skeins, £0 18s 0d<br>Window panes, 6 by 8 inches, 4, £0 1s 8d<br>Coals, 6 bushels, £0 10s 0d<br>Sixpenny nails, 14 hundred, £0 12s 10d<br>Tenpenny nails, 14 hundred, £0 9s 4d<br>Nails, subtotal, £1 2s 2d<br>Total of goods sold at 40 per cent, £8 13s 11d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Longcloth was a plain white cotton cloth woven on the Coromandel coast of south-east India, named for the unusual length of each piece. The Company graded it by number according to fineness. It was made into shirts, shifts and bed linen, and it was among the most important Indian textiles in the Company's trade. The island bought it by the piece and cut it up at home.<br>The store sold most goods at 10 per cent above cost, but a small group at 40 per cent. The items in the higher group were ordinary enough, so the difference probably lay in where they came from rather than what they were. The 40 per cent goods were perhaps drawn from stores set aside for the Company's own works and garrison, such as naval stores and building materials. The higher price discouraged private buyers from using up supplies the Company needed for itself. The 10 per cent rate applied to the general trade goods shipped out to be sold to inhabitants. |
| 41 | 34 | 15th April<br>Sold to the Honorable Company's Ships from the 1st January<br>to the 31st March 1776. | The following goods were sold to the Company's ships between 1 January and 31 March 1776:<br>Fourpenny nails, 3 hundred<br>Sixpenny nails, 25 hundred |

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| | | Nails Viz.<br>3 .. 4<br>25 .. 6<br>40 .. 10<br>13 .. 20<br>5 .. 30<br>3 Cooper Rivets<br>6 Scupper<br>1 Plasg. Brads<br>3 19 2<br>Paint Viz.<br>1½ Verdegrease<br>.. 9 6<br>½ Vermillion<br>.. 1 11<br>56 Brimstone<br>.. 14 ..<br>32 Barrels Blacking<br>1 4 ..<br>2 9 5<br>Hooks and Lines 8 Log Lines<br>.. 11 4<br>Twine 12 Skeins<br>.. 9 ..<br>Pitch and Tar Viz.<br>2 Barls. Pitch<br>2 16 10<br>3 .. 2 Barls. Galls. Tar<br>4 2 8<br>6 19 6<br>Oil Viz.<br>51 Gallons Linseed<br>4 9 ..<br>4 do. Train<br>1 3 4<br>1 do. Turpentine<br>.. 9 8<br>4 Bottles Florence<br>.. 14 9<br>16 16 9<br>Beef & Pork 3 Hhds. Pork<br>56 8 6<br>Canvas 40 Yards Ticklenburgs<br>2 16 8<br>Turners Ware 8 Paint Brushes<br>.. 4 8<br>Cordage 1 .. 3 .. 26<br>4 14 6<br>Flour 3 .. 25<br>4 17 10<br>£ 100 7 4 | Tenpenny nails, 48 hundred<br>Twentypenny nails, 13 hundred<br>Thirtypenny nails, 5 hundred<br>Copper rivets, 3 hundred<br>Scupper nails, 6 hundred<br>Brads, 1 thousand<br>Nails, subtotal, £3 19s 2d<br>Verdigris, 1½ lb, £0 9s 6d<br>Vermilion, ½ lb, £0 1s 11d<br>Brimstone, 56 lb, £0 14s 0d<br>Blacking, 3½ barrels, £1 4s 0d<br>Paint, subtotal, £2 9s 5d<br>Log lines, 8, £0 11s 4d<br>Twine, 12 skeins, £0 9s 0d<br>Pitch, 2 barrels, £2 16s 10d<br>Tar, 3 barrels 2 gallons, £4 2s 8d<br>Pitch and tar, subtotal, £6 19s 6d<br>Linseed oil, 51 gallons, £4 9s 0d<br>Train oil, 4 gallons, £1 3s 4d<br>Turpentine, 1 gallon, £0 9s 8d<br>Florence oil, 4 bottles, £0 14s 9d<br>Oil, subtotal, £16 16s 9d<br>Salt pork, 3 hogsheads, £56 8s 6d<br>Ticklenburg canvas, 40 yards, £2 16s 8d<br>Paint brushes, 8, £0 4s 8d<br>Cordage, 7 cwt 3 qr 26 lb, £4 14s 6d<br>Flour, 3 cwt 0 qr 25 lb, £4 17s 10d<br>Total, £100 7s 4d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The island was usually a buyer from the Company's ships, but here it sold stores back to them. Ships arriving after months at sea needed pitch, tar, oil, nails and cordage for repairs, and St Helena was the only place between the Cape and England where they could get them. Scupper nails were short broad-headed nails for fixing lead or leather flaps over the scuppers, the drain holes in a ship's side. Copper rivets fastened copper sheathing and fittings. Verdigris and vermilion were the green and red pigments used for painting a ship's upper works and fittings. Brimstone was sulphur, burned below decks to fumigate the hold against rats and vermin, or mixed with tar and tallow to pay a ship's bottom. These sales recovered for the Company some of the cost of keeping stores at St Helena. A single ship's emergency purchase of salt pork, three hogsheads, cost more than all the naval stores together. |
| 42 | 35 | 1776<br>Charges General Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st January to the 31st March 1776<br>Arrack 52 Galls. Sundry's Doctr. Shop and Men employed on Stores<br>9 15 ..<br>Tea 6 lb. Bohea Groom and Gardener<br>.. 4 2<br>Sugar & Candy 56 Candy do. & do.<br>1 4 2<br>Sope 130 Linen<br>3 13 6<br>Starch 18 lb. do.<br>.. 10 2<br>Coals 150 Bushels Smiths Shop<br>8 15 ..<br>Cordage 35 lb. Crane<br>.. 10 10<br>Candles Viz.<br>307 Castle<br>210 Council<br>30 Chaplain<br>25 Doctors Shop<br>4 Secrety. Office | The Company's general charges account listed the following stores issued for its own use between 1 January and 31 March 1776:<br>Arrack, 52 gallons, for the workshops and the men working at the stores, £9 15s 0d<br>Bohea tea, 6 lb, for the groom and gardener, £0 4s 2d<br>Sugar candy, 56 lb, for the groom and gardener, £1 4s 2d<br>Soap, 130 lb, for the linen, £3 13s 6d<br>Starch, 18 lb, for the linen, £0 10s 2d<br>Coals, 150 bushels, for the smith's shop, £8 15s 0d<br>Cordage, 35 lb, for the crane, £0 10s 10d<br>Candles, 307 lb, for the Castle<br>Candles, 210 lb, for the Council<br>Candles, 30 lb, for the chaplain<br>Candles, 25 lb, for the doctor's shop<br>Candles, 4 lb, for the secretary's office<br>Candles, total, 5 cwt 0 qr 16 lb<br>Pig lead, 18 lb, for the fishermen of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, £0 3s 0d<br>Lead shot, 14 lb, for the Castle, £0 2s 8d<br>Lead, subtotal, £0 5s 8d<br>Iron, 4 cwt, for the smith's shop, £3 11s 4d |

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| | | C. qrs. lb. 5 .. .. 16<br>[...]<br>Lead Viz.<br>18 Pig Govr. & Lieut. Govr. Fishermen<br>.. 3 ..<br>14 Shot Castle<br>.. 2 8<br>.. 5 8<br>Iron 4 Smiths Shop<br>3 11 4<br>Hooks & Lines Viz.<br>25 No. 6<br>.. 2 1<br>125 .. 7<br>.. 7 1<br>100 .. 11 Hooks<br>.. 1 5<br>50 .. 12<br>.. .. 9<br>12 No. 2<br>.. 3 5<br>20 .. 3 Lines<br>.. 9 10<br>2 Knots Sash<br>.. 2 6<br>Govr. & Lt. Govr. Fishermen<br>Castle<br>1 7 1<br>Twine Viz.<br>4 Sk. Twine Govr. & Lt. Govr. Fishermen & Stores<br>.. 2 3<br>½ lb. Cotton Wick Castle<br>.. 1 2<br>.. 3 5<br>Haberdashery Viz.<br>8 Sk. Silk Govr. & Lt. Govr. Fishermen<br>.. 3 ..<br>1 Ps. Tape Castle<br>.. .. 7<br>.. 3 7<br>Paint Viz.<br>8 Indico<br>.. 13 6<br>12 Blue Smalts Linen<br>1 .. 9<br>26 Chalk Coopers Shop & Castle<br>.. 1 8<br>1 15 11<br>Carried Over<br>£ 84 9 .. | Fish hooks, size 6, 25, for the fishermen of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, £0 2s 1d<br>Fish hooks, size 7, 125, for the fishermen of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, £0 7s 1d<br>Fish hooks, size 11, 100, for the fishermen of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, £0 1s 5d<br>Fish hooks, size 12, 50, for the fishermen of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, £0 0s 9d<br>Fishing lines, size 2, 12, for the fishermen of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, £0 3s 5d<br>Fishing lines, size 3, 20, for the fishermen of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, £0 9s 10d<br>Hand leads, 2, for the Castle, £0 2s 6d<br>Hooks and lines, subtotal, £1 7s 1d<br>Twine, 4 skeins, for the fishermen of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor and for the stores, £0 2s 3d<br>Cotton wick, ½ lb, for the Castle, £0 1s 2d<br>Twine and wick, subtotal, £0 3s 5d<br>Sewing silk, 8 skeins, for the fishermen of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, £0 3s 0d<br>Tape, 1 piece, for the Castle, £0 0s 7d<br>Sewing goods, subtotal, £0 3s 7d<br>Indigo, 8 lb, £0 15s 6d<br>Blue smalt, 12 lb, for the linen, £1 0s 9d<br>Chalk, 26 lb, for the cooper's shop and the Castle, £0 1s 8d<br>Paint, subtotal, £1 15s 11d<br>Carried forward, £84 9s 0d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The account shows the Company paying for the daily running of its officials' households. Candles for the Castle and the Council chamber, soap, starch and smalt for washing the Company's linen, and tea and sugar candy for the groom and gardener were all charged to the Company. So was gear for the fishermen who supplied the Governor's and Lieutenant Governor's tables. The fishermen were probably slaves or servants assigned to catch fresh fish for the two households. Hooks, lines and silk for whipping hooks to lines were charged to the Company like any other store. This was the same open-ended charge on the Company's purse that later drove the Council to put the Governor's table under audit in 1804 and 1805.<br>The 52 gallons of arrack issued to the workshops and the store workers were a regular drink allowance, part of how the Company paid and kept its labourers. Hand leads were weighted lines for sounding the depth of water, probably kept at the Castle for the harbour boats. |
| 43 | 36 | 15th April<br>Brought Over<br>£ 84 9 ..<br>Iron Ware Viz.<br>72 Files Carpt. & Smiths Shop<br>1 10 ..<br>6 Rubber Files<br>1 13 ..<br>36 File Hafts<br>.. 3 ..<br>2 Mauls<br>.. 19 ..<br>2 Rag Stones<br>.. .. 9<br>½ Borax<br>.. 3 9<br>1 Hand Vice<br>.. 3 6<br>1 lb. Course Emery<br>.. .. 5<br>Smiths Shop<br>1 Drawg. Knife<br>.. 1 9<br>1 Spoke Shave<br>.. 2 .. | The general charges account continued:<br>Brought forward, £84 9s 0d<br>Files, 72, for the carpenter's and smith's shops, £1 10s 0d<br>Rubber files, 6, for the smith's shop, £1 13s 0d<br>File handles, 36, for the smith's shop, £0 3s 0d<br>Mauls, 2, for the smith's shop, £0 19s 0d<br>Rag stones, 2, for the smith's shop, £0 0s 9d<br>Borax, ½ lb, for the smith's shop, £0 3s 9d<br>Hand vice, 1, for the smith's shop, £0 3s 6d<br>Coarse emery, 1 lb, for the smith's shop, £0 0s 5d<br>Drawknife, 1, for the cooper's shop, £0 1s 9d<br>Spokeshave, 1, for the cooper's shop, £0 2s 0d<br>Coopers' hammers, 2, for the cooper's shop, £0 4s 5d<br>Coopers' cold chisels, 2, for the cooper's shop, £0 2s 4d<br>Cooper's axe, 1, for the cooper's shop, £0 3s 11d<br>Cork borer, 1, for the cooper's shop, £0 3s 0d<br>Ash handles, 2, for the cooper's shop, £0 1s 2d<br>Padlock key, 1, for the store, £0 1s 1d<br>Spring rat traps, 2, for the bakehouse, £0 3s 3d<br>Ironware, subtotal, £5 16s 4d<br>Octagonal china meat dishes, 20, for the Castle, £2 1s 8d |

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| | | 2 Coopers Hammers<br>.. 4 5<br>2 do. Cold Chizels<br>.. 2 4<br>1 do. Ax<br>.. 3 11<br>1 Cock Borer<br>.. 3 ..<br>2 Ash Helves<br>.. 1 2<br>Coopers Shop<br>1 Blank Key Store<br>.. 1 1<br>2 Spring Rat Traps Bake House<br>.. 3 3<br>5 16 4<br>China Ware Viz.<br>20 Octagon Meat Dishes<br>2 1 8<br>168 do. do. Plates<br>4 4 ..<br>36 do. Soup do.<br>.. 17 6<br>36 Half Pint Cups & Saucers<br>.. 18 6<br>24 Quart do. do. & do.<br>.. 7 ..<br>24 Sneakers<br>.. 8 ..<br>12 Bowls<br>.. 8 3<br>4 Guglets & Basons<br>.. 11 4<br>4 Chamber Pots<br>.. 8 ..<br>Castle<br>10 4 3<br>Oil Viz.<br>19 Gallons Train Castle & Council<br>3 18 9<br>1 Bottle Florence Smiths Shop<br>.. 2 8<br>4 1 5<br>Canvas 9 Yards Ticklenburgs Pickets<br>.. 8 3<br>Deals Viz.<br>3 Wainst. Boards Castle<br>.. 13 3<br>2 Ps. Oak Plank Smiths Shop<br>6 19 8<br>7 12 11<br>Nails 12 Coopers Rivets, Coopers Shop<br>.. 5 6<br>Carried Over<br>£ 112 17 8 | Octagonal china meat plates, 168, for the Castle, £4 4s 0d<br>Octagonal china soup plates, 36, for the Castle, £0 17s 6d<br>China half-pint cups and saucers, 36, for the Castle, £0 18s 6d<br>China quart cups and saucers, 24, for the Castle, £0 7s 0d<br>China sneakers, 24, for the Castle, £0 8s 0d<br>China bowls, 12, for the Castle, £0 8s 3d<br>Guglets and basins, 4, for the Castle, £0 11s 4d<br>China chamber pots, 4, for the Castle, £0 8s 0d<br>China, subtotal, £10 4s 3d<br>Train oil, 19 gallons, for the Castle and the Council, £3 18s 9d<br>Florence oil, 1 bottle, for the smith's shop, £0 2s 8d<br>Oil, subtotal, £4 1s 5d<br>Ticklenburg canvas, 9 yards, for wrapping packets, £0 8s 3d<br>Wainscot boards, 3, for the Castle, £0 13s 3d<br>Oak plank, 2 [...], for the smith's shop, £6 19s 8d<br>Timber, subtotal, £7 12s 11d<br>Coopers' rivets, for the cooper's shop, £0 5s 6d<br>Carried forward, £112 17s 8d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The 168 meat plates and the dishes, cups and bowls issued to the Castle were china from the Company's store. Probably most came in the *Morse*'s ten chests, landed on 25 March 1776, part of whose contents were found broken. The Castle's table seated the Governor, the Council and their guests, and it needed china on that scale. Its replacement was charged as a Company expense, not paid for by the Governor himself.<br>Borax was a flux that kept metal surfaces clean when the smith brazed or welded them. Rag stones were coarse sharpening stones. A rubber file was a heavy, coarse-cut file used for shaping rough iron. The cooper's drawknife, spokeshave and cork borer were the tools for shaping staves and making bungholes in casks. The island's cooper repaired and remade the casks in which every store and provision was kept. Wainscot was quarter-sawn Baltic oak used for panelling, more costly than ordinary deal. |
| 44 | 37 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 112 17 8<br>Turners Ware Viz.<br>2 Mops<br>.. 2 6<br>2 Shoe Brushes Castle<br>.. 1 4<br>.. 3 10<br>Long Cloth Viz.<br>1 Ps. No. 5<br>1 10 4<br>1 Ps. .. 6 Castle<br>1 4 ..<br>2 14 4<br>£ 115 15 10<br>Repairs Dr. for the following Stores Issued from 1st January to<br>the 31st March 1776<br>Paint Viz. | The general charges account concluded:<br>Brought forward, £112 17s 8d<br>Mops, 2, for the Castle, £0 2s 6d<br>Shoe brushes, 2, for the Castle, £0 1s 4d<br>Wooden goods and brushes, subtotal, £0 3s 10d<br>Longcloth, number 5, 1 piece, for the Castle, £1 10s 4d<br>Longcloth, number 6, 1 piece, for the Castle, £1 4s 0d<br>Longcloth, subtotal, £2 14s 4d<br>Total general charges, £115 15s 10d<br>The repairs account listed the following stores issued between 1 January and 31 March 1776:<br>Dry white lead, 210 lb, for the Lieutenant Governor's and the Company's houses, £3 10s 0d<br>Whiting, 225 lb, for the Lieutenant Governor's and the Company's houses, £0 4s 9d<br>Indigo, 7 lb, for the Lieutenant Governor's and the Company's houses, £0 11s 10d |

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| | | 210 White Lead dry<br>3 10 ..<br>225 Whiting<br>.. 4 9<br>7 Indico<br>.. 11 10<br>19 Barls. Blacking<br>.. 9 1<br>23 Iron Red mixed<br>.. 11 ..<br>8 Verdegrease<br>1 16 4<br>Lieut. Governor and Company's Houses<br>12 lb. Chalk<br>.. .. 9<br>½ lb. Prussian Blue<br>.. 5 8<br>1 Log Wood<br>.. .. 3<br>do.<br>7 9 8<br>Oil Viz.<br>14½ Gallons Linseed<br>2 18 ..<br>1 do. Train<br>.. 4 2<br>4½ do. Turpentine<br>1 12 ..<br>do.<br>4 14 2<br>Glass Ware Viz.<br>8 Sqrs. 6 by 8<br>.. 2 4<br>1 do. 10 by 12<br>.. .. 11<br>5 do. 10½ by 16<br>.. 6 1<br>do.<br>2 do. 12 by 20 Castle<br>.. 3 6<br>.. 12 10<br>Iron Ware Viz.<br>4 Pr. H. Hinges<br>.. 11 9<br>3 Bricklayers Trowells<br>.. 3 11<br>1 Blank Key<br>.. 1 ..<br>2 Stock Locks<br>.. 6 2<br>½ lb. Tin Tacks<br>.. .. 5<br>Govr. & Compys. Houses<br>1 3 3<br>Carried Over<br>£ 13 19 11 | Blacking, 1¾ barrels, for the Lieutenant Governor's and the Company's houses, £0 9s 1d<br>Venetian red, mixed, 23 lb, for the Lieutenant Governor's and the Company's houses, £0 11s 0d<br>Verdigris, 8 lb, for the Lieutenant Governor's and the Company's houses, £1 16s 4d<br>Chalk, 12 lb, for the Lieutenant Governor's and the Company's houses, £0 0s 9d<br>Prussian blue, ½ lb, for the Lieutenant Governor's and the Company's houses, £0 5s 8d<br>Logwood, 1 lb, for the Lieutenant Governor's and the Company's houses, £0 0s 3d<br>Paint, subtotal, £7 9s 8d<br>Linseed oil, 14½ gallons, for the Lieutenant Governor's and the Company's houses, £2 18s 0d<br>Train oil, 1 gallon, for the Lieutenant Governor's and the Company's houses, £0 4s 2d<br>Turpentine, 4½ gallons, for the Lieutenant Governor's and the Company's houses, £1 12s 0d<br>Oil, subtotal, £4 14s 2d<br>Window panes, 6 by 8 inches, 8, for the Lieutenant Governor's and the Company's houses, £0 2s 4d<br>Window pane, 10 by 12 inches, 1, for the Lieutenant Governor's and the Company's houses, £0 0s 11d<br>Window panes, 10½ by 16 inches, 5, for the Lieutenant Governor's and the Company's houses, £0 6s 1d<br>Window panes, 12 by 20 inches, 2, for the Castle, £0 3s 6d<br>Glass, subtotal, £0 12s 10d<br>H-hinges, 4 pairs, for the Governor's and the Company's houses, £0 11s 9d<br>Bricklayers' trowels, 3, for the Governor's and the Company's houses, £0 3s 11d<br>Blank key, 1, for the Governor's and the Company's houses, £0 1s 0d<br>Stock locks, 2, for the Governor's and the Company's houses, £0 6s 2d<br>Tin tacks, ½ thousand, for the Governor's and the Company's houses, £0 0s 5d<br>Ironware, subtotal, £1 3s 3d<br>Carried forward, £13 19s 11d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Company kept separate accounts for running costs and for repairs, so the Council and the Court could see how much went on the upkeep of its buildings. Most of the paint, oil and glass went to the Lieutenant Governor's house and the Company's houses, matching the work on the Longwood extension and the new houses that the engineer reported on 8 April 1776. Prussian blue was a synthetic pigment invented in Berlin early in the century. It gave a strong, lasting blue at far less cost than ultramarine and was by now in common use for house painting. A blank key was an uncut key that the smith filed to fit a particular lock. |
| 45 | 38 | 15th April<br>Brought Over<br>£ 13 19 11<br>Lines 16 No. 4. Govr. & Compys. Houses<br>.. 5 11<br>Turners Ware Viz.<br>3 Plaistr. Brushes Plantation House<br>.. 5 4<br>14 Paint do. Lt. Govr. and Compys.<br>.. 6 9<br>1 Wood Ladle Houses<br>.. .. 4<br>.. 12 5<br>Deals Viz.<br>20 Single Plant. House & Lt. Govr. House<br>1 19 7<br>1 Wainst. Board<br>.. 4 .. | The repairs account continued:<br>Brought forward, £13 19s 11d<br>Fishing lines, size 4, 16, for the Lieutenant Governor's and the Company's houses, £0 5s 11d<br>Plasterers' brushes, 3, for Plantation House, £0 5s 4d<br>Paint brushes, 14, for the Lieutenant Governor's and the Company's houses, £0 6s 9d<br>Wooden ladle, 1, for the houses, £0 0s 4d<br>Wooden goods and brushes, subtotal, £0 12s 5d<br>Single deals, 20, for Plantation House and the Lieutenant Governor's house, £1 19s 7d<br>Wainscot board, 1, for the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 4s 0d<br>Oak plank, 2⅓ feet, for the Lieutenant Governor's house, £2 6s 7d<br>Elm plank, ½ foot, for the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 17s 10d |

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| | | 2⅓ Ps. Oak Plank Lt. Govr. Houses<br>2 6 7<br>½ Ps. Elm do.<br>.. 17 10<br>5 8 ..<br>Nails Viz.<br>2 .. 4<br>.. 1 4<br>4 .. 10 do.<br>.. 1 10<br>1 Plasg. Brads<br>.. .. 11<br>.. 4 1<br>Iron 3 .. 1 .. 14 Plantation House<br>3 .. 2<br>Bunting 2½ Yds. Red Lt. Govr. House<br>.. 1 5<br>Cuttlery Ware 1 Stone Knife do.<br>.. 1 6<br>£ 23 13 5<br>Diet Expences Dr. for the following Stores Issued from 1st January to the 31st March 1776<br>Flour C. 15 .. 2 .. 3<br>16 6 1<br>Arrack 95 Gallons<br>17 16 3<br>Beef and Pork Viz.<br>36 Ps. Beef<br>7 .. 3<br>36 do. Pork<br>6 7 6<br>13 7 9<br>Salt ½ Bushel<br>.. 5 ..<br>Coffee 25 lb.<br>1 .. 10<br>Pepper 10 lb.<br>.. 5 ..<br>Rice 5 .. 2 .. 3<br>2 12 7<br>Sugar and Candy Viz.<br>2 .. 1 .. 17 Sugar<br>2 13 1<br>4 .. 1 .. 19 Candy<br>10 13 4<br>13 6 5<br>Carried Over<br>£ 64 19 11 | Timber, subtotal, £5 8s 0d<br>Fourpenny nails, 2 hundred, for the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 1s 4d<br>Tenpenny nails, 4 hundred, for the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 1s 10d<br>Brads, 1 thousand, for the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 0s 11d<br>Nails, subtotal, £0 4s 1d<br>Iron, 3 cwt 1 qr 14 lb, for Plantation House, £3 0s 2d<br>Red bunting, 2 yards, for the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 1s 5d<br>Stone knife, 1, for the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 1s 6d<br>Total repairs, £23 13s 5d<br>The diet expenses account listed the following stores issued between 1 January and 31 March 1776:<br>Flour, 15 cwt 2 qr 3 lb, £16 6s 1d<br>Arrack, 95 gallons, £17 16s 3d<br>Salt beef, 36 pieces, £7 0s 3d<br>Salt pork, 31 pieces, £6 7s 6d<br>Salt beef and pork, subtotal, £13 7s 9d<br>Salt, ½ bushel, £0 5s 0d<br>Coffee, 25 lb, £1 0s 10d<br>Pepper, 10 lb, £0 5s 0d<br>Rice, 5 cwt 2 qr 3 lb, £2 12s 7d<br>Sugar, 2 cwt 1 qr 17 lb, £2 13s 1d<br>Sugar candy, 4 cwt 1 qr 19 lb, £10 13s 4d<br>Sugar and sugar candy, subtotal, £13 6s 5d<br>Carried forward, £64 19s 11d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The diet expenses account covered the stores drawn for the Company's table at the Castle, where the Governor, the Council and their guests dined at the Company's cost. The steward's monthly accounts recorded what the table used. This quarterly charge recorded what the storekeeper issued to supply it. Ninety-five gallons of arrack in three months was mostly for punch, the usual drink at official dinners and when entertaining officers from passing ships. Sugar candy cost far more than plain sugar, yet the table drew nearly twice as much of it. |
| 46 | 39 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 64 19 11<br>Tea Viz.<br>2 Singlo<br>.. 2 2<br>2 Congo<br>.. 2 4<br>2 Bohea<br>.. 1 5<br>2 Cannist. Hyson<br>.. 17 1<br>2 do. Souchon<br>.. 14 8<br>1 17 8<br>Oil 8 Bottles Florence<br>1 .. 10<br>£ 67 18 5<br>Garrison Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st Jany.<br>to the 31st March 1776<br>Tea 119 lb. Bohea, Barracks & Guards<br>4 .. 6<br>Oil 150 Gallons Train do. & do.<br>31 1 10<br>Arrack 18 Gallons Muster Drs.<br>3 7 6 | The diet expenses account concluded:<br>Brought forward, £64 19s 11d<br>Singlo tea, 2 lb, £0 2s 2d<br>Congou tea, 2 lb, £0 2s 4d<br>Bohea tea, 2 lb, £0 1s 5d<br>Hyson tea, 2 canisters, £0 17s 1d<br>Souchong tea, 2 canisters, £0 14s 8d<br>Tea, subtotal, £1 17s 8d<br>Florence oil, 8 bottles, £1 0s 10d<br>Total diet expenses, £67 18s 5d<br>The garrison account listed the following stores issued between 1 January and 31 March 1776:<br>Bohea tea, 119 lb, for the barracks and guards, £4 0s 6d<br>Train oil, 150 gallons, for the barracks and guards, £31 1s 10d<br>Arrack, 18 gallons, for musters, £3 7s 6d<br>Candles, 84 lb, for officers on guard, £7 15s 0d<br>Flour, 15 lb, for musters, £0 2s 10d<br>Double deals, 2, for Banks's, £0 6s 10d<br>Single deals, 3, for Banks's, £0 5s 11d<br>Timber, subtotal, £0 12s 9d<br>Salt beef, 21 pieces, to make up short weight, £4 1s 10d<br>Salt pork, 702 pieces, to make up short weight, £124 6s 3d<br>Salt beef and pork, subtotal, £128 8s 1d |

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| | | Candles 84 Officers on Guard<br>7 15 ..<br>Flour 15 Mustering<br>.. 2 10<br>Deals Viz.<br>2 Double<br>.. 6 10<br>3 Single Banks<br>.. 5 11<br>.. 12 9<br>Beef and Pork Viz.<br>21 Ps. Beef<br>4 1 10<br>702 Ps. Pork Deficiency in Weight<br>124 6 3<br>128 8 1<br>Canvas 13 Yards English Cots<br>.. 13 ..<br>Nails 3 .. 2 do.<br>.. 2 2<br>Twine Viz.<br>1 Skein Twine do.<br>.. .. 7<br>½ lb. Cotton Wick Guards<br>.. 1 2<br>.. 1 9<br>Soldiers Cloaths 1 Soldiers Coat & Breeches Recruits<br>1 10 8<br>Iron Ware Viz.<br>2 Spring Rat Traps Mundens Point<br>.. 3 3<br>2 Ash Helves<br>.. 1 2<br>1 Maul Out Guards<br>.. 9 6<br>.. 13 11<br>Carried Over<br>£ 178 8 .. | English canvas, 13 yards, for cots, £0 13s 0d<br>Nails, 3 [...], for cots, £0 2s 2d<br>Twine, 1 skein, for cots, £0 0s 7d<br>Cotton wick, ½ lb, for the guards, £0 1s 2d<br>Twine and wick, subtotal, £0 1s 9d<br>Soldier's coat and breeches, 1, [...], £1 10s 8d<br>Spring rat traps, 2, for Munden's Point, £0 3s 3d<br>Ash handles, 2, for the outlying guards, £0 1s 2d<br>Maul, 1, for the outlying guards, £0 9s 6d<br>Ironware, subtotal, £0 13s 11d<br>Carried forward, £178 0s 0d<br>**Interpretations**<br>By far the largest item on the garrison account was the 702 pieces of salt pork issued to make up short weight. Each soldier's ration was fixed by weight, but salt meat lost weight in the cask through shrinkage and leaking brine. A piece that came out light left the man short of his due. The Company made up the shortfall from its own stores and charged it to the garrison. The cost, over £124 in a single quarter, shows how far the casks shipped out fell below their stated weight. The Company bore the loss rather than cutting the soldiers' food. A garrison short of rations was a danger in itself, as the refused casks of April 1776 had already shown.<br>Train oil for the barracks and guardhouses was the next largest cost, because every sentry post had to be lit through the night. Munden's Point and Banks's were outlying batteries guarding the approaches to Jamestown. Rat traps and timber sent to them show that the Company kept even its smallest posts supplied. |
| 47 | 40 | 15th April<br>Brought Over<br>£ 178 8 ..<br>Hats 1 Soldiers Recruit<br>.. 3 3<br>Shirts 1 do. do.<br>.. 4 6<br>Shoes 1 Pr. Ordinary do.<br>.. 4 8<br>Hosiery 1 Pr. do. Thread Stockgs. do.<br>.. 2 10<br>£ 179 3 3<br>Blacks Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 January to the 31st March 1776<br>Rice C. 97 .. 2 .. 16<br>45 19 6<br>Beef and Pork Viz.<br>721 Ps. Beef<br>140 8 11<br>1338 Ps. Pork<br>236 18 9<br>377 7 8<br>Arrack 148 Gallons<br>27 15 ..<br>Sugar 1 .. 3 .. 6<br>1 19 11<br>Pepper 5<br>.. 2 6<br>Tea 1 .. 18 Bohea<br>4 8 ..<br>Salt ¼ Bushel<br>.. .. 10<br>Candles 4 lb.<br>.. 7 4<br>Oil 5½ Gallons Train<br>1 2 10<br>Long Cloth ⅓ Ps. No. 6 | The garrison account concluded:<br>Brought forward, £178 8s 0d<br>Soldier's hat, 1, for a recruit, £0 3s 3d<br>Soldier's shirt, 1, for a recruit, £0 4s 6d<br>Ordinary shoes, 1 pair, for a recruit, £0 4s 8d<br>Ordinary thread stockings, 1 pair, for a recruit, £0 2s 10d<br>Total garrison charges, £179 3s 3d<br>The account for the Company's slaves listed the following stores issued between 1 January and 31 March 1776:<br>Rice, 87 cwt 2 qr 16 lb, £43 19s 6d<br>Salt beef, 721 pieces, £140 8s 11d<br>Salt pork, 1,338 pieces, £236 18s 9d<br>Salt beef and pork, subtotal, £377 7s 8d<br>Arrack, 148 gallons, £27 15s 0d<br>Sugar, 1 cwt 3 qr 6 lb, £1 19s 11d<br>Pepper, 5 lb, £0 2s 6d<br>Bohea tea, 1 cwt 0 qr 18 lb, £4 8s 0d<br>Salt, ¼ bushel, £0 0s 10d<br>Candles, 4 lb, £0 7s 4d<br>Train oil, 5½ gallons, £1 2s 10d<br>Longcloth, number 6, ½ piece, £0 8s 0d<br>Ordinary shoes, 47 pairs, £10 19s 4d<br>Green serge, 2¼ yards, £0 12s 2d<br>Scarlet serge, 2 yards, £0 11s 2d<br>Serge, subtotal, £1 3s 4d<br>Total slaves' account, £471 14s 3d<br>The account for the Malays listed the following stores issued over the same period:<br>Sugar, 0 cwt 1 qr 24 lb, £0 10s 4d<br>Sugar candy, 15 lb, £0 6s 7d<br>Sugar and sugar candy, subtotal, £0 16s 11d<br>Flour, 30 lb, £0 5s 8d<br>Carried forward, £1 2s 7d<br>**Interpretations** |

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| | | .. 8 ..<br>Shoes 47 Pr. Ordinary<br>10 19 4<br>Serge Viz.<br>2½ Yds. Green<br>.. 12 2<br>2 do. Scarlet<br>.. 11 2<br>1 3 4<br>£ 471 14 3<br>Mallays Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 January to the 31st March 1776.<br>Sugar and Candy Viz.<br>.. 1 .. 24 Sugar<br>.. 10 4<br>.. .. 15 Candy<br>.. 6 7<br>.. 16 11<br>Flour 30 lb.<br>.. 5 8<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1 2 7 | Feeding the Company's slaves cost more than any other charge on the stores. At over £471 in one quarter, it was nearly three times the garrison account. Salt meat made up most of it, with more than 2,000 pieces issued in three months, along with rice and the yams recorded in the livestock account. This was the ration the Council cut back in April 1776, when it decided that half the 50 doubtful casks would go to the slaves in larger quantities. The 47 pairs of shoes and the serge show that some slaves received clothing as well as food. The scarlet and green serge was probably for the drivers or household slaves who stood out from the field gangs by their dress. The 148 gallons of arrack issued to slaves was a regular allowance, much like the drink given to the Company's free labourers.<br>The Malays were kept on a separate account. They were probably slaves or servants brought from the Dutch East Indies by way of the Cape or Batavia. Their issues of sugar, sugar candy and flour differed from the rice and salt meat given to the other slaves. The Company seems to have treated them as a distinct group with their own diet, perhaps because they had come under different terms or held a different rank in its service. |
| 48 | 41 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1 2 7<br>Salt ½ Bushel<br>.. 1 8<br>Pepper 2 lb.<br>.. 1 ..<br>Candles 20 lb.<br>1 16 8<br>Sope 6 lb.<br>.. 3 ..<br>Coffee 4 lb.<br>.. 3 4<br>Rice 2 .. 3 .. 4<br>1 6 6<br>Beef 13 Pieces<br>2 10 8<br>Arrack 9 Gallons<br>1 13 4<br>Tea 14 Bohea<br>.. 9 9<br>Oil 2 Bottles Florence<br>.. 5 3<br>Paint 1 lb. Indico<br>.. 1 9<br>Haberdashery 4 Sk. Silk<br>.. 1 6<br>Shoes 2 Pr. Mens Fine<br>.. 11 ..<br>Hooks and Lines Viz.<br>100 No. 7 Hooks<br>.. 5 8<br>6 .. 2 Lines<br>.. 3 5<br>.. 9 1<br>£ 10 10 1<br>Plantation Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st January to the 31st March 1776.<br>Rice and Paddy Viz.<br>7 .. 1 .. 22 Rice Overseer and Steward<br>3 12 6<br>38 .. 3 .. 19 Paddy Poultry & Horses<br>8 11 ..<br>12 3 6<br>Wheat C. 18 .. 1 .. 5 Poultry<br>10 1 3<br>Beef 13 Pieces Steward<br>2 10 8<br>Cordage 45 lb.<br>.. 13 1<br>Saddlery Viz. | The Malays' account continued:<br>Brought forward, £1 2s 7d<br>Salt, ½ bushel, £0 1s 8d<br>Pepper, 2 lb, £0 1s 0d<br>Candles, 20 lb, £1 16s 8d<br>Soap, 6 lb, £0 3s 0d<br>Coffee, 4 lb, £0 3s 4d<br>Rice, 2 cwt 3 qr 4 lb, £1 6s 6d<br>Salt beef, 13 pieces, £2 10s 8d<br>Arrack, 9 gallons, £1 13s 4d<br>Bohea tea, 4 lb, £0 9s 9d<br>Florence oil, 2 bottles, £0 5s 3d<br>Indigo, 1 lb, £0 1s 9d<br>Sewing silk, 4 skeins, £0 1s 6d<br>Men's fine shoes, 2 pairs, £0 11s 0d<br>Fish hooks, size 7, 100, £0 5s 8d<br>Fishing lines, size 2, 6, £0 3s 5d<br>Hooks and lines, subtotal, £0 9s 1d<br>Total Malays' account, £10 10s 1d<br>The plantation account listed the following stores issued between 1 January and 31 March 1776:<br>Rice, 7 cwt 1 qr 22 lb, for the overseer and steward, £3 12s 6d<br>Paddy, 38 cwt 3 qr 19 lb, for the poultry and horses, £8 11s 0d<br>Rice and paddy, subtotal, £12 3s 6d<br>Wheat, 18 cwt 1 qr 5 lb, for the poultry, £10 1s 3d<br>Salt beef, 13 pieces, for the steward, £2 10s 8d<br>Cordage, 45 lb, £0 13s 1d<br>Saddle cloth, 1, for the stables, £0 4s 0d<br>Surcingle, 1, for the stables, £0 3s 5d<br>Snaffle bridle, 1, for the stables, £0 6s 2d<br>Saddlery, subtotal, £0 13s 7d<br>Curry comb and brush, 1, for the stables, £0 1s 11d<br>Broad hoes, 2, for Longwood, £0 4s 4d<br>Garden rakes, 4, for Longwood, £0 9s 4d<br>Maul, 1, for Longwood, £0 9s 6d<br>Wood axe, 1, for Longwood, £0 2s 11d<br>Spring rat traps, 3, for the gardens, £0 4s 5d<br>Spades, 4, £0 15s 0d<br>Iron-shod shovels, 2, £0 3s 6d<br>Emery paper, 4 sheets, £0 0s 4d<br>Ironware, subtotal, £2 11s 3d<br>Carried forward, £28 13s 4d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Malays received candles, coffee, tea, Florence oil, silk, fine shoes and fishing tackle, goods never issued to the main body of slaves. They were clearly a small group in a better position, perhaps skilled servants, craftsmen or fishermen. Their account was |

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| | | 1 Saddle Cloth<br>.. 4 ..<br>1 Surcingle<br>.. 3 5<br>1 Snaffle Bridle Stables<br>.. 6 2<br>.. 13 7<br>Iron Ware Viz.<br>1 Curry Comb & Brush do.<br>.. 1 11<br>2 Broad Hoes<br>.. 4 4<br>4 Garden Rakes<br>.. 9 4<br>1 Maul<br>.. 9 6<br>1 Wood Ax Long Wood<br>.. 2 11<br>3 Spring Rat Traps, Gardens<br>.. 4 5<br>4 Spades<br>.. 15 ..<br>2 Shod Shovels<br>.. 3 6<br>4 Sheets Emery Paper<br>.. .. 4<br>2 11 3<br>Carried Over<br>£ 28 13 4 | kept apart because they were fed and supplied as dependants of some standing, not as field labour. The fine shoes and the fishing gear suggest some of them worked in the Castle household and some as the fishermen who supplied the official tables.<br>The plantation fed its poultry on wheat and paddy bought in bulk, more than 57 cwt of grain in a quarter. Grain shipped in from the Cape and from Asia was going to fatten fowls for the Company's tables. That shows how little feed the island's own fields produced. |
| 49 | 42 | 15 April<br>Brought Over<br>£ 28 13 4<br>Oil 5½ Gallons Train Stables<br>1 1 10<br>Pitch and Tar 9 Gall. Tar, Carts<br>.. 6 9<br>Nails Viz.<br>2 .. 3<br>.. 1 5<br>5 .. 6 Pasture Gates<br>.. 3 4<br>3 .. 10<br>.. 1 5<br>.. 6 2<br>Cuttlery Ware 4 Butchers Knives<br>.. 1 5<br>Deals 2 Ps. Oak Plank New Stables<br>6 19 8<br>£ 37 9 2<br>Hospital Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 January to the 31st March 1776.<br>Sugar C. 3 .. .. 23<br>3 10 9<br>Flour 3 .. 7<br>3 4 4<br>Rice 3 .. 7<br>1 9 2<br>Tea 1 .. 9 Bohea<br>1 5 2<br>Salt 1½ Bushel<br>.. 3 9<br>Oil 15½ Gallons Train<br>3 3 2<br>Twine ½ lb. Cotton Wick<br>.. .. 7<br>£ 12 16 11<br>Boats Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st January<br>to the 31st March 1776.<br>Cordage C. 2 .. 1 .. 18<br>4 2 ..<br>Iron .. 2 .. 4<br>.. 9 7<br>Deals Viz.<br>22 Single | The plantation account concluded:<br>Brought forward, £28 13s 4d<br>Train oil, 5½ gallons, for the stables, £1 1s 10d<br>Tar, 9 gallons, for the carts, £0 6s 9d<br>Threepenny nails, 2 hundred, for the pasture gates, £0 1s 5d<br>Sixpenny nails, 5 hundred, for the pasture gates, £0 3s 4d<br>Tenpenny nails, 3 hundred, for the pasture gates, £0 1s 5d<br>Nails, subtotal, £0 6s 2d<br>Butcher's knives, 4, £0 1s 5d<br>Oak plank, 1 [...], for the new stables, £6 19s 8d<br>Total plantation account, £37 9s 2d<br>The hospital account listed the following stores issued between 1 January and 31 March 1776:<br>Sugar, 3 cwt 0 qr 23 lb, £3 10s 9d<br>Flour, 3 cwt 0 qr 7 lb, £3 4s 4d<br>Rice, 3 cwt 0 qr 7 lb, £1 9s 2d<br>Bohea tea, 0 cwt 1 qr 9 lb, £1 5s 2d<br>Salt, 1½ bushels, £0 3s 9d<br>Train oil, 15½ gallons, £3 3s 2d<br>Cotton wick, ½ lb, £0 0s 7d<br>Total hospital account, £12 16s 11d<br>The boats account listed the following stores issued over the same period:<br>Cordage, 2 cwt 1 qr 18 lb, £4 2s 0d<br>Iron, 0 cwt 2 qr 4 lb, £0 9s 7d<br>Single deals, 22, £2 2s 2d<br>Wainscot boards, 4, £0 16s 0d<br>Elm plank, 2 [...], £5 7s 0d<br>Oak plank, 1 [...], £3 9s 10d<br>Timber, subtotal, £11 15s 0d<br>Arrack, 1½ gallons, £0 5s 8d<br>Pitch, 1 cwt 0 qr 16 lb, £1 1s 11d<br>Tar, 2 gallons, £0 1s 6d<br>Rosin, 8 lb, £0 1s 6d<br>Pitch and tar, subtotal, £1 4s 11d<br>Carried forward, £17 17s 2d |

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| | | 2 2 2<br>4 Wainst. Boards<br>.. 16 ..<br>2 Ps. Elm Plank<br>5 7 ..<br>1 Ps. Oak do.<br>3 9 10<br>11 15 ..<br>Arrack 1½ Gallons<br>.. 5 8<br>Pitch and Tar Viz.<br>Bar. lb. 1 .. 16 Pitch<br>1 1 11<br>2 Gallons Tar<br>.. 1 6<br>8 Rosin<br>.. 1 6<br>1 4 11<br>Carried Over<br>£ 17 17 2 | |
| 50 | 43 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 17 17 2<br>Iron Ware 8 Socket and Scull. Chizels<br>.. 11 4<br>Nails Viz.<br>10 .. 3<br>.. 6 11<br>4 .. 4<br>.. 2 4<br>16 .. 6<br>.. 10 8<br>62 .. 10<br>1 8 5<br>10 .. 20<br>.. 3 9<br>6 .. 40<br>.. 2 2<br>2 14 3<br>Oil 2½ Gallons Train<br>.. 10 4<br>Paint 20 Brimstone<br>.. 3 4<br>Anchor 1 Grapnel Wt. 1 .. 3 .. 22<br>2 19 4<br>£ 24 15 9<br>Fortifications Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st January to the 31st March 1776<br>Iron 1 .. 3 .. 2<br>1 7 1<br>Iron Ware Viz.<br>2 Pickaxes Lime Kiln<br>.. 6 8<br>1 Stock Lock<br>.. 3 1<br>1 Blank Key Store Room<br>.. 1 ..<br>12 Sail Needles mendg. Lime Bags<br>.. .. 6<br>.. 11 3<br>Lines 6 No. 3 Banks's Flag<br>.. 3 11<br>Oil Viz.<br>3½ Gallons Train, Lime Kilns<br>.. 13 6<br>1 Bottles Florence Artillery<br>.. 2 8<br>.. 16 2<br>Nails 30 lb. 6 Store Room<br>1 .. ..<br>£ 3 18 5<br>Houses Dr. for the following Stores Issued from 1st January<br>to the 31st March 1776.<br>Lead 3 Pig | The boats account concluded:<br>Brought forward, £17 17s 2d<br>Socket chisels, 2 sets, £0 11s 4d<br>Threepenny nails, 10 hundred, £0 6s 11d<br>Fourpenny nails, 4 hundred, £0 2s 4d<br>Sixpenny nails, 16 hundred, £0 10s 8d<br>Tenpenny nails, 62 hundred, £1 8s 5d<br>Twentypenny nails, 10 hundred, £0 3s 9d<br>Fortypenny nails, 6 hundred, £0 2s 2d<br>Nails, subtotal, £2 14s 3d<br>Train oil, 2½ gallons, £0 10s 4d<br>Brimstone, 20 lb, £0 3s 4d<br>Grapnel anchor, 1, weighing 1 cwt 3 qr 22 lb, £2 19s 4d<br>Total boats account, £24 15s 9d<br>The fortifications account listed the following stores issued between 1 January and 31 March 1776:<br>Iron, 1 cwt 1 qr 2 lb, £1 7s 1d<br>Pickaxes, 2, for the lime kiln, £0 6s 8d<br>Stock lock, 1, for the store room, £0 3s 1d<br>Blank key, 1, for the store room, £0 1s 0d<br>Sail needles, 12, for mending lime bags, £0 0s 6d<br>Ironware, subtotal, £0 11s 3d<br>Fishing lines, size 3, 6, for the flag at Banks's, £0 3s 11d<br>Train oil, 3½ gallons, for the lime kilns, £0 13s 6d<br>Florence oil, 1 bottle, for the artillery, £0 2s 8d<br>Oil, subtotal, £0 16s 2d<br>Sixpenny nails, 30 hundred, for the store room, £1 0s 0d<br>Total fortifications account, £3 18s 5d<br>The houses account listed the following stores issued over the same period:<br>Pig lead, 3 [...], £2 11s 3d<br>Sash line, 2 hanks, £0 2s 6d<br>Double deals, 12, £2 0s 9d<br>Single deals, 201, £19 5s 3d<br>Timber, subtotal, £21 6s 0d<br>Carried forward, £23 19s 9d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The houses account drew more than 200 deals in a single quarter, the largest timber issue in the whole set of accounts. This was the material for the three new houses that the engineer reported on 8 April 1776. It matched the Council's view, given that day, that the houses were nearly finished and needed little more than carpentry. The fortifications account was small by comparison. Most of it went to the lime kilns, where coral or shell was burned to make lime for mortar and whitewash. Lime was carried in bags, hence the sail needles for mending them. Fishing line was used to hoist the signal flag at Banks's, and oil lit the kilns, which were kept burning through the night. |

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| | | 2 11 3<br>Lines 2 Knots Sash<br>.. 2 6<br>Deals Viz.<br>12 Double<br>2 .. 9<br>201 Single<br>19 5 3<br>21 6 ..<br>Carried Over<br>£ 23 19 9 | |
| 51 | 44 | 15 April<br>Brought Over<br>£ 23 19 9<br>Nails Viz.<br>24 .. 2<br>.. 17 ..<br>28 .. 3<br>.. 19 3<br>44 .. 4<br>1 5 8<br>60 .. 6<br>2 5 4<br>68 .. 10<br>1 11 2<br>10 .. 30<br>.. 3 7<br>24 Plasg. Brads<br>1 .. 6<br>8 2 6<br>Iron Ware Viz.<br>4 Plaistr. Trowells<br>.. 6 7<br>12 Pr. H. Hinges<br>1 15 3<br>7 Stock Locks<br>1 1 7<br>8 Iron rim'd Locks with Brass Knobs<br>2 9 4<br>6 lb. Iron Wire<br>.. 4 9<br>1 Maul<br>.. 9 6<br>6 7 ..<br>Oil Viz.<br>1½ Gallons Train<br>.. 6 3<br>4 do. Linseed<br>.. 16 ..<br>¼ do. Turpentine<br>.. 1 9<br>1 4 ..<br>Iron and Steel Viz.<br>9 .. 2 .. Iron<br>8 9 5<br>.. 1 .. 19 Steel<br>.. 16 8<br>9 6 1<br>Paint Viz.<br>218 Whiting<br>.. 4 7<br>50 White Lead dry<br>.. 16 8<br>½ White Copperas<br>.. .. 3<br>25 Iron Red mixed<br>.. 12 ..<br>12 Chalk<br>.. .. 6<br>3 Barrels Blacking<br>.. 1 5<br>1 15 5<br>Turners Ware Viz.<br>6 Plaisterers Brushes<br>.. 10 8 | The houses account concluded:<br>Brought forward, £23 19s 9d<br>Twopenny nails, 24 hundred, £0 17s 0d<br>Threepenny nails, 28 hundred, £0 19s 3d<br>Fourpenny nails, 44 hundred, £1 5s 8d<br>Sixpenny nails, 60 hundred, £2 5s 4d<br>Tenpenny nails, 68 hundred, £1 11s 2d<br>Thirtypenny nails, 10 hundred, £0 3s 7d<br>Glaziers' brads, 24 hundred, £1 0s 6d<br>Nails, subtotal, £8 2s 6d<br>Plasterers' trowels, 4, £0 6s 7d<br>H-hinges, 12 pairs, £1 15s 3d<br>Stock locks, 7, £1 1s 7d<br>Iron-rimmed locks with brass knobs, 8, £2 9s 4d<br>Iron wire, 6 lb, £0 4s 9d<br>Maul, 1, £0 9s 6d<br>Ironware, subtotal, £6 7s 0d<br>Train oil, 1½ gallons, £0 6s 3d<br>Linseed oil, 4 gallons, £0 16s 0d<br>Turpentine, ¼ gallon, £0 1s 9d<br>Oil, subtotal, £1 4s 0d<br>Iron, 9 cwt 2 qr 0 lb, £8 9s 5d<br>Steel, 0 cwt 1 qr 19 lb, £0 16s 8d<br>Iron and steel, subtotal, £9 6s 1d<br>Whiting, 218 lb, £0 4s 7d<br>Dry white lead, 50 lb, £0 16s 8d<br>White copperas, ½ lb, £0 0s 3d<br>Venetian red, mixed, 25 lb, £0 12s 0d<br>Chalk, 12 lb, £0 0s 6d<br>Blacking, 3 [...], £0 1s 5d<br>Paint, subtotal, £1 15s 5d<br>Plasterers' brushes, 6, £0 10s 8d<br>Paint brushes, 4, £0 1s 11d<br>Wooden goods and brushes, subtotal, £0 12s 7d<br>Window panes, 8 by 10 inches, 2, £0 1s 1d<br>Window panes, 10 by 12 inches, 3, £0 2s 8d<br>Window panes, 10½ by 16 inches, 5, £0 6s 1d<br>Glass, subtotal, £0 9s 10d<br>Total houses account, £51 17s 2d<br>Jonathan Doveton, storekeeper, signed the accounts at St Helena on 31 March 1776, subject to the correction of any errors. |

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| | | 4 Paint do.<br>.. 1 11<br>.. 12 7<br>Glass Ware Viz.<br>2 Squares 8 by 10<br>.. 1 1<br>3 do. 10 by 12<br>.. 2 8<br>5 do. 10½ by 16<br>.. 6 1<br>.. 9 10<br>£ 51 17 2<br>St. Helena<br>31 March 1776<br>Errors Excepted<br>(Signed) Jonn. Doveton S. Keeper | |
| 52 | 45 | 1776<br>List of the Honorable Company's Servants Civil and Military<br>upon the Island St. Helena with their several Salaries, Diet Money<br>&c. for the Quarter ending the 31 day of March 1776<br>John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>150 .. ..<br>do. Allowance for Servants<br>31 14 9<br>181 14 9<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Governor<br>62 10 ..<br>do. Diet Money<br>25 .. ..<br>87 10 ..<br>Matthew Bazett Esqr. of Council<br>22 10 ..<br>do. Accountant<br>27 10 ..<br>do. Diet Money<br>15 .. ..<br>65 .. ..<br>William Wrangham Esqr. of Council<br>10 .. ..<br>do. Diet Money<br>15 .. ..<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>do. Assist. to the Governor<br>10 .. ..<br>do. Paymaster<br>27 10 ..<br>65 .. ..<br>Robertes Carr Chaplain<br>55 .. ..<br>Jonathan Doveton Store Keeper<br>27 10 ..<br>do. Diet Money<br>15 .. ..<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>45 .. ..<br>Britanicus Wright Secy.<br>27 10 ..<br>do. Diet Money<br>15 .. ..<br>42 10 ..<br>James Tippet Engineer<br>50 .. ..<br>John Goodwin Factor<br>12 10 ..<br>do. Diet Money<br>10 .. ..<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>do. Collector of Customs<br>12 10 ..<br>37 10 .. | The list of the Company's civil and military servants at St Helena, with their salaries, diet money and other allowances for the quarter ending 31 March 1776, began:<br>John Skottowe, Governor, salary, £150 0s 0d<br>John Skottowe, allowance for servants, £31 4s 9d<br>John Skottowe, total, £181 4s 9d<br>Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, salary, £62 10s 0d<br>Daniel Corneille, diet money, £25 0s 0d<br>Daniel Corneille, total, £87 10s 0d<br>Matthew Bazett, member of Council, salary, £22 10s 0d<br>Matthew Bazett, as accountant, £27 10s 0d<br>Matthew Bazett, diet money, £15 0s 0d<br>Matthew Bazett, total, £65 0s 0d<br>William Wrangham, member of Council, salary, £10 0s 0d<br>William Wrangham, diet money, £15 0s 0d<br>William Wrangham, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>William Wrangham, as assistant to the Governor, £10 0s 0d<br>William Wrangham, as paymaster, £27 10s 0d<br>William Wrangham, total, £65 0s 0d<br>Robert Carr, chaplain, £55 0s 0d<br>Jonathan Doveton, storekeeper, salary, £27 10s 0d<br>Jonathan Doveton, diet money, £15 0s 0d<br>Jonathan Doveton, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>Jonathan Doveton, total, £45 0s 0d<br>Britannicus Wright, secretary, salary, £27 10s 0d<br>Britannicus Wright, diet money, £15 0s 0d<br>Britannicus Wright, total, £42 10s 0d<br>James Tippet, engineer, £50 0s 0d<br>John Goodwin, factor, salary, £12 10s 0d<br>John Goodwin, diet money, £10 0s 0d<br>John Goodwin, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>John Goodwin, as collector of customs, £12 10s 0d<br>John Goodwin, total, £37 10s 0d<br>James Desfountain, factor, salary, £12 10s 0d<br>James Desfountain, diet money, £10 0s 0d<br>James Desfountain, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>James Desfountain, as assistant storekeeper, £5 0s 0d<br>James Desfountain, total, £30 0s 0d<br>William Webber Doveton, factor, salary, £12 10s 0d<br>William Webber Doveton, diet money, £10 0s 0d<br>William Webber Doveton, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>William Webber Doveton, total, £25 0s 0d<br>Carried forward, £684 4s 9d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Most officials earned their income from several posts held at once rather than a single salary. Wrangham's seat on the Council brought in only £10 a quarter. His real income came from being paymaster and the Governor's assistant, together with diet money and house rent. Bazett's pay as accountant was worth more than his councillor's salary. Each factor held a |

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| | | James Desfountain Factor<br>12 10 ..<br>do. Diet Money<br>10 .. ..<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>do. Assist. Storekeeper<br>5 .. ..<br>30 .. ..<br>Wm. Webber Doveton Factor<br>12 10 ..<br>do. Diet Money<br>10 .. ..<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>25 .. ..<br>Carried Over<br>£ 684 4 9 | junior rank in the Company's service and added a working office, such as collector of customs or assistant storekeeper, to a basic salary. This gave the Council a small number of men who ran every branch of the island's business between them. Each had a financial stake in staying in favour, since losing one appointment cut his income without ending his career.<br>Diet money was an allowance in place of meals at the Company's table, and house rent was an allowance for lodgings outside the Company's buildings. The Governor's salary of £150 a quarter, or £600 a year, was more than any two councillors earned. He also received a separate allowance for his servants, while his table, candles and household stores were charged to the Company's general accounts. |
| 53 | 46 | 15 April<br>Brought Over<br>£ 684 4 9<br>Robt. Leech Writer<br>7 10 ..<br>do. Diet Money<br>10 .. ..<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>do. Clerk of the Works<br>6 16 10½<br>26 16 10½<br>John Doveton Writer<br>7 10 ..<br>do. Diet Money<br>10 .. ..<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>20 .. ..<br>Nathaniel Kennedy Writer<br>7 10 ..<br>do. Diet Money<br>10 .. ..<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>20 .. ..<br>John Congreve Judge Advocate<br>12 10 ..<br>do. Schoolmaster<br>7 10 ..<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>22 10 ..<br>Thomas Stroud Surgeon<br>19 15 ..<br>do. Diet Money<br>10 .. ..<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>32 5 ..<br>David Kay Surgeons Mate<br>23 15 ..<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>26 5 ..<br>Philip Mahoney Clk. of the peace<br>27 7 6<br>do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>36 14 4½<br>George Lamb Steward<br>7 10 ..<br>do. Overseeing the Bake house<br>3 .. ..<br>10 10 .. | The list of the Company's servants continued:<br>Brought forward, £684 4s 9d<br>Robert Leech, writer, salary, £7 10s 0d<br>Robert Leech, diet money, £10 0s 0d<br>Robert Leech, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>Robert Leech, as clerk of the works, £6 16s 10½d<br>Robert Leech, total, £26 16s 10½d<br>John Doveton, writer, salary, £7 10s 0d<br>John Doveton, diet money, £10 0s 0d<br>John Doveton, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>John Doveton, total, £20 0s 0d<br>Nathaniel Kennedy, writer, salary, £7 10s 0d<br>Nathaniel Kennedy, diet money, £10 0s 0d<br>Nathaniel Kennedy, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>Nathaniel Kennedy, total, £20 0s 0d<br>John Congreve, judge advocate, salary, £12 10s 0d<br>John Congreve, as schoolmaster, £7 10s 0d<br>John Congreve, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>John Congreve, total, £22 10s 0d<br>Thomas Stroud, surgeon, salary, £19 15s 0d<br>Thomas Stroud, diet money, £10 0s 0d<br>Thomas Stroud, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>Thomas Stroud, total, £32 5s 0d<br>David Kay, surgeon's mate, salary, £23 15s 0d<br>David Kay, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>David Kay, total, £26 5s 0d<br>Philip Mahoney, clerk of the peace, salary, £27 7s 6d<br>Philip Mahoney, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>Philip Mahoney, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>Philip Mahoney, total, £36 14s 4½d<br>George Lamb, steward, salary, £7 10s 0d<br>George Lamb, for overseeing the bakehouse, £3 0s 0d<br>George Lamb, total, £10 10s 0d<br>Thomas Bazett, superintendent of the works, £25 0s 0d<br>Solomon St Maurice, master at arms, £6 5s 0d<br>Samuel Alexander, overseer, £7 10s 0d<br>John Worrall, overseer, £15 0s 0d<br>John Robinson, carpenter, £25 0s 0d<br>Simon Whaley, carpenter's mate, £12 10s 0d<br>Henry Longfield, mason's mate, £20 0s 0d<br>John Daniels, mason's apprentice, £12 10s 0d<br>Joseph Seager, armourer, £15 0s 0d<br>Joseph Griffiths, cooper, £15 0s 0d<br>James Carmichael, gardener, £10 0s 0d<br>Carried forward, £1,043 1s 0d<br>**Interpretations**<br>James Carmichael, the gardener fined £20 0s 0d on 18 March 1776 for selling arrack to the workmen at Plantation House, earned £10 0s 0d a quarter. The fine therefore took half a year's pay, half of it going to the man who informed on him. It shows how heavily the Council punished unlicensed selling, enough to wipe out a working man's income. The Council also kept |

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| | | Thomas Bazett Super. of the Works<br>25 .. ..<br>Solomon St. Maurice Mastr. at Arms<br>6 5 ..<br>Samuel Alexander<br>7 10 ..<br>John Worrall Overseers<br>15 .. ..<br>John Robinson Carpenter<br>25 .. ..<br>Simon Whaley do. Mate<br>12 10 ..<br>Henry Wingfield Masons Mate<br>20 .. ..<br>John Daniels do. Apprentice<br>12 10 ..<br>Joseph Seager Armourer<br>15 .. ..<br>Joseph Griffiths Cooper<br>15 .. ..<br>James Carmichell Gardener<br>10 .. ..<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1043 1 .. | Carmichael in his post, so it collected the fine from him and still had its gardener.<br>The skilled tradesmen earned as much as the Company's junior gentlemen, or more. The carpenter John Robinson received £25 a quarter, as much as the superintendent of works and more than a writer with all his allowances. Even the mason's apprentice earned £12 10s 0d, nearly double a writer's base salary. Skilled labour was scarce on the island and had to be paid for. A writer's low salary reflected the start of a career that would rise through the ranks of factor and councillor. |
| 54 | 47 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1043 1 ..<br>John Price Marshall & Goaler<br>7 10 ..<br>Isaac Clark Groom<br>2 .. ..<br>John Joyce Clock & Instrument Cleaner<br>1 5 ..<br>John King Patroon<br>7 10 ..<br>Thomas Yates Clerk of the Parish<br>6 10 ..<br>The Drum Major Instructg. the Young Drumrs.<br>1 .. ..<br>Hugh Jones Superint. of the Blacks<br>10 .. ..<br>John Scott Register Master<br>10 .. ..<br>First Company Viz.<br>Daniel Corneille Captain<br>59 6 3<br>Charles Ross Stewart Lieut.<br>27 7 6<br>do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>do. Garrison Adjutant<br>18 5 ..<br>54 19 4½<br>James Elgin Lieut.<br>27 7 6<br>do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>34 4 4½<br>Richard Knipe Lieut.<br>27 7 6<br>do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>34 4 4½<br>William Roberts Town Adjutant<br>27 7 6<br>do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>36 14 4½<br>Sergeants Viz.<br>James Mannaton<br>7 11 8 | The list of the Company's servants continued:<br>Brought forward, £1,043 1s 0d<br>John Price, marshal and gaoler, £7 10s 0d<br>Isaac Clark, groom, £2 0s 0d<br>John Joyce, clock and instrument cleaner, £1 5s 0d<br>John King, patroon, £7 10s 0d<br>Thomas Yates, parish clerk, £6 10s 0d<br>Drum major, for teaching the young drummers, £1 0s 0d<br>Hugh Jones, superintendent of the slaves, £10 0s 0d<br>John Scott, register master, £10 0s 0d<br>The officers and men of the First Company were:<br>Daniel Corneille, captain, £59 6s 3d<br>Charles Ross Stewart, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>Charles Ross Stewart, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>Charles Ross Stewart, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>Charles Ross Stewart, as garrison adjutant, £18 5s 0d<br>Charles Ross Stewart, total, £54 19s 4½d<br>James Elgin, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>James Elgin, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>James Elgin, total, £34 4s 4½d<br>Richard Knipe, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>Richard Knipe, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>Richard Knipe, total, £34 4s 4½d<br>William Roberts, town adjutant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>William Roberts, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>William Roberts, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>William Roberts, total, £36 14s 4½d<br>James Mannaton, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>Abraham Jarvis, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>Andrew Alexander, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>William Hardee, sergeant, to 12 February, £3 11s 8d<br>John Potts, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>George Roe, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>John Desborough, sergeant, from 13 February, £4 0s 0d<br>Sergeants, total, £45 10s 0d<br>John Desborough, corporal, to 12 February, £2 18s 3d<br>Jonathan Bartlett, corporal, to 6 February, £2 3s 2d<br>William Warner, corporal, £5 6s 2d<br>William Featby, corporal, £5 6s 2d<br>Corporals carried forward, £15 5s 8d<br>Carried forward, £1,353 14s 9d<br>**Interpretations**<br>A patroon was the master of the Company's boats in the road. He was in charge of the boatmen who |

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| | | Abraham Jarvis<br>7 11 8<br>Andw. Alexander<br>7 11 8<br>Wm. Hardee to 12th Feby.<br>3 11 8<br>John Potts<br>7 11 8<br>Geo. Roe<br>7 11 8<br>John Desborough from 13th Feby.<br>4 .. ..<br>45 10 ..<br>Corporals Viz.<br>John Desborough to 12th Feby.<br>2 10 2<br>Jon. Bartlett to 6th do.<br>2 3 2<br>Wm. Warner<br>5 6 2<br>Wm. Gealby<br>5 6 2<br>Corporals Carried Over<br>£ 15 5 8<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1353 14 9 | landed stores, carried officials to and from the ships and brought the harbour boats ashore in bad weather. The superintendent of the slaves directed the Company's slave gangs at their work and answered for their discipline, and his pay was set at the same level as a register master's. Pay was worked out to the day. When Sergeant Hardee left the ranks on 12 February, Corporal Desborough was promoted the next day. Each man's pay changed from that date, so the Company paid exactly for the rank held on each day of the quarter.<br>Daniel Corneille drew a captain's pay for the First Company on top of his salary and diet money as Lieutenant Governor. His income was built up from several posts, like that of the civil officials. |
| 55 | 48 | 15th April<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1353 14 9<br>Corporals brought Over<br>£ 15 5 8<br>James McShane<br>5 6 2<br>John Gasle<br>5 6 2<br>Edward Banks from 7th Feby.<br>3 3 ..<br>Fran. Ives from 13th do.<br>2 16 ..<br>31 17 ..<br>Drummers Viz.<br>John Trevitts<br>5 6 2<br>Richd. Platfoot<br>5 6 2<br>Geo. Watts<br>5 6 2<br>15 18 6<br>John Leech Cadet<br>7 11 8<br>Private Viz.<br>Richard Ashton<br>3 15 10<br>John Attwood<br>3 15 10<br>Edwd. Alldridge<br>3 15 10<br>Timothy Bryon<br>3 15 10<br>Willm. Benson<br>3 15 10<br>Richard Broom<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Berwick<br>3 15 10<br>Joseph Beecham<br>3 15 10<br>Joseph Battesham<br>3 15 10<br>John Baker<br>3 15 10<br>John Bull<br>3 15 10<br>John Brocklebank<br>3 15 10 | The list of the First Company continued:<br>Brought forward, £1,353 14s 9d<br>Corporals brought forward, £15 5s 8d<br>James McShane, corporal, £5 6s 2d<br>John Gasle, corporal, £5 6s 2d<br>Edward Banks, corporal, from 7 February, £3 3s 0d<br>Francis Ives, corporal, from 13 February, £2 16s 0d<br>Corporals, total, £31 17s 0d<br>John Lewster, drummer, £5 6s 2d<br>Richard Platfoot, drummer, £5 6s 2d<br>George Watts, drummer, £5 6s 2d<br>Drummers, total, £15 18s 6d<br>John Leech, cadet, £7 11s 8d<br>Richard Ashton, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Atwood, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Edward Alldridge, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Timothy Bryan, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Benson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Richard Broom, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Berwick, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Joseph Beecham, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Joseph Batterham, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Baker, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Bull, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Brocklebank, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Jonathan Bartlett, private, from 7 February, £2 5s 0d<br>Edward Banks, private, to 6 February, £1 10s 10d<br>Patrick Connor, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Charlton, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Coppin, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Ralph Clevering, private, to 19 February, £2 1s 8d<br>Robert Craigs, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Peter Chapman, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Richard Cook, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Crookshanks, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Close, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Davis, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Dove, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Drake, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Ellis, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Carried forward, £1,409 1s 11d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Jonathan Bartlett served as a corporal until 6 February and as a private from 7 February. On the same day Edward Banks moved the other way, from private to corporal. The exact exchange shows that |

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| | | Jon. Bartlet from 7th Feby.<br>2 5 ..<br>Edward Banks to 6th do.<br>1 10 10<br>Patk. Conner<br>3 15 10<br>John Charlton<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Coppin<br>3 15 10<br>Ralph Clewing to 19th Feby.<br>2 1 8<br>Robt. Craigs<br>3 15 10<br>Peter Chapman<br>3 15 10<br>Richd. Cook<br>3 15 10<br>James Crookshanks<br>3 15 10<br>Thomas Close<br>3 15 10<br>John Davis<br>3 15 10<br>John Dove<br>3 15 10<br>James Drake<br>3 15 10<br>John Ellis<br>3 15 10<br>Private Carried Over<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1409 1 11 | Bartlett was reduced to the ranks and Banks given his stripe. A demotion for some offence was the usual reason for such a swap. Paying each man by the day meant Bartlett's punishment took effect in his wages at once, and Banks's reward did the same.<br>A private earned £3 15s 10d a quarter, about £15 a year. A corporal earned £5 6s 2d and a sergeant £7 11s 8d, so each step in rank brought a large rise. That gave a man a strong reason to keep his stripe. John Atwood, listed here as a private, was one of the 38 men who asked for discharge on 8 April 1776. |
| 56 | 49 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1409 1 11<br>Private brought Over<br>William Edwards<br>3 15 10<br>William Fisher<br>3 15 10<br>John Frake<br>3 15 10<br>Stephen Ferris<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Greenwood<br>3 15 10<br>John Griffiths<br>3 15 10<br>Willm. Gosford<br>3 15 10<br>John Houston<br>3 15 10<br>Philip Hayes<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Hendcock<br>3 15 10<br>Bernard Harlin<br>3 15 10<br>W. Hardy from 13th Feby.<br>2 .. ..<br>Edward Hayes Fife<br>3 15 10<br>John Johnson<br>3 15 10<br>Francis Jones<br>3 15 10<br>Francis Ives<br>1 15 10<br>Thos. Love<br>3 15 10<br>Patk. Lynch<br>3 15 10<br>Michl. Leonard<br>3 15 10 | The list of the First Company's privates continued:<br>Brought forward, £1,409 1s 11d<br>William Edwards, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Fisher, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Feake, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Stephen Ferris, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Greenwood, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Griffiths, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Gosford, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Hourston, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Philip Hayes, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Hancock, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Bernard Haslie, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Hardy, private, from 13 February, £2 0s 0d<br>Edward Hayes, fifer, £3 15s 10d<br>John Johnson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Francis Jones, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Francis Ives, private, to 12 February, £1 15s 10d<br>Thomas Love, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Patrick Lynch, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Michael Leonard, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Duncan McClaren, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Mumford, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Mudge, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John McAllister, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Michael McNamara, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Peter Moffett, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Daniel Morgan, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Duncan McNaughton, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Richard Nichols, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Neale, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Page, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Charles Pollitt, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Richard Palmer, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Alexander Paxton, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Pruitt, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Pagle, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Robinson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Rogers, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Anthony Reynolds, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Revells, private, £3 15s 10d |

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| | | Duncan McClaren<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Mumford<br>3 15 10<br>Willm. Mudge<br>3 15 10<br>John McAllister<br>3 15 10<br>Michl. McNamara<br>3 15 10<br>Peter Moffatt<br>3 15 10<br>Danl. Morgan<br>3 15 10<br>Duncan McNaughton<br>3 15 10<br>Richd. Nichols<br>3 15 10<br>James Neale<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Page<br>3 15 10<br>Charles Pollster<br>3 15 10<br>Richd. Palmer<br>3 15 10<br>Alexd. Paxton<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Pruitt<br>3 15 10<br>John Pagle<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Robinson<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Rogers<br>3 15 10<br>Anthy. Reynolds<br>3 15 10<br>John Revell<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Swaby<br>3 15 10<br>Joseph Story<br>Private Carried Over<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1409 1 11 | William Swaby, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Joseph Stacy, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Carried forward, £1,409 1s 11d<br>**Interpretations**<br>William Hardy appeared here as a private from 13 February, the day after William Hardee stopped drawing a sergeant's pay. They were the same man, broken from sergeant to private in a single step. His fall set off a chain of promotions on the same day. Corporal John Desborough became a sergeant in his place, and Private Francis Ives became a corporal to fill Desborough's place. With Bartlett's reduction on 7 February, two men lost their rank in one quarter. Each loss was recorded only in the dates on which their pay changed. |
| 57 | 50 | 15th April<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1409 1 11<br>Private brought Over<br>James Snell<br>3 15 10<br>Willm. Smelt<br>3 15 10<br>Gregory Sutherwood<br>3 15 10<br>John Small<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Sommerville<br>3 15 10<br>Willm. Seale<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Stock from 8th Jany.<br>3 10 ..<br>John Tanton<br>3 15 10<br>Thomas Townsend<br>3 15 10<br>John Taylor<br>3 15 10<br>William Taylor<br>3 15 10<br>Geo. Thomas<br>3 15 10<br>Benjn. Wren | The list of the First Company's privates concluded:<br>Brought forward, £1,409 1s 11d<br>James Snell, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Smelt, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Gregory Southwood, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Small, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Sommerville, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Seale, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Stark, private, from 8 January, £3 10s 0d<br>John Tanton, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Townsend, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Taylor, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Taylor, private, £3 15s 10d<br>George Thomas, fifer, £3 15s 10d<br>Benjamin Ure, private, £3 15s 10d<br>George Wall, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Wendell, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Bartholomew Welch, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Walters, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Henry Wood, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Waterfield, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Edward Wickenden, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Westbury, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Robert Wright, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Wiltes, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Webb, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Privates, total, £339 5s 0d<br>The officers of the Second Company were: |

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| | | 3 15 10<br>Geo. Wall<br>3 15 10<br>Thomas Windall<br>3 15 10<br>Barthw. Welch<br>3 15 10<br>John Walters<br>3 15 10<br>Henry Wood<br>3 15 10<br>John Waterfield<br>3 15 10<br>Edward Wickenden<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Westbury<br>3 15 10<br>Robt. Wright<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Welders<br>3 15 10<br>William Webb<br>3 15 10<br>339 5 ..<br>Second Company Viz.<br>James Greentree Lieut.<br>27 7 6<br>do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>36 14 4½<br>John Bazett Lieut.<br>27 7 6<br>do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>36 14 4½<br>Arthur Upton Lieut.<br>27 7 6<br>do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>34 4 4½<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1856 .. ½<br>**Margin Notes:**<br><br>100 | James Greentree, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>James Greentree, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>James Greentree, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>James Greentree, total, £36 14s 4½d<br>John Bazett, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>John Bazett, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>John Bazett, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>John Bazett, total, £36 14s 4½d<br>Arthur Upton, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>Arthur Upton, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>Arthur Upton, total, £34 4s 4½d<br>Carried forward, £1,856 0s 0½d |
| 58 | 51 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1856 .. ½<br>Sergeants Viz.<br>Francis Seale<br>7 11 8<br>William Wills<br>7 11 8<br>Joseph McCartney<br>7 11 8<br>Willm. Carter<br>7 11 8<br>Mark Trueman<br>7 11 8<br>John Sheens to 1st January<br>.. 1 8<br>Henry Batchelder from 2 Jany.<br>7 10 ..<br>45 10 ..<br>Corporals Viz.<br>Henry Batchelder to 1st Jany.<br>.. 1 2<br>Robt. Withers<br>5 6 2<br>John Richards<br>5 6 2 | The officers and men of the Second Company continued:<br>Brought forward, £1,856 0s 0½d<br>Francis Seale, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>William Wills, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>Joseph McCartney, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>William Carter, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>Mark Trueman, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>John Stevens, sergeant, to 1 January, £0 1s 8d<br>Henry Batchelder, sergeant, from 2 January, £7 10s 0d<br>Sergeants, total, £45 10s 0d<br>Henry Batchelder, corporal, to 1 January, £0 1s 2d<br>Robert Withers, corporal, £5 6s 2d<br>John Richards, corporal, £5 6s 2d<br>George Clary, corporal, £5 6s 2d<br>John Turrell, corporal, £5 6s 2d<br>Henry Yates, corporal, £5 6s 2d<br>Thomas Chandley, corporal, from 2 January, £5 5s 0d<br>Corporals, total, £31 17s 0d<br>Benjamin Seale, drummer, £5 6s 2d<br>John Wyatt, drummer, £5 6s 2d<br>Drummers, total, £10 12s 4d<br>Timothy Atherton, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Ash, private, £3 15s 10d |

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| | | George Clarey<br>5 6 2<br>John Tennell<br>5 6 2<br>Henry Yates<br>5 6 2<br>Thos. Chankley from 2 Jany.<br>5 5 ..<br>31 17 ..<br>Drummers Viz.<br>Benjn. Seale<br>5 6 2<br>John Wyvill<br>5 6 2<br>10 12 4<br>Private Viz.<br>Timothy Atherton<br>3 15 10<br>John Ash<br>3 15 10<br>Daniel Bye<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Hendon<br>3 15 10<br>Charles Brewer<br>3 15 10<br>Andw. Boswell<br>3 15 10<br>John Cunningham<br>3 15 10<br>John Coffee<br>3 15 10<br>Jeremy Clamp<br>3 15 10<br>Geo. Chapman<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Drennan<br>3 15 10<br>Daniel Duce<br>3 15 10<br>Willm. Davis<br>3 15 10<br>Peter Ellam<br>3 15 10<br>James Every<br>3 15 10<br>John Eames<br>3 15 10<br>Jonah Edwards<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Fulliwood<br>3 15 10<br>John Fellows<br>Private Carried Over<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1943 19 ½ | Daniel Bye, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Bendon, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Charles Brewer, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Andrew Bowell, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Cunningham, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Coffee, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Jeremy Clamp, private, £3 15s 10d<br>George Chapman, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Dennan, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Daniel Duce, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Davis, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Peter Ellam, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Every, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Eames, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Jonah Edwards, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Fullwood, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Fellows, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Carried forward, £1,943 19s 4½d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Several names in the Second Company were among the 38 men who asked for discharge on 8 April 1776, including Timothy Atherton, Charles Brewer, Daniel Duce, James Every and Jonah Edwards. Sergeant Mark Trueman was discharged on 15 April 1776. The time-expired men were spread through the ranks of a company that had arrived together. Their departure stripped out privates and non-commissioned officers alike, with no single rank left to absorb the loss. Sergeant John Stevens drew pay only for 1 January. He perhaps died or was discharged that day, and Henry Batchelder and Thomas Chandley were each promoted a step on 2 January to fill the gap. |
| 59 | 52 | 15th April<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1943 19 4½<br>Private brought Over<br>Richard Fox<br>3 15 10<br>John Goodsole<br>3 15 10<br>Robt. Green<br>3 15 10<br>Thomas Griffiths<br>3 15 10<br>Josiah Gentleman<br>3 15 10<br>Willm. Graysmith<br>3 15 10<br>John Holbrooke<br>3 15 10<br>Saml. Hiles | The list of the Second Company's privates continued:<br>Brought forward, £1,943 19s 4½d<br>Richard Fox, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Goodsole, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Robert Green, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Griffiths, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Josiah Gentleman, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Greywick, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Holebrooke, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Samuel Hiles, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Hudson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Ham, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Robert Hardie, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Harrison, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Hayne, private, £3 15s 10d<br>George Hatch, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Edward Hughes, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Hendrick Hoffstat, private, £3 15s 10d |

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| | | 3 15 10<br>James Hudson<br>3 15 10<br>John Ham<br>3 15 10<br>Robt. Hardie<br>3 15 10<br>Thomas Harrison<br>3 15 10<br>John Haynge<br>3 15 10<br>George Hatch<br>3 15 10<br>Edward Hughes<br>3 15 10<br>Hendrick Hoffstat<br>3 15 10<br>Thomas Hart<br>3 15 10<br>Charles Holloway<br>3 15 10<br>Samuel Instone<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Johnstone<br>3 15 10<br>John James<br>3 15 10<br>Richard Jerram<br>3 15 10<br>Andrew Jacalcomb<br>3 15 10<br>Willm. Jones<br>3 15 10<br>Arthur Jennings<br>3 15 10<br>Henry Kirkham<br>3 15 10<br>John King<br>3 15 10<br>Thomas Littleton<br>3 15 10<br>Thomas Lee<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Lambley<br>3 15 10<br>James Laddy<br>3 15 10<br>Charles Lockstone<br>3 15 10<br>John Morris<br>3 15 10<br>John McCullen<br>3 15 10<br>Peter Mahan<br>3 15 10<br>Joseph Miller<br>3 15 10<br>Thomas Mintle<br>3 15 10<br>Jacob Hiram<br>3 15 10<br>John Holgate<br>3 15 10<br>John Hughes<br>3 15 10<br>Private Carried Over<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1943 19 4½ | Thomas Hart, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Charles Holloway, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Samuel Instone, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Johnstone, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John James, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Richard Jessam, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Andrew [...], private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Jones, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Arthur Jennings, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Henry Kirkham, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John King, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Littleton, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Lee, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Lambley, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James [...], private, £3 15s 10d<br>Charles Lockstone, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Morris, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John McCullin, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Peter Mahan, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Joseph Miller, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Mintle, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Jacob Miram, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Moorgate, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Hughes, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Carried forward, £1,943 19s 4½d |
| 60 | 53 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1943 19 4½<br>Private brought Over<br>Isaac Murket<br>3 15 10<br>James Maloney | The list of the Second Company's privates concluded:<br>Brought forward, £1,943 19s 4½d<br>Isaac Mitchel, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Maloney, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Patrick McLaughlan, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Reeves Osborne, private, £3 15s 10d |

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| | | 3 15 10<br>Patk. McLaughlan<br>3 15 10<br>Reeves Osborne<br>3 15 10<br>Jacob Peter<br>3 15 10<br>Richard Page<br>3 15 10<br>William Paddon<br>3 15 10<br>John Phillips<br>3 15 10<br>Simon Pick<br>3 15 10<br>Hans Peter<br>3 15 10<br>John Roberts<br>3 15 10<br>Quin Raccoon<br>3 15 10<br>Saml. Reddick<br>3 15 10<br>Peter Roberts<br>3 15 10<br>Robt. Rattle<br>3 15 10<br>John Strip<br>3 15 10<br>John Salisbury<br>3 15 10<br>Fredk. Sheffer<br>3 15 10<br>James Stone<br>3 15 10<br>Thomas Smith<br>3 15 10<br>Baptista Tibbit<br>3 15 10<br>Benjn. Thomas<br>3 15 10<br>Ralph Tidman<br>3 15 10<br>Richard White<br>3 15 10<br>John Waters<br>3 15 10<br>William Warren<br>3 15 10<br>James Wells<br>3 15 10<br>James Willson<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Watts<br>3 15 10<br>John Vaughan<br>3 15 10<br>John Sheens from 2d Jany.<br>3 15 [...]<br>Thos. Chankley to 1st Jany.<br>.. .. 10<br>341 5 ..<br>Third Company Viz.<br>John Howard Captain<br>59 6 3<br>Samuel Desfountain Lieut.<br>27 7 ..<br>do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>36 14 4½<br>Robt. Purling Lieut.<br>27 7 ..<br>do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½ | Jacob Peters, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Richard Page, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Paddon, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Phillips, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Simon Pick, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Hans Peter, fifer, £3 15s 10d<br>John Roberts, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Quin Raccoon, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Samuel Reddish, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Peter Roberts, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Robert Rattle, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Sneff, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Salisbury, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Frederick Sheffer, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Stones, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Smith, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Battista Tibbit, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Benjamin Thomas, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Ralph Tedman, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Richard White, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Waters, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Warren, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Wells, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Willson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Watts, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Vaughan, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Stevens, private, from 2 January, £3 15s 0d<br>Thomas Chandley, private, to 1 January, £0 0s 10d<br>Privates, total, £341 5s 0d<br>The officers of the Third Company were:<br>John Howard, captain, £59 6s 3d<br>Samuel Desfountain, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>Samuel Desfountain, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>Samuel Desfountain, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>Samuel Desfountain, total, £36 14s 4½d<br>Robert Gurling, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>Robert Gurling, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>Robert Gurling, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>Robert Gurling, total, £36 14s 4½d<br>Carried forward, £2,417 19s 4½d<br>**Interpretations**<br>John Stevens did not leave the Second Company on 1 January. He came back into the list as a private from 2 January, so he had been broken from sergeant to the ranks. Corporal Henry Batchelder took his place, and Private Thomas Chandley moved up to corporal. Together with Bartlett and Hardee in the First Company, three non-commissioned officers lost their rank in a single quarter. Each reduction was recorded only through the change in daily pay and the promotions it set off, with no reason given. The penalty was a heavy one. A sergeant reduced to private lost almost half his pay, a little under £4 a quarter. |

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| | | do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>36 14 4½<br>Carried Over<br>£ 2417 19 4½<br>**Margin Notes:**<br><br>10 | |
| 61 | 54 | 15th April<br>Brought Over<br>£ 2417 19 4½<br>Sergeants Viz.<br>John Terry<br>12 2 8<br>John Deale<br>7 11 8<br>Thomas Kebach<br>7 11 8<br>James Yourd<br>7 11 8<br>George Sarman<br>7 11 8<br>John Anderson<br>7 11 8<br>50 1 ..<br>Corporals Viz.<br>Richard Pearce<br>5 6 2<br>John Johnson<br>5 6 2<br>Joseph Wrights<br>5 6 2<br>James Roberts<br>5 6 2<br>Stephen Trueman<br>5 6 2<br>Thomas Williams<br>5 6 2<br>31 17 ..<br>Drummers Viz.<br>James Moyce<br>5 6 2<br>Robt. Terrell<br>5 6 2<br>10 12 4<br>Private Viz.<br>John Allen<br>3 15 10<br>William Ashfield<br>3 15 10<br>Joseph Blackwell<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Blackman<br>3 15 10<br>Thomas Bailey<br>3 15 10<br>Rd. Bickerstaff<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Baldwin<br>3 15 10<br>Jeremiah Butcher<br>3 15 10<br>John Bates<br>3 15 10<br>Robt. Buckles<br>3 15 10<br>John Broad<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Bicknell<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Blake<br>3 15 10<br>Caleb Broadway<br>3 15 10<br>John Brown | The officers and men of the Third Company continued:<br>Brought forward, £2,417 19s 4½d<br>John Terry, sergeant, £12 2s 8d<br>John Deale, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>Thomas Kilock, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>James Youd, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>George Jarman, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>John Anderson, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>Sergeants, total, £50 1s 0d<br>Richard Pearce, corporal, £5 6s 2d<br>John Johnson, corporal, £5 6s 2d<br>Joseph Waites, corporal, £5 6s 2d<br>James Roberts, corporal, £5 6s 2d<br>Stephen Trueman, corporal, £5 6s 2d<br>Thomas Williams, corporal, £5 6s 2d<br>Corporals, total, £31 17s 0d<br>James Moyce, drummer, £5 6s 2d<br>Robert Terrill, drummer, £5 6s 2d<br>Drummers, total, £10 12s 4d<br>John Allen, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Ashfield, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Joseph Blackwell, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Blackman, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Bailey, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Richard Bickerstaff, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Baldwin, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Jeremiah Butcher, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Bates, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Robert Buckles, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Bird, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Bicknell, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Blake, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Caleb Broadway, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Brown, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Cooksey, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Richard Cole, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Andrew Cummings, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Clemans, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Carried forward, £2,510 9s 8½d<br>**Interpretations**<br>John Terry earned £12 2s 8d, far more than the other sergeants' £7 11s 8d. He probably held an extra post, most likely sergeant major of the garrison or quartermaster sergeant, with the difference paid as an allowance for that duty. Senior non-commissioned officers, like the officers above them, added to their pay by holding a second office. |

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| | | 3 15 10<br>Willm. Cohsey<br>3 15 10<br>Richd. Close<br>3 15 10<br>Josiah Cummings<br>3 15 10<br>John Clemans<br>3 15 10<br>Private Carried Over<br>Carried Over<br>£ 2510 9 8½ | |
| 62 | 55 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 2510 9 8½<br>Private brought Over<br>John Collins<br>3 15 10<br>Robt. Coleman<br>3 15 10<br>Thomas Dawson<br>3 15 10<br>James Dennis<br>3 15 10<br>John Deane<br>3 15 10<br>James Deighton<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Dorman<br>3 15 10<br>Charles Field<br>3 15 10<br>Franl. Flinn<br>3 15 10<br>David Foster<br>3 15 10<br>George Green<br>3 15 10<br>John Gillmore<br>3 15 10<br>Edward German<br>3 15 10<br>John Germain<br>3 15 10<br>Fredk. Gallare<br>3 15 10<br>Willm. Golding<br>3 15 10<br>Joseph Gross<br>3 15 10<br>Benjn. Gerrard<br>3 15 10<br>Henry Herrenburg<br>3 15 10<br>Roger Haydon<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Hilliard<br>3 15 10<br>James Hawkins<br>3 15 10<br>Peter Hawlins<br>3 15 10<br>Willm. Haddon<br>3 15 10<br>Joseph Hewitt<br>3 15 10<br>Christn. Johnson<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Johnson<br>3 15 10<br>John Joyce<br>3 15 10<br>James Jordan<br>3 15 10<br>John Jones | The list of the Third Company's privates continued:<br>Brought forward, £2,510 9s 8½d<br>John Collins, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Robert Coleman, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Dawson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Dennis, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Deane, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Deighton, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Dowman, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Charles Field, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Francis Flinn, private, £3 15s 10d<br>David Fowler, private, £3 15s 10d<br>George Green, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Gillmore, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Edward Germain, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Germain, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Frederick Gallien, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Golding, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Joseph Gibb, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Benjamin Garrard, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Henry Hosenburg, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Roger Haydon, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Hilliard, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Hawkins, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Peter Hinton, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Haddon, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Joseph Hewitt, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Christopher Johnson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Johnson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Joyce, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Jordan, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Jones, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Richard Jackson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Lyne, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Charles Lavallee, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Latham, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Stephen Lippet, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas McDerman, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Robert May, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Moyce, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Joseph Middleton, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Nichols, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Carried forward, £2,510 9s 8½d |

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| | | 3 15 10<br>Richard Jackson<br>3 15 10<br>Thomas Lyne<br>3 15 10<br>Charles Lewellen<br>3 15 10<br>John Latham<br>3 15 10<br>Stephen Lisset<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. McNaman<br>3 15 10<br>Robt. May<br>3 15 10<br>John Moyce<br>3 15 10<br>Joseph Middleton<br>3 15 10<br>Willm. Nichols<br>Private Carried Over<br>Carried Over<br>£ 2510 9 8½ | |
| 63 | 56 | 15 April<br>Brought Over<br>£ 2510 9 8½<br>Private brought Over<br>Daniel Partrick<br>3 15 10<br>Willm. Parker<br>3 15 10<br>Thomas Pritchard<br>3 15 10<br>John Pinch<br>3 15 10<br>John Phin<br>3 15 10<br>Willm. Powell<br>3 15 10<br>Robt. Parkinson<br>3 15 10<br>Chris. Pattisher<br>3 15 10<br>James Richardson<br>3 15 10<br>James Sex<br>3 15 10<br>Charles Smith<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Smith<br>3 15 10<br>John Smith<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Stevens<br>3 15 10<br>John Stockdell<br>3 15 10<br>Peter Shiner<br>3 15 10<br>James Sawney<br>3 15 10<br>John Turner<br>3 15 10<br>Richd. Turner<br>3 15 10<br>William Tucker<br>3 15 10<br>Samuel Willson<br>3 15 10<br>William Willson<br>3 15 10<br>John Wood<br>3 15 10<br>George Wood<br>3 15 10 | The list of the Third Company's privates concluded:<br>Brought forward, £2,510 9s 8½d<br>Daniel Partrick, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Parker, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Pritchard, fifer, £3 15s 10d<br>John Pink, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Phier, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Powell, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Robert Parkinson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Christopher Pattiker, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Richardson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Rox, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Charles Smith, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Smith, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Smith, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Stevens, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Shepdell, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Peter Shores, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Savory, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Turner, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Richard Turner, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Tucker, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Samuel Wilson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Willson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Wood, private, £3 15s 10d<br>George Wood, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Robert Wooley, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Wendall, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Webb, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Wickens, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Robert Walton, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Peter White, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Privates, total, £337 9s 2d<br>The officers of the Fourth Company were:<br>Solomon St Maurice, captain, £59 6s 3d<br>Thomas Bazett, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>Thomas Bazett, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>Thomas Bazett, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>Thomas Bazett, total, £36 14s 4½d<br>Thomas Statham, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>Thomas Statham, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>Thomas Statham, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>Thomas Statham, total, £36 14s 4½d<br>Carried forward, £2,980 13s 10½d |

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| | | Robt. Worley<br>3 15 10<br>John Windall<br>3 15 10<br>William Webb<br>3 15 10<br>Willm. Wickens<br>3 15 10<br>Robt. Walton<br>3 15 10<br>Peter White<br>3 15 10<br>337 9 2<br>Fourth Company Viz.<br>Solomon St. Maurice Captain<br>59 6 3<br>Thomas Bazett Lieut.<br>27 7 6<br>do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>36 14 4½<br>Thomas Statham Lieut.<br>27 7 6<br>do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>36 14 4½<br>Carried Over<br>£ 2980 13 10½<br>**Margin Notes:**<br><br>10 | |
| 64 | 57 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 2980 13 10½<br>Watkin Greentree Lieut.<br>27 7 6<br>do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>34 4 4½<br>Sergeants Viz.<br>Willm. Clifton<br>7 11 8<br>Thomas Blake<br>7 11 8<br>James York to 5th March<br>5 8 4<br>Thomas Ferris<br>7 11 8<br>Hatton Walker<br>7 11 8<br>Jacob Bows<br>7 11 8<br>Samuel Johnson from 6th March<br>2 3 4<br>45 10 ..<br>Corporals Viz.<br>Saml. Johnson to 5th March<br>3 15 10<br>John Ginning<br>5 6 2<br>William Hamilton<br>5 6 2<br>Michael Tooley<br>5 6 2<br>John Kelly<br>5 6 2<br>John Pain<br>5 6 2<br>Matthew Robinson from 6 March<br>1 10 4<br>31 17 .. | The officers and men of the Fourth Company continued:<br>Brought forward, £2,980 13s 10½d<br>Watkin Greentree, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>Watkin Greentree, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>Watkin Greentree, total, £34 4s 4½d<br>William Clifton, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>Thomas Blake, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>James York, sergeant, to 5 March, £5 8s 4d<br>Thomas Ferris, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>Hatton Walker, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>Jacob Bows, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>Samuel Johnson, sergeant, from 6 March, £2 3s 4d<br>Sergeants, total, £45 10s 0d<br>Samuel Johnson, corporal, to 5 March, £3 15s 10d<br>John Gunning, corporal, £5 6s 2d<br>William Hamilton, corporal, £5 6s 2d<br>Michael Foley, corporal, £5 6s 2d<br>John Kelly, corporal, £5 6s 2d<br>John Pain, corporal, £5 6s 2d<br>Matthew Robinson, corporal, from 6 March, £1 10s 4d<br>Corporals, total, £31 17s 0d<br>John Martin, drummer, £5 6s 2d<br>William Venn, drummer, £5 6s 2d<br>Drummers, total, £10 12s 4d<br>James Anderson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Arden, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Jeremiah Albert, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Allen, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Jacob Brell, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Frederick William Beard, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Blinkhorn, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Robert Barff, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Bailey, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Beale, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Brown, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Jeffery Bond, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Robert Box, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Brown, private, £3 15s 10d |

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| | | Drummers Viz.<br>John Martin<br>5 6 2<br>William Venn<br>5 6 2<br>10 12 4<br>Private Viz.<br>James Anderson<br>3 15 10<br>John Arden<br>3 15 10<br>Jeremiah Abbot<br>3 15 10<br>John Allen<br>3 15 10<br>Jacob Bell<br>3 15 10<br>Fredk. Wm. Beard<br>3 15 10<br>John Blenhorn<br>3 15 10<br>Robt. Baiff<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Bailey<br>3 15 10<br>Thomas Beale<br>3 15 10<br>John Brown<br>3 15 10<br>Jeffery Bond<br>3 15 10<br>Robt. Bond<br>3 15 10<br>Thomas Brown<br>3 15 10<br>William Bridgford<br>3 15 10<br>John Cook<br>Private Carried Over<br>Carried Over<br>£ 3102 17 7 | William Bridgford, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Cook, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Carried forward, £3,109 17s 7d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Fourth Company included several men who appear elsewhere in the records. Sergeant Thomas Ferris was the overseer at Plantation House who brought the charge against the gardener James Carmichael on 18 March 1776. Private Jeremiah Albert gave evidence that he had bought a quart of arrack from Carmichael for a rupee. Sergeant Jacob Bows led the list of 38 men who asked for discharge on 8 April 1776, and William Bailey and Thomas Beale also appeared on that list. James York's pay as a sergeant stopped on 5 March. Corporal Samuel Johnson took his place the next day, and Matthew Robinson was raised from private to fill Johnson's place. Nothing in the list says whether York died, was discharged or was broken to the ranks. |
| 65 | 58 | 15th April<br>Brought Over<br>£ 3102 17 7<br>Private brought Over<br>Robt. Courts<br>3 15 10<br>Benjn. Courtney<br>3 15 10<br>Geo. Charriott<br>3 15 10<br>James Curtis Decd. 29th March<br>3 14 2<br>James Carey<br>3 15 10<br>Maurice Downey<br>3 15 10<br>Robt. Downs<br>3 15 10<br>Thomas Derry<br>3 15 10<br>Geo. Dadds<br>3 15 10<br>John Dean<br>3 15 10<br>Jacob Davis<br>3 15 10<br>Joseph Dailey<br>3 15 10<br>William Edwards<br>3 15 10<br>Charles Edgels<br>3 15 10<br>John Ferguson<br>3 15 10 | The list of the Fourth Company's privates continued:<br>Brought forward, £3,102 17s 7d<br>Robert Coutts, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Benjamin Courtney, private, £3 15s 10d<br>George Charnett, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Curtis, private, died 29 March, £3 14s 2d<br>James Cracey, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Maurice Downey, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Robert Downs, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Deery, private, £3 15s 10d<br>George Dagg, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Dean, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Jacob Davis, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Joseph Dasley, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Edwards, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Charles Edgels, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Ferguson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Charles Frazier, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Ford, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Owen Griffiths, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Robert Green, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Gray, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Felix Hyden, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Joseph Holloway, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Peter Higgins, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Edward Hazell, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Samuel Harrant, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Howe, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Harper, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Hayes, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Jacks, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Jamson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Johnson, private, £3 15s 10d |

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| | | Charles Frazier<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Ford<br>3 15 10<br>Owen Griffiths<br>3 15 10<br>Robt. Green<br>3 15 10<br>John Gray<br>3 15 10<br>Felix Hyder<br>3 15 10<br>Joseph Holloway<br>3 15 10<br>Peter Higgens<br>3 15 10<br>Edward Hazell<br>3 15 10<br>Samuel Harsant<br>3 15 10<br>John Howe<br>3 15 10<br>John Harper<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Hayes<br>3 15 10<br>John Jacks<br>3 15 10<br>William Jamison<br>3 15 10<br>Willm. Johnson<br>3 15 10<br>Richard Jansen<br>3 15 10<br>James Kemp<br>3 15 10<br>Edward Lamburn<br>3 15 10<br>John Lane<br>3 15 10<br>Philip Paggett<br>3 15 10<br>Richd. Moyce<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Morris<br>3 15 10<br>Charles Mannsieur<br>3 15 10<br>Andw. Nodling<br>3 15 10<br>James Oliphant<br>3 15 10<br>Private Carried Over<br>Carried Over<br>£ 3102 17 7<br>**Margin Notes:**<br><br>10 | Richard Janson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Kemp, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Edward Lambourn, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Lane, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Philip Leggett, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Richard Moyce, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Morris, fifer, £3 15s 10d<br>Charles Monnessier, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Andrew Nodding, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Oliphant, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Carried forward, £3,102 17s 7d<br>**Interpretations**<br>James Curtis was paid to the day of his death on 29 March 1776, so the Company owed his estate almost a full quarter's pay. The artillery account for March recorded 2 lb 4 oz of powder for the volleys fired at his funeral. The consultation of 1 April 1776 recorded his death as falling on 30 March. Owen Griffiths and George Charnett were among the 38 men who asked for discharge on 8 April 1776. |
| 66 | 59 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 3102 17 7<br>Private brought Over<br>Thomas Owens<br>3 15 10<br>Thomas Perry<br>3 15 10<br>Willm. Pickiss<br>3 15 10<br>William Powell<br>3 15 10<br>Walter Pritchard<br>3 15 10<br>John Power<br>3 15 10<br>Willm. Pratt | The list of the Fourth Company's privates concluded:<br>Brought forward, £3,102 17s 7d<br>Thomas Owens, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Perry, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Perkiss, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Powell, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Walter Pritchard, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Power, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Pratt, private, £3 15s 10d<br>George Richardson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Matthew Robinson, private, to 5 March, £2 14s 2d<br>Edward Ryley, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Adam Prott, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Arthur Shell, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Richard Slaughter, private, £3 15s 10d |

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| | | 3 15 10<br>Geo. Richardson<br>3 15 10<br>Mattw. Robinson to 5th March<br>2 14 2<br>Edward Ryley<br>3 15 10<br>Adam Scott<br>3 15 10<br>Arthur Shell<br>3 15 10<br>Richd. Slaughter<br>3 15 10<br>Stephen Seymore<br>3 15 10<br>David Storer<br>3 15 10<br>Fran. Shambier<br>3 15 10<br>Andrew Sherman<br>3 15 10<br>Thomas Smith<br>3 15 10<br>John Thompson<br>3 15 10<br>Thomas Taylor Deceased 17th Jany.<br>.. 14 2<br>Geo. Towns<br>3 15 10<br>Jacob Thompson<br>3 15 10<br>John Towers<br>3 15 10<br>Rudolph Tipper<br>3 15 10<br>Thomas Ward<br>3 15 10<br>John Waller<br>3 15 10<br>Henry Williams<br>3 15 10<br>James Wood<br>3 15 10<br>James White<br>3 15 10<br>James York from 6th March<br>1 1 8<br>Abraham Major<br>3 15 10<br>Joseph Martin<br>3 15 10<br>Charles Morris<br>3 15 10<br>334 5 10<br>Artillery Company Viz.<br>James Tippet Captain<br>59 6 3<br>John Shirley Lieut.<br>27 7 6<br>do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>36 14 4½<br>James Molloy Lieut.<br>27 7 6<br>do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>34 4 4½<br>Carried Over<br>£ 3567 8 5 | Stephen Seymour, private, £3 15s 10d<br>David Shaw, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Francis Shambler, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Andrew Shuman, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Smith, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Thompson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Taylor, private, died 17 January, £0 14s 2d<br>George Towns, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Jacob Thompson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Towns, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Rudolph Tipper, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Ward, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Walter, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Henry Williams, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Wood, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James White, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James York, private, from 6 March, £1 1s 8d<br>Abraham Major, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Joseph Martin, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Charles Moriss, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Privates, total, £334 5s 10d<br>The officers of the Artillery Company were:<br>James Tippet, captain, £59 6s 3d<br>John Shirley, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>John Shirley, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>John Shirley, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>John Shirley, total, £36 14s 4½d<br>James Malloy, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>James Malloy, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>James Malloy, total, £34 4s 4½d<br>Carried forward, £3,567 3s 5d<br>**Interpretations**<br>James York came back into the list as a private from 6 March, the day after his sergeant's pay stopped. He had been broken to the ranks, the fourth non-commissioned officer reduced in the quarter. Samuel Johnson moved up to sergeant and Matthew Robinson to corporal on the same day, and Robinson's pay as a private ended on 5 March to match. Thomas Taylor died on 17 January, and his pay ran exactly to that date. Five men of the garrison died in the first months of 1776. Together with the time-expired men leaving, the island was losing soldiers faster than recruits could arrive. |
| 67 | 60 | 15th April<br>Brought Over<br>£ 3567 8 5<br>Sergeants Viz. | The officers and men of the Artillery Company continued:<br>Brought forward, £3,567 8s 5d<br>John Whitchurch, sergeant, £9 2s 0d |

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| | | John Whitchurch<br>9 2 ..<br>John Turner<br>9 2 ..<br>James Parfett<br>9 2 ..<br>Saml. Ringrove<br>9 2 ..<br>John Smith<br>9 2 ..<br>Wm. Stapleford<br>9 2 ..<br>54 12 ..<br>Corporals Viz.<br>Thomas Yates<br>6 16 6<br>Thomas Price<br>6 16 6<br>Thomas Wade<br>6 16 6<br>Thomas Farr<br>6 16 6<br>John Love<br>6 16 6<br>James Munnings to 22 Jany.<br>1 13 ..<br>James Campbell from 23 do.<br>5 3 6<br>40 19 ..<br>Bombadiers Viz.<br>James Campbell to 22 Jany.<br>1 13 ..<br>James Dawson<br>6 16 6<br>Robt. Cunningham<br>6 16 6<br>Joseph Peale<br>6 16 6<br>Mark Balls from 23 Jany.<br>5 3 6<br>27 6 ..<br>Gunners Viz.<br>Richard Waterhouse<br>6 1 4<br>Thos. Alesworth<br>6 1 4<br>Mark Balls to 22 Jany.<br>1 9 4<br>Wm. Hammilton<br>6 1 4<br>Thomas Tilley<br>6 1 4<br>John Blackwell<br>6 1 4<br>James Baird<br>6 1 4<br>James Renton<br>6 1 4<br>Richd. Ashew from 23 Jany.<br>4 12 ..<br>48 10 8<br>Drummers Viz.<br>Joseph Branson<br>5 6 2<br>Peter Fox<br>5 6 2<br>10 12 4<br>Carried Over<br>£ 3749 8 5 | John Turner, sergeant, £9 2s 0d<br>James Parfitt, sergeant, £9 2s 0d<br>Samuel Kingrove, sergeant, £9 2s 0d<br>John Smith, sergeant, £9 2s 0d<br>William Stapleford, sergeant, £9 2s 0d<br>Sergeants, total, £54 12s 0d<br>Thomas Yates, corporal, £6 16s 6d<br>Thomas Price, corporal, £6 16s 6d<br>Thomas Wade, corporal, £6 16s 6d<br>Thomas Farr, corporal, £6 16s 6d<br>John Love, corporal, £6 16s 6d<br>James Mannings, corporal, to 22 January, £1 13s 0d<br>James Campbell, corporal, from 23 January, £5 3s 6d<br>Corporals, total, £40 19s 0d<br>James Campbell, bombardier, to 22 January, £1 13s 0d<br>James Dawson, bombardier, £6 16s 6d<br>Robert Cunningham, bombardier, £6 16s 6d<br>Joseph Peale, bombardier, £6 16s 6d<br>Mark Balls, bombardier, from 23 January, £5 3s 6d<br>Bombardiers, total, £27 6s 0d<br>Richard Waterhouse, gunner, £6 1s 4d<br>Thomas Alesworth, gunner, £6 1s 4d<br>Mark Balls, gunner, to 22 January, £1 9s 4d<br>William Hammilton, gunner, £6 1s 4d<br>Thomas Tilley, gunner, £6 1s 4d<br>John Blackwell, gunner, £6 1s 4d<br>James Baird, gunner, £6 1s 4d<br>James Kenton, gunner, £6 1s 4d<br>Richard Ackers, gunner, from 23 January, £4 12s 0d<br>Gunners, total, £48 10s 8d<br>Joseph Branson, drummer, £5 6s 2d<br>Peter Fox, drummer, £5 6s 2d<br>Drummers, total, £10 12s 4d<br>Carried forward, £3,749 8s 5d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The artillery paid better at every rank than the infantry companies. A sergeant earned £9 2s 0d a quarter against £7 11s 8d, and an ordinary gunner earned £6 1s 4d against an infantry private's £3 15s 10d. Gunnery was skilled work, and the Company paid for it.<br>James Mannings stopped drawing corporal's pay on 22 January. On 8 April 1776 he was one of the matrosses asking for discharge, so he had been reduced to the lowest artillery rank. His removal set off a chain of promotions on 23 January. Bombardier James Campbell became a corporal, Gunner Mark Balls became a bombardier and Richard Ackers rose to gunner, probably from matross. That made five non-commissioned officers reduced across the garrison in a single quarter. The drummer Peter Fox, paid in full here, died on 2 April 1776. |
| 68 | 61 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 3749 8 5<br>Matrosses Viz.<br>William Gibson Fife<br>4 11 .. | The Artillery Company's list continued with its matrosses:<br>Brought forward, £3,749 8s 5d<br>William Gibson, fifer, £4 11s 0d<br>Charles Abraham, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>William Allen, matross, £4 11s 0d |

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| | | Charles Abraham<br>4 11 ..<br>William Allen<br>4 11 ..<br>John Anderson to 27th Feby.<br>2 18 ..<br>Richard Ashew to 22 Jany.<br>1 2 ..<br>James Anderson<br>4 11 ..<br>Benjn. Burston<br>4 11 ..<br>Joseph Bowman<br>4 11 ..<br>Thos. Bowen<br>4 11 ..<br>John Barchard<br>4 11 ..<br>Stephen Barrett<br>4 11 ..<br>Thomas Blake<br>4 11 ..<br>John Cope<br>4 11 ..<br>John Coleman<br>4 11 ..<br>Mattw. Craven<br>4 11 ..<br>John Corbett<br>4 11 ..<br>John Clark<br>4 11 ..<br>Thos. Connell<br>4 11 ..<br>Isaac Clark<br>4 11 ..<br>Anty. Clark<br>4 11 ..<br>Robt. Davidson<br>4 11 ..<br>John Euston<br>4 11 ..<br>Joseph Fellows<br>4 11 ..<br>John Finlinson<br>4 11 ..<br>Willm. Faircliff<br>4 11 ..<br>Christn. Greenawald<br>4 11 ..<br>Richard Gibbs<br>4 11 ..<br>Charles Grierson<br>4 11 ..<br>Owen Howard<br>4 11 ..<br>Mullis Hooper<br>4 11 ..<br>Maynard Hayes<br>4 11 ..<br>Wm. Harrison<br>4 11 ..<br>Wm. Hurst to 24 Feby.<br>2 18 ..<br>Willm. Holloway<br>4 11 ..<br>John Hyde<br>4 11 ..<br>John Haywood<br>4 11 ..<br>James Judge<br>4 11 ..<br>Thos. Jones<br>4 11 ..<br>Edward Joyce<br>4 11 .. | John Anderson, matross, to 27 February, £2 18s 0d<br>Richard Ackers, matross, to 22 January, £1 2s 0d<br>James Anderson, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Benjamin Burton, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Joseph Bowman, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Thomas Bowen, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>John Barchard, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Stephen Barnett, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Thomas Blake, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>John Cope, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>John Coleman, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Matthew Craven, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>John Corbett, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>John Clark, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Thomas Connell, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Isaac Clark, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Anthony Clark, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Robert Davidson, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>John Euston, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Joseph Fellows, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>John Fitzlinson, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>William Faircliff, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Christopher Greenawald, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Richard Gibbs, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Charles Grierson, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Owen Howard, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Mullis Hooper, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Maynard Hayes, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>William Harrison, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>William Hurst, matross, to 27 February, £2 18s 0d<br>William Holloway, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>John Hyde, fifer, £4 11s 0d<br>John Haywood, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>James Judge, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Thomas Jones, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Edward Joyce, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Matthew Kernon, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Simon Kernon, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Matrosses carried forward, £179 16s 0d<br>Carried forward, £3,749 8s 5d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Richard Ackers drew a matross's pay until 22 January and a gunner's from 23 January. That confirms the chain of promotions set off by James Mannings's reduction. Each man moved up a single step to fill the gap left above him. John Anderson and William Hurst both stopped drawing pay on 27 February. Neither reappears at a higher rank, so both probably died or were discharged on that day. Isaac Clark, the Company's groom, appears to have been a serving matross as well. Charles Grierson was among the matrosses who asked for discharge on 8 April 1776. A matross earned £4 11s 0d a quarter, more than an infantry private, which reflected the better pay of the artillery at every level. |

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| | | Matthew Harnan<br>4 11 ..<br>Simon Harnan<br>Private Carried Over<br>£ 179 16 ..<br>Carried Over<br>£ 3749 8 5<br>**Margin Notes:**<br><br>10 | |
| 69 | 62 | 15 April<br>Brought Over<br>£ 3749 8 5<br>Matrosses brought Over<br>£ 179 16 ..<br>John Ledham to 8 Jany.<br>.. 8 ..<br>John Lemon<br>4 11 ..<br>Willm. Long<br>4 11 ..<br>John Lator from 28th Feby.<br>1 12 ..<br>John Moore<br>4 11 ..<br>Richard Morgan<br>4 11 ..<br>John Mann<br>4 11 ..<br>Davis Martin<br>4 11 ..<br>Wm. McBeth<br>4 11 ..<br>Patk. McDonald<br>4 11 ..<br>Patrick Murphy<br>4 11 ..<br>Mattw. Mould<br>4 11 ..<br>Richard Mason<br>4 11 ..<br>John McNabb<br>4 11 ..<br>James Munnings from 23 Jany.<br>3 9 ..<br>Thos. Nimble<br>4 11 ..<br>John Parker<br>4 11 ..<br>Richd. Pearce<br>4 11 ..<br>Samuel Packer<br>4 11 ..<br>James Price<br>4 11 ..<br>Joseph Porton<br>4 11 ..<br>Willm. Robinson<br>4 11 ..<br>Robt. Ryley<br>4 11 ..<br>Charles Russel<br>4 11 ..<br>Abram. Renew<br>4 11 ..<br>Thos. Richardson<br>4 11 ..<br>Richard Rowlands<br>4 11 ..<br>Wm. Smith Senr.<br>4 11 ..<br>Wm. Smith Junr.<br>4 11 ..<br>Willm. Shore<br>4 11 .. | The list of the Artillery Company's matrosses continued:<br>Brought forward, £3,749 8s 5d<br>Matrosses brought forward, £179 16s 0d<br>John Leedham, matross, to 8 January, £0 8s 0d<br>John Lemon, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>William Long, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>John Lator, matross, from 28 February, £1 12s 0d<br>John Moore, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Richard Morgan, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>John Mann, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Ennis Martin, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>William McBeth, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Patrick McDonald, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Patrick Murphy, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Matthew Mould, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Richard Mason, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>John McNabb, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>James Mannings, matross, from 23 January, £3 9s 0d<br>Thomas Nimble, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>John Parker, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Richard Pearce, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Samuel Packer, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>James Price, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Joseph Pinton, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>William Robinson, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Robert Ryley, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Charles Russel, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Abraham Renew, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Thomas Richardson, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Richard Rowlands, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>William Smith senior, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>William Smith junior, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>William Shown, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>George Street, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Thomas Sabey, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Michael Scully, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Richard Smith, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Andrew Stark, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>John Sonnerlander, matross, to 6 March, £3 6s 0d<br>John Thompson, matross, to 18 March, £3 18s 0d<br>John Willson, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Samuel Wood, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>William Weeden, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Edward Ware, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Matrosses carried forward, £356 5s 0d<br>Carried forward, £3,749 8s 5d<br>**Interpretations**<br>John Thompson's pay as a matross ended on 18 March 1776, the day the Council released him from his last two years of service to settle on the island as a painter. His wages stopped on the day the discharge took effect. James Mannings drew a matross's pay from 23 January, the day after he lost his corporal's stripe. In April he asked to be discharged with the other time-expired men. A man reduced in rank had less reason to sign on again. Michael Scully, Abraham Renew and Charles Russel were among the other matrosses who asked for discharge on 8 April 1776. John Lator joined on 28 February, the day after Anderson and Hurst left. He was perhaps a recruit from a passing ship or a man transferred from another company. |

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| | | Geo. Street<br>4 11 ..<br>Thos. Sibrey<br>4 11 ..<br>Michl. Scully<br>4 11 ..<br>Richd. Smith<br>4 11 ..<br>Andrew Stark<br>4 11 ..<br>John Sourlander to 6th March<br>3 6 ..<br>John Thompson to 18th do.<br>3 18 ..<br>John Willson<br>4 11 ..<br>Saml. Wood<br>4 11 ..<br>Willm. Weeden<br>4 11 ..<br>Edward Ware<br>4 11 ..<br>Private Carried Over<br>£ 356 5 ..<br>Carried Over<br>£ 3749 8 5 | |
| 70 | 63 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 3749 8 5<br>Matrosses brought Over<br>£ 356 5 ..<br>John Wilkinson Senr.<br>4 11 ..<br>Robt. Wood<br>4 11 ..<br>John Wilkinson Junr.<br>4 11 ..<br>William Webb<br>4 11 ..<br>Thos. Wallington<br>4 11 ..<br>James Walker<br>4 11 ..<br>Willm. Weaver<br>4 11 ..<br>388 2 ..<br>Pensioners Viz.<br>Nathan Sample<br>13 15 11<br>Michael Frost<br>13 15 11<br>Mary Beale<br>7 10 ..<br>Elizabeth Kennedy<br>7 10 ..<br>Elizabeth Powell<br>6 5 ..<br>48 16 10<br>£ 4186 7 3<br>**Margin Notes:**<br><br>51 | The list of the Artillery Company's matrosses concluded:<br>Brought forward, £3,749 8s 5d<br>Matrosses brought forward, £356 5s 0d<br>John Wilkinson senior, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Robert Wood, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>John Wilkinson junior, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>William Webb, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Thomas Wallington, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>James Walker, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>William Weaver, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Matrosses, total, £388 2s 0d<br>A note in the margin put the number of matrosses at 51.<br>The pensioners were:<br>Nathan Sample, pensioner, £13 15s 11d<br>Michael Frost, pensioner, £13 15s 11d<br>Mary Beale, pensioner, £7 10s 0d<br>Elizabeth Kennedy, pensioner, £7 10s 0d<br>Elizabeth Powell, pensioner, £6 5s 0d<br>Pensioners, total, £48 16s 10d<br>Total for the quarter, £4,186 7s 3d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Company paid out £4,186 7s 3d in one quarter to keep its civil servants, officers, garrison and pensioners on the island. That came to well over £16,000 a year in wages alone, before the cost of stores, provisions and buildings. It shows how expensive St Helena was to hold, with little revenue to set against it.<br>The two men on the pension list received far more than the three women. Nathan Sample and Michael Frost were probably old or disabled soldiers retired on a pension equal to a sergeant's full pay. The women were most likely soldiers' widows supported by the Company after their husbands' deaths, at about half that rate. Thomas Wallington and John Wilkinson were among the matrosses who asked for discharge on 8 April 1776. |
| 71 | 64 | 15 April<br>Dr. William Wrangham<br>1776 March 31 To Cash received from the Chest<br>£ 5281 15 10<br>Carried Over<br>£ 5821 15 10 | William Wrangham's account as paymaster opened with one entry on the receiving side:<br>31 March 1776, cash received from the treasury chest, £5,281 15s 10d<br>Carried forward, £5,281 15s 10d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Wrangham, as paymaster, drew the money for the quarter's payments from the Company's treasury chest in a single sum and then accounted for how he spent it. |

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| | | | The amount was more than £1,000 above the £4,186 7s 3d owed in salaries, wages and pensions. The difference would have covered other payments made through his office, such as the plantation and works accounts. Keeping the paymaster's account separate from the treasury's meant every shilling leaving the chest had to be matched by a recorded payment, which the Council examined and approved each quarter. |
| 72 | 65 | 1776<br>Paymaster Cr.<br>1776 January By Cash paid for the following Viz.<br>for 2 Informations against Jones £ .. 7 4<br>for Warrants of Arrest .. 2 6<br>for Mittimus .. 2 6<br>for a Recognizance .. 1 8<br>for 2 Receipts .. 10 ..<br>for a Clerk of Arraignments .. 7 6<br>paid the Cryer of the Court of Justice .. 5 ..<br>1 16 6<br>By do. paid the Midwife for attending one of the Companies<br>Slaves in Child Birth<br>1 10 ..<br>By do. paid the Widow Preston her allowance<br>5 4 ..<br>By do. paid the Society for 4 Leaguers<br>2 .. ..<br>By do. paid for 1738 pieces Salt Provisions<br>174 16 ..<br>By do. paid the Funeral Expences of the Sailor belonging<br>to the Ship Nottingham who was drowned<br>and taken up after her departure<br>2 16 6<br>By do. paid Captain Morris for 3 Spars<br>18 13 ..<br>By do. paid Mr. La Sales for 2 Guernseys<br>36 .. ..<br>By do. paid for a Boat Cutter with Masts and Sails<br>15 .. ..<br>By do. paid Captain Morris of the Ship Colebrooke<br>for 112 lb. White Lead 1 .. 10<br>for 6 lb. Prussian Blue 5 .. 8<br>6 13 ..<br>By do. paid for ½ lb. Prussian Blue Paint<br>.. 5 8<br>By do. paid George Bird for Furniture for a Writing Desk<br>.. 12 7<br>By do. paid the Coroners Inquest on the Body of James Anderson a Sea Faring Mariner belonging to Ship Nottingham<br>1 5 ..<br>By do. paid for 2 Baskets of Garden Seeds<br>4 .. ..<br>By do. paid Captain Bromfield of Ship Salisbury for the passage<br>of Lewis Lardes an Invalid Soldier to England<br>5 .. ..<br>By do. paid Thos. Hendcock for assisting in the Hospital<br>2 10 ..<br>By do. paid the Constable for Rats & Mice destroyed<br>10 6 7<br>By do. paid the following Persons for Sheep Viz.<br>James Desfountain for 36 £ 35 1 ..<br>Richd. Goodwin for 68 70 14 6<br>James Desfountain for 7 5 6 ..<br>John Worrall for 3 3 .. ..<br>Willm. Hayes Junr. for 2 2 .. ..<br>John Desfountain for 2 2 .. ..<br>James Colgrove for 10 10 .. ..<br>128 1 6<br>Carried Over<br>£ 417 2 4 | The paymaster's account of money paid out began:<br>January 1776, court charges:<br>Two informations laid against Jones, £0 7s 4d<br>Warrant of arrest, £0 2s 6d<br>Committal warrant, £0 2s 6d<br>Recognizance, £0 1s 8d<br>Two receipts, £0 10s 0d<br>Fees as clerk of arraignments, £0 7s 6d<br>Crier of the court, £0 5s 0d<br>Court charges, subtotal, £1 16s 6d<br>Midwife, for attending one of the Company's slaves in childbirth, £1 10s 0d<br>Widow Preston, her allowance, £5 4s 0d<br>The Society, for 4 leaguers, £2 0s 0d<br>Salt provisions, 1,748 pieces, £174 16s 0d<br>Funeral of a sailor from the *Nottingham*, drowned and recovered after the ship had sailed, £2 16s 6d<br>Captain Morris, for 39 spars, £18 13s 0d<br>Mr La Sala, for 2 [...], £36 0s 0d<br>Cutter with masts and sails, £15 0s 0d<br>Captain Morris of the *Colebrooke*, for 112 lb of white lead, £1 10s 0d<br>Captain Morris of the *Colebrooke*, for 6 lb of Prussian blue, £5 8s 0d<br>Captain Morris, subtotal, £6 18s 0d<br>Prussian blue paint, ½ lb, £0 5s 8d<br>George Bird, for furniture for a writer's desk, £0 13s 7d<br>Coroner, for an inquest on the body of James Anderson, seaman of the *Nottingham*, £1 5s 0d<br>Garden seeds, 2 baskets, £4 0s 0d<br>Captain Bromfield of the *Salisbury*, for the passage of Joseph Parker, an invalid soldier, to England, £5 0s 0d<br>Mr Hendrick, for helping at the hospital, £2 10s 0d<br>Constable, for rats and mice destroyed, £10 6s 7d<br>James Desfountain, for 36 sheep, £35 1s 0d<br>Richard Goodwin, for 68 sheep, £70 14s 6d<br>James Desfountain, for 7 sheep, £5 6s 0d<br>John Worrall, for 3 sheep, £3 0s 0d<br>William Hayes junior, for 2 sheep, £2 0s 0d<br>John Desfountain, for 2 sheep, £2 0s 0d<br>James Colgrove, for 10 sheep, £10 0s 0d<br>Sheep, subtotal, £128 1s 6d<br>Carried forward, £417 2s 4d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The constable's payment of £10 6s 7d for rats and mice destroyed came from a bounty the Company paid on each animal brought in. Rats were one of the island's worst pests, eating stored grain, crops and young plants. Paying by the tail turned the slaves, soldiers and poorer inhabitants into rat-catchers, and the constable collected the tails and settled the claims. The scale of the payment, roughly a fifth of a writer's yearly income in one quarter, shows how serious the problem was.<br>The Company bought 128 sheep from island landholders at about £1 a head, a third more than the 15s each paid to Captain Kent for sheep from the Cape on 28 March 1776. Sheep raised locally cost more, but they arrived fit and could be bought when no ship was in. The sellers included James Desfountain and Richard Goodwin, families that also held Company posts and seats among the island's officials. The Company was a major buyer of their produce, which tied the leading |

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| | | | landholders' prosperity to the Company's own spending.<br>A leaguer was a large cask, holding over 150 gallons, in which arrack was shipped from Batavia. The £2 paid to the Society for four of them was perhaps for the empty casks or their hire, not their contents. The midwife's fee for attending a slave woman was charged like any other Company expense. Each slave child born added to the Company's labour force, as the livestock account entered births among its slaves alongside its calves and lambs. |
| 73 | 66 | 15th April<br>Dr. William Wrangham<br>1776 March 31 To Cash brought Over<br>£ 5281 15 10<br>Carried Over<br>£ 5281 15 10 | William Wrangham's account as paymaster carried its one receipt forward unchanged:<br>31 March 1776, cash brought forward, £5,281 15s 10d<br>Carried forward, £5,281 15s 10d |
| 74 | 67 | 1776<br>Paymaster Cr.<br>Brought Over<br>£ 417 2 4<br>By Cash paid for Yams for the Stock<br>2 11 ..<br>By do. paid the Fife Major for teaching the Young Fifers<br>2 5 6<br>By do. paid Fran. Means for Baking 195 Batches Bread<br>17 1 3<br>By do. paid Noguda Pocolum & Massa Funge their allowce.<br>for Salt Provisions<br>6 11 ..<br>By do. paid the Surgeon for rent of a Shop<br>5 .. ..<br>By do. paid rent of a Room to hold the Quarterly Sessions<br>3 .. ..<br>By do. paid the Marshall & Goaler for Punishments<br>.. 16 3<br>By do. paid the Sub Goaler<br>1 10 ..<br>By do. paid Julia Fabiano for repairing Boats<br>11 7 6<br>By do. paid Thos. Yates Sexton for making Graves for 2 Decd. Soldiers<br>.. 5 ..<br>By do. paid Benjn. Seale for overseeing the Plantations<br>3 1 6<br>By do. paid the Lieut. Governor for Mutton<br>3 .. ..<br>By do. paid Expresses upon 15 Alarms<br>3 15 ..<br>By do. paid for the following for the use of the Castle Viz.<br>86 Dozen Bottles £ 7 18 ..<br>1 Japand Tea Board .. 16 ..<br>1½ Doz. Coat & 3 Doz. Breast Buttons .. 4 ..<br>8 18 ..<br>By do. paid Jonn. Doveton for 84 Casks at 4/<br>16 16 ..<br>By do. paid for the followg. for the use of the Governors Table Viz.<br>120 Fowls<br>£ 9 .. ..<br>21 Ducks<br>1 11 6<br>22 Turkeys<br>5 10 ..<br>50 Dozn. Eggs<br>3 15 ..<br>20 Pigs<br>5 .. ..<br>13 Doz. Onions<br>2 16 ..<br>657½ lb. Beef | The paymaster's account of money paid out continued:<br>Brought forward, £417 2s 4d<br>Yams for the livestock, £2 11s 0d<br>Fife major, for teaching the young fifers, £2 5s 6d<br>Francis Moores, for baking 195 batches of bread, £17 1s 3d<br>Noqueda Pecolum and Mapse Fringe, their allowance in place of salt provisions, £6 11s 0d<br>Surgeon, rent of a shop, £5 0s 0d<br>Rent of a room for the quarterly court, £5 0s 0d<br>Marshal and gaoler, for punishments carried out, £0 16s 3d<br>Under-gaoler, £1 10s 0d<br>Julio Fabiano, for repairing boats, £11 7s 6d<br>Thomas Yates, sexton, for digging graves for 2 soldiers, £0 5s 0d<br>Benjamin Seale, as overseer of the plantation, £3 1s 6d<br>Lieutenant Governor, for mutton, £3 0s 0d<br>Messengers sent out on 15 alarms, £3 15s 0d<br>Bottles for the Castle, 86 dozen, £7 18s 0d<br>Japanned tea tray for the Castle, 1, £0 16s 0d<br>Coat buttons, ½ dozen, and breast buttons, 3 dozen, for the Castle, £0 4s 0d<br>Castle, subtotal, £8 18s 0d<br>Jonathan Doveton, for 84 casks at 4s each, £16 16s 0d<br>Fowls for the Governor's table, 120, £9 0s 0d<br>Ducks for the Governor's table, 21, £1 11s 6d<br>Turkeys for the Governor's table, 22, £5 10s 0d<br>Eggs for the Governor's table, 50 dozen, £3 15s 0d<br>Pigs for the Governor's table, 20, £5 0s 0d<br>Onions for the Governor's table, 13 [...], £2 16s 0d<br>Beef for the Governor's table, 657½ lb, £15 1s 8d<br>Pork for the Governor's table, 22½ lb, £0 11s 3d<br>Cheeses for the Governor's table, 9, £1 8s 6d<br>Ham for the Governor's table, 1, £0 16s 11d<br>Tongues for the Governor's table, 35, £2 3s 9d<br>Brandy for the Governor's table, 4 gallons, £1 3s 0d<br>Vinegar for the Governor's table, 5 gallons, £1 0s 0d<br>Soy for the Governor's table, 4 gallons, £1 5s 0d<br>Lemons for the Governor's table, 800, £1 0s 0d<br>Apples for the Governor's table, 100, £0 8s 0d<br>Mangoes for the Governor's table, 100, £0 12s 6d<br>Sweetmeats for the Governor's table, 3 jars, £3 0s 0d<br>Candied oranges for the Governor's table, 1 tub, £0 15s 0d<br>Governor's table, carried forward, £56 18s 1d<br>Brought forward, £503 0s 4d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Company paid a messenger to carry word through the island each time the signal guns raised an |

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| | | 15 1 8<br>22½ lb. Pork<br>.. 11 3<br>9 Cheeses<br>1 8 6<br>1 Ham<br>.. 16 11<br>35 Tongues<br>2 3 9<br>4 Gallns. Brandy<br>1 3 ..<br>5 do. Vinegar<br>1 .. ..<br>4 do. Soy<br>1 5 ..<br>800 Lemons<br>1 .. ..<br>100 Apples<br>.. 8 ..<br>100 Mangoes<br>.. 12 6<br>3 Jars Sweetmeats<br>3 .. ..<br>1 Tub Candied Oranges<br>.. 15 ..<br>Carried Over<br>£ 56 18 1<br>Brought Over<br>£ 503 .. 4 | alarm. Fifteen alarms in a quarter cost £3 15s 0d, or 5s each. Every sighting of a sail far out at sea set off the full system: guns fired from the batteries and men sent running to warn the outposts and call in the militia.<br>Noqueda Pecolum and Mapse Fringe, whose names suggest they came from the Malay or Indonesian world, received cash instead of the salt provisions given to other Company dependants. They may have been among the Malays whose separate account appears in the store issues. Paying them money rather than meat let them buy food that suited their own customs, which salt pork may not have done.<br>The Governor's table drew on supplies from every direction. Beef and poultry came from island farms, cheese and ham from England and lemons and mangoes from island gardens. Soy, candied oranges and sweetmeats were brought from Asia in the China and India ships. Soy sauce was an expensive novelty in England at this time, but at St Helena it came cheaply on the homeward ships. The 800 lemons were mostly for punch, made with the arrack that the Company issued in large quantities. |
| 75 | 68 | 15th April<br>Dr. William Wrangham<br>To Cash brought Over<br>£ 5281 15 10<br>Carried Over<br>£ 5281 15 10 | William Wrangham's account as paymaster again carried its one receipt forward unchanged:<br>Cash brought forward, £5,281 15s 10d<br>Carried forward, £5,281 15s 10d |
| 76 | 69 | 1776<br>Paymaster Cr.<br>Brought Over<br>£ 503 .. 4<br>1776 March Brought Over<br>£ 56 18 1<br>2 Cabbages<br>.. 2 ..<br>Rock Salt<br>.. 5 ..<br>½ lb. Nutmegs<br>.. 5 ..<br>57 10 1<br>By Cash paid the following Men for relisting to serve the Honble.<br>Company five Years longer as Soldiers subject to<br>the Articles of War, their respective times to Comme. as follows Viz.<br>Thomas Nimble from 31 January 1776 £ 15<br>John Trevitts from 9 Feby. do. 15<br>Thos. Harrison from 11 March do. 15<br>Adam Scott from 25 do. do. 15<br>Thos. Morris from 25 do. do. 10<br>65 .. ..<br>By Cash paid Thomas Stock for Enlisting to serve the Honble. Company five Years as a Soldier subject<br>to the Articles of War his respective time to<br>Commence the 8th January 1776<br>8 .. ..<br>By Cash paid James Curtis who Engaged to enlist as a Soldier but since Deceased<br>2 .. ..<br>By do. paid for the following Work done at the New Houses.<br>235 Days Masons<br>at 1/6<br>£ 17 12 6<br>390 do. Carpenters<br>at 1/6 | The paymaster's account of money paid out continued for March 1776:<br>Brought forward, £503 0s 4d<br>Governor's table brought forward, £56 18s 1d<br>Cabbages for the Governor's table, 2, £0 2s 0d<br>Rock salt for the Governor's table, £0 5s 0d<br>Nutmegs for the Governor's table, ½ lb, £0 5s 0d<br>Governor's table, total, £57 10s 1d<br>Thomas Nimble, bounty for re-enlisting for 5 years from 31 January 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>John Twaites, bounty for re-enlisting for 5 years from 9 February 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>Thomas Harrison, bounty for re-enlisting for 5 years from 11 March 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>Adam Scott, bounty for re-enlisting for 5 years from 25 March 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>Thomas Morris, bounty for re-enlisting for 5 years from 25 March 1776, £10 0s 0d<br>Re-enlistment bounties, total, £65 0s 0d<br>Thomas Stark, bounty for enlisting for 5 years from 8 January 1776, £8 0s 0d<br>James Curtis, who agreed to re-enlist but has since died, £2 0s 0d<br>Masons at the new houses, 235 days at 1s 6d, £17 12s 6d<br>Carpenters at the new houses, 390 days at 1s 6d, £29 5s 0d<br>Smiths at the new houses, 94 days at 1s 6d, £7 1s 0d<br>Painters at the new houses, 57 days at 1s 6d, £4 5s 6d<br>Overseers at the new houses, 49½ days at 2s, £4 19s 0d<br>Overseers at the new houses, 17 days at 1s 6d, £1 5s 6d<br>Stone blasters at the new houses, 115 days at 1s 6d, £8 12s 6d<br>Labourers at the new houses, 1,107 days at 1s, £55 7s 0d |

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| | | 29 5 ..<br>94 do. Smiths<br>at 1/6<br>7 1 ..<br>57 do. Painters<br>at 1/6<br>4 5 6<br>49½ do. Overseers<br>at 2/<br>4 19 ..<br>17 do. do.<br>at 1/6<br>1 5 6<br>115 do. Stone Blowers<br>at 1/6<br>8 12 6<br>1107 do. Labourers<br>at 1/<br>55 7 ..<br>128 8 ..<br>By do. paid for the following Work done at the Plant. House<br>75 Days Overseers<br>at 1/6<br>£ 5 12 6<br>16 do. Carpenters<br>at 1/6<br>1 4 ..<br>4 do. Smiths<br>at 1/6<br>.. 6 ..<br>2230 do. Labourers<br>at 1/<br>111 10 ..<br>118 12 6<br>By do. paid the followg. Work done repairg. the Hospital Viz.<br>13 Days Overseers<br>at 1/6<br>£ .. 19 6<br>31 do. Masons<br>at 1/6<br>2 6 6<br>150 do. Labourers<br>at 1/<br>7 10 ..<br>10 16 ..<br>Carried Over<br>£ 893 6 11 | New houses, total, £128 8s 0d<br>Overseers at Plantation House, 57 days at 1s 6d, £5 12s 6d<br>Carpenters at Plantation House, 16 days at 1s 6d, £1 4s 0d<br>Smiths at Plantation House, 4 days at 1s 6d, £0 6s 0d<br>Labourers at Plantation House, 2,230 days at 1s, £111 10s 0d<br>Plantation House, total, £118 12s 6d<br>Overseers for hospital repairs, 13 days at 1s 6d, £0 19s 6d<br>Masons for hospital repairs, 31 days at 1s 6d, £2 6s 6d<br>Labourers for hospital repairs, 150 days at 1s, £7 10s 0d<br>Hospital repairs, total, £10 16s 0d<br>Carried forward, £893 6s 11d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Some time-expired soldiers did take the Company's offer. Earlier in the quarter, Thomas Nimble, John Twaites, Thomas Harrison, Adam Scott and Thomas Morris each signed on for five more years. Four received £15 0s 0d and one £10 0s 0d, matching the bounty offered and refused on 8 April 1776. James Curtis had also agreed to re-enlist and received £2 0s 0d as part of his bounty before he died on 29 March 1776. The men who refused in April were therefore turning down a sum their comrades had accepted only weeks earlier. Each re-enlistment started from the day the man's old contract ended, so there was no gap in service.<br>The works were paid by the man-day. Skilled masons, carpenters, smiths and painters earned 1s 6d a day, and labourers earned 1s. More than 3,400 labourer-days went on the new houses and Plantation House in one quarter. The labourers were probably slaves hired from island owners, with the daily rate paid to the owner rather than the man. Soldiers were also put to work as labour. Either way, the scale shows how heavily the building programme the engineer complained of on 8 April 1776 depended on mass unskilled labour. Stone blasters, paid as skilled men, used the powder recorded in the artillery account to quarry building stone. |
| 77 | 70 | 15th April<br>Dr. William Wrangham<br>March 31st To Cash Brought Over<br>£ 5281 15 10<br>Carried Over<br>£ 5281 15 10 | William Wrangham's account as paymaster once more carried its one receipt forward unchanged:<br>31 March 1776, cash brought forward, £5,281 15s 10d<br>Carried forward, £5,281 15s 10d |
| 78 | 71 | 1776<br>Paymaster Cr.<br>Brought Over<br>£ 893 6 11<br>1776 March By Cash paid for the following Work done Repairing the<br>Lieut. Governors House Viz.<br>38 Days Stone Blowers<br>at 1/6<br>£ 2 17 ..<br>19 do. Masons<br>at 1/6<br>1 8 6<br>15 do. Carpenters<br>at 1/6<br>1 2 6<br>10 do. Turners<br>at 1/6<br>.. 15 .. | The paymaster's account of money paid out continued for March 1776:<br>Brought forward, £893 6s 11d<br>Stone blasters repairing the Lieutenant Governor's houses, 38 days at 1s 6d, £2 17s 0d<br>Masons repairing the Lieutenant Governor's houses, 19 days at 1s 6d, £1 8s 6d<br>Carpenters repairing the Lieutenant Governor's houses, 15 days at 1s 6d, £1 2s 6d<br>Turners repairing the Lieutenant Governor's houses, 10 days at 1s 6d, £0 15s 0d<br>Painters repairing the Lieutenant Governor's houses, 33 days at 1s 6d, £2 9s 6d<br>Labourers repairing the Lieutenant Governor's houses, 170 days at 1s, £8 10s 0d<br>Lieutenant Governor's houses, total, £17 2s 6d<br>Masons building the armourer's and smiths' shops, 143 days at 1s 6d, £10 14s 6d |

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| | | 33 do. Painters<br>at 1/6<br>2 9 6<br>170 do. Labourers<br>at 1/<br>8 10 ..<br>17 2 6<br>By do. paid for the following Work done Building Shops for the Armourer & Smiths Viz.<br>143 Days Masons<br>at 1/6<br>£ 10 14 6<br>243 do. Stone Blowers<br>at 1/6<br>18 4 6<br>38 do. Carpenters<br>at 1/6<br>2 17 ..<br>26 do. Smiths<br>at 1/6<br>1 19 ..<br>34 do. Overseers<br>at 1/6<br>2 11 ..<br>27 do. do.<br>at 2/<br>2 14 ..<br>1140 do. Labourers<br>at 1/<br>57 .. ..<br>96 .. ..<br>By do. paid for the following Work done repairing one of the<br>Company's Houses Viz.<br>8 Days Carpenters<br>at 1/6<br>£ .. 12 ..<br>9 do. Painters<br>at 1/6<br>.. 13 6<br>48 do. Labourers<br>at 1/<br>2 8 ..<br>3 13 6<br>By do. paid for the followg. Work done Burng. & bringing Lime<br>98 Days Lime Burners<br>at 1/6<br>£ 7 7 ..<br>75 do. Overseers<br>at 1/6<br>5 12 6<br>79 do. Sailmakers<br>at 1/6<br>5 18 6<br>27 do. Coxswains<br>at 1/6<br>2 .. 6<br>20 do. Stone Blowers<br>at 1/6<br>1 10 ..<br>558 do. Labourers<br>at 1/<br>27 18 ..<br>50 6 6<br>By do. paid for the followg. Work clearg. the Line & Repairg. the<br>Water Course leading to the Crane Viz.<br>39 Days Masons<br>at 1/6<br>£ 2 18 6<br>112½ do. Labourers<br>at 1/<br>5 12 6<br>8 11 .. | Stone blasters building the armourer's and smiths' shops, 243 days at 1s 6d, £18 4s 6d<br>Carpenters building the armourer's and smiths' shops, 38 days at 1s 6d, £2 17s 0d<br>Smiths building the armourer's and smiths' shops, 26 days at 1s 6d, £1 19s 0d<br>Overseers building the armourer's and smiths' shops, 34 days at 1s 6d, £2 11s 0d<br>Overseers building the armourer's and smiths' shops, 27 days at 2s, £2 14s 0d<br>Labourers building the armourer's and smiths' shops, 1,140 days at 1s, £57 0s 0d<br>Armourer's and smiths' shops, total, £96 0s 0d<br>Carpenters repairing one of the Company's houses, 8 days at 1s 6d, £0 12s 0d<br>Painters repairing one of the Company's houses, 9 days at 1s 6d, £0 13s 6d<br>Labourers repairing one of the Company's houses, 48 days at 1s, £2 8s 0d<br>Company's house, total, £3 13s 6d<br>Lime burners, 98 days at 1s 6d, £7 7s 0d<br>Overseers for lime burning, 75 days at 1s 6d, £5 12s 6d<br>Sailmakers for lime burning, 79 days at 1s 6d, £5 18s 6d<br>Coxswains for lime burning, 27 days at 1s 6d, £2 0s 6d<br>Stone blasters for lime burning, 20 days at 1s 6d, £1 10s 0d<br>Labourers burning and carrying lime, 558 days at 1s, £27 18s 0d<br>Lime burning and carrying, total, £50 6s 6d<br>Masons clearing the line and repairing the watercourse to the crane, 39 days at 1s 6d, £2 18s 6d<br>Labourers clearing the line and repairing the watercourse to the crane, 112½ days at 1s, £5 12s 6d<br>Watercourse, total, £8 11s 0d<br>Carpenters repairing carts, 5 days at 1s 6d, £0 7s 6d<br>Smiths repairing carts, 2¾ days at 1s 6d, £0 4s 1½d<br>Carts, total, £0 11s 8d<br>Carried forward, £1,069 12s 1d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The lime works employed sailmakers and boat coxswains alongside the burners and labourers. Lime was made by burning shells and coral, gathered along the coast and brought round by boat. Coxswains crewed the boats, and sailmakers sewed and mended the canvas bags in which the lime was carried. That explains the sail needles for mending lime bags in the fortifications account. Lime was essential for mortar and whitewash on every building in hand, so its production ran as a large works of its own, using more than 800 man-days in a quarter.<br>The armourer's and smiths' shops took 243 days of stone blasting, more than any other job. Each building on the island began by quarrying stone from the hillsides, using powder from the artillery stores. Building was therefore costly in both labour and powder. |

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| | | By do. paid for the following Work done Repairg. Carts Viz.<br>5 Days Carpenters<br>at 1/6<br>£ .. 7 6<br>2¾ do. Smiths<br>at 1/6<br>.. 4 1½<br>.. 11 8<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1069 12 1 | |
| 79 | 72 | 15th April<br>Dr. William Wrangham<br>1776 March 31 To Cash brought Over<br>£ 5281 15 10<br>£ 5281 15 10 | William Wrangham's account as paymaster closed with its single receipt as the total:<br>31 March 1776, cash brought forward, £5,281 15s 10d<br>Total, £5,281 15s 10d |
| 80 | 73 | 1776<br>Paymaster Cr.<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1069 12 1<br>1776 March By Cash paid 78 Days Labourers Work at the Lieut. Govrs.<br>Garden in the Long Wood<br>3 18 ..<br>By do. paid 140 Days Labourers Work done bringing Goods<br>from the Crane at 1/<br>7 .. ..<br>By do. paid 77 Days Smiths Work Done Cleaning and repairing Small Arms at 1/6<br>5 15 6<br>By do. paid for a Firkin of Butter for the use of the Governors Table<br>3 15 ..<br>By do. paid for 3 Carpets at 13/6 Each for the use of the Castle<br>2 .. 6<br>By do. paid 11 Days Subsistance at 6d. per Day of 3 Seamen<br>who was left out of Ships<br>.. 5 6<br>By do. paid 124 Days Subsistance at 6d. per day of Sixteen<br>Discharged Soldiers<br>3 2 ..<br>1095 8 7<br>Amount of Pay Account<br>4186 7 3<br>£ 5281 15 10<br>Island St. Helena<br>31st March 1776<br>Errors Excepted<br>(Signed) William Wrangham Paymaster<br>Counted and Examined the Honble. Company's Cash for the Month of March last, which is as follows Viz. | The paymaster's account of money paid out concluded:<br>Brought forward, £1,069 12s 1d<br>Labourers at the Lieutenant Governor's garden at Longwood, 78 days, £3 18s 0d<br>Labourers bringing goods up from the crane, 140 days at 1s, £7 0s 0d<br>Smiths cleaning and repairing small arms, 77 days at 1s 6d, £5 15s 6d<br>Firkin of butter for the Governor's table, £3 15s 0d<br>Carpets for the Castle, 3 at 13s 6d each, £2 0s 6d<br>Subsistence for 3 seamen left behind by their ships, 11 days at 6d a day, £0 5s 6d<br>Subsistence for 16 discharged soldiers, 124 days at 6d a day, £3 2s 0d<br>Payments, total, £1,095 8s 7d<br>Pay list, total, £4,186 7s 3d<br>Total paid out, £5,281 15s 10d<br>William Wrangham, paymaster, signed the account at St Helena on 31 March 1776, subject to the correction of any errors.<br>The Council counted and checked the Company's cash for March 1776, which stood as follows [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The paymaster's account balanced exactly. Wrangham drew £5,281 15s 10d from the chest and accounted for every penny of it, £4,186 7s 3d in salaries and pay and the rest in the payments listed. Drawing the precise sum needed after the payments had been worked out left no balance in the paymaster's hands to be misused or lost.<br>Discharged soldiers and seamen left ashore could not simply be turned loose on the island. Until a ship could take them, the Company paid each man 6d a day to live on. The 16 discharged soldiers had used 124 days of subsistence between them by the end of March. With 38 more men asking for discharge on 8 April 1776, that charge was about to rise sharply. Every time-expired soldier who refused to re-enlist cost the Company his upkeep as well as his loss to the garrison until a homeward ship had room for him. |
| 81 | 74 | Cash Dr.<br>1776 Mar. 1 To Balance remaining<br>£ 15282 11 3½<br>8 To Ship Salisbury<br>12 7 10<br>18 To Rents received of John Bagley Junr. for the Renewal of a<br>Nominee<br>3 15 ..<br>To Fines Received of James Carmitchell<br>as per Consultation of this Day<br>10 .. ..<br>22 To Ship Rochford<br>19 14 9 | The cash account for March 1776 was as follows. Money received came first:<br>1 March, balance brought forward, £15,282 11s 3½d<br>8 March, received from the ship *Salisbury*, £12 7s 10d<br>18 March, rent from John Bagley junior for renewing a named life in his lease, £3 15s 0d<br>18 March, fine received from James Carmichael under that day's consultation, £10 0s 0d<br>22 March, received from the ship *Rochford*, £19 14s 9d<br>28 March, received from the ship *Morse*, £11 11s 0d |

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| | | 28 To Ship Morse<br>11 11 ..<br>31 To Jonathan Doveton received of him<br>for Stores Sold in the Quarter<br>ending this Day<br>1947 18 9<br>To Plantation for Provision Sold<br>37 16 9½<br>To Licences<br>11 10 ..<br>To Customs received on 672 Galls. Arrack<br>8 8 ..<br>£ 17345 13 5<br>Per Contra Cr.<br>By Sundry Accounts Advanced<br>the Paymaster to pay Salaries<br>in the Quarter ending this Day<br>5281 15 10<br>By Balance remaining Viz.<br>In Specie<br>11524 2 7<br>In Cash Notes<br>539 15 ..<br>12063 17 7<br>£ 17345 13 5<br>**Margin Notes:**<br><br>15th April | 31 March, from Jonathan Doveton for stores sold in the quarter, £1,947 18s 9d<br>31 March, from the plantation for provisions sold, £37 16s 9½d<br>31 March, licences, £11 10s 0d<br>31 March, customs duty on 672 gallons of arrack, £8 8s 0d<br>Total, £17,345 13s 5d<br>Money paid out and the balance in hand were:<br>Advanced to the paymaster for salaries and other payments in the quarter, £5,281 15s 10d<br>Balance in coin, £11,524 2s 7d<br>Balance in cash notes, £539 15s 0d<br>Balance, total, £12,063 17s 7d<br>Total, £17,345 13s 5d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The account closed several matters recorded earlier in the quarter. The £10 0s 0d from James Carmichael was the Company's half of his £20 0s 0d fine, the other half having gone to the informer. Bagley's £3 15s 0d for renewing a named life was half a year's rent, so the 30 acres at Peak Gut paid £7 10s 0d a year. The duty on arrack worked out at 3d a gallon. It was a small charge on each gallon but brought a steady income on a drink the island used in large quantities.<br>The Company's cash fell by more than £3,200 in the quarter, from £15,282 11s 3½d to £12,063 17s 7d. Sales from the stores brought in nearly £2,000, but the pay bill alone took more than £4,000. Rents, fines, licences and customs together produced little more than £30. St Helena could not pay its own way. The garrison, the works and the officials lived on a reserve of coin that only fresh shipments from the Company could top up. Each quarter of this kind brought the treasury closer to depending on the next supply ship. |
| 82 | 75 | 1776<br>The Executors to the last Will and Testament of<br>William Hayes Senr. Deceased this day presented the said Will, desiring<br>the same might be proved, which was accordingly done upon the Oaths<br>of the Witnesses thereto. The Will is as follows Viz.<br>In the Name of God Amen, I William<br>Hayes Senior of the Island Saint Helena Planter being sick and weak<br>in Body but of sound and disposing mind and memory thanks be to<br>Almighty God for it do make this my last Will and Testament in<br>manner and form following that is to say I commend my Soul into<br>the hands of Almighty God hoping for Salvation, and my Body<br>I commit to the Earth to be decently interred at the discretion of my<br>Executors hereafter named. And as touching such Worldly Estate as it has<br>pleased God to bless me withal, I give and dispose of the same in manner<br>and form following after all my just Debts and Funeral Expences are<br>fully paid and satisfied.<br>Imprimis I give and bequeath unto my Wife Penelope her Dower<br>and thirds of my whole Estate which by Law she is entitled unto which<br>at my Death I may die possessed of. Also give her one Cow named<br>Peggy. Item I give and bequeath unto my said Wife Penelope<br>one moiety or half part of all my Lands for and during the term<br>of her natural Life or Widowhood, and on the termination of either | The executors of the late William Hayes senior presented his will that day and asked for it to be proved. The Council proved it on the oaths of the witnesses. The will ran as follows.<br>William Hayes senior, a planter of St Helena, made his will while sick and weak in body but sound in mind. He gave his soul to God in hope of salvation and asked to be buried decently as his executors thought fit. His property was to be divided as follows once his debts and funeral costs had been paid.<br>His wife Penelope was to have the widow's third of his whole estate, to which the law entitled her, and a cow named Peggy.<br>Penelope was also to have half of all his land for the rest of her life, or for as long as she stayed a widow. After that the land would pass under the later terms of the will.<br>His son John already had a good trade and could support himself. In recognition of this, Hayes left him only £50 0s 0d in island money, to be paid as soon as possible after his death.<br>His daughter Dorothy was to receive £400 0s 0d in island money. It was to be invested at the best rate available to support her until his son Robert came of age, and then it would be hers to use as she pleased.<br>Hayes expressly directed that when Penelope died or remarried, his whole estate, land and goods alike, should be sold for the best price once the legacies had been paid. The money was to be lent out at interest on sound security to support his sons William, Joseph, Francis and Robert and his daughters Susannah and Margaret until Robert, the youngest, came of age. The invested money would then be called in and divided equally among William, Joseph, Francis, Robert, Susannah and Margaret [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>William Hayes, planter, died on 6 April 1776. Two days later his son William Hayes was chosen as overseer for the east division, which confirms that the overseer was his son and heir. The will followed |

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| | | the Lands to return again and be disposed of as hereafter mentioned.<br>Item in Consideration of my Son John being already in possession<br>of a good trade and able to provide for himself, I give and bequeath the<br>sum of fifty pounds of current Money of the Island aforesaid to be paid<br>him as soon after my Death as possible.<br>Item I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Dorothy the sum of four<br>hundred pounds of like current Money to be put out at Interest in the most<br>advantageous for her support during the Nonage of my Son Robert<br>hereafter mentioned and then to be at her own free use and disposal.<br>Item it is my Express desire and the meaning and intention of this<br>my Will, is that on the Death or Marriage and once of my Wife Penelope<br>the whole Estate both real and Personal after the above Legacies are<br>discharged be sold to the best advantage and the Monies arising<br>therefrom to be put out at Interest, on good and sufficient security for<br>the benefit and support of my Sons William, Joseph, Francis and<br>Robert and my Daughters Susannah and Margaret until the<br>arrival at Age of my youngest Son Robert, at which time I do<br>hereby order and Direct that the Monies so set at Interest be<br>brought in and equally divided among my said Sons, William, Joseph,<br>Francis, and Robert and my Daughters, Susannah and Margaret | English law in giving the widow her third, a share of her husband's property the law reserved to her whatever the will said. Hayes added half his land for her lifetime, but only while she stayed a widow. If she remarried, the land would not pass under the control of a new husband. It would be sold for the children instead.<br>Hayes did not hand the plantation to his eldest son, as an English landowner might have done. He ordered it sold and the proceeds shared equally among six children, leaving each son and daughter the same share. John, already set up in a trade, received only a token sum, and Dorothy, perhaps the eldest daughter, was provided for separately. On St Helena land was held by Company lease rather than outright, so the family's real wealth lay in its value as a lease to be sold. Turning it into money gave each child an equal stake and protected the younger ones while they were still under age. |
| 83 | 76 | 15 April<br>share and share alike, but in case my said Wife Penelope should<br>not die or marry before the arrival at age of my said Son Robert<br>then my Will is that the said Estate be kept entire until that time<br>when it is to be sold to the best advantage and the Monies to be<br>divided as above mentioned.<br>And I do hereby make constitute and appoint my beloved Friends<br>John Warren and William Hayes Junior both of the said Island<br>Planters and my Son William on his Arrival to the Age of eighteen<br>Years my Executors of this my last Will and Testament, hereby<br>revoking disanulling and making Void all former Will or Wills,<br>and Requests by me made declaring this to be my last Will and<br>testament. In Witness whereof I the said William Hayes Senior have hereunto set my Hand and Seal this twenty eight<br>Day of March in the sixteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign<br>Lord George the third and in the Year of our Lord one thousand<br>seven hundred and seventy six.<br>(Signed)<br>William Hayes Senr.<br>Signed Sealed and Delivered<br>(no stamped paper to be had) in the<br>presence of Us, who in his presence<br>and at his request in the presence | The will continued. The six children were to share the money equally. If Penelope had neither died nor remarried by the time Robert came of age, the estate was to be kept whole until her death or remarriage, then sold and the money divided as already set out.<br>Hayes named his friends John Warren and William Hayes junior, both planters of the island, as his executors. His son William would join them on reaching the age of 18. He cancelled all earlier wills and declared this to be his last. He signed and sealed it on 28 March 1776, in the sixteenth year of the reign of George III.<br>James Parfet, Henry Easthope and George Jarman witnessed the will in his presence, at his request and in each other's presence. A note recorded that no stamped paper was available on the island.<br>John McAllister, a private, asked to be discharged from the garrison. He had found Richard Page, a discharged soldier, to serve out the rest of his contracted time in his place. Page was a much better soldier than McAllister, so the Council agreed to the exchange.<br>William Bignel, a private, had served the Company for three years and nine months. He petitioned the Council to accept John Coffee, another private whose time had run out, in his place [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The will named William Hayes junior, a grown planter, as one of the executors, while Hayes's own son William would not act until he reached 18. The overseer chosen for the east division on 8 April 1776 was therefore probably this William Hayes junior, a kinsman of the same name, not the dead man's young son. The note that no stamped paper could be had was a safeguard. In England a will had to be written on paper bearing the government's revenue stamp to be |

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| | | of each other, subscribed our Names as<br>Witness thereto.<br>(Signed)<br>James Parfet<br>Henry Easthope<br>George Jarman<br>John McAllister Private<br>this day petitioned for his Discharge from the Garrison having procured<br>Richard Page a Discharged Soldier to serve the remainder of his Contracted<br>time. The said Page being a much better Man than McAllister, We<br>consented to the Exchange.<br>William Bignel Private, having<br>served the Honorable Company three Years and nine Months Petitioned<br>to Us to accept of John Coffee another private Man (whose time is expired) | valid in court. Recording that St Helena had none protected the will against any later challenge on that ground.<br>McAllister bought his way out of the army by finding a substitute. Richard Page had been among the 38 time-expired men who refused the Company's bounty on 8 April 1776. A week later he agreed to serve out McAllister's term, almost certainly for a private payment from McAllister. The Council allowed the exchange because it gained a better soldier and lost nothing. Page did privately what he had refused to do for the Company, re-enlisting for a sum paid by McAllister rather than by the Company. Bignel's request to swap with John Coffee followed the same pattern. The Company let time-expired men be hired as substitutes, which kept experienced soldiers in the ranks without costing it a bounty. |
| 84 | 77 | 1776<br>to serve the remainder of his Contracted time, He having assigned very<br>sufficient reason for his Exchange, We complied with the same.<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham | William Bignel asked that John Coffee serve out the rest of his contracted time. He gave very good reasons for the exchange, and the Council agreed. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett and William Wrangham signed the minutes. |
| 85 | 78 | 17th April<br>At a Consultation held on Wednesday the 17th Day of April 1776 at<br>the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Governor<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed, dated the 15 April<br>1776.<br>This Day Arrived the Honorable Company's Ship Lord Holland from<br>England, by which Ship, We received a Packet from the Honorable the Court of Directors which We opened, and<br>read their Orders and Instructions to Us.<br>The Boat which the Commander of<br>the Ship Lord Holland sent on Shore to inform the Governor of<br>his safe Arrival off the Island was unfortunately over set off Sugar<br>Loaf Point by which accident the Boat sunk and three Seamen were<br>drowned, And the Officer Coxswain and three other Men saved.<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Wednesday 17 April 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham were present. The minutes of the meeting of 15 April 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>That day the Company's ship *Lord Holland* arrived from England. She brought a packet from the Court of Directors, which the Council opened, and it read the Court's orders and instructions.<br>The commander of the *Lord Holland* had sent a boat ashore to tell the Governor that his ship had arrived safely off the island. Off Sugar Loaf Point the boat was overturned and sank. Three seamen drowned, while the officer, the coxswain and three other men were saved.<br>John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett and William Wrangham signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Sending a boat ahead to report a ship's arrival was the routine way an Indiaman identified herself to the island before she came round into the road. The *Rochford* and the *Morse* had done the same in March 1776, landing their boats at Banks's at night. Sugar Loaf Point stood at the north-eastern approach, where ships rounding the island met the full force of the south-east trade wind and its swell. A small boat sent ahead to cross that stretch faced the island's most dangerous waters. The loss of three men shows the price of the arrangement. The garrison would not let a ship into the road unannounced, so a boat had to go ahead whatever the sea was doing. |
| 86 | 79 | 22d April<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 22 day of April 1776<br>at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Governor<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>The last Consultation was read approved and Signed, dated the 17th April<br>1776.<br>Thursday the 18th Arrived a Dane Ship from China called the Tranquebar | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 22 April 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham were present. The minutes of the meeting of 17 April 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>On Thursday 18 April 1776 a Danish ship, the *Fredensborg Slot*, arrived from China under Captain Holtz. She was of 1,100 tons, carried 26 guns and 160 men and was loaded with tea and china. She was bound for Copenhagen.<br>Mr John Alexander junior presented a petition to the Governor and Council on 22 April 1776. He |

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| | | Holt, Captain Holtz, Burthen eleven hundred<br>Tons, carrys twenty six Guns and one hundred and sixty<br>Men, loaden with Tea and China Ware, bound to<br>Copenhagen.<br>Mr. John Alexander this Day presented<br>the following Petition.<br>To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c.<br>Council of St. Helena.<br>The humble Petition of John Alexander Junr.<br>Sheweth<br>That your Petitioner being desirous of leaving his<br>Native Country and proceeding to Bencoolen on the<br>Ship Lord Holland<br>humbly requests your Worship and Council will permit<br>him so to do.<br>And your Petitioner will ever pray<br>22 April 1776.<br>Granted<br>William Sommerville this Day Petitioned to be<br>Discharged from the Garrison, being Ruptured, and on<br>account of his bad<br>state of Health, having procured Edward Hughes a<br>Discharged Man<br>to serve the remainder of his Contracted time.<br>Granted.<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham | wished to leave the island where he was born and sail to Bencoolen on the *Lord Holland*. He asked the Council's permission to go, and the Council granted it.<br>William Sommerville asked to be discharged from the garrison because he was ruptured and in poor health. He had found Edward Hughes, a discharged soldier, to serve out the rest of his contracted time. The Council granted the request.<br>John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett and William Wrangham signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Bencoolen, on the south-west coast of Sumatra, was the Company's pepper settlement and its only foothold in the East Indies after the Dutch had shut it out of Java. It was notoriously unhealthy, and the Company found it hard to keep it staffed. A young man born on St Helena still needed the Council's leave to sail there. Islanders could not leave the island at will, any more than soldiers could. For an ambitious island-born man, a post at Bencoolen was one of the few openings in the Company's wider service.<br>Edward Hughes was another of the 38 time-expired men who refused the bounty on 8 April 1776 and then agreed, two weeks later, to serve out another man's contract. With Richard Page and John Coffee, he was the third such substitute in a week. Men who would not re-enlist for the Company's £15 0s 0d were willing to stay for a private bargain with the soldier they replaced. The Company gained a fit man for a ruptured one without paying a bounty. |
| 87 | 80 | 29th April<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 29th Day of<br>April 1776<br>at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Govr.<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed,<br>dated the<br>22d April 1776.<br>Thursday the 25th Passed by a Ship at a great distance.<br>do. do. Sailed the Swede Ship Terra Nova for<br>Gottenburg<br>do. do. do. the Dane Ship Fredenberg Holt for<br>Copenhagen<br>Saturday the 27 Passed by a Dane, called the Prince<br>Frederick, but<br>sent a Boat on Shore for Letters.<br>Mr. Samuel Knipe presented<br>the following Petition.<br>To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>&c. Council of St. Helena.<br>The humble Petition of Samuel Knipe Senr.<br>Sheweth<br>That there is two Acres of Lease Land lying<br>in Old Womans Valley in his possession which he is<br>desirous of throwing<br>out, on Account of its being of no manner of service to<br>him, and the<br>Lease being expired, humbly request your Worship and<br>Council will<br>give him leave so to do.<br>And your Petitioner will ever pray.<br>Granted | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 29 April 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham were present. The minutes of the meeting of 22 April 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>On Thursday 25 April 1776 a ship passed the island a long way out. The same day the Swedish ship *Terra Nova* sailed for Gothenburg and the Danish ship *Fredensborg Slot* for Copenhagen. On Saturday 27 April 1776 a Danish ship, the *Prince Frederick*, passed by without anchoring but sent a boat ashore for letters.<br>Mr Samuel Knipe senior presented a petition to the Governor and Council. He held two acres of leased land in Old Woman's Valley, which were of no use to him. The lease had run out, and he asked permission to give the land up. The Council granted his request.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Knipe's lease had already expired, yet he still asked the Council's permission before giving up the land. A tenant of Company land could not simply walk away from it. The Council wanted to know which ground was held and which was free, so it could stop collecting rent on land nobody held and offer it to another tenant. Giving up the land formally also freed Knipe from any later claim for rent or for the upkeep of fences on ground he no longer used.<br>The *Prince Frederick* did not stop at the island, but sent a boat in for letters. A foreign ship passing St Helena could still carry the island's mail to Europe, and her boat was perhaps also collecting letters left by earlier ships. |
| 88 | 81 | 1776<br>Captain John Howard this day applied<br>to Us to pay one hundred and five pounds into the<br>Honorable Company's<br>Cash which Sum, We have received and given him Bills<br>of Exchange<br>drawn upon the Honorable the Court of Directors,<br>payable to the | Captain John Howard paid £105 0s 0d into the Company's treasury that day. In return the Council gave him bills of exchange drawn on the Court of Directors, payable to the Reverend Mr William Beecroft or his order 90 days after they were presented.<br>The Governor put before the Council a letter he had received from Captain Patrick Lawson, dated at St Helena on 29 April 1776. Many of the island's inhabitants had asked Lawson for a range of European |

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| | | Reverend Mr. William Bancroft (or Order) at Ninety Days sight.<br>The Governor this Day laid before the Board the following Letter he received from Captain Lawson Viz.<br>The Worshipful John Skottow Esqr.<br>Sir<br>Many of the Inhabitants of this Island having expressed a wish and desire to be supplyed with various European articles, which I have<br>brought from England on purpose for them, and as from the necessary shortness<br>of my stay here it will be impossible before my departure to retail out the<br>different commodities which they stand in need of. Should it meet with<br>your approbation, and that of the Council, I mean to land a sufficient<br>quantity of every thing wanted under the Direction of one who will, in my<br>absence retail out at 50 per Ct. And by this means amply supply every body<br>with such things as I have brought for them, at the period of time when<br>it shall best suit them to become purchasers, Not doubting at the same<br>time, should the above measure meet with your concurrence, you'll permit<br>me to use the Honble. Companys Ware House on the occasion, as I am a Stranger<br>one to here. I think this will be doing the Island in general, a publick<br>benefit; and I therefore take the liberty of soliciting you to lay the same<br>before the Council, in Order that I may be governed by their opinion.<br>In the mean time I have the honour to remain<br>Sir<br>St. Helena Your most Obt. and most humble Servt.<br>29 April 1776. (Signed) Patrick Lawson<br>To which We directed the Secretary to return<br>him the following Answer. | goods, and he had brought them out from England for that purpose. His ship would not stay long enough for him to sell them by retail before he left. With the approval of Governor Skottowe and the Council, he proposed to land enough of everything wanted and leave it with an agent. The agent would sell the goods after Lawson's departure at 50 per cent above cost. Everyone could then buy what they needed when it best suited them. He also asked to use one of the Company's warehouses for the purpose, since [...] to hire. Lawson believed the plan would benefit the whole island and asked the Governor to put it to the Council so that he could act on its opinion.<br>The Council directed the secretary to send him the following reply [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Howard's payment turned money on the island into money in England. The bills were drawn on the Court of Directors and payable to a clergyman, perhaps a relative or agent of Howard's, so the money could reach him without any coin being shipped. It was the same arrangement used for John Caillaud in February 1776.<br>Lawson's proposal shows how a commander's private trade worked. Company commanders were allowed to carry goods of their own and sell them for profit, and St Helena was a ready market for European goods. A ship's short stay usually forced a quick sale at whatever price the market would bear. Lawson wanted to leave his stock in the hands of an agent, which would have set up a shop on the island run on his behalf. His 50 per cent advance was far above the 10 per cent the Company's own store charged on most goods. He was also asking for space in a Company warehouse to hold his goods. The request needed the Council's consent because it touched both the Company's property and the trade of its own store. |
| 89 | 82 | 30th April<br>To Captn. Patrick Lawson Commander of Ship<br>Lord Holland<br>Sir<br>I am directed by the Governor and Council to acquaint you that you<br>have their leave to land a certain quantity of Commoditys you have brought for<br>use of this Island, under the care of a Person that you shall think proper to sell<br>by Retail, Provided you find a proper Ware House for the deposite of them,<br>as the Companys Ware Houses cannot be granted you for that use, they are<br>further of opinion that if you leave the said Commoditys upon the Island it<br>must be at the Percentage of fifty five in lieu of fifty as mentioned in your<br>Letter, and that the above measure cannot take place until the 1st July next.<br>I am<br>St. Helena Sir<br>29 April 1776. Your humble Servant<br>(Signed) R. Wright Secy.<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham<br>At a Consultation held on Tuesday the 30th day April 1776 at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Danl. Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Governor<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council | The secretary replied to Captain Patrick Lawson, commander of the *Lord Holland*, on 29 April 1776. Governor Skottowe and the Council allowed him to land a set quantity of the goods he had brought for the island and leave them with an agent of his choosing to sell by retail. He would have to find a suitable warehouse to store them, as the Company's storehouses could not be lent for that use. If he left goods on the island, they were to be sold at the advance of<br>**Start of crossed out section**<br>[...]<br>**End of crossed out section**<br>50 per cent named in his letter. The arrangement could not begin until 1 July 1776. B. Wright, secretary, signed the letter. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett and William Wrangham signed the minutes.<br>Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Tuesday 30 April 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham were present. The minutes of the meeting of 29 April 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>Thomas Chandley, a corporal, died that day.<br>The ten working days allowed under the charter party for unloading the *Lord Holland* had run out. The Council gave Captain Lawson written sailing orders to make his way as fast as he could to Fort Marlborough on the west coast of Sumatra, following the Court of Directors' instructions. It also gave him the following letters for the presidencies in India and the Council at Canton [continues].<br>**Interpretations** |

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| | | The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated 29 April 1776.<br>This Day Died Thomas Chankley Corporal.<br>The ten working Days allowed by Charter Party for unloading the Ship Lord Holland being expired, We gave Captain<br>Patrick Lawson sailing Orders in writing to make the best of his way to<br>Fort Marlborough on the West Coast of the Island of Sumatra,<br>according to the Instructions he has received from the Court of<br>Directors. We likewise gave him the following Letters to the several<br>Presidencys in India, and Council of Canton. | The Council could have refused Lawson outright or granted everything he asked. It did neither. It let his agent sell the goods but would not store them in the Company's warehouses. It held him to the 50 per cent he had offered and delayed the start of the sales until 1 July 1776. The delay was the most telling condition. The *Lord Holland* had just brought the Company's own stores from England, and holding back Lawson's shop for two months gave the Company's store time to sell its new stock first. Refusing the warehouse kept Company property out of a commander's private trade. The Council allowed the private trade, but on terms that kept it from competing with the Company's store.<br>Fort Marlborough was the Company's fort at Bencoolen, the settlement John Alexander junior had been given leave to sail to on the *Lord Holland* on 22 April 1776. A charter party was the contract under which the Company hired a ship from her owners. It fixed how many days she could be kept at each port, and the owners could claim compensation for any delay beyond that. The Council therefore sent the ship on as soon as the ten days were up.<br>Thomas Chandley had been made a corporal in the Second Company on 2 January 1776, when Sergeant John Stevens was broken to the ranks. |
| 90 | 83 | 1776<br>To the Honorable Warren Hastings Esqr. Governor General &c. and Superior Council of the Company's Settlements in the East Indies.<br>Sir and Sirs<br>By the Ship Hampshire under date of the 24 June 1775. We had the Honour of writing last to you, since which your several<br>Letters of different dates have reached Us.<br>Request you will please to send Us six pipes of Madeira Wine for the annual Consumption of this Island, And by each<br>Ship eight Maunds of the best Wax Candles one Leager of Arrack, one<br>hundred and twenty Bags of Rice, and eighty Bags Paddy.<br>We beg leave to repeat Our request as mentioned in Our address of the two Years past to discontinue sending Us any more<br>Sugar or the Course Gunneys from your Settlement.<br>This Letter waits on you by way of Bencoolen and have Enclosed for your perusal a List of Ships that have touched here<br>since the 12 April 1775.<br>We are<br>St. Helena Sir and Sirs<br>30 April 1776 Your most Obedient humble Servants<br>(Signed) John Skottowe<br>Daniel Corneille<br>Matthew Bazett<br>William Wrangham<br>To the Right Honorable Lord Pigot President and Governor &c. Council of Fort St. George.<br>My Lord & Sirs<br>We had the Honour of writing last to you under date of the 12 April 1775 since that period your several advices have been | On 30 April 1776 the Council wrote to Warren Hastings, Governor General, and the Supreme Council of the Company's settlements in the East Indies. It had last written to them by the *Hampshire* on 24 June 1775, and several letters from them had arrived since. The Council asked them to send six pipes of Madeira wine a year for the island's use. It also asked that each ship bring eight maunds of the best wax candles, one leaguer of arrack, 120 bags of rice and 80 bags of paddy. It repeated the request it had made in its letters of the past two years that Bengal stop sending sugar and coarse gunnies. The letter was to go by way of Bencoolen, with a list of the ships that had called at the island since 12 April 1775 enclosed. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham signed it.<br>The Council also wrote to Lord Pigot, President and Governor, and the Council of Fort St George. It had last written to them on 12 April 1775, and since then their letters had [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>A maund was the standard Indian weight for goods in bulk. The Bengal maund was roughly 75 to 80 lb, so eight maunds came to about 600 lb of candles. Gunnies were coarse sacks and sacking woven from jute in Bengal, used to bag rice, sugar and other dry goods. Bengal sent the island its rice, paddy, arrack and candles as a regular part of every ship's lading. The Council's requests reached Calcutta only after many months, and its orders were not quickly changed. That explains why the Council had to ask for the third year running that sugar and gunnies stop. The island was already well supplied with sugar from China, as the *Rochford* and *Morse* invoices of March 1776 showed. Each unwanted shipment sat in the stores and spoiled, like the salt provisions condemned in April 1776.<br>The list of ships that had called at the island was a standard enclosure in letters to the presidencies. It told each government which of its ships had passed safely and when, which was the only news it might have of them until they reached England. |
| 91 | 84 | We request you will please to send Us thirty pieces Long Cloth at ten Pagodas per piece, fifty Pieces at eight Pagodas per Piece,<br>fifty Pieces at six Pagodas per piece, eighty pieces at three and a half Pagodas<br>per piece, eighty Pieces at two and a half Pagodas per piece, and one hundred and | The letter to Lord Pigot and the Council of Fort St George asked them to send the following for the island's use in the coming year:<br>Longcloth, 30 pieces at ten pagodas a piece<br>Longcloth, 50 pieces at eight pagodas a piece<br>Longcloth, 50 pieces at six pagodas a piece<br>Longcloth, 80 pieces at three and a half pagodas a piece |

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| | | twenty Pr. of Mens fine Cotton Stockings of sizes for the use of this Settlement<br>next Year, likewise one hundred and twenty Bags Rice, eighty Bags<br>Paddy and one Leager Arrack by each Ship.<br>This Letter goes by way of Bencoolen, and have Enclosed for your Perusal a List of Ships Arrival and departure<br>since the Sailing of the Osterly.<br>We are<br>St. Helena My Lord & Sirs<br>30 April 1776 Your most Obedient humble Servants<br>(Signed) John Skottowe<br>Daniel Corneille<br>Matthew Bazett<br>William Wrangham<br>To the Honorable William Hornby Esqr.<br>President and Governor &c. Council of Bombay<br>Sir and Sirs<br>By the Ship Hampshire under date of the<br>24th June 1775 We addressed you last since which your Letters of<br>different dates have reached Us.<br>We request you will send Us the next Season<br>for the use of this Settlement, two hundred pieces of Surat Chelloes<br>and double the usual quantity of Rice and Paddy agreeable to<br>the Notice the Company have given Us of their Instructions for<br>your so doing.<br>This Letter goes by way of Bencoolen, And<br>have enclosed for your Perusal a List of Ships that | Longcloth, 80 pieces at two and a half pagodas a piece<br>Men's fine cotton stockings, 120 pairs, in assorted sizes<br>Rice, 120 bags by each ship<br>Paddy, 80 bags by each ship<br>Arrack, 1 leaguer by each ship<br>The letter was to go by way of Bencoolen. It enclosed a list of the ships that had arrived and left since the *Osterley* sailed. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham signed it at St Helena on 30 April 1776.<br>The Council also wrote to William Hornby, President and Governor, and the Council of Bombay. It had last written to them by the *Hampshire* on 24 June 1775, and several of their letters had arrived since. The Council asked them to send 200 pieces of Surat chelloes the next season. It also asked for double the usual quantity of rice and paddy, as the Company had told the island it had instructed Bombay to send. The letter was to go by way of Bencoolen, with a list of the ships that had [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The pagoda was the gold coin of south India and the money of account at Madras, worth roughly 8s. The five grades of longcloth ordered at prices from ten pagodas down to two and a half pagodas matched the six numbered grades sold from the island's store in the first quarter of 1776. Each presidency supplied what its own region produced. Madras sent Coromandel longcloth and stockings, Bombay sent the chelloes woven around Surat and Bengal sent candles and gunnies. Rice, paddy and arrack came from all three. The Council divided its orders accordingly, so that no single presidency had to meet all of the island's needs.<br>The request for double the usual rice and paddy from Bombay followed an order from the Court of Directors. Rice was the main food of the Company's slaves, and their account for the first quarter of 1776 drew over 87 cwt of it. Doubling the supply protected the island against the spoilage and short weight that had already cost it so much salt meat. |
| 92 | 85 | have touched here since the 12th April 1775.<br>We are<br>St. Helena Sir and Sirs<br>30 April 1776 Your most Obedient humble Servants<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>Matthew Bazett<br>William Wrangham<br>To the Honorable Richard Wyatt Esqr. President<br>and Governor &c. Council of Fort Marlborough.<br>Sir and Sirs<br>We addressed you last the 13 June 1775 by the<br>Ship Hampshire. By this Conveyance We transmit you the Ship<br>Lord Hollands Charter Party Victualing Bill, and Manifest of Goods,<br>likewise Captain Lawsons Instructions together with our several<br>Letters to the Presidency's in India, which We request you will please to<br>forward by the first opportunity, Also a Packet from the President and other<br>Supra Cargoes of Council at Canton, And a List of Ships Arrival and<br>Departure to and from this place since the 12 April 1775.<br>Thomas Kelley a Recruit from England for your Settlement having a Brother a Corporal in this Garrison applying to Us<br>to Exchange with another Man on that account, We thought his<br>request reasonable and Timothy O'Bryon a Private Man of this Garrison | The letter to Bombay closed with a list of the ships that had called at the island since 12 April 1775. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham signed it at St Helena on 30 April 1776.<br>The Council also wrote to Richard Wyatt, President and Governor, and the Council of Fort Marlborough. It had last written to them by the *Hampshire* on 13 June 1775. With this letter it sent the charter party, victualling bill and cargo manifest of the *Lord Holland*, together with Captain Lawson's instructions. It also sent its letters for the presidencies in India and asked Fort Marlborough to forward them at the first opportunity. A packet from the President and supercargoes of the Council at Canton went too, with a list of the ships that had arrived at and left St Helena since 12 April 1775.<br>Thomas Kelley, a recruit sent out from England for Fort Marlborough, had a brother serving as a corporal in the St Helena garrison. For that reason he asked to change places with a soldier on the island. The Council thought the request reasonable. Timothy O'Bryan, a private of the garrison, was willing to make the exchange, and the Council agreed. O'Bryan sailed on the *Lord Holland* to serve five years at Fort Marlborough in Kelley's place. The four councillors signed the letter at St Helena on 30 April 1776.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The letters for Calcutta, Madras and Bombay all went "by way of Bencoolen" because the *Lord Holland* was the only ship leaving for the East and was bound for Fort Marlborough. The Council at Bencoolen then had to send them on to India by whatever ship next |

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| | | being desirous to Exchange, We have consented thereto he accordingly takes<br>his Passage upon the Ship Lord Holland to serve at your Residency the<br>term of five Years in lieu of the said Thomas Kelly.<br>We are<br>St. Helena Sir and Sirs<br>30 April 1776 Your most Obed. humble Servts.<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Willm. Wrangham | sailed there. Letters from St Helena to India therefore depended on a chain of ships and could take most of a year to arrive.<br>Corporal John Kelly of the Fourth Company was probably Thomas Kelley's brother. The Council could simply have kept the recruit, since the garrison had just lost many time-expired men. It did not. It insisted on a one-for-one exchange, so that Fort Marlborough would still get its soldier and could not complain of losing a man meant for its own garrison. Fort Marlborough was known for disease and high mortality. O'Bryan's willingness to go there for five years suggests he wanted to leave St Helena on almost any terms. |
| 93 | 86 | 30th April<br>To the President and other Supra Cargoes of Council at Canton.<br>Gentlemen<br>We had the pleasure of addressing you last by the Osterley under date of the 12 April 1775 since which your advices have been<br>duly received.<br>Instead of the forty Sets of five Meat Dishes and twenty Plates each, the three hundred half pint, two hundred quarter pint<br>Cups and Saucers, and the six Tea Sets of Stone China of forty three pieces each<br>as mentioned in Our Indent of last Season, transmitted to the Honorable<br>Company for the Service of the Year 1777, We now request you will<br>please to send Us one thousand Octagon Blue and white Meat plates,<br>two hundred Dishes of the second, third, and fourth Sizes, five hundred<br>half pint, five hundred quarter pint Cups and Saucers and twelve<br>Tea Sets of Stone China of forty three pieces each, which alteration<br>We hope you will Comply with together with the rest of Our Indent<br>you will receive from The Honorable the Court of Directors.<br>This Letter We transmit You by way of Bencoolen together with a List of Ships Arrival and Departure since Our last.<br>We are<br>St. Helena Gentlemen<br>30 April 1776. Your most Obedient humble Servants.<br>(Signed)<br>John Skottowe<br>Daniel Corneille<br>Matthew Bazett<br>William Wrangham<br>This Day the Governor and Lieutenant Governor gave into the Board their Resolution in Answer to Captain<br>Lawsons Letter of Yesterday which is as follows Viz. | On 30 April 1776 the Council wrote to the President and supercargoes of the Council at Canton. It had last written to them by the *Osterley* on 12 April 1775, and their letters had arrived since. Last season's order, sent through the Company for 1777, had asked for 40 sets of five meat dishes and 20 plates each, 300 half-pint and 200 quarter-pint cups and saucers and six stoneware tea sets of 43 pieces each. The Council now asked for the following instead:<br>Octagonal blue and white meat plates, 1,000<br>Dishes of the second, third and fourth sizes, 200<br>Half-pint cups and saucers, 500<br>Quarter-pint cups and saucers, 500<br>Stoneware tea sets of 43 pieces each, 12<br>The Council hoped Canton would make this change and also supply the rest of the order, which would come to them from the Court of Directors. The letter went by way of Bencoolen with a list of the ships that had arrived and left since the Council last wrote. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham signed it at St Helena.<br>That day the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor gave the Council their written resolution in answer to Captain Lawson's letter of the day before, which read as follows [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The island's orders for China goods normally went to London first, and the Court of Directors then passed them to Canton. The Council here wrote straight to Canton to change an order already on its way there. It did not trust the slow route through London to get the change made in time. The new order was far larger than the old, especially in plates and cups. The *Morse* had landed china in March 1776 with many plates, cups and bowls broken, and the Castle alone drew 168 meat plates in a single quarter. Ordering in bulk allowed for breakage on the voyage and for stock to sell to the inhabitants.<br>The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor put in a resolution of their own on Lawson's letter, apart from the Council's reply of 29 April 1776. Members of the Council usually did this to record their own reasons on a disputed matter, so the terms given to Lawson had probably divided the Council. |
| 94 | 87 | 1776<br>St. Helena 30th April 1776.<br>The Governor and Lieutenant Governor are<br>fully of Opinion that the proposal of Captain Lawson to the Board,<br>of leaving a certain quantity of Commodities on this Island to be sold at<br>retail as it suits the conveniency of individuals to become purchasers<br>will be highly beneficial for the Publick good as thereby they will have<br>such things at the first percentage, but at the same time must<br>observe that his Instructions to the Person with whom he entrusts the | The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor recorded their resolution at St Helena on 30 April 1776. They were fully convinced that Captain Lawson's proposal would greatly benefit the public. If goods were left on the island to be sold by retail whenever buyers wanted them, the inhabitants could buy at the first advance on cost. They held, however, that his agent should be told to charge only 45 per cent instead of 50 per cent. He would also have to find a suitable warehouse, since no part of the Company's stores could be set aside for the purpose. The three shops on the island held the sole right to sell by retail under their licences. Lawson's plan could therefore not start until 1 July 1776, when those yearly licences ran out and the |

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| | | said Goods, ought to Charge only fifty five in lieu of fifty per Cent, provided<br>that he can find a proper Ware House for the deposite of said Goods, as they<br>cannot appropriate any part of the Honorable Company's Stores for<br>that use. They are further of opinion that as the three Shops now<br>upon the Island have the exclusive priviledge of retail, his request<br>for the Publick advantage, cannot take place until the first of July,<br>when the term of their Annual Licence expires as it will be then optional<br>in the said Shop Keepers to make application for a renewal.<br>Messrs. Bazett and Wrangham dissenting<br>in Opinion with the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, defer<br>giving theirs until a future Period.<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham | shopkeepers would be free to decide whether to apply for renewal.<br>Mr Bazett and Mr Wrangham disagreed with the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor. They put off giving their own opinion until a later date.<br>John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett and William Wrangham signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The resolution explained the conditions set in the reply to Lawson. The delay to 1 July 1776 was not meant to protect the Company's own store. It honoured the licences already sold to the island's three retail shops, which paid for the sole right to sell by retail for a year. Letting Lawson's agent open before the licences ran out would have broken the Company's bargain with the shopkeepers and cut the value of the licence fees it collected. Waiting until the term ended let the Company bring in a competitor without being accused of bad faith. It also gave the existing shopkeepers the choice of renewing on the new terms or not. Cutting the advance from 50 to 45 per cent was the price of the concession. The cancelled words in the letter to Lawson were probably where the clerk first wrote this lower figure.<br>The Council was split two against two. Bazett and Wrangham did not give their reasons, but the dissent probably reflected the interests of the island's licensed traders, or doubts about letting a ship's commander set up a permanent shop. With the Council evenly divided, the Governor's view prevailed, and the dissenting members kept the right to put their reasons on record later. |
| 95 | 88 | 6th May<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 6th day of May 1776<br>at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Govr.<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed, dated the<br>30 April 1776.<br>Thomas Sabrey Matross this day<br>Petitioned for his Discharge from the Garrison, he producing Letters<br>acquainting him of his having a considerable Sum of Money left him<br>in England, provided he makes his Personal appearance there, within<br>a limitted time, having procured Owen Griffiths a Discharged Soldier<br>And a good Man to serve the remainder of his Contracted time.<br>Granted<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 6 May 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham were present. The minutes of the meeting of 30 April 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>Thomas Sabrey, a matross, asked to be discharged from the garrison. He produced letters telling him that a large sum of money had been left to him in England. He would receive it only if he appeared there in person within a set time. He had found Owen Griffiths, a discharged soldier and a good man, to serve out the rest of his contracted time. The Council granted the request.<br>John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett and William Wrangham signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Owen Griffiths was another of the 38 time-expired men who had refused the Company's bounty of £15 0s 0d on 8 April 1776. He was the fourth of them to agree to serve out another soldier's contract within a month. The pattern was by now clear. A man still under contract who had a pressing reason to leave paid a discharged soldier privately to take his place, and the Council accepted any substitute it judged fit. Sabrey's legacy gave him both the motive and the means. The condition that he appear in person within a set time made a delay of two years impossible for him. The Company lost nothing by the exchange, since a good soldier took his place in the ranks. Each substitution also took one more man off the list of discharged soldiers drawing 6d a day while waiting for a ship. |
| 96 | 89 | 8th May<br>At a Consultation held on Wednesday the 8th Day of May<br>1776 at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Governor<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Wednesday 8 May 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham were present. The minutes of the meeting of 6 May 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>The storekeeper handed in the following account of stores from the *Lord Holland* that had arrived short or damaged: |

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| | | The last Consultation was read approved, and Signed dated the 6th<br>May 1776.<br>The Store keeper this day Delivered the following Account of Stores short received from Ship Lord Holland.<br>Account of Stores short Received from Ship Lord Holland.<br>1 Cream Coloured Tea Pot<br>1 Close Stool Pan<br>4 Tumblers<br>Found broke upon opening the Packages which were in good Order.<br>16 Scythe Stones<br>19 Iron Pots wt. 1 .. 3 .. 25<br>Broke<br>1139 Files<br>8 Sailors Hats<br>3 Frying Pans<br>short packed<br>3 Paint Brushes<br>5 Shoe do.<br>Damaged<br>1 .. 1 .. 25 Cordage<br>.. 2 .. 19 Sope<br>1 .. 3 .. Sole Leather<br>Short Weight<br>10 Bushels Salt Short Measure<br>62 Gallons Beer Leakage<br>66 do. do. Damaged<br>7 do. Port Wine<br>5 do. Lisbon do.<br>4 do. Mountain do.<br>Short of the Gage<br>1 Case Earthen Ware Containing 13 Milk Pans<br>19 Bucks Brooms, 1 Paint Board & 2 Wheel Barrows Short Delivered<br>8th May 1776 (Signed)<br>Jonn. Doveton Storekeeper | Cream-coloured teapot, 1, found broken in packages that were in good order<br>Close-stool pan, 1, found broken in packages that were in good order<br>Tumblers, 4, found broken in packages that were in good order<br>Scythe stones, 16, broken<br>Iron pots, 12, weighing 1 cwt 3 qr 25 lb, broken<br>Tiles, 1,139, broken<br>Sailors' hats, 8, short in packing<br>Dripping pans, 3, short in packing<br>Paint brushes, 3, damaged<br>Shoe brushes, 5, damaged<br>Cordage, [...] qr 25 lb, short in weight<br>Soap, 0 cwt 2 qr 19 lb, short in weight<br>Sole leather, 1 cwt 3 qr 0 lb, short in weight<br>Salt, 10 bushels, short in measure<br>Beer, 62 gallons, lost by leakage<br>Beer, 66 gallons, damaged<br>Port wine, 7 gallons, short of the gauge<br>Lisbon wine, 5 gallons, short of the gauge<br>Mountain wine, 4 gallons, short of the gauge<br>Earthenware milk pans, 1 case of 15, short delivered<br>Brooms, 19, short delivered<br>[...], 1, short delivered<br>Wheelbarrows, 2, short delivered<br>Jonathan Doveton, storekeeper, signed the account on 8 May 1776.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The storekeeper sorted each loss by its cause, and the cause decided who bore the cost. Goods broken inside packages that arrived in good order had been badly packed in London, so the fault lay with the Company's suppliers at home. Items short in packing or short delivered had never been loaded or had gone missing on the voyage, which pointed to the ship. Leakage and spoiled beer were risks of the sea. Wine short of the gauge had been measured on landing against the quantity invoiced. The island's gauger, who swore an oath for the purpose, made that measurement, so the shortfall rested on a sworn figure rather than the storekeeper's word. A careful account of this kind protected the storekeeper against any charge that stores had gone missing in his hands. It also gave the Company the evidence to claim against the ship's owners or its own suppliers. |
| 97 | 90 | 8th May<br>We have granted the following Sets of Bills of Exchange drawn upon the Honorable the Court of Directors Viz.<br>One Set to Captain Patrick Lawson for two thousand Pounds payable to himself (or Order)<br>One Set to Mr. Frederick Le Mesurier for three hundred pounds payable to himself (or Order).<br>And one Set to Mr. John Douglas for fifty pounds, payable to Mr. Charles St. Barbe, (or Order)<br>All Drawn at Ninety Day's Sight.<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham | The Council granted the following sets of bills of exchange drawn on the Court of Directors, all payable 90 days after presentation:<br>Captain Patrick Lawson, 1 set, payable to himself or his order, £2,000 0s 0d<br>Mr Frederick Le Mesurier, 1 set, payable to himself or his order, £300 0s 0d<br>Mr John Douglas, 1 set, payable to Mr Charles St Barbe or his order, £50 0s 0d<br>John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett and William Wrangham signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Captain Lawson's bills for £2,000 0s 0d were by far the largest sum recorded in these months. Bills were given only in return for coin paid into the island's treasury, so Lawson had paid in money he had raised at St Helena. It probably came from selling his private goods to the inhabitants and from payments for the stores and passengers he carried. Turning it into bills on the Court sent his profit safely home to London, while the coin stayed on the island. The treasury had lost more than £3,000 in the first quarter of 1776, and payments like this were one of the few ways its supply of coin was replenished. The same arrangement made the Company a banker for the commanders whose private trade it otherwise kept on a tight rein. |

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| 98 | 91 | 13th May<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 13th Day of May 1776 at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Govr.<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 8th Day<br>of May 1776.<br>Thursday the 9th Died William Jenson Private.<br>Friday the 10th Arrived the Grosvenors Boat at Banks's at nine o'Clock<br>in the Morning.<br>do. do. The Honorable Company's Ship Grosvenor from<br>China.<br>Saturday the 11th Sailed the Honorable Company's Ship Lord Holland<br>for Fort Marlborough.<br>do. do. Arrived the Osterley's Boat at Banks's at half an Hour past five o'Clock in the Evening.<br>Yesterday Arrived the Honorable Company's Ship Osterley from<br>Fort Marlborough.<br>do. do. A French Ship from China called the Le Dauphin Captain Bordelais, Burthen ten<br>hundred Tons carrys twenty Guns, and one hundred and fifty Men Loaden with China<br>Ware bound to Port L'Orient.<br>The Ship Grosvenor brought Us the following Supply's.<br>Invoice of Ship Grosvenor<br>Pe., Cat., T., Mas, Tales, m, c, c<br>Sugar Candy first Sort 8 Chests of: Pe. 16, Cat. 13, T. 9, Mas 500, Tales 153, m 2, c 3, c 5<br>Sugar 39 do.: Pe. 83, Cat. 18, T. 3, Mas 500, Tales 291, m 4, c 8, c 0<br>Tales: Pe. 0, Cat. 0, T. 0, Mas 0, Tales 444, m 7, c 1, c 5<br>Canton 9th Jany. 1776.<br>Errors Excepted<br>(Signed)<br>George Rogers<br>Abram. Roebuck<br>Henry Brown<br>John Harrison<br>Edward Phipps<br>Fran. Wood Junr.<br>Matthew Raper Junr.<br>Wm. Henry Pigou | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 13 May 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham were present. The minutes of the meeting of 8 May 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>William Jerman, a private, died on Thursday 9 May 1776.<br>On Friday 10 May 1776 a boat from the *Grosvenor* reached Banks's at nine in the morning, and the Company's ship *Grosvenor* arrived from China the same day.<br>On Saturday 11 May 1776 the Company's ship *Lord Holland* sailed for Fort Marlborough. That evening, at half past five, a boat from the *Osterley* reached Banks's.<br>On 12 May 1776 the Company's ship *Osterley* arrived from Fort Marlborough. A French ship from China, *Le Dauphin*, under Captain Bordelais, arrived the same day. She was of 1,000 tons, carried 20 guns and 150 men and was loaded with china. She was bound for Lorient.<br>The *Grosvenor* brought the island the following supplies, listed on her invoice:<br>Sugar candy, best grade, 8 chests, 16 piculs 13 catties at 9 taels 5 mace a picul, 153 taels 2 mace 3 candareens 5 cash<br>Sugar, 39 chests, 83 piculs 28 catties at 3 taels 5 mace a picul, 291 taels 4 mace 8 candareens 0 cash<br>Total, 444 taels 7 mace 1 candareen 5 cash<br>The invoice was dated at Canton on 9 January 1776, subject to the correction of any errors. George Rogers, Abraham Roebuck, Henry Brown, John Harrison, Edward Phipps, Francis Wood junior, Matthew Raper junior and William Henry Pigou signed it. |
| 99 | 92 | 13 May<br>The Expence of Artillery Stores and Stewards Accounts for the Month of April last were this day laid before Us<br>which were Examined, approved of and are as follows Viz.<br>Artillery Stores expended in April 1776<br>Guns Fired, 9 lbs., 6 lbs., 4 lbs., 3 lbs., Powder Expended lb, Powder Expended oz<br>14 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 14, Powder Expended oz 8<br>15 do. for the said Ship: Guns Fired 6, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 14, Powder Expended oz 8<br>Arrived a Swede Ship: Guns Fired 8, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 8, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 12, Powder Expended oz 0<br>17 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 14, Powder Expended oz 8<br>Arrived the Lord Holland: Guns Fired 9, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 5, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 13, Powder Expended oz 8<br>18 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 14, Powder Expended oz 8 | The Council examined and approved the accounts for artillery stores and the steward's accounts for April 1776. Captain James Tippet of the artillery signed the following account of artillery stores used that month:<br>14 April, alarm: 6 guns fired, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 14 lb 8 oz<br>15 April, alarm for the same ship: 6 guns fired, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 14 lb 8 oz<br>15 April, arrival of a Swedish ship: 8 guns fired, 0 nine-pounders, 8 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 12 lb 0 oz<br>17 April, alarm: 6 guns fired, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 14 lb 8 oz<br>17 April, arrival of the *Lord Holland*: 9 guns fired, 4 nine-pounders, 5 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 13 lb 8 oz<br>18 April, alarm: 6 guns fired, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 14 lb 8 oz<br>18 April, arrival of a Danish ship: 9 guns fired, 4 nine-pounders, 5 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 13 lb 8 oz |

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| | | Arrived a Dane Ship: Guns Fired 9, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 5, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 13, Powder Expended oz 8<br>24 Departed the Swede Ship: Guns Fired 8, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 8, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 12, Powder Expended oz 0<br>do. the Dane do.: Guns Fired 9, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 5, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 13, Powder Expended oz 8<br>An Alarm for a Ship passing by: Guns Fired 6, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 14, Powder Expended oz 8<br>27 An Alarm for a do.: Guns Fired 6, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 14, Powder Expended oz 8<br>For a General Field Day: Guns Fired 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 161, Powder Expended oz 0<br>For the Stone Blowers: Guns Fired 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 95, Powder Expended oz 0<br>Sold to Wm. Wrangham Esqr.: Guns Fired 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 1, Powder Expended oz 0<br>For Sundry Services: Guns Fired 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 24, Powder Expended oz 0<br>Total: Guns Fired 79, 9 lbs. 12, 6 lbs. 31, 4 lbs. 24, 3 lbs. 12, Powder Expended lb 432, Powder Expended oz 4<br>Balls 6 oz.<br>Cartridge Paper 8 Quires<br>Tallow 28<br>Bees Wax 4<br>(Signed)<br>James Tippet Captain of<br>Artillery | 24 April, departure of the Swedish ship: 8 guns fired, 0 nine-pounders, 8 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 12 lb 0 oz<br>24 April, departure of the Danish ship: 9 guns fired, 4 nine-pounders, 5 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 13 lb 8 oz<br>24 April, alarm for a ship passing: 6 guns fired, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 14 lb 8 oz<br>27 April, alarm for a ship passing: 6 guns fired, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 14 lb 8 oz<br>General field day: powder 161 lb 0 oz<br>Stone blasting: powder 93 lb 0 oz<br>Sold to William Wrangham: powder 1 lb 0 oz<br>Other duties: powder 24 lb 0 oz<br>Total: 79 guns fired, 12 nine-pounders, 31 six-pounders, 24 four-pounders, 12 three-pounders, powder 4[...] lb [...] oz<br>Balls, 6 oz<br>Cartridge paper, 8 quires<br>Tallow, 28 lb<br>Beeswax, 4 lb<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Swedish *Terra Nova* was greeted and sent off with 8 guns, while the Danish *Fredensborg Slot* received 9, the same as a Company ship. The French *Modeste* had received 7 on arrival in March 1776. A fort usually returned a salute gun for gun, so the number probably matched what each ship fired first. The figures therefore record the courtesy each captain chose to offer more than any ranking the island set for foreign nations. Every exchange of salutes still cost the garrison powder, which the island could not replace until the next store ship arrived. |
| 100 | 93 | 1776<br>Sundry's Expended at the Honble. Company's Table in April 1776<br>46 Bottles Mountain<br>£ 2 18 4<br>16 do. Lisbon<br>1 5 4<br>18 do. Port<br>1 8 6<br>7 do. Mountain<br>.. 11 1<br>74 do. Beer<br>1 4 8<br>15 Gallons Arrack<br>2 5 ..<br>63 Beef<br>.. 15 9<br>164 Mutton<br>3 9 2<br>6 Turkeys<br>1 10 ..<br>12 Ducks<br>.. 18 ..<br>90 Candy<br>2 5 ..<br>536 Flour<br>5 .. 6<br>3 Lambs<br>1 10 ..<br>£ 25 1 4<br>Bought for the Table<br>192½ Beef at 6d.<br>4 16 3<br>49½ do. at 3½<br>.. 15 4½<br>7 Turkeys<br>1 15 ..<br>48 Fowls<br>3 12 .. | The steward's account of goods used at the Company's table in April 1776 was:<br>Madeira wine, 46 bottles, £2 18s 4d<br>Lisbon wine, 16 bottles, £1 5s 4d<br>Port wine, 18 bottles, £1 8s 6d<br>Mountain wine, 7 bottles, £0 11s 1d<br>Beer, 74 bottles, £1 4s 8d<br>Arrack, 15 gallons, £2 5s 0d<br>Beef, 65 lb, £0 15s 9d<br>Mutton, 164 lb, £3 9s 3d<br>Turkeys, 6, £1 10s 0d<br>Ducks, 12, £0 18s 0d<br>Sugar candy, 90 lb, £2 5s 0d<br>Flour, 536 lb, £5 0s 6d<br>Lambs, 3, £1 10s 0d<br>Total, £25 1s 4d<br>Goods bought for the table were:<br>Beef, 192½ lb at 6d a pound, £4 16s 3d<br>Beef, 49½ lb at 3½d a pound, £0 15s 4½d<br>Turkeys, 7, £1 15s 0d<br>Fowls, 48, £3 12s 0d<br>Ducks, 7, £0 10s 6d<br>Geese, 2, £0 10s 0d<br>Pigs, 7, £1 15s 0d<br>Total, £13 14s 1½d<br>The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor put the following minute, dated 13 May 1776, before the Council. They had considered the licences granted to the island's retail shopkeepers. In their view the shops served the public well, as long as the shopkeepers could buy their goods at the lowest available markup. The fifth article of the licence, however, shut the shopkeepers out of that advantage entirely. It forced them to buy from the island's wholesale merchants, so the wholesalers' markup was passed on to the buyer on top of the shopkeepers' own. They therefore [continues].<br>**Interpretations** |

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| | | 7 Ducks<br>.. 10 6<br>2 Geese<br>.. 10 ..<br>7 Pigs<br>1 15 ..<br>£ 13 14 1½<br>The Governor and Lieutenant Governor this Day laid before the Board the following Minute.<br>13th May 1776<br>The Governor and Lieutenant Governor having taken under their Consideration the License granted to the retail Shop<br>Keepers of this Island, and being convinced that the said Shops are<br>of Publick Utility provided that said Shop Keepers are allowed to<br>purchase their Commoditys at the cheapest premium; and<br>considering the fifth Article of their License as totally excluding them<br>from that advantage but laying them under the necessity of<br>purchasing from the Wholesale Merchants of this Place consequently their Per Centage still added to the Consumer, We therefore | The minute explained why the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor had welcomed Captain Lawson's plan. Under the fifth article of their licences, the three retail shops could not buy straight from the ships but had to buy from the island's wholesale merchants. Every article sold by retail therefore carried two markups, the wholesaler's and the shopkeeper's. Lawson's agent, buying straight from the ship at 45 per cent above cost, would have undercut that chain. Bazett and Wrangham's dissent on 30 April 1776 probably came from sympathy with the wholesale merchants, who stood to lose most if the licence terms changed. |
| 101 | 94 | 1776<br>Sundry's Expended at the Honble. Company's Table in April 1776<br>46 Bottles Mountain<br>£ 2 18 4<br>16 do. Lisbon<br>1 5 4<br>18 do. Port<br>1 8 6<br>7 do. Mountain<br>.. 11 1<br>74 do. Beer<br>1 4 8<br>15 Gallons Arrack<br>2 5 ..<br>63 Beef<br>.. 15 9<br>164 Mutton<br>3 9 2<br>6 Turkeys<br>1 10 ..<br>12 Ducks<br>.. 18 ..<br>90 Candy<br>2 5 ..<br>536 Flour<br>5 .. 6<br>3 Lambs<br>1 10 ..<br>£ 25 1 4<br>Bought for the Table<br>192½ Beef at 6d.<br>4 16 3<br>49½ do. at 3½<br>.. 15 4½<br>7 Turkeys<br>1 15 ..<br>48 Fowls<br>3 12 ..<br>7 Ducks<br>.. 10 6<br>2 Geese<br>.. 10 ..<br>7 Pigs<br>1 15 ..<br>£ 13 14 1½<br>The Governor and Lieutenant Governor this Day laid before the Board the following Minute.<br>13th May 1776 | The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor considered the fifth article a great hardship on the inhabitants, and above all on the poorer people. They put before the Council the wording they proposed in its place. Under the new article the shopkeepers would not, on any account, buy from the captain, officers or petty officers of a store ship, or buy up for resale any useful goods those men were allowed to bring out as their private allowance, until the inhabitants had first been supplied. To give the shopkeepers a guide to when that point had been reached, they were forbidden to make any contract or purchase with the ship's officers until five days before the store ship sailed. They would then be free to buy whatever goods were left on terms agreed with the sellers. They were always to buy at the lowest possible markup, so the inhabitants could be supplied at the cheapest rate.<br>Mr Bazett had no objection and readily agreed with the proposed change to the fifth article. He was convinced that one shopkeeper in particular had never paid the slightest attention to it, so the change made little difference. He could not see the need to make it before the licences ran out on 1 July 1776, especially since the island had lately been so well supplied with everything it needed.<br>Mr Wrangham fully agreed with the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor that the fifth article harmed the public by stopping the shopkeepers from buying goods at the cheapest rate. He agreed that the freedom proposed in their minute should replace it. The licences would expire on 30 June 1776, however, and he thought there would be time enough to make the change then.<br>The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor held that the fifth article should be struck out and the new article put before the Council should take effect at once.<br>The Council ordered [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Council did not disagree about what the new article should say. It disagreed about when it should start. Two weeks earlier the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor had kept Lawson's agent from trading until 1 July 1776 so as to honour the shopkeepers' licences for their full term. Now they proposed to change those same licences in the middle of the term. Bazett and Wrangham turned the Governor's own argument back on him, holding that |

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| | | The Governor and Lieutenant Governor having taken under their Consideration the License granted to the retail Shop Keepers of this Island, and being convinced that the said Shops are of Publick Utility provided that said Shop Keepers are allowed to purchase their Commoditys at the cheapest premium; and considering the fifth Article of their License as totally excluding them from that advantage but laying them under the necessity of purchasing from the Wholesale Merchants of this Place consequently their Per Centage still added to the Consumer, We therefore | the licences should run their course unchanged until 30 June. With the Council again evenly split, the Governor's view carried, and the dissenting members put their reasons on record.<br>The new article did not give the shopkeepers a free hand. Ships' officers brought out goods as their private allowance, and the inhabitants were given the first chance to buy them for their own use. The shopkeepers could step in only in the last five days before the ship sailed and take what was left. That kept them from buying up a whole cargo the moment it landed and reselling it at a profit, while still letting them buy at first hand. Bazett's remark that one shopkeeper had ignored the old article entirely showed how weakly the licence terms had been enforced. |
| 102 | 95 | 1776<br>Ordered the following Advertisement to be published.<br>Island St. Helena<br>13th May 1776<br>This is to give Notice to all the Inhabitants upon the said Island that have Slaves to let, to carry on the Water Works from Chubbs Spring to the Crane, are desired to Order them to the said Spring by six o'Clock on Monday Morning next to meet the Person appointed to Oversee them and they will receive one shilling and six pence per Day for each Slave Labourer.<br>Per Order of Council<br>(Signed)<br>R. Wright Secy.<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham | The Council ordered the following notice to be published at St Helena on 13 May 1776. Inhabitants with slaves to hire out for the waterworks running from Chubb's Spring to the crane were asked to send them to the spring by six o'clock on the morning of Monday 20 May 1776. There they would meet the man appointed to oversee them. Owners would receive £0 1s 6d a day for each slave labourer. B. Wright, secretary, signed the notice on the Council's orders. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett and William Wrangham signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The waterworks carried water from Chubb's Spring down to the crane at the landing place, where ships' boats filled their casks. A steady supply of water was one of the main reasons ships called at the island. The watercourse to the crane had already needed repair in the first quarter of 1776. The Company had its own slaves, but they were tied up on the plantation, the new houses, the workshops and the lime works. The garrison was also losing men, so soldiers could not be spared as labourers. The Council therefore hired slaves from private owners. It offered £0 1s 6d a day for each slave, half as much again as the 1s a day paid for labourers in the paymaster's accounts. The higher rate was meant to draw owners into releasing slaves from their own farms at short notice. The money went to the owner, not to the slave who did the work. |
| 103 | 96 | 20th May<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 20th Day of May 1776 at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Govr.<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed dated the 13th May 1776.<br>Thursday the 16th Arrived the Godfrey's Boat at Banks's at six o'Clock in the Morning.<br>do. do. The Honble. Company's Ship Godfrey from Bengal<br>do. do. A French Ship from Bengal called Le Chaumont<br>Captain Le Chapeau, burthen four hundred and fifty Tons, carrys two Guns and sixty Men<br>Loaden with Bengal Goods bound to Port L'Orient.<br>Friday the 17th Died Nathan Sample Lieut. upon half pay.<br>Saturday the 18th Arrived the Ankerwyke's Boat at Banks's at two o'Clock in the Afternoon.<br>do. do. The Honble. Company's Ship Ankerwyke from Madrass. | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 20 May 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham were present. The minutes of the meeting of 13 May 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>On Thursday 16 May 1776 a boat from the *Godfrey* reached Banks's at six in the morning, and the Company's ship *Godfrey* arrived from Bengal the same day. A French ship from Bengal, *Le Chaumont*, under Captain Le Chasseur, also arrived that day. She was of 450 tons, carried [...] guns and 60 men and was loaded with Bengal goods. She was bound for Lorient.<br>Nathan Sample, a lieutenant on half pay, died on Friday 17 May 1776.<br>On Saturday 18 May 1776 a boat from the *Ankerwyke* reached Banks's at two in the afternoon, and the Company's ship *Ankerwyke* arrived from Madras the same day.<br>The *Godfrey* and the *Ankerwyke* brought the island supplies. The *Godfrey*'s invoice listed:<br>Fine rice, 120 bags weighing 340 maunds, at [...] a maund, 356 rupees 12 annas 9 pies<br>Paddy, 80 bags weighing 120 maunds, at [...] a maund, 191 rupees 14 annas 0 pies<br>Sugar, 10 bags weighing 20 maunds, at 10 rupees 4 annas a maund, 205 rupees 0 annas 0 pies |

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| | | The Ships Godfrey and Ankerwyke brought<br>Us the following Supplys.<br>Invoice of Ship Godfrey<br>Fine Rice 120 Bags weight Bs. Mds. 240 at 2 .. 5 Rs. per Md.<br>556 12 9<br>Paddy 80 Bags do. 120 at 1 .. 3 per Md.<br>191 14 ..<br>Sugar 10 Bags do. 20 at 10 .. 4 per do.<br>205 .. ..<br>Wax Candles 4 Chests do. 8 at 60 per do.<br>480 .. ..<br>Gunneys 2 Bales Contg. 500 Ps. 22 per Cent<br>118 12 9<br>Batavia Arrack 2 Leagers at 200 per Leagr.<br>432 .. ..<br>Madeira Wine 2 Pipes at<br>633 8 3<br>2547 15 9<br>Carried Over<br>2547 15 9 | Wax candles, 4 chests weighing 8 maunds, at 60 rupees a maund, 480 rupees 0 annas 0 pies<br>Gunnies, 2 bales containing 500 pieces, at 22 rupees a hundred, 118 rupees 12 annas 9 pies<br>Batavia arrack, 2 leaguers, at 200 rupees a leaguer, 432 rupees 0 annas 0 pies<br>Madeira wine, 2 pipes, 633 rupees 8 annas 3 pies<br>Total, 2,547 rupees 15 annas 9 pies<br>Carried forward, 2,547 rupees 15 annas 9 pies<br>**Interpretations**<br>The *Godfrey* still brought sugar and gunnies from Bengal, only weeks after the Council had asked Calcutta, on 30 April 1776, to stop sending them for the third year running. Orders from St Helena took so long to reach Bengal that ships already loading there carried the old assortment of goods regardless. The arrack came from Batavia, the Dutch capital in Java, but reached the island through Bengal. Calcutta bought it from Dutch and country traders and passed it on in the Company's ships. Madeira also came by way of Calcutta, landed there by outward-bound ships that had called at Funchal. It travelled on to St Helena much more expensively than wine shipped direct.<br>Nathan Sample had drawn £13 15s 11d a quarter on the pension list for the quarter ending 31 March 1776. His death showed that the list's two men were officers on half pay, not retired private soldiers. |
| 104 | 97 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>2547 15 9<br>Charges Merchandize<br>Gunney Bags 340 at 16 per Ct.<br>58 12 ..<br>Gunneys 34 22 per Ct.<br>8 1 3<br>Jute twine 20 at 4 .. 8 per Md.<br>2 4 ..<br>do. Rope 20 at 3 .. 8 do.<br>1 12 ..<br>Mango Plank Chests 4 at 3 ..<br>12 15 6<br>Gunnah 3 Pr. 1 .. 6 per Pr.<br>4 13 9<br>Nails 3 at 17 per Md.<br>1 4 6<br>Oil 2 at 10 .. 8 per Md.<br>.. .. 6<br>Reed Mats 87 at 12 .. 8 per Ct.<br>9 .. 9<br>Red Earth 1 at 10 per Md.<br>.. 4 ..<br>Mango Planks 2 at 10 per Corge<br>1 1 3<br>Empty Casks 5 at 15 per do.<br>81 .. ..<br>Diet<br>4 8 ..<br>Weighmans Work<br>.. 10 6<br>Cooley hire<br>41 10 3<br>Packermens Work<br>1 9 6<br>Boat hire<br>6 7 6<br>Peons<br>2 2 6<br>Sloop hire<br>232 .. ..<br>Coopers Work<br>3 3 9<br>Repairg. the Chests<br>2 3 ..<br>475 12 6 | The *Godfrey*'s invoice went on to list the charges on the goods:<br>Brought forward, 2,547 rupees 15 annas 9 pies<br>Gunny bags, 340, at 16 rupees a hundred, 58 rupees 12 annas 0 pies<br>Gunnies, 34, at 22 rupees a hundred, 8 rupees 1 anna 3 pies<br>Jute twine, 20 [...], at 4 annas 8 pies a [...], 2 rupees 4 annas 0 pies<br>Jute rope, 20 [...], at 3 annas 8 pies a [...], 1 rupee 12 annas 0 pies<br>Chests of mango plank, 4, at 3 rupees [...] each, 12 rupees 15 annas 6 pies<br>Gurrah cloth, 3 pieces, at 1 rupee 6 annas a piece, 4 rupees 13 annas 9 pies<br>Nails, 3 [...], at 17 rupees a maund, 1 rupee 4 annas 6 pies<br>Oil, 2 [...], at 10 annas 8 pies a [...], 0 rupees [...] annas 6 pies<br>Bed mats, 87, at 12 annas 8 pies a [...], 9 rupees 0 annas 9 pies<br>Red earth, 1 maund, at 10 annas a maund, 0 rupees 4 annas 0 pies<br>Mango planks, 2, at 10 rupees a corge, 1 rupee 1 anna 3 pies<br>Empty casks, 5, at [...] each, 81 rupees 0 annas 0 pies<br>Food, 4 rupees 8 annas 0 pies<br>Weighmen's work, 0 rupees 10 annas 6 pies<br>Hire of coolies, 41 rupees 10 annas 3 pies<br>Packers' work, 1 rupee 9 annas 6 pies<br>Hire of boats, 6 rupees 7 annas 6 pies<br>Peons, 2 rupees 2 annas 6 pies<br>Hire of a sloop, 232 rupees 0 annas 0 pies<br>Cooper's work, 3 rupees 3 annas 9 pies<br>Repairing the chests, 2 rupees 3 annas 0 pies<br>Charges, total, 475 rupees 12 annas 6 pies<br>Total in current rupees, 3,023 rupees 12 annas 3 pies<br>Samuel Touchet, buxey, signed the invoice, subject to the correction of any errors.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The charges added nearly a fifth to the cost of the goods, and almost half of them went on hiring a sloop. Large Indiamen could not come up the Hooghly to Calcutta and loaded their cargoes far downriver. Every bag of rice and every cask of arrack |

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| | | Current Rupees 3023 12 3<br>Errors Excepted<br>(Signed)<br>Saml. Toucher<br>Buxey | for St Helena had to be carried down to the ship by hired vessel, which made goods shipped from Bengal much dearer than their Calcutta price. Coolies carried the loads, weighmen checked the weights, packers sewed the gunny bags and peons, the messengers and watchmen employed by the Company, guarded the goods on the way down. Gurrah was a coarse, unbleached Bengal cotton cloth, here probably used to wrap and protect the cargo. Mango wood was the cheap local timber used for packing chests. Red earth was probably used as a pigment or for marking the casks.<br>The buxey was the Company official at Calcutta who paid out its money and kept its petty accounts. Current rupees were Bengal's money of account, a notional unit into which the many different coins in use were converted at fixed rates. Signing the invoice made the buxey answer for the charges on the island's goods, as the supercargoes did for the invoices from Canton. |
| 105 | 98 | 20th May<br>Invoice of Ship Ankerwyke<br>Long Cloth Superfine<br>One Bale No. 1 Corge 1 at Ps. 206 .. 28 .. 8<br>2 .. 1 .. 191 .. 27 .. 75<br>Corge 2 .. 398 .. 20 .. 3<br>Packing .. 2 .. 9<br>40 .. 29 .. 3<br>Long Cloth Fine<br>No. 2 .. 2 at Pbs. 18 per Corge 242<br>Washing .. 1 .. 25 .. 70 do.<br>6 .. 31 .. 40<br>Packing at 2 .. 9 per Bale 4 .. 18<br>11 .. 13 .. 40<br>253 .. 13 .. 40<br>Long Cloth Midling<br>No. 2 .. 2 Corge 4 at 44 per Corge .. 176<br>Washing at 1 .. 17 .. 30 per 333 .. 40<br>Packing at 2 .. 9 per B. 4 .. 18<br>10 .. 15 .. 40<br>186 .. 15 .. 40<br>Rice 20 Bags C. Wt. 26 .. 1 .. 6<br>Tare at 1 .. 24<br>Neat No. C. 25 .. 2 .. 10 or 2866 lb.<br>or 123 Mds. at 1 .. 93 per Garse<br>28 .. 28 .. 30<br>Paddy 18 Bags C. Wt. 15 .. 1 .. 27<br>Tare .. 2 .. 16<br>Neat No. Wt. 14 .. 2 .. 11 or 1635<br>or 125 at 10 per Pagoda<br>12 .. 18<br>Batavia Arrack 2 Leagers<br>Containg. 240 Gallons at 44 per Leager<br>88 .. ..<br>969 32<br>Charges Merchandize<br>Gunney Bags 76 at Ps. 3 per Ct.<br>2 .. 10 .. 6<br>Twine to mend the Bags<br>.. .. 2 .. 40<br>Tin Plates & Nails<br>.. .. 9<br>Cooley hire on Rice Paddy & Arrack<br>.. .. 34<br>Weighing Cooley on 9 at 20 Cash per Candy<br>.. .. 2 .. 20<br>Boat & Cooley hire on 4 at 14 .. 20 per Boat<br>1 .. 21<br>Tarpaulin Hire on 3 Boats at 4 Pgs. per B.<br>.. .. 12<br>5 1[...]<br>Pagodas 975 1[...]<br>Errors Excepted<br>(Signed)<br>Geo. Moubray | The *Ankerwyke*'s invoice, signed by George Moubray, accountant, subject to the correction of any errors, listed:<br>Superfine longcloth, bale number 1, 1 corge, 206 pagodas 28 fanams 8 cash<br>Superfine longcloth, bale number 1, 1 corge, 191 pagodas 27 fanams 75 cash<br>Superfine longcloth, 2 corges, subtotal, 398 pagodas 20 fanams 3 cash<br>Packing the superfine longcloth, 2 pagodas 9 fanams 0 cash<br>Superfine longcloth, total, 400 pagodas 29 fanams 3 cash<br>Fine longcloth, number 2, 2 corges at 121 pagodas a corge, 242 pagodas 0 fanams 0 cash<br>Washing the fine longcloth, at 1 pagoda 25 fanams 70 cash a corge, 6 pagodas 31 fanams 40 cash<br>Packing the fine longcloth, at 2 pagodas 9 fanams a bale, 4 pagodas 18 fanams 0 cash<br>Fine longcloth charges, subtotal, 11 pagodas 13 fanams 40 cash<br>Fine longcloth, total, 253 pagodas 13 fanams 40 cash<br>Middling longcloth, number 2, 4 corges at 44 pagodas a corge, 176 pagodas 0 fanams 0 cash<br>Washing the middling longcloth, at 1 pagoda 17 fanams 30 cash a corge, [...] pagodas [...] fanams 40 cash<br>Packing the middling longcloth, 4 pagodas 18 fanams 0 cash<br>Middling longcloth charges, subtotal, 10 pagodas 15 fanams 40 cash<br>Middling longcloth, total, 186 pagodas 15 fanams 40 cash<br>Rice, 20 bags, gross 26 cwt 1 qr 6 lb, net 25 cwt 2 qr 10 lb or 2,866 lb, 28 pagodas 28 fanams 30 cash<br>Paddy, 18 bags, gross 15 cwt 0 qr 27 lb, net 14 cwt 2 qr 11 lb or 1,635 lb, 12 pagodas 18 fanams 0 cash<br>Batavia arrack, 2 leaguers, at 44 pagodas a leaguer, 88 pagodas 0 fanams 0 cash<br>Goods, total, 969 pagodas [...] fanams [...] cash<br>Gunny bags, 76, 2 pagodas 10 fanams 6 cash<br>Twine for mending the bags, 0 pagodas 2 fanams 40 cash<br>Tin plates and nails, 0 pagodas 9 fanams 0 cash<br>Hire of coolies for the rice, paddy and arrack, 0 pagodas 34 fanams 0 cash<br>Hire of coolies for weighing, at 20 cash a candy, 0 pagodas 2 fanams 20 cash<br>Hire of boats and coolies, at 14 fanams 20 cash a boat, 1 pagoda 21 fanams 0 cash<br>Hire of tarpaulins for 3 boats, 0 pagodas 12 fanams 0 cash<br>Charges, total, 5 pagodas [...] fanams [...] cash |

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| | | Accountant | Total, 975 pagodas [...] fanams [...] cash<br>**Interpretations**<br>Madras kept its accounts in pagodas, fanams and cash. The pagoda was a gold coin, divided into 42 fanams of silver, and each fanam into 80 copper cash. A corge was a score, 20 pieces, the standard unit for selling cloth in India. The superfine longcloth cost about five times as much a corge as the middling grade. That explains the wide range of grades the Council ordered from Madras on 30 April 1776, from ten pagodas a piece down to two and a half. Longcloth was washed after weaving to remove the starch dressing and shrink it before packing, and the Company charged this to the buyer. A candy was the large south Indian weight, about 500 lb, used here as the unit for paying the weighing coolies.<br>At Madras the ships lay off an open beach with no harbour, so every package went out through the surf in local boats. The hire of boats, coolies and tarpaulins to keep the goods dry was a fixed part of every Madras invoice. |
| 106 | 99 | 1776<br>Being in Want of Pepper for the use of this<br>Island, We sent Captain Rogers the following Order.<br>To Captain Samuel Rogers Commander of Ship<br>Osterley.<br>Sir<br>You are hereby Ordered to send on Shore five<br>hundred weight of the Honorable Company's White<br>Pepper for the use<br>of this Island.<br>We are<br>St. Helena Sir<br>20th May 1776 Your humble Servants<br>(Signed)<br>John Skottowe<br>Danl. Corneille<br>Mattw. Bazett<br>Willm. Wrangham<br>William Paddon Private this Day Petitioned<br>for his Discharge from the Garrison, having served the Honorable<br>Company his Contracted time.<br>Granted<br>Captain James Barwell this Day presented<br>the following Letter.<br>To the Honorable John Skottowe President &<br>Governor<br>and Council of the Island of St. Helena.<br>Gentlemen<br>I should think myself highly Culpable in the<br>Eyes of my Employers, and totally negligent of the Lives and Propertys<br>of those I have under my Charge if I omitted to inform You of the<br>State of the Ship under my Command. | The island needed pepper, so the Council sent the following order to Captain Samuel Rogers, commander of the *Osterley*, on 20 May 1776. Rogers was to land 5 cwt of the Company's white pepper for the island's use. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham signed the order.<br>William Paddon, a private, had served out his contracted time with the Company and asked to be discharged from the garrison. The Council granted his request.<br>Captain James Barwell presented a letter to Governor John Skottowe and the Council of St Helena. He wrote that he would consider himself greatly to blame in the eyes of his employers, and wholly careless of the lives and property in his charge, if he failed to tell them the state of the ship under his command [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The *Osterley* had come from Fort Marlborough, the Company's pepper settlement at Bencoolen, so her hold was full of pepper bound for London. The island did not buy it. The Council ordered the commander to land part of the Company's own homeward cargo, as it would do with tea from the *Skelton Castle* in 1805. Goods belonging to the Company could be drawn at St Helena on the Council's written order, which also cleared the commander when his cargo was checked in London. White pepper was the same berry as black pepper, with the dark outer skin soaked off before drying. It was milder and more costly, and Bencoolen was one of its main sources. |
| 107 | 100 | 20th May<br>Ever since I met with a Gale of Wind in rounding the Cape of Good hope to this Island in which I found our Rigging rather<br>Slack on its abating set it up which had not done since We left Madras<br>about six or eight Hours after found the Ship had made five Inches<br>Water an Hour more than usual excepting the time of the Gale and<br>has continued ever since to make it which is ten Inches every four Hours.<br>My Carpenter has examined all her upper Works<br>and thinks the Leek cannot proceed from thence but on heeling<br>propose to examine as low down as We can get with the Carpenters | Barwell explained that he had met a gale while rounding the Cape of Good Hope on the way to the island. When it eased he found the rigging rather slack and had it set up again, which had not been done since the ship left Madras. Six or eight hours later he found the ship was taking in five inches of water an hour more than usual, apart from what she took during the gale. She had gone on leaking at that rate ever since, so that she now made ten inches an hour in all. His carpenter had examined all her upper works and believed the leak could not come from there. Barwell intended to heel the ship over and search as low down as possible with the help of carpenters from the other ships in the road, though he very much feared this would do no good.<br>He therefore asked the Council to order one of the ships at the island to keep company with the *Ankerwyke* to some port in Europe, in case the leak |

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| | | of the other Ships here though am much afraid it will answer no<br>good purpose.<br>Therefore must request You will be so obliging as Order<br>one of the Ships here to keep us Company to some port of Europe,<br>for fear the Leek should increase as We are now obliged to keep a<br>pump constantly a going to keep her free, and as bad Weather may<br>be expected the latter end of August or in September the Sun<br>approaching the Equinoctial which in General is attended with<br>very severe Gales of Wind, my detention here any longer than<br>my Water is compleated and Ship ready to Sail may be attended<br>with Fatal Consequences if the Leek should not increase I should<br>not have the least apprehension of Danger, if prevented by this<br>precaution no Injury I think can Result to my employers.<br>I have the Honour to be<br>St. Helena Gentlemen<br>20 May 1776 Your most Obt. Hble. Servt.<br>Ship Ankerwyke (Signed)<br>Jas. Barwell.<br>To which We Directed the Secretary to return<br>him the following Answer.<br>To Captain James Barwell Commander of Ship Ankerwyke.<br>Sir<br>I am directed by the Governor and Council to<br>acquaint you in answer to your Letter of this Day that they<br>are sorry to hear of the Leaky situation of the Ship Ankerwyke | grew worse. A pump already had to be kept going constantly to keep her free of water. Bad weather was to be expected towards the end of August or in September, as the sun neared the equator, a season usually marked by very severe gales. Any delay beyond the time needed to finish watering and make the ship ready might, he feared, have fatal results if the leak increased. With a consort he would have no fear of danger, and he did not think his employers could suffer any harm from the arrangement. He signed the letter on board the *Ankerwyke* at St Helena on 20 May 1776.<br>The Council directed the secretary to reply to Captain James Barwell, commander of the *Ankerwyke*. In answer to his letter of that day, the Governor and Council were sorry to hear that the ship was leaking [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>A leak of ten inches an hour meant that a ship would fill within days if her pumps stopped. Barwell's letter built a case for leaving at once with an escort rather than waiting at St Helena. A ship alone with a worsening leak had little hope if she began to founder at sea. With a consort, her crew, her treasure and her papers could be taken off. His warning about the gales of late summer gave the Council a reason to let him go before any convoy was gathered. His own reasoning was carefully put. By writing that he would be to blame if he stayed silent, he passed responsibility to the Council for whatever it decided. If the *Ankerwyke* was lost after his warning had been refused, the fault would lie with St Helena, not with him. |
| 108 | 101 | 1776<br>under your Command and much approve of your having a Survey<br>made by all the Carpenters of the Ships now in the Road as<br>likewise those of this Island if you think it necessary. I am also<br>to inform you that Captain Saunders of the Grosvenor will have<br>positive Orders to keep you Company until your arrival<br>in the River of Thames in Order to prevent any damage<br>accrueing to the property of the Honble. Company on board of the said<br>Ships.<br>I am<br>20th May 1776. Sir<br>Your humble Servants<br>(Signed)<br>R. Wright Secy.<br>We this Day received the following Letter from Captain Harper.<br>To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. President &c. Council of St. Helena<br>Gentlemen<br>The difficulty of procuring safe Remittances for Money from India to England has been an inducement with me<br>to desire my Attornies in Bengal to send hither Specie, in hopes<br>of obtaining Bills on the Honble. Company from You, as I have<br>understood you frequently granted them for considerable Sums. | The secretary's reply to Barwell went on to say that the Council strongly approved of a survey of the ship by all the carpenters of the ships in the road, and by the island's own carpenters if Barwell thought it necessary. Captain [...], commander of the *Grosvenor*, would have firm orders to keep company with the *Ankerwyke* until both ships reached the Thames. That would guard against any loss to the Company's property on board either ship. B. Wright, secretary, signed the reply on 20 May 1776.<br>That day the Council received a letter from Captain Harper, addressed to Governor John Skottowe and the Council of St Helena. Sending money safely from India to England was difficult. Harper had therefore asked his attorneys in Bengal to send him coin, hoping to obtain bills on the Company from the Council in exchange, since he understood it often granted bills for large sums. He had served the Company as a military officer for many years and had received several public and flattering marks of the Court of Directors' approval. He hoped this would give him preference over ordinary applicants for remittances through the island's treasury. He had no doubt the Company meant to reward servants who had served it well. He could ask it for nothing more important at present than help in securing part of his fortune in England through its treasury. He was therefore confident the Council would agree to his request for bills for £1,500 0s 0d or £2,000 0s 0d<br>**Start of crossed out section**<br>this season<br>**End of crossed out section**<br>and since he had written to Bengal again [continues]. |

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| | | My having had the Honor of serving the Company in a Military Capacity a number of Years, and having received several publick and flattering Testimonies from the Court of Directors, of their approbation of my Conduct is a reason with me for hoping to have the preference of Remittances from hence thro' your means to indifferent applications, especially as there is no doubt of the intentions of the Honble. Company to reward such of their Servants as have deserved well at their Hands, and as I cannot at present apply to them on a more essential point than the securing in England a part of my property by Remittances thro' their Treasury. I am therefore sanguine in my hopes that you Gentlemen will be pleased to comply with my request, of receiving fifteen hundred or two thousand pounds Sterling this [...] and as I have again wrote to Bengal | **Interpretations**<br>The Council could have kept the *Ankerwyke* at the island until a convoy was formed or until the survey had found the leak. It let her go and ordered the *Grosvenor*, newly arrived from China, to sail with her all the way to the Thames. Barwell's own letter had argued against waiting for the season of equinoctial gales. A survey alone could not promise to find a leak below the waterline. Pairing two Company ships protected both cargoes without delaying either.<br>Harper wanted to bring money from India by way of St Helena, not send it straight from Bengal. Bills drawn at Calcutta were limited, and the Company there often refused or rationed them. The island, by contrast, needed coin and could pay for it in bills on London. A retired officer with a fortune in India could therefore use St Helena as a back door for sending money home. He supported his request with his record of service rather than any right, since granting bills was at the Council's discretion. Captain Lawson had received bills for £2,000 0s 0d on 8 May 1776. Harper's request for a similar sum shows the island's treasury was becoming a regular channel for private money moving from India to England. |
| 109 | 102 | 20th May<br>for a further Supply, to add to the obligation by another Remittance of the like Sum the next Year.<br>I have the Honor to Subscribe myself<br>Gentlemen<br>Your most Obedient and<br>most humble Servant<br>(Signed) Gabriel Harper<br>To which We directed the Secretary to return him the following Answer.<br>To Captain Gabriel Harper<br>Sir<br>I am directed by the Governor and Council to acquaint you that the Honble. Company's Cash being at present so very high that they cannot take any of yours at this period but when the Company's Treasure will admit of any receipts<br>You may be assured that you will have the preference to any other indifferent applications.<br>I am<br>20th May 1776 Sir<br>Your humble Servant<br>R. Wright Secy.<br>Messieurs Thomas Bazett and William Young were this day sworn into the Office of Church Wardens. | Harper added that he had written to Bengal again for a further supply, so that he could ask the Council for a second remittance of the same size the following year. Gabriel Harper signed the letter.<br>The Council directed the secretary to reply to Captain Gabriel Harper on 20 May 1776. The Company's cash on hand was at present so large that the Council could take none of his money for the time being. When the treasury could accept more, Harper could be sure of being preferred to ordinary applicants. B. Wright, secretary, signed the reply.<br>Mr Thomas Bazett and Mr William Young were sworn in as churchwardens that day.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Council refused Harper because its chest already held more coin than it needed. At the end of March 1776 the treasury held over £12,000. Captain Lawson had paid in enough on 8 May 1776 to receive bills for £2,000 0s 0d. Each bill granted committed the Court of Directors to pay out that sum in London. The Court watched closely how much the island drew on it, so the Council would not take in coin it had no use for. The island needed coin only as fast as it could spend it on pay and purchases. Beyond that point, a remittance served only the private sender. Harper was the man the Council had made sheriff on 8 April 1776, a retired officer settled among the island's leading inhabitants. The reply promised him preference later, which kept on good terms with a man of standing while protecting the Company's credit in London. |
| 110 | 103 | 1776<br>We this Day enlisted John Thompson and Thomas Venn Seamen left here out of Ship Grosvenor to serve the Honorable Company five Years as a Soldier, and gave him fifteen pounds Bounty Money.<br>Mr. Robert Leech this Day applied to Us to pay two hundred pounds into the Honorable Company's Cash which Sum We have received and given him Bills of Exchange drawn upon the Honorable the Court of Directors payable to Mr. Robert Scott at ninety days sight (or Order).<br>Messieurs Bazett and Wrangham this | The Council enlisted John Thompson and Thomas Venn, seamen left at the island by the *Grosvenor*, to serve the Company as soldiers for five years. A bounty of £15 0s 0d was recorded.<br>Mr Robert Leech paid £200 0s 0d into the Company's treasury. In return the Council gave him bills of exchange drawn on the Court of Directors, payable to Mr Robert Scott or his order 90 days after presentation.<br>Mr Bazett and Mr Wrangham put the following statement before the Council. At the meeting of 29 April 1776 they had said they would give their reasons later for disagreeing with the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor over Captain Lawson's letter, and they now did so. |

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| | | Day presented the following to the Board.<br>Agreeable to what I said in Consultation<br>of 29 last Month with Respect to Captain Lawsons Letter I now<br>assign the following Reasons for dissenting in Opinion from the<br>Governor and Lieut. Governor.<br>Captain Lawsons Request for keeping a<br>Retail Shop after his Departure, as therein stated, I think<br>unreasonable and unjust, unreasonable in endeavouring to get all<br>the little Trade of this Island into his own Hands which must<br>consequently be very injurious & prejudicial to every Inhabitant<br>on the Place, that purchases Commoditys for Sale; Unjust, as it<br>must inevitably Ruin, two of three Licenced Shop keepers, who have<br>large Familys to maintain and little else but the advantage<br>arising from their Shops to support themselves & Familys, it is<br>evident and allowed by every Person on the Place, that a certain<br>number of Shops properly regulated, are of the greatest Utility to the<br>Inhabitants, as they purchase a quantity of Goods which by the Tenor<br>of their Licences they are to Retail, at the reasonable price<br>stipulated in said Licences, the Govr. and Council sign the said<br>Licences & affix the Honble. Company's Seal thereto, giving them<br>an exclusive Right, to keep Retailing Shops for which indulgence<br>they pay the Company an annual acknowledgement, the liberty<br>given Captain Lawson, must of course be extremely prejudicial<br>to these Shop Keepers, as he disposes of his Goods both by wholesale<br>and Retail, while here; and is at the expiration of two Months to | They held that Lawson's request to keep a retail shop open after he left was both unreasonable and unjust. It was unreasonable because he was trying to take the island's small trade into his own hands. That would seriously harm every inhabitant who bought goods to sell again. It was unjust because it would certainly ruin two of the three licensed shopkeepers. Those men had large families and little to support them beyond the profit from their shops. Everyone on the island agreed that a limited number of properly regulated shops was of great benefit to the inhabitants. The shopkeepers bought goods in bulk and, under their licences, had to sell them by retail at the fair prices the licences set. The Governor and Council signed those licences and fixed the Company's seal to them. The licences gave the holders the sole right to keep retail shops, and in return they paid the Company a yearly fee. The freedom granted to Lawson was bound to do the shopkeepers great harm. He was selling his goods both wholesale and retail while his ship was at the island, and when two months had passed he would keep [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The bounty paid to seamen who joined the garrison had risen sharply. William Lawrence, left by the *Morse*, received £5 0s 0d on 1 April 1776. Six weeks later the bounty was three times as much, the same sum the 38 time-expired men had refused on 8 April 1776. After losing so many trained men, the Council was paying the full re-enlistment rate even to raw recruits from the ships.<br>On the same day it refused Gabriel Harper's remittance because the chest was full, the Council accepted £200 0s 0d from Robert Leech. It could have turned him away on the same grounds. Leech was a writer and clerk of the works in the Company's own service, and his sum was a tenth of what Harper proposed. A small remittance for one of its own servants was granted while a large one for a private settler was refused, so the full chest was a reason applied with discretion.<br>The dissent treated the shopkeepers' licences as a contract under the Company's seal. The shopkeepers paid for the sole right to sell by retail, and in return they accepted fixed prices. Bazett and Wrangham argued that letting a ship's commander trade on top of that broke faith with men who had paid for protection. It also threatened the shopkeepers with ruin. On their view, the island's poorer inhabitants were better served by a few regulated shops than by a single trader who could undercut them while his ship was in and leave them without a supply when he had gone. |
| 111 | 104 | 20th May<br>keep a Retail Shop until his return homeward bound (which probably<br>will be for two Years to come) but Captain Lawson has not only<br>availed himself of the liberty granted for keeping the said Shop<br>at the expiration of the period aforesaid, but has actually opened the<br>& sold to a very considerable amount as will appear by the large Sum<br>paid into the Company's Cash (at least double what any of the<br>Store Ship Captains have done for many Years past) this is<br>expressly repugnant to what he said in his Letter wherein he sets<br>forth that from "the necessary shortness of his stay, it will be<br>"impossible before his departure to retail out the different | The licence, they went on, would let Lawson keep a retail shop until he came back on his homeward voyage, which would probably be two years later. Lawson had not waited for the agreed date to open his shop. He had actually opened it and sold a very large quantity of goods. The large sum he had paid into the Company's treasury showed this, being at least twice what any store ship's captain had paid in for many years. That flatly contradicted his letter, which claimed his short stay made it impossible to sell the goods the inhabitants needed before he left. To any fair-minded person this must look like a mere excuse, since he had stayed the usual time. The secretary's letter had told him not to sell before 1 July 1776. Far from obeying it, he had told the man he employed to keep selling his goods, saying he had settled the matter, and the sales had gone on ever since he left. The dissenters regarded this as an open breach and defiance of the Council's order.<br>They held that the unprecedented freedom given to Lawson would bring him a much greater profit |

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| | | "Commoditys they stand in need of" This Plea must appear to all<br>impartial Persons a mere excuse & subterfuge, as he remained<br>here the usual time; and so far was he from observing what was<br>said to him by the Letter from the Secretary, that he was not<br>to sell until the first of July next, he has counter to that Order<br>Directed the Person he employs to keep on retailing his Goods<br>(telling him he had settled that point) which has been<br>continued ever since his departure. This I look upon to be<br>an absolute breach and contempt of the said Order. By the<br>unprecedented liberty granted Captain Lawson, he must<br>consequently reap a very considerable advantage; I may safely<br>say, what no Man at this Place ever did before & with respect<br>to the scarcity of Europe Commoditys I am convinced the Island<br>at this Season of the Year, never was better supplyed, for even<br>before the Arrival of the Lord Holland almost every necessary<br>was to be had, and at reasonable price for it is well known,<br>that not only the homeward bound Ships of last Season,<br>but likewise those of this, sold a large quantity of Europe Articles<br>at prime Cost & that a great many Goods, was imported out of<br>the Ship Lord Holland exclusive of Captain Lawsons; is<br>undoubted as will appear by the Register Masters Books<br>to which I refer, and as the Duke of Grafton is daily expected<br>there cannot be the least apprehension of the Island being<br>distressed but on the contrary, amply supplyed, with every<br>necessary and at a cheap rate, for it is apparent, the Officers<br>of the Lord Holland, disposed of their Goods at a much lower<br>premium than the Captn. Two of the Shopkeepers, are very<br>poor indigent Men, of course the large quantity of Goods<br>they have in their Shops (which is unavoidable) are purchased<br>on Credit one of them had a Licence granted him only last Month<br>upon which he quitted his little Plantation & came to this Valley<br>in Order to mend his Shop, when he purchased of his predecessor<br>in said Shop Goods, to a large amount, likewise bought a considerable<br>number of other Commodity's; all of which he has upon Credit. | than any man on the island had ever made before. Nor was the island short of European goods. They were convinced it had never been better supplied at this season. Even before the *Lord Holland* arrived, almost everything needed could be had at a fair price. It was well known that the homeward ships of last season and of this one had sold large amounts of European goods at cost. The register master's books would also show that many goods besides Lawson's had been landed from the *Lord Holland*. The *Duke of Grafton* was expected any day, so there was no fear of the island going short. On the contrary, it would be well supplied with everything at a low price. The officers of the *Lord Holland* had clearly sold their goods at a much smaller markup than their captain.<br>Two of the shopkeepers were very poor men. The large stocks in their shops, which they could not avoid holding, were bought on credit. One of them had received his licence only the month before. He had left his small plantation and moved to the valley to repair his shop. He had bought a large stock of goods from the previous holder of the shop and many other goods as well, all of them on credit [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The bills for £2,000 0s 0d granted to Lawson on 8 May 1776 had given the dissenters their evidence. Since bills were given only for coin paid in, the size of Lawson's payment showed how much he had sold on the island. That was far more than the scale of trade he had described in his letter. The register master recorded every package landed from each ship, so the island's own records could show that Lawson's goods were not the only European goods available. The dissent therefore rested on the Company's own documents rather than on complaint. Above all it rested on the claim that Lawson had broken the Council's condition by trading before 1 July 1776, which turned a dispute over trade policy into a question of the Council's authority. |
| 112 | 105 | 1776<br>is it reasonable to suppose if these Men did not rely on the Faith of the<br>Governor and Council for an exclusive right, to keep Retail Shops,<br>they would be so indiscreet as to involve themselves, & Familys in the | The dissenters asked whether these men would have committed themselves and their families so deeply if they had not trusted the Governor and Council to uphold their sole right to keep retail shops. The clause in their licences was as binding as such a clause could be. It stated that, to encourage them, the Council had forbidden everyone except those it had authorised to sell by retail or keep shops |

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| | | manner it is evident they have done; the Clause in their Licence is<br>as binding as any thing of the kind need to be and expressed in the following<br>Words "For your encouragement therein" We have forbid all Persons,<br>"to Retail or keep Shops for that purpose, except those who shall<br>"be duly authorized by Us" The Permission given Captain Lawson<br>I immagine, cannot with any propriety be denied to others & if entire<br>Strangers are allowed this indulgence, undoubtedly all the Inhabitants<br>will expect the same; the Consequence of which will be, every<br>individual, that can raise ten £ 5 will set up Retail Shops,<br>which cannot tend, either to their or the Publics Interest, but on<br>the Contrary, only idle Places for the Soldiers & Slaves to resort.<br>Upon Captain Lawsons arrival he declared it<br>was of no Consequence to him whether he sold his Goods here, as he<br>had two other Markets to carry them to that he would not think<br>of keeping a Shop; there being something so mean, and despicable in<br>it, if Captain Lawson was above complying with the usual custom<br>of the Island, which is first to open Shop, and after the Inhabitants<br>are supplyed to sell the Remainder of their Goods, at a cheaper rate<br>or carry them to another Market, it must be his own fault, but<br>it is apparent from his Conduct that he knew his own Interest<br>too well, not to embrace the opportunity of getting Rid of his Goods, at<br>the advanced price he Charged.<br>I having very maturely weighed and considered<br>of Captain Lawsons Request, for liberty to keep a Retail Shop,<br>after his departure, am fully of opinion the indulgence given him<br>is not for the Public Utility of the Island as it can only be a<br>temporary advantage (if any) but apprehend may be productive<br>of many unforeseen inconveniency's to the Place, and cannot<br>help observing I think this unprecedented leave, was calculated<br>merely to serve Captain Lawson; what confirms me in this<br>opinion is, that the glaring partiality shewn him in recommending in the Publick Orders of the Garrison, the Soldiers<br>to purchase at his Shop; and in allowing him to continue<br>retailing his Goods, until the 1 July next which is forbid<br>by the Letter he received from the Board, I am further of<br>Opinion that what the Governor and Council give from<br>under their Hands, and the Honble. Company's Seal, should<br>(at least on their part) be kept sacred and inviolable; which<br>Faith, I think is entirely forfeited by the permission given<br>Captain Lawson. I will only add that the ill effects which | for that purpose. The freedom given to Lawson could not fairly be refused to others. If complete strangers were allowed it, every inhabitant would expect the same. Anyone able to raise £5 0s 0d would then open a retail shop. That would serve neither their own interest nor the public's, and would only create idle haunts for soldiers and slaves.<br>When Lawson first arrived, he had declared that it made no difference to him whether he sold his goods at the island, since he had two other markets for them. He said he could not think of keeping a shop, as there was something mean and contemptible about it. The usual custom of the island was for a captain to open a shop while in port and, once the inhabitants were supplied, to sell what was left cheaply or take it to another market. If Lawson thought himself above that custom, the fault was his own. His conduct showed, however, that he knew his interest too well to pass up the chance of selling his goods at his high markup.<br>After weighing Lawson's request carefully, the dissenters were fully convinced that the favour shown him did nothing for the island's benefit. At most it gave a passing advantage, if any, and it might cause many problems no one had foreseen. They could not help observing that this unprecedented permission seemed designed simply to serve Lawson. They saw proof of this in the open favouritism shown him. The garrison's public orders had recommended that the soldiers buy at his shop. He had also been allowed to keep selling his goods before 1 July 1776, which the Council's own letter to him had forbidden. In their view, whatever the Governor and Council granted over their signatures and the Company's seal should be kept sacred and unbroken, at least on the Council's own part. The permission given to Lawson had thrown that good faith away entirely. They added only that the harm bound to follow from this breach of public faith was too [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The dissent now went beyond trade policy to accuse the Governor of favouritism. The garrison's public orders were issued under the Governor's authority as commander of the troops. Recommending that soldiers buy at Lawson's shop steered the men's pay to one private trader. The dissenters also pointed out that the Council's condition of 1 July 1776 had not been enforced. They suggested the Governor had not merely tolerated Lawson's early trading but encouraged it. The charge was a serious one to place in a record that would go to the Court of Directors, and it was clearly meant for the directors to read.<br>The warning that anyone with £5 0s 0d might open a shop showed what the licences were really for. Limiting retail shops to a few licensed men kept down the places where soldiers and slaves could gather, drink and trade stolen goods. To the dissenters, the licence system was a means of keeping order in the garrison and among the slaves as much as a way of regulating trade. |

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| | | must naturally arise from this breach of Publick Faith are | |
| 113 | 106 | 20th May<br>too many and obvious to every considerate Person for one to point<br>out for which Reason together with the others I have already<br>set forth in justice to the Station I hold in the Service of Our<br>Honble. Employers and in behalf of my own Character, I dissent<br>from the opinion of the Governor and Lieut. Governor, and most<br>humbly submit the same to the Honble. the Court of Directors to<br>judge of the propriety or impropriety of my Conduct herein.<br>(Signed)<br>St. Helena M. Bazett<br>20 May 1776.<br>To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council of St. Helena.<br>Gentlemen<br>Agreable to the Notice I gave in Consultation<br>of the 29th April I now present to the Board my objections to the<br>liberty granted Captain Lawson to set up a Retail Shop for the<br>Sale of certain Commoditys during his absence, which I am fully<br>of opinion is highly improper in many respects first as it will<br>be setting a President for all Commanders in future to apply for<br>the same liberty and give them an opportunity of exacting higher<br>prices than usual for their Goods, to the great detriment of the Public<br>as they will have plenty of time to dispose of what remains<br>unsold, during their absence.<br>Secondly as it is in my Opinion a breach of the<br>5th Article of the Licences granted to the three present Establishd.<br>retail Shops, (a Copy of which Licence I request may be entered<br>upon the Consultation of this Day for the Honble. Company's<br>information) for tho agreable to the opinion of the Governor<br>and Lieut. Governor and the General Order of the Board,<br>Captain Lawsons retail Ware house was not to be opened<br>until the first Day of July, when the Licences of the present<br>Shop Keepers will be expired, (which Order has not been regarded<br>as there has been goods constantly sold out of the said Shop<br>since his departure, the Person who serves there declaring<br>that he had Captn. Lawsons Order for so doing, telling him<br>he had settled that point, which I declare to be unknown<br>to me tho a member of the Board, who gave the above restrictive<br>Order) Yet it is to be understood, that as it has been an usual | The ill effects of this breach of public faith, Bazett concluded, were too many and too obvious to any thoughtful person to need setting out. For that reason and the others he had given, he disagreed with the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor. He did so in justice to his position in the Company's service and in defence of his own character. He respectfully left it to the Court of Directors to judge whether he had acted properly. M. Bazett signed the statement at St Helena on 20 May 1776.<br>William Wrangham addressed his own statement to Governor John Skottowe and the Council. As he had said at the meeting of 29 April 1776, he now set out his objections to the freedom given Captain Lawson to keep a retail shop for certain goods while he was away. He considered it highly improper in several ways.<br>First, it would set a precedent. Every commander would in future ask for the same freedom. It would give them the chance to force up the price of their goods, to the great harm of the public, since they would have ample time to sell off whatever was left unsold while they were away.<br>Second, in his view it broke the fifth article of the licences granted to the three established retail shops. He asked that a copy of the licence be entered in that day's minutes for the Company's information. The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor had held, and the Council had generally ordered, that Lawson's retail shop was not to open until 1 July 1776, when the present shopkeepers' licences ran out. That order had been ignored. Goods had been sold from the shop without a break since Lawson left. The man serving there said he had Lawson's orders to do so and that Lawson had told him the matter was settled. Wrangham declared that he knew nothing of any such settlement, although he was a member of the Council that had given the restricting order. It was nevertheless understood that, as it had always been the practice [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Bazett and Wrangham wrote separate dissents and both addressed them to the Court of Directors. The Council's minutes went to London with every ship, so a dissent entered in them was a way of appealing over the Governor's head. A councillor who disagreed could not overrule the Governor's casting voice on the island. He could, however, make sure the directors read his reasons and judged for themselves. Wrangham asked for the shopkeepers' licence to be copied into the minutes for the same reason. With the licence before them, the directors could compare its exclusive clause with what Lawson had been allowed to do. Wrangham's statement that he knew nothing of any settlement with Lawson implied that someone with authority had told Lawson's agent he could trade early, without the knowledge of the Council as a whole. |
| 114 | 107 | 1776<br>practice, to renew the said Licences Annually, these poor Men | Since the licences had always been renewed each year, the two poor shopkeepers would suffer heavily. One had a wife and two children of his own and also supported an orphan at his own cost. The other had a |

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| | | one of whom has a Wife and two Children of his own, besides<br>an Orphan who he supports at his own expence, and the other<br>a Wife and four Children will be great sufferers thereby, as<br>they have in Consequence of the exclusive Privilege (as I understand<br>it) allowed them by their Licences to retail all kinds of dry Goods;<br>filled their Shops with a Variety of Commoditys for the public<br>advantage as well as their private emolument, for the purchase<br>of which Goods they have to my certain knowledge run themselves<br>much in Debt to such Friends as would supply them with the means<br>of furnishing their Shops for the Publick Utility.<br>Thirdly I am of opinion that the setting up<br>Temporary retail Shops in opposition to the above establishments,<br>will not only prove hurtful to the above poor Men and their<br>Friends, as Individuals, as it will likely be the ruin of the Family<br>of the first, and the latter be great losers for their good intentions,<br>but likewise very injurious to the publick in General, who will<br>in all probability be deprived of the great advantage of supplying<br>their necessity's occasionally by the present Established Retailers<br>throwing up their Licences, (which they pay the Company<br>an annual consideration for) and which it is much to be<br>feared they will do under a Circumstance so disadvantageous<br>to them.<br>Fourthly, as it is well known what high<br>prices the Commanders and Officers in general of the Store<br>Ships keep their Goods up to at this place at least a premium<br>of 50 per Cent and often much higher, and as it has been an<br>invariable rule for them to set up Shops, and dispose of such<br>Commoditys as they have brought for the use of the Island by<br>Retail, and to the best advantage they could during their stay<br>which is a Custom I very much approve and which Captain<br>Lawson has pursued with great success (altho he declared<br>his short stay would not permit him so to do and gave that<br>as his reason for making the above application) as will appear<br>by his having paid two thousand pounds into the Honble.<br>Company's Cash, a very large Sum to receive upon this place,<br>and as it is to be supposed he has made a considerable profit<br>upon the Sale of said Goods; I humbly conceive and I think<br>it cannot be thought unreasonable by any one, that he might<br>have taken a lower price for the bulk what remained upon<br>his hands unsold so that the purchasers here might have | wife and four children. Their licences, as Wrangham understood them, gave them the sole right to sell all kinds of dry goods by retail. On that footing they had filled their shops with a wide range of goods, for the public's benefit as well as their own profit. To Wrangham's certain knowledge they had run deep into debt to the friends who had lent them the money to stock their shops for the public's use.<br>Third, he believed that temporary retail shops set up against the established ones would do harm all round. They would hurt the two poor men and their friends as individuals. The shopkeepers' families would probably be ruined, and the friends would lose heavily for their good intentions. They would also injure the public at large. The established shopkeepers paid the Company a yearly fee for their licences. Under such unfavourable conditions they might well give the licences up. The public would then probably lose the great advantage of buying what it needed at fair prices from them.<br>Fourth, everyone knew what high prices the commanders and officers of the store ships held their goods at on the island, at least 50 per cent above cost and often far more. It had always been their custom to open shops and sell what they had brought for the island by retail, as profitably as they could, while their ships were in port. Wrangham fully approved of this custom, and Lawson had followed it with great success, even though he had claimed that his short stay would not allow it and had used that as the reason for his request. His payment of £2,000 0s 0d into the Company's treasury, a very large sum to raise on the island, proved it. Since he had evidently made a large profit, Wrangham respectfully thought it would not have been unreasonable for him to sell what remained in bulk at a lower price. Buyers on the island could then have resold the goods as cheaply as Lawson's shop now did. Lawson could also have sent a larger sum home, perhaps to pay off loans carrying high interest. The public had [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Wrangham proposed a different course from the one the Governor had approved. Instead of leaving an agent to sell his goods by retail after the ship sailed, Lawson should have sold his unsold stock in bulk to the licensed shopkeepers at a lower price. They would then have retailed it under the price controls in their licences. The inhabitants would have been supplied just as cheaply, the shopkeepers would have kept their trade and Lawson would still have been paid. Wrangham's mention of loans at high interest touched a common feature of a commander's private trade. Commanders usually borrowed in London to buy their outward goods and repaid the loans from the proceeds of the voyage. Selling quickly in bulk would have let Lawson send money home to clear his debts sooner, rather than tying it up in a shop for two years. |

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| | | been able to have disposed of said Goods at as low a price as<br>he has left them at in his retail Shop by which means also he could have remitted a larger Sum home, to pay off<br>it is possible Bonds upon high Interests, the publick have | |
| 115 | 108 | 20th May<br>been no sufferers, and some few Individuals have reaped a benefit<br>which I look upon as an Inherent and unalienable right derived from the very nature of the place, and Consequence of<br>things.<br>Fifthly to transfer a private benefit without<br>any advantage to the public, from this poor Place to a Stranger<br>who is perhaps in a way to make more Money in the course<br>of a Voyage, than the whole Island in the same space of time, is<br>a measure so contrary to my Opinion, that I must and do<br>dissent therefrom.<br>I should be glad to put this plain question to the Board, If upon the Sailing of a Store Ship from this place,<br>I or any other Person, agree with the Commander or Officers<br>for what remains upon their Hands unsold at a low price and<br>place them with their consent in the Shops of the Retailers<br>who are not able to purchase them themselves they paying<br>me a premium agreeable to my request whether I am doing<br>the public a Service or not, I think the answer is very plain<br>in the affirmative, that I do serve the public, for without<br>this advantage the said Goods must be carried from the<br>Island, and the Inhabitants many of whom it might not suit to supply their wants at the period of the Store Ships<br>stay here, be deprived of the opportunity of doing it occasionally by the above measure.<br>The sixth and last reason that at present<br>occurs to me for objecting to the Liberty granted Captain<br>Lawson for setting up a temporary Retail Shop during his absence, is that the Commanders and Officers of all Store<br>Ships in future, will have it in their power to consult each other as they will have plenty of time for the disposal<br>of their Goods which mostly consist of the absolute necessaries of life) and exact a very exorbitant price, as the<br>public must buy at their Shop (there being no remedy) or<br>go without, which no doubt will be a very great hardship<br>and Injury to the Inhabitants of this Island in general, and especially to the poorer sort, I beg leave to mention<br>a Circumstance that in a great measure verifies the above observation; which is, that calling into Captain Lawsons retail Ware house five days after his departure I acquainted the person who kept it he was acting contrary to the Orders of the Board, which was that the<br>said Shop was not to be opened until the first Day of | Under the usual custom, Wrangham went on, the public had suffered no loss and a few individuals had made some gain. He regarded that gain as a natural and lasting right that arose from the very nature of the island and the way things worked there.<br>Fifth, the grant took a private benefit away from a poor place and handed it to a stranger, with no gain to the public. That stranger perhaps stood to make more money in a single voyage than the whole island could in the same time. Wrangham was so strongly against this that he felt bound to dissent.<br>He wished to put a simple question to the Council. Suppose that, when a store ship was about to sail, he or anyone else agreed with the commander or officers to take whatever goods they had left unsold at a low price. Suppose too that, with the officers' consent, he placed those goods in the shops of retailers who could not afford to buy them outright, and the retailers paid him a commission as agreed. Would he be doing the public a service or not? He thought the answer was plainly yes. Without such an arrangement the goods would be carried away from the island. Many inhabitants could not buy everything they needed while the ship was in port. They would then lose the chance of buying as they needed through the shops.<br>His sixth and last reason was that, in future, the commanders and officers of every store ship would be able to combine. They would have plenty of time to sell their goods, most of which were basic necessities, and could charge outrageous prices. The public would have no choice but to buy at their shops or go without. This would be a severe hardship for the inhabitants in general and above all for the poor. He mentioned an incident that largely bore out this point. Five days after Lawson sailed, Wrangham went into Lawson's retail warehouse. He told the man in charge that he was acting against the Council's orders, which forbade the shop to open before 1 July 1776. The man gave the answer already described. At the same time Wrangham noticed that a chest of glassware had been opened, and he took [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Wrangham's "simple question" revealed his own interest. The arrangement he described, buying a ship's unsold goods cheaply and placing them with retailers for a commission, was exactly the trade that Lawson's agent cut out. He called the gain from it a natural right of the island's inhabitants. The individuals who had made that gain were probably councillors and leading residents like himself. His concern for the poor shopkeepers was real, but his dissent also protected a profitable middleman's business in which the Council's own members took part. That explains why the dispute ran so hot, and why Bazett and Wrangham resented a ship's captain being allowed to deal directly with the public and bypass them. |

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| | | July next, when he made the answer as before mentioned,<br>at the same time observing a Chest of Glass ware opened, I took | |
| 116 | 109 | 1776<br>up one of the Wine Glasses asking him the price, it being the first and<br>only enquiry of the kind I had made, which he informed me was<br>15/ per Doz. prime Cost, recollecting I had bought some pretty nearly<br>of the same sort the last Year and examining the Bill found I<br>had paid, 50 per Cent being added, only 12/9 per Doz. and for another<br>sort very little inferior, only 10/6 per Doz. the 50 per Cent being also<br>added, upon remarking this Circumstance to him, he produced<br>the Invoice, at the same time informing me they were not the<br>property of Captain Lawson, but that they belonged to his second<br>Officer Mr. Le Mesurier.<br>Having thus pointed out such reasonable objections as have hitherto occurred, to the Liberty granted Captain Lawson for<br>setting up a Temporary Retail Shop during his absence, I now proceed<br>to make some remarks upon the Governor and Lieut. Governor meeting<br>in private conferences to settle and determine certain points by<br>themselves, without consulting the rest of the Council; one instance<br>I beg leave to mention which is, that they declared in Consultation<br>of last Monday, they had given James Parfet one of the Shop<br>Keepers leave, contrary to the tenor of his Licence (which is signed<br>by the whole Board and Sealed with the Honble. Company's<br>Seal) to purchase Goods by whole Sale from the Store Ships,<br>which he did to a considerable Amount, It must be acknowledged<br>in Justice to the Governor, that he confessed the act to be rather<br>precipitate; but the Lieut. Governor positively avowed it; another<br>Instance it is to be apprehended the Govr. & Lt. Govr. have given, of<br>their determining matters by themselves, is Captain Lawsons<br>having Directed the Person who keeps his Shop, to continue to<br>dispose of his Goods contrary to the Orders of the Board, (being<br>nothing more than a Confirmation of their own opinion both being<br>entered in Consultation 30 last Month; which Order is that his<br>Shop is not to be opened until the first day of July. Captain<br>Lawson declaring that he had settled that point, which is unknown<br>to me; and as Mr. Bazett informs me he is not privy to it I request<br>that the Governor and Lt. Govr. will declare whether it is agreable<br>to their liberty, or otherwise that there may be due Notice taken<br>of so palpable a Breach and Contempt of the Orders of the Board. | Wrangham took up one of the wine glasses and asked its price. It was the first and only question of the kind he had asked. The man said they cost £0 15s 0d a dozen at the original cost price. Wrangham remembered buying glasses of much the same sort the year before. He checked his bill and found he had paid only £0 12s 9d a dozen, with 50 per cent already added. For another sort only slightly inferior he had paid £0 10s 6d a dozen, also with 50 per cent added. When he pointed this out, the man produced the invoice and told him the glasses did not belong to Lawson but to his second officer, Mr Le Mesurier.<br>Having set out what he considered reasonable objections to the freedom given Lawson, Wrangham turned to the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor. They had been meeting privately to settle certain matters between themselves without consulting the rest of the Council. He gave one example. At the meeting of 13 May 1776 they had announced that they had allowed James Parfet, one of the shopkeepers, to buy goods wholesale from the store ships. This went against the terms of his licence, which the whole Council had signed and sealed with the Company's seal, and Parfet had bought a large quantity. In fairness to the Governor, Wrangham acknowledged that he had admitted the step was rather hasty. The Lieutenant Governor, however, had openly defended it. Another example of the two deciding matters alone was Lawson's instruction to the man running his shop to keep selling against the Council's order. That order had simply confirmed the view of the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor themselves, and both were entered in the minutes of 30 April 1776. It said the shop was not to open before 1 July 1776. Lawson claimed to have settled the point, which Wrangham knew nothing about, and Bazett told him he had no knowledge of it either. Wrangham therefore asked the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor to say whether they had given Lawson that freedom. If not, proper notice should be taken of so obvious a breach and defiance of the Council's orders.<br>As for the minute the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor had laid before the Council on 13 May 1776 proposing to change the fifth article of the shopkeepers' licences, Wrangham thought they made far too much of its ill effects. The whole island knew that the article had fallen out of use, since the retailers bought wholesale without any restriction. The change therefore did not seem to him to [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The wine glasses showed that Lawson's shop was not cheaper, as the Governor had claimed. Its stated cost price was already higher than what Wrangham had paid, including a 50 per cent markup, the year before. The goods also belonged to the second officer, Frederick Le Mesurier, who had taken bills for £300 0s 0d on 8 May 1776. The shop was therefore serving as an outlet for the private trade of several of the *Lord Holland*'s officers, not just Lawson's.<br>Wrangham's main charge was about how the island was being governed. The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor, holding two of the four votes and the Governor's casting voice, had begun deciding matters between themselves and only reporting them to the Council afterwards. The leave given to James Parfet to buy wholesale was granted before the Council had agreed to change the licences. That explains why the Governor had pressed on 13 May |

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| | | In answer to the minute laid before the Council<br>by the Governor and Lieut. Governor last Monday for an alteration<br>of the fifth Article of the Licences of the retail Shop Keepers, I<br>must declare, it appears to me there is an unnecessary Stress laid<br>upon the bad consequences of the said Article, as it is publickly<br>known to the whole Island, that it is become quite obsolete,<br>the said Retailers purchasing by wholesale without any restraint; therefore the said alteration does not appear to me to | 1776 for the fifth article to be struck out at once, to cover a permission already given. Wrangham also undercut his own earlier argument by admitting the article was a dead letter that no shopkeeper obeyed. His real complaint was less about the shopkeepers' rights than about being left out of decisions that the Council as a whole was supposed to make. |
| 117 | 110 | 20 May<br>be immediately necessary, as the Licences which have been passed<br>for many Years were to expire in less than two Months, I have<br>farther to observe that upon the least mention of the said<br>alteration, I believe the Board would have Unanimously<br>Assented thereto. I am with respect<br>Gentlemen<br>St. Helena Your most humble Servant<br>20 May 1776 (Signed) Wm. Wrangham<br>The following is a Copy of the Licence<br>Granted to the Retail Shop Keepers Viz.<br>Island St. Helena<br>1 Pursuant to the Order of the Honble.<br>Company for Licencing Publick Houses, We do hereby give leave<br>and Licence unto you A. B. to keep a Shop and to Sell and<br>Retail therein all Sorts of Goods (except Liquors of all kinds)<br>in the House you now do from the Day of the date hereof until the<br>1 day of July 1776, paying to the Honble. Company forty shillings<br>per Annum. Provided you always keep good Order in your Shop<br>not suffering any Person to fight or quarrel therein.<br>2 You are strictly to observe the decent<br>Custom of shutting up your Shop until five o'Clock in the afternoon<br>on the Lords Day and in that time not to sell or dispose of any<br>thing in or from your Shop.<br>3 You shall not suffer any of the Garrison<br>to game in your Shop nor trust any of them for Goods, but<br>at your own Risque and Peril. You are on no account<br>whatsoever to buy take Receive and Exchange, any Cloaths<br>or Provisions from any Soldier or Seaman during the continuance of this Licence without leave first had and obtained of their respective Commanders, on pain of paying<br>double the Value of what you receive, exchange or purchase<br>one half to the party Complaining and the other to the use of the Poor<br>of this Island. | Wrangham ended by saying the change was not urgently needed, since licences issued on the same terms for many years were due to expire in less than two months. He added that he believed the Council would have agreed to the change unanimously the moment it was proposed. He signed his statement at St Helena on 20 May 1776.<br>The licence granted to the retail shopkeepers was copied into the minutes as follows.<br>1: Under the Company's order for licensing public houses, the shopkeeper, named in the form as A B, was licensed to keep a shop and sell all kinds of goods by retail, except drink of any kind, in the house he then occupied. The licence ran from its date until 1 July 1776, at a fee to the Company of £2 0s 0d a year. He was always to keep good order in his shop and allow no one to fight or quarrel there.<br>2: He was to keep strictly to the decent custom of closing his shop on Sundays until five o'clock in the afternoon. Until then he was not to sell or hand over anything in or from the shop.<br>3: He was not to allow any member of the garrison to gamble in his shop. He was not to give soldiers goods on credit except at his own risk. While the licence lasted he was never, on any account, to buy, accept or exchange clothing or provisions from any soldier or seaman without first obtaining leave from the man's commanding officer. If he did, he would pay double the value of what he had received, exchanged or bought. Half would go to the person who complained and half to the island's poor [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The shop licence was issued under the Company's order for licensing public houses. Shops were policed like alehouses because they too were places where soldiers and slaves gathered. The fee of £2 0s 0d a year was small. The real price of the licence was its conditions, which made each shopkeeper part of the garrison's system of discipline. Soldiers were tempted to sell their issued clothing and rations for drink or cash, which left them unfit for duty and charged the Company for replacements. Forbidding shopkeepers to buy such goods without an officer's leave closed that outlet. Refusing credit protection to shopkeepers who trusted soldiers kept men from running up debts. Half of every penalty went to the person who complained, the same device that had brought James Carmichael's arrack sales to light in March 1776. Every customer had a reason to report a shopkeeper who broke the rules. |
| 118 | 111 | 1776<br>4th You shall not trade, Traffick or Merchandize with any Blacks, or Servants or entertain or harbour any by<br>Day or Night on any pretence whatsoever or connive at or<br>Conceal any other Person or Persons acting contrary hereunto in | 4: The shopkeeper was not to trade or deal with any slaves or servants, or receive or shelter any of them by day or night for any reason. He was not to ignore or hide anyone else who broke these rules, and had to report any such wrongdoing or secret dealing to the Council.<br>5: He was not, for any reason, to go on board any ship without a pass signed by the Governor. He was not to buy from the shops of the captains, |

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| | | any, or either of the said Articles, without giving due Notice of such<br>evil or clandestine practice to Us.<br>5 You shall not presume on any consideration<br>to go on Board of any Ship without permit Signed by the Governor,<br>neither are you to purchase from or out of the Shops of the Captains,<br>Officers or under Officers of the Store Ships or Freight from thence,<br>or in any other manner Engross for Sale any useful Commodity,<br>which they are permitted to bring out on their Privilege, such<br>practices being very detrimental to the Inhabitants in General,<br>neither are you on any pretence whatsoever to Forestall their<br>Market by making Contracts with the Captains, Officers or<br>under Officers of the said Store Ships for any Goods or Merchandize<br>which they are on their Indulgence allowed to bring out.<br>6th And you are hereby allowed to take thirty<br>per Cent on all perishable Commoditys, and no more than<br>twenty per Cent on all other Goods, which you may sell or vend<br>in your said Shop. And you are hereby positively forbid to sell<br>Chintz but by the Single piece or patch, or by the Yard as may<br>suit the conveniency of the Purchaser. Linen Cloth of all<br>kinds, Muslins or Cambricks only by the Single piece, or<br>Yard the same to be observed by any Europe Goods, usually Sold<br>by the Yard. Bread not more than six hundred pounds at<br>a time, and in any other smaller quantity which may be asked for but not to be sold by the Cask. Butter to be retailed<br>from the Firkin in any quantity demanded and not more<br>than one Firkin to be sold at a time, either to the Inhabitants<br>or Shipping. Flour not more than fifty pounds at a time or<br>in any less quantity, but not by the Cask. And all other sorts of Goods either Europe, or India to be sold by Retail, either<br>by the pound by the Yard, or by the piece, and not by whole Sale<br>under the penalty of forfeiting this Licence for every transgression of the above Regulations, or Breach of any<br>other Article herein contained. For your encouragement<br>therein We have forbid all Persons to Retail or keep Shops<br>for that purpose except those who shall be duly Authorised<br>by Us, and in Order to distinguish your Shop, you must<br>have a Sign in the Front of it.<br>And lastly you shall well and truly<br>observe and keep all the aforesaid and such further Orders<br>from Us on penalty not only of forfeiting this Licence but be | officers or petty officers of the store ships, or buy up from them or in any other way any useful goods those men were allowed to bring out as their private allowance, since this did great harm to the inhabitants in general. Nor was he, for any reason, to get ahead of the market by making contracts with those men for any goods they were permitted to bring out.<br>6: He could charge 30 per cent above cost on all perishable goods and no more than 20 per cent on everything else sold in his shop. He was strictly forbidden to sell chintz except by the single piece or length, or by the yard as the buyer wished. Linen of all kinds, muslins and cambrics were to be sold only by the single piece or the yard, and the same applied to all European goods normally sold by the yard. Bread was to be sold in amounts of no more than 600 lb at a time, or in any smaller amount asked for, but never by the cask. Butter was to be sold from the firkin in any amount asked for, but no more than one firkin at a time to either inhabitants or ships. Flour was to be sold in amounts of no more than 50 lb at a time, or any smaller amount, but never by the cask. All other goods, from Europe or India, were to be sold by retail, by the pound, yard or piece, and not wholesale. Any breach of these rules or of any other article would cost him his licence each time. To encourage the licensed shopkeepers, the Council had forbidden everyone else to sell by retail or keep shops unless properly authorised. Each licensed shop had to show a sign on its front so it could be recognised.<br>Finally, the shopkeeper was to obey all these rules faithfully, and any further orders the Council might give. If he failed, he would not only lose his licence but would also be [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The licence capped the shopkeeper's markup at 30 per cent on perishables and 20 per cent on other goods. Lawson's agent had been allowed 45 per cent, and the ships' officers usually took 50 per cent or more. The licensed shops therefore had to sell more cheaply than any ship's officer. In return they were protected from rivals. The fifth article was the one now in dispute. It barred shopkeepers from buying from the ships at all, which forced them to buy from island middlemen and pay those middlemen's markups. The Governor's proposed change on 13 May 1776 would have let them buy direct in the last five days before a ship sailed.<br>The limits on quantities kept the shopkeepers as retailers rather than wholesalers. A shopkeeper could not sell flour or bread by the cask, or more than one firkin of butter at a time. He could not buy up the island's stock and sell it on in bulk to passing ships, which would have left the inhabitants short. Chintz was printed or painted cotton cloth from India, made in bright patterns and highly prized for dresses and furnishings. Cambric was a fine, thin linen first woven at Cambrai in France. Muslin was fine, light cotton cloth, chiefly from Bengal. |
| 119 | 112 | 20th May<br>further dealt with as to justice doth appertain for your | The licence ended by warning that a shopkeeper who broke it would also be dealt with as the law required for disobeying the Council's orders and |

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| | | Breach and Contempt of the said Orders and Conditions,<br>And that this Licence is not to be transferred upon any account without leave from Us.<br>Given under Our Hands and the<br>Honorable Company's Seal this 1st day of July 1775.<br>(Signed)<br>John Skottowe<br>Danl. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham<br>Mr. Bazett likewise presented<br>the following Minute Viz.<br>With respect to the Govr. & Lieut. Govrs.<br>proposal of Monday last, for altering a Clause in the Shop Keepers<br>Licence I then readily concurred thinking it very immaterial as I<br>knew John Whitchurch one of the Shop Keepers, never observed or<br>paid the least attention, to the Orders he received. I look upon a<br>few Shops kept under proper Restrictions, of the greatest Utility<br>to the Inhabitants, but must beg leave to differ with Mr. Corneille<br>for I do not coincide in opinion with him that the Shop Keepers<br>should be allowed, an Unlimitted power in the Purchase of their<br>Goods or to forestall the Market by making Contracts &c. if this<br>is permitted them, they may engross every Article that is brought<br>from England; for by the exclusive Right given them to Retail<br>they can well afford to pay at least 50 per Cent more than any<br>one else, which would be of the greatest detriment, and Injury<br>to the Inhabitants in general by depriving them from getting<br>even the Common Necessarys of Life, without paying an<br>exorbitant price; this is so Obvious to every one, that it needs no<br>illustration, with regard to the Shop keepers buying, after the<br>Inhabitants are fully supplied, I have not the least objection<br>and it is a measure they have constantly practiced, but the<br>Govr. and Lieut. Governor giving them leave to purchase Captn. | conditions. The licence could not be transferred to anyone else for any reason without the Council's leave. It was issued over the signatures of John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett and William Wrangham and under the Company's seal on 1 July 1775.<br>Mr Bazett also presented the following minute. He had readily agreed to the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor's proposal of 13 May 1776 to change a clause in the shopkeepers' licences, thinking it of very little importance. He knew that John Whitchurch, one of the shopkeepers, had never obeyed or paid the slightest attention to the orders given him. He considered a few shops kept under proper restrictions to be of the greatest value to the inhabitants. He had to disagree with Mr Corneille, however, who thought the shopkeepers should have unlimited freedom in buying their goods and be able to get ahead of the market by making contracts. If they were allowed that, they could buy up everything that came from England. Their sole right to sell by retail would let them pay at least 50 per cent more than anyone else. That would do the inhabitants the greatest harm, since they could not get even the ordinary necessities of life without paying outrageous prices. This was so obvious that it needed no illustration. He had no objection at all to the shopkeepers buying once the inhabitants were fully supplied, and they had always done so. But the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor had given them leave to buy Captain Lawson's [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>John Whitchurch appeared on the pay list for the quarter ending 31 March 1776 as a sergeant of the artillery. A serving soldier also held one of the three shop licences, which shows how the island's few trades were shared out among men already in the Company's service. Bazett's point that Whitchurch had always ignored the fifth article also explains why the Council had never enforced it.<br>Bazett rested his objection on a different argument from Wrangham's. A licensed shopkeeper protected from rivals in selling by retail could afford to outbid every private buyer when a ship came in, since he could recover the cost from customers with nowhere else to go. Letting him buy freely from the ships would add control of the supply to his control of sales. The inhabitants would then lose their only other source, the chance to buy directly from the ships' officers. Bazett accepted the five-day rule, under which the shopkeepers bought only what the inhabitants had left, because it kept the inhabitants' first choice intact. |
| 120 | 113 | 1776<br>Lawsons Goods by Wholesale (which is absolutely forbid by their Licences)<br>and after which laying the trifling alteration of said Licences before the<br>Board for their approbation; I cannot but look upon as a mere jest<br>as they had prior thereto and by their own Authority, granted the<br>beforementioned liberty which in my opinion is rendering the said<br>Licences of no effect. I must in justice to the Governor, say he seemed to think<br>they had been rather premature in giving the aforesaid Orders but the Lieut.<br>Governor positively and repeatedly said he would avow them; I am at a loss<br>to know from whom or whence Mr. Corneille derives his Authority<br>for by what I understand of the Honble. Company's Orders & Instructions | Bazett went on to say that the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor had allowed the shopkeepers to buy Captain Lawson's goods wholesale, which their licences strictly forbade. Only afterwards had they put the trivial change to the licences before the Council for approval. He could regard this only as a mere pretence, since they had already granted that freedom on their own authority. In his view this made the licences worthless. In fairness to the Governor, Bazett said that he seemed to think they had acted rather too soon. The Lieutenant Governor, however, had said firmly and more than once that he would stand by the orders.<br>Bazett could not see where Mr Corneille's authority came from. As he understood the Company's orders and instructions, the whole power to govern and make rules for the island lay with the Governor and Council, or a majority of the Council. The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor could always command that majority if they chose, and so could carry any point they wished. He believed this |

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| | | the whole Legislative Power of Governing this Island is Vested in the<br>Governor and Council or Majority of such Council, which majority<br>the Govr. and Lieut. Govr. may if they chuse to always ensure; consequently can carry<br>any and every point they may think proper, but this I apprehend<br>should be done openly, and when the Members of Council are<br>Convened, and not in the Secret manner the Liberty to the Shop keepers<br>was given. As these Licences was first passed by the Govr. & Council long<br>before Mr. Wrangham or self were Members of the Board consequently<br>could have no part in the construction of them, but must be deemed an<br>Act of their own; and cannot help expressing my astonishment<br>that they had not long in this found it necessary to make the<br>alteration aforesaid, and must therefore naturally conclude, this proposal<br>was made in Consequence of the Orders they antecedently given.<br>I have had the Honor to serve the Company 28 Years during which<br>period, I do not recollect one instance of the Order given under the<br>Hands of the Govr. and Council with the Company's Seal thereto<br>ever rescinded without the same being first debated in Council<br>when the Majority determined the Question, but by the beforementioned<br>proceedings, I find the Govr. and any one Member of the Council<br>may take upon themselves, in a private Manner to alter any,<br>& every Order given by the Board, by which they assume the whole<br>and sole power of Governing this Island this I cannot but deem a<br>manifest Infraction of the Orders of the Honble. Company, to whom<br>I refer the decision, and if I am wrong in my sentiments flatter<br>myself from the known candour and goodness of my Honble. Masters<br>they will impute them entirely, to an Error in judgment.<br>(Signed)<br>St. Helena M. Bazett<br>20th May 1776 | should still be done openly, when the members of the Council were assembled, and not in the secret way in which the shopkeepers had been given their freedom.<br>The licences had first been drawn up by the Governor and Council long before Wrangham or Bazett had joined the Council. Neither had any part in framing them, so the licences must be regarded as the Governor's and the Lieutenant Governor's own work. Bazett was astonished that they had not found it necessary to change them long before. He could only conclude that the proposal had been made because of orders they had already given.<br>He had served the Company for 28 years. He could not remember a single case in which an order given under the hands of the Governor and Council and the Company's seal had been cancelled without first being debated in Council and decided by a majority. These proceedings showed that the Governor and any one councillor could privately change every order the Council had ever made. By doing so they took the whole and sole power of governing the island into their own hands. He could only regard this as a plain breach of the Company's orders, and he left the question to the Company. If he was wrong in his views, he trusted that the known fairness and goodness of his employers would put it down to an error of judgement. M. Bazett signed the minute at St Helena on 20 May 1776.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Bazett's complaint went to the heart of how St Helena was governed. With four members and the Governor holding the casting vote, the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor could always outvote the other two councillors. Bazett did not dispute their power to do so. He objected that they had used it in private, acting first and asking the Council's consent afterwards. That made the Council's debates meaningless. The Company's instructions placed authority in the Governor and Council meeting together, and that requirement was the only check on the two senior officers. Bazett's 28 years of service gave weight to his claim that nothing like this had happened before. He aimed his strongest words at Corneille, not the Governor. The Lieutenant Governor seems to have pushed the arrangement with the shopkeepers and Lawson, while Skottowe half admitted his mistake. By putting the matter to the Court of Directors, Bazett invited London to rule on the limits of the Governor's power on the island. |
| 121 | 114 | 20th May<br>The Executors to the last Will and Testament of William Hayes Senr. Deceased this day presented an Inventory of his<br>Effects appraised by Messrs. James Colgrave, John Desfountain and<br>John Seale, who being duly sworn that they valued the same to the<br>best of their knowledge and the Widow that she produced Every Article.<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham | That day the executors of the late William Hayes senior presented an inventory of his goods. Mr James Colgrave, Mr John Desfountain and Mr John Seale had valued them. The three valuers swore they had valued everything as accurately as they could, and the widow swore she had produced every item. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett and William Wrangham signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Hayes's will ordered his estate to be sold and the money shared equally among his six children once his widow died or remarried. The sworn inventory fixed what that estate was worth at his death. Penelope Hayes held half the land and her widow's third in the meantime, and she had possession of the goods. Her oath that she had produced everything stopped her from keeping back property that belonged to the children's eventual shares. The valuers were neighbouring planters who knew local prices, and their oath made the valuation binding. If the children |

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| | | | later claimed their shares, the executors could account against a figure the Council had sworn and recorded. |
| 122 | 115 | 22d May<br>At a Consultation held on Wednesday the 22d day of May 1776<br>at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Govr.<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed, dated the 20th May<br>1776.<br>Tuesday the 21st Arrived the Queen's Boat at Banks's at one o'Clock in the<br>afternoon.<br>do. do. The Honble. Company's Ship Queen from China<br>last from the Cape.<br>do. do. Sailed The French Ships Dauphin and Chaumont<br>for Port L'Orient.<br>The Ship Queen brought Us the following<br>Supply's Viz.<br>Invoice of Ship Queen<br>Pe., Cat., T., Mas, Tales, m, c, c<br>Sugar 48 Chests Containing Nett: Pe. 96, Cat. 69, T. 3, Mas 500, Tales 337, m 4, c 7, c 0<br>Tales: Pe. 0, Cat. 0, T. 0, Mas 0, Tales 337, m 4, c 7, c 0<br>Canton 29 Jany. 1776<br>Errors Excepted<br>(Signed)<br>Edward Phipps<br>Fran. Wood Junr.<br>Mattw. Raper Junr.<br>Wm. Henry Pigou<br>Geo. Rogers<br>Abm. Roebuck<br>Henry Brown<br>John Harrison | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Wednesday 22 May 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham were present. The minutes of the meeting of 20 May 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>On Tuesday 21 May 1776 a boat from the *Queen* reached Banks's at one in the afternoon. The Company's ship *Queen* arrived the same day from China, having called last at the Cape. The French ships *Le Dauphin* and *Le Chaumont* sailed for Lorient that day.<br>The *Queen* brought the island the following supplies, listed on her invoice:<br>Sugar, 48 chests, net 96 piculs 49 catties at 3 taels 5 mace a picul, 337 taels 6 mace 7 candareens 0 cash<br>Total, 337 taels 6 mace 7 candareens 0 cash<br>The invoice was dated at Canton on 29 January 1776, subject to the correction of any errors. Edward Phipps, Francis Wood junior, Matthew Raper junior, William Henry Pigou, George Rogers, Abraham Roebuck, Henry Brown and John Harrison signed it.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The *Queen* brought 48 more chests of sugar from Canton, after the *Rochford*, the *Morse* and the *Grosvenor* had already landed large amounts that season. By late May the island had received close to 300 piculs of plain sugar from China alone, together with Bengal's ten bags. That was why the Council kept asking Calcutta to stop sending sugar. Canton supplied it in quantity and more cheaply, at 3 taels 5 mace a picul. Orders for China supplies were fixed in London a year or more ahead. Each ship from Canton therefore brought its allotted share whether or not the island's stores already held enough. |
| 123 | 116 | 22 May<br>This Day Arrived here a Boat from a two Masted Vessel that had been seen the day before working up from the Windward<br>of the Island to the Castellana, the account brought Us by a Man who<br>called himself Mate of said Vessel informed Us that She was called<br>the Sea Flower the Masters Name Stephen Fish, with thirteen<br>Men on Board, Burthen fifty Tons, bound from the Island of<br>Nantucket in the province of New England North America, that<br>they have been six Months from the above place only touched at Bona<br>Vista one of the Cape De Verd Islands, and found there an English Ship<br>from Liverpool also a French Vessel, That they came to the Southward<br>on the Whale Fishery account, and met with success therein,<br>came here for a little refreshment, after which they are bound to the<br>Port of London.<br>That in consequence of the said Report We gave leave for the said Vessel to come into the Road in Order to examine her<br>Passports and whether She was an armed Vessel, that upon her<br>coming to an Anchor a Guard Boat was immediately Ordered to keep | That day a boat came ashore from a two-masted vessel that had been seen the day before working up from the windward side of the island. A man who said he was her mate gave the following account. She was the *Sea Flower*, master Stephen Fish, of 50 tons, with 13 men on board. She came from the island of Nantucket in New England, North America, and had been six months out. Her only call had been at Boa Vista in the Cape Verde Islands, where she found an English ship from Liverpool and a French vessel. She had come south to hunt whales but had no luck. She had put in for a few fresh supplies and would then sail for London.<br>On this report the Council let the vessel come into the road so that her papers could be examined and it could be seen whether she was armed. As soon as she anchored, a guard boat was ordered to row round her constantly. It was to stop any contact between her and the ships in the road or the island. The Council also wrote to each commander, and a copy of that letter was entered below. The town adjutant was sent on board to bring the master ashore and check whether she carried guns or other weapons. He came back with the master and reported that she was only a whaling vessel, with a single musket on board. The master's papers included a proper clearance from the customs house at Nantucket, which was copied into the minutes, and a pass from Governor Bernard issued when the vessel was first fitted out. The papers were examined and the master was questioned. Everything showed that the vessel was what her crew said she was. The Council ordered the master to weigh anchor and |

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| | | Constantly Rowing Round her to prevent any Communication<br>from three of the Ships in Road, or from the Island and wrote<br>a Letter to each of the Commanders, Copy of which is as follows. That<br>the Town Adjutant was Ordered on Board to bring the Master on<br>Shore and to examine whether She had any Guns or other offensive<br>Arms. That the said Adjutant returned with the Master from the<br>Vessel and reported to Us that she was nothing more than a Whale Fishing<br>Vessel, and had only one Musket on Board. That on Examining the<br>Masters Papers found her proper Clearance from the Custom House<br>of Nantucket Copy of which We have transcribed, also a pass from<br>Governor Bernard on the first fitting out of said Vessel. The above<br>papers being Examined and several Questions being asked the Master,<br>all which proved them to be nothing more than what they reported<br>themselves, We gave him Orders to Weigh Anchor, and depart<br>immediately from this Island which he accordingly did without having<br>the least refreshment or Communication with any one.<br>Island of Nantucket<br>In the Port of Boston N. England<br>These are to Certify all Concerned that<br>Stephen Fish Master or Commander of the Brig Sea Flower | leave at once. He did so without receiving any supplies or having contact with anyone.<br>The clearance was issued for the island of Nantucket in the port of Boston, New England. It certified to all concerned that Stephen Fish, master or commander of the brig *Sea Flower*, of [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The New England colonies had been in open revolt against the Crown since the spring of 1775. A vessel from Nantucket was therefore treated as possibly hostile, even though she was small, nearly unarmed and her papers were in order. Ships in distress or in need of water were normally given supplies at the island. The Council let her anchor only so she could be searched, ringed her with a guard boat and sent her away without water or food. The pass from Governor Bernard dated from his time as the royal governor of Massachusetts, before the troubles. It proved the vessel had once sailed under lawful authority, but it said nothing about where her crew's loyalties now lay. The Council wrote to each commander to stop any contact. Its concern was that news, letters or deserters might pass between the American crew and the Company's ships. |
| 124 | 117 | 1776<br>Burthen 50 Tons Navigated with 13 Men duly Registered bound for<br>Whaling having on Board, Boats, Craft, Ballast and necessary<br>Stores hath entered and cleared at this his Majesty's Custom House<br>in Nantucket according to Law given under our Hands and Seals<br>of Office this 27 day of May in the 15 Year of the Reign of our Sovereign<br>Lord George the third King of Great Britain &c. Anno Domini 1775<br>(Short Clearance)<br>B. Procter Collector<br>Henry Smith Navl. Offr.<br>Copy of the Letter sent to the Commanders<br>of the Ships in the Road Viz.<br>Sir<br>I am Ordered by the Governor and Council to acquaint<br>you that the Vessel now permitted to come into the Road is from North<br>America; And that you are to give positive Orders on Board your<br>Ship that neither your Officers, Seamen, or Passengers of any<br>Denomination whatever to go on Board, speak with or have any sort<br>of Communication with the Captain or any of the People belonging<br>to the said Vessel.<br>I am<br>Sir<br>22 May 1776 Your humble Servant<br>(Signed)<br>R. Wright Secy.<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille | The clearance stated that the *Sea Flower* was of 50 tons, crewed by 13 men and properly registered. She was bound on a whaling voyage, carrying boats, gear, ballast and the necessary stores. She had been entered and cleared at the King's customs house at Nantucket as the law required. The clearance was issued over the officials' signatures and seals of office on 27 May 1775, in the fifteenth year of the reign of George III. It was a short clearance. B. Proctor, collector, and Henry Smith, naval officer, signed it.<br>The letter sent to the commanders of the ships in the road, dated 22 May 1776, read as follows. The Governor and Council wished each commander to know that the vessel just allowed into the road came from North America. He was to give strict orders on board his ship that none of his officers, seamen or passengers, of any rank, should go on board her, speak with her master or crew or have any contact with them at all. B. Wright, secretary, signed the letter. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett and William Wrangham signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The clearance was issued at a royal customs house in the name of George III in late May 1775, after the first fighting in Massachusetts. The *Sea Flower* had therefore sailed under papers that were still lawful, from a port where the King's officers were still at work. A short clearance covered a vessel carrying no cargo for sale, only her own fishing gear and stores, which supported the master's story that she was a whaler. The Council accepted that her papers were genuine but still kept her apart from the Company's ships. A whaler might carry letters, news or men sympathetic to the rebellion. The Company's homeward-bound crews, long at sea and short of news, were an obvious audience. Nothing in the papers could guarantee what the crew might say once they came alongside. |

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| | | M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham | |
| 125 | 118 | 27 May<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 27th Day of May 17[...]<br>at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Gov[...]<br>Danl. Corneille Esqr. L[...]<br>Mr. Mattw. Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham [...]<br>The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed dated the<br>22d May 1776.<br>Friday the 24 Arrived a French Snow from Bourbon called the<br>St. Rose, Captain La Fountaincee Burthen<br>one hundred and fifty Tons, carrys two Guns and sixteen Men, Loaden with Coffee bound to<br>Port L'Orient.<br>do. do. A Dutch Ship from Batavia called the Huyster Spyk, Captain Jocolm Eltop, Burthen ten<br>hundred Tons, carrys thirty eight Guns and<br>one hundred and four Men Loaden with Sugar Coffee and Pepper bound to Amsterdam.<br>do. do. The Hillsbrough's Boat at Banks's at half an Hour past six o'Clock in the Evening.<br>do. do. The Honble. Company's Ship Hillsbrough from Mad[...]<br>Saturday the 25th Arrived a French Ship from Pondicherry called the<br>Ajax Captain Cornet Burthen seven hundred<br>Tons, carrys two Guns and one hundred and twenty Men Loaden with Bale Goods bound to Port L'Orient.<br>This day Arrived a Dane Ship from Tranquebar called the Tranquebar<br>Captain Berg, Burthen one hundred and fifty<br>Tons carrys two Guns and sixteen Men Loaden with Bengal Goods bound to Copenhagen.<br>The Ship Hillsbrough brought Us the following Supplys Viz.<br>**Margin Notes:**<br><br>[...] | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 27 May 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham were present. The minutes of the meeting of 22 May 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>On Friday 24 May 1776 a French snow, the *St Roch*, arrived from Bourbon under Captain La Fontaine. She was of 150 tons, carried two guns and 16 men and was loaded with coffee. She was bound for Lorient.<br>The same day a Dutch ship from Batavia, the *[...] Spyk*, arrived under Captain Joachim Ellis. She was of 1,000 tons, carried 38 guns and 104 men and was loaded with sugar, coffee and pepper. She was bound for Amsterdam.<br>That evening, at half past six, a boat from the *Hillsborough* reached Banks's. The Company's ship *Hillsborough* arrived from Madras the same day.<br>On Saturday 25 May 1776 a French ship from Pondicherry, the *Ajax*, arrived under Captain Cornet. She was of 700 tons, carried two guns and 120 men and was loaded with bales of cloth. She was bound for Lorient.<br>That day a Danish ship from Tranquebar, the *Tranquebar*, arrived under Captain Berg. She was of 150 tons, carried two guns and 16 men and was loaded with Bengal goods. She was bound for Copenhagen.<br>The *Hillsborough* brought the island the following supplies [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>In a single week five ships of four nations called at the island, carrying the produce of the whole Indian Ocean trade. Bourbon, now Réunion, was France's sugar and coffee island east of Madagascar. Its coffee had been planted from Arabian stock to compete with the Dutch supply from Java. Pondicherry was France's chief settlement in India, on the Coromandel coast south of Madras. Its "bale goods" were Indian cotton cloths packed in bales, the most valuable cargo of the French trade. Tranquebar was the small Danish settlement on the same coast. Each ship's size, guns and crew were recorded in the minutes and sent to London. St Helena served the Company as a watching post on the whole rival trade from the East, as well as a port of call. |
| 126 | 119 | 1776<br>Invoice of Ship Hilsborough<br>Fine Rice 120 Bags weight Bs. Mds. 240 at 2 per Md.<br>556 12 9<br>Paddy 80 do. do. 120 at 1 .. 3 per do.<br>121 1 4<br>Sugar 10 do. do. 20 at 10 .. 4 per do.<br>205 .. ..<br>Wax Candles 4 Chests 8 at 60 per do.<br>480 .. ..<br>Gunneys 2 Bales Contg. 500 at 22 per Ct.<br>118 12 9<br>Batavia Arrack 2 Leagers 200 per Leager<br>432 .. ..<br>Madeira Wine 2 Pipes 255 .. 8 .. 3 per Pipe<br>511 .. 6<br>2425 8 ..<br>Charges Merchandize<br>Gunney Bags 340 at 16 per Ct.<br>58 12 ..<br>Gunneys 34 22 per Ct.<br>8 1 3<br>Jute Twine 20 at 4 .. 8 per Md.<br>2 4 ..<br>do. Rope 20 at 3 .. 8 per do. | The *Hillsborough*'s invoice listed:<br>Fine rice, 120 bags weighing 340 maunds, at [...] a maund, 356 rupees 12 annas 9 pies<br>Paddy, 80 bags weighing 120 maunds, at [...] a maund, 121 rupees 1 anna 4 pies<br>Sugar, 10 bags weighing 20 maunds, at 10 rupees 4 annas a maund, 205 rupees 0 annas 0 pies<br>Wax candles, 4 chests weighing 8 maunds, at 60 rupees a maund, 480 rupees 0 annas 0 pies<br>Gunnies, 2 bales containing 500 pieces, at 22 rupees a hundred, 118 rupees 12 annas 9 pies<br>Batavia arrack, 2 leaguers, at 200 rupees a leaguer, 432 rupees 0 annas 0 pies<br>Madeira wine, 2 pipes, at 255 rupees 8 annas 3 pies a pipe, 511 rupees 0 annas 6 pies<br>Goods, total, 2,425 rupees 8 annas 0 pies<br>Gunny bags, 340, at 16 rupees a hundred, 58 rupees 12 annas 0 pies<br>Gunnies, 34, at 22 rupees a hundred, 8 rupees 1 anna 3 pies<br>Jute twine, 20 [...], at 4 annas 8 pies a maund, 2 rupees 4 annas 0 pies<br>Jute rope, 20 [...], at 3 annas 8 pies a [...], 1 rupee 12 annas 0 pies |

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| | | 1 12 ..<br>Mango Plank Chests 4 at 3 per do.<br>12 15 6<br>Gunnahs 3 Pr. 1 .. 8 per Pr.<br>4 13 9<br>Nails 3 at 17 per Md.<br>1 4 6<br>Oil 2 at 10 .. 8 per do.<br>.. .. 6<br>Red Earth 1 at 10 per do.<br>.. 4 ..<br>Reed Matts 67 at 12 .. 8 per Ct.<br>9 .. 9<br>Mango Plank 2 at 10 per Corge<br>1 1 3<br>Empty Casks 5 at 15 per Cask<br>81 .. ..<br>Diet<br>4 8 ..<br>Weighmans Work<br>.. 10 6<br>Cooley hire<br>41 10 3<br>Packermens Work<br>1 9 6<br>Boat hire<br>6 7 6<br>Peons<br>2 2 6<br>Sloop Hire<br>232 .. ..<br>Coopers Work<br>3 3 9<br>Repairing the Casks<br>2 3 ..<br>475 12 6<br>Current Rupees 2901 4 6<br>Errors Excepted<br>(Signed)<br>Saml. Toucher | Chests of mango plank, 4, at 3 rupees [...] each, 12 rupees 15 annas 6 pies<br>Gurrah cloth, 3 pieces, at 1 rupee 8 annas a piece, 4 rupees 13 annas 9 pies<br>Nails, 3 [...], at 17 rupees a maund, 1 rupee 4 annas 6 pies<br>Oil, 2 [...], at 10 annas 8 pies a [...], 0 rupees [...] annas 6 pies<br>Red earth, 1 maund, at 10 annas a maund, 0 rupees 4 annas 0 pies<br>Bed mats, 67, at 12 annas 8 pies a [...], 9 rupees 0 annas 9 pies<br>Mango planks, 2, at 10 rupees a corge, 1 rupee 1 anna 3 pies<br>Empty casks, 5, at 16 rupees a cask, 81 rupees 0 annas 0 pies<br>Food, 4 rupees 8 annas 0 pies<br>Weighmen's work, 0 rupees 10 annas 6 pies<br>Hire of coolies, 41 rupees 10 annas 3 pies<br>Packers' work, 1 rupee 9 annas 6 pies<br>Hire of boats, 6 rupees 7 annas 6 pies<br>Peons, 2 rupees 2 annas 6 pies<br>Hire of a sloop, 232 rupees 0 annas 0 pies<br>Cooper's work, 3 rupees 3 annas 9 pies<br>Repairing the casks, 2 rupees 3 annas 0 pies<br>Charges, total, 475 rupees 12 annas 6 pies<br>Total in current rupees, 2,901 rupees 4 annas 6 pies<br>Samuel Touchet signed the invoice, subject to the correction of any errors.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The *Hillsborough* arrived from Madras, but her supplies for the island had been loaded in Bengal and invoiced in current rupees by the same buxey who signed the *Godfrey*'s invoice. She had probably loaded at Bengal before calling at Madras on her way home. Her goods were the same as the *Godfrey*'s, bag for bag and chest for chest. The charges for coolies, boats, packing and the hire of a sloop also matched the *Godfrey*'s exactly, down to the last pie. Two ships could not have run up identical costs by chance. The buxey had probably loaded both consignments together and charged each ship an equal share of the joint costs, or applied a fixed scale of charges to every standard St Helena consignment. Either way, the island's goods from Bengal arrived as a fixed annual package. That helps explain why the Council's requests to change the mix, such as dropping sugar and gunnies, were so slow to take effect. |
| 127 | 120 | 27 May<br>On the 25th Instant arrived his Majesty's Ship Arethusa, Captain Digby Dent from England, by which opportunity<br>the Governor and Lieut. Governor Received a Packet from the Secret<br>Committee.<br>We Enlisted on the 22 Instant Thomas<br>Snarling and James Martin and on the 25 Anthony Hawkins<br>Thomas Hodgkins and William Marshal five Discharged<br>Men from India, to serve the Honble. Company five Years as<br>Soldiers and gave each fifteen pounds Bounty Money.<br>The Governor and Lieutenant Governors<br>Answer to the Minutes of Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham<br>Esqrs.<br>As Captain Lawsons Letter (as entered<br>in Consultation of the 29 April last) has occasioned a difference<br>in Opinion between the Gentlemen of the Board, Messrs. Bazett and<br>Wrangham dissenting from the Measures adopted by the Govr. & Lieut. Govr. | On 25 May 1776 His Majesty's ship *Arethusa*, Captain Digby Dent, arrived from England. By her the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor received a packet from the Secret Committee.<br>The Council enlisted Thomas Snarling and James Martin on 22 May 1776, and Anthony Hawkins, Thomas Hodgkins and William Marshal on 25 May 1776. All five were men discharged from service in India. They signed on to serve the Company as soldiers for five years, and each received a bounty of £15 0s 0d.<br>The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor then entered their answer to the minutes of Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham. Captain Lawson's letter, entered at the meeting of 29 April 1776, had caused a disagreement within the Council. Bazett and Wrangham had dissented from the measures the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor had taken, but did not put their reasons before the Council until 20 May 1776. To show the matter in its true light and give their own reasons, the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor would first explain how the affair began. Second, they would describe how the island's internal trade had been carried on. Third, they would examine the arguments Bazett and Wrangham had offered for their dissent. They would then leave it |

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| | | and their Reasons for the said Dissent not being laid before the Board<br>until the 20 of May following, We therefore in Order to set this transaction<br>in its true light, together with our reasons for so acting, think proper first<br>to State the matter as it first Originated, Secondly the Mode in which<br>the internal Trade of this Island has hitherto been carried on. Thirdly<br>consider Messrs. Bazett and Wranghams Arguments in support<br>of their dissent and then submit to the Judgment of the Honble.<br>Company, whether We have not been compelled to take these steps<br>now enforced, and whether our Duty and the Public Good call not<br>loudly upon Us to Reform what We have considered for some time<br>past as an Injury to the Inhabitants of this Island.<br>We premise, that it is well known to every | to the Company to judge whether they had been forced into the steps now being taken, and whether their duty and the public good did not demand that they correct what they had for some time regarded as harmful to the island's inhabitants. They began by pointing out that it was well known to every [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Secret Committee was the small body of directors that handled the Company's confidential business, especially matters of war, diplomacy and the movements of enemy ships. Its packet came by a King's ship, not an Indiaman, and was addressed to the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor alone, not to the whole Council. The two senior officers therefore already held a confidential correspondence that Bazett and Wrangham did not see. That inner channel gave some substance to Bazett's charge that the two were settling matters privately between themselves, though here it was the Company's own design.<br>The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor answered the dissents at length and addressed their reply to the Company. That shows they expected the Court of Directors to read both sides and rule on the dispute. Their phrase "compelled to take these steps" recast their conduct as a necessary reform of the island's trade, not a favour to Captain Lawson. |
| 128 | 121 | 1776<br>Servant of the Company that the Governor & Lieut. Govr. have never<br>during their Residence upon the Island being any way concerned<br>in Trade, It therefore must appear plainly that We have no self<br>or private Interest to serve, & are only actuated by a Concern for<br>the Publick Good, as Considered to the best of our Judgment.<br>Six or Seven days after the Arrival of the Store Ship Captain Lawson informed the Govr. & Lieut. Govr. that on talking<br>with some of the Merchants of this Place he was informed by them<br>that the Island was well supplyed by the homeward bound Ships<br>of this Season, and in want of nothing. That on the other hand he<br>(Captain Lawson) knew to the Contrary, and that he considered<br>this as a Finesse in Trade, in Order that the said Merchants at his<br>departure might have his Investment on their own terms, that<br>a few days after the above period, Captain Lawson dining with the<br>Governor in the Country and Mr. Corneille of the Party, the Govr.<br>in Conversation told Captain Lawson, he was informed that he<br>did not intend to open Shop, to which Captn. Lawson replyed he did<br>not, as he could not submit to Retail his Investment, but had offered<br>to dispose of the whole to the Society of Merchants. The Govr. made<br>answer that he thought he was wrong to deviate from a practice<br>always followed by the Commanders of former Store Ships, that<br>opening a Shop, was the only means that Individuals had to supply<br>themselves with necessaries at the first Hand, and that if Captn. Lawson | Every servant of the Company, they continued, knew that neither the Governor nor the Lieutenant Governor had ever been involved in trade of any kind during their time on the island. It must therefore be plain that they had no private interest to serve and acted only from concern for the public good as they best judged it.<br>Six or seven days after the store ship arrived, Captain Lawson told the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor about a conversation with some of the island's merchants. The merchants had told him the island was well supplied by the season's homeward ships and needed nothing. Lawson knew this was untrue. He took it as a trading ploy, meant to let the merchants buy his goods on their own terms when he sailed. A few days later Lawson dined with the Governor in the country, and Mr Corneille was one of the party. In conversation the Governor told Lawson he had heard that Lawson did not mean to open a shop. Lawson said that was so. He could not bring himself to sell his goods by retail and had offered the whole stock to the society of merchants. The Governor replied that Lawson was wrong to depart from the practice always followed by the commanders of earlier store ships. Opening a shop was the only way the inhabitants could buy their necessities at first hand. If Lawson would not follow that custom, steps would have to be taken to stop commanders profiting from it in future. The Company's stores would be stocked with the necessities that commanders usually brought out as their private allowance. The Governor added that he would say the same to his own brother if he commanded a store ship.<br>As a result of that conversation, Lawson told the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor the next day that he had thought over what the Governor had said. He would be sorry to do anything that harmed the settlement and wished rather to be of service to it. He had not yet landed any of his goods, since his attention had been given to landing the Company's cargo. With his stay being short, he could not think of selling his goods by retail himself at that time. If the Council would allow it, however, he would leave a suitable range of necessary goods with a trustworthy person to sell to the inhabitants by retail after he had gone, at 50 per cent above cost. The Governor and |

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| | | would not Comply with that Custom, measures must be taken to deprive the Commanders of that Emolument in future by indenting for such necessarys in the Honble. Company's Stores, as the Commanders usually bring out in their privilege, and the Governor further added that if his Brother was Commander of a Store Ship, he would tell him the same. In Consequence of the above Conversation, Captn. Lawson informed Us the next day that he had reflected upon what the Govr. had told him, that he should be sorry to do any thing to the disadvantage of the Settlement, that it was rather his wish and intention to be of service to it, but as he had not as yet brought any thing on Shore (his attention having been paid to the delivery of the Honble. Company's Goods) & his stay here being of the short continuance, that he could not at that time think of Retailing his Goods, but if he could have the sanction of the Board, he would leave a proper Assortment of necessary things under the management of a trusty person who might Retail them to the Inhabitants after his departure at 50 per Cent. This proposal We told him We approved of as a Publick Advantage, and desiring him to address the Board for that purpose, We assured him it would meet with our hearty Concurrence. Which accordingly did as entered in Consultation together with our answer thereto. | the Lieutenant Governor told him they approved of the proposal as a benefit to the public. They asked him to write to the Council for that purpose and assured him it would have their full support. He did so, and his letter was entered in the minutes with the Council's reply.<br>**Interpretations**<br>This account changed the meaning of the whole dispute. According to the Governor, the island's merchants had acted together as a society to buy up Lawson's entire stock at a low price, after trying to persuade him the market was already full. The "Society" had appeared earlier in the records as the body that supplied arrack and from which James Carmichael was banned in March 1776. Wrangham's own "simple question" of 20 May 1776 described a councillor buying a ship's unsold goods cheaply and placing them with retailers for a commission, exactly what this society sought to do. The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor were not, by their own account, favouring Lawson. They were breaking a merchants' combination by forcing the goods onto the retail market. Their claim that they had never traded themselves set them against councillors who, by implication, did.<br>The Governor's threat was serious. If commanders would not sell to the public, the Company would bring the same necessities out in its own stores and sell them at its 10 per cent advance. Commanders would then lose the private trade on which much of their income depended. Faced with that, Lawson gave way within a day. |
| 129 | 122 | 27 May<br>We now come to the second part, the Mode in which the internal Trade of this Island has hitherto been carried on confining our objects solely to the Shop Keepers as the daily promoters of retail traffick, for the Inhabitants in general, particularly the poorer Planters, Trades People and Military who cannot be supposed to be so much beforehand in their Circumstances, as to be enabled to provide from the Store Ships against their wants for a twelve Months, totally depend upon the Shops for a supply of their wants, as their means can gradually attain to it. On the Arrival of our Annual Store Ship or Ships, it has hitherto been Customary for the Captain to open Shop from which the principal Servants of the Company and chief Planters supply their wants. To whose advantage then does this Method tend? why to the advantage of between twenty or thirty of the most opulent, whose Circumstances can allow them to supply themselves and Families with such Articles as they may want for the Year, and the remainder of the Inhabitants to the amount | The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor turned next to the second part of their answer, the way the island's internal trade had been carried on. They limited themselves to the shopkeepers, who handled the daily retail trade. The inhabitants in general, and especially the poorer planters, tradespeople and soldiers, could not be expected to have money enough in hand to buy a year's needs from the store ship. They depended entirely on the shops and bought what they needed as their means allowed. When the yearly store ship arrived, the custom had been for her captain to open a shop, from which the Company's senior servants and the leading planters bought what they needed. The question was who benefited from that arrangement. The answer was the 20 or 30 richest inhabitants, whose means allowed them to supply themselves and their families with whatever they wanted for the year. The rest of the inhabitants, some 300 people, together with the soldiers, had to turn to the shops whenever they could afford to buy their necessities. For that reason the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor considered such shops of the greatest public benefit, provided they were properly regulated. That was one part of the internal trade.<br>They then came to the harmful way in which the shops were supplied, which damaged the shopkeepers as individuals and bore very heavily on the poorer inhabitants in general. Once the captains and officers had sold part of their goods as described and supplied the wants of the rich, a few gentlemen stepped in. Two of them sat on the Council, and one or two were senior servants of the Company, the richest men on the island. They had formed a |

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| | | of three hundred together with the Military, must have recourse<br>to the Shops, when their means can procure them necessaries.<br>And on this account We consider such Shops as of the highest<br>public Utility under proper regulations. Thus far We have stated<br>one part of the internal Traffick. We now come to that part<br>in which We consider the injurious Method with which these Shops are<br>supplyed, Not only to their detriment as Individuals but totally oppressive to the poorer Inhabitants in General. When<br>the Captains & Officers have sold off part of their Investments<br>as beforementioned and supplyed the Wants of the opulent, A few<br>Gentlemen here, two in Council and one or two Senior Servants<br>the most opulent Men on the place, who have formed themselves<br>into a joint Partnership, purchase the Remainder of the Captains and Officers Investment and sell the same to the<br>Shopkeepers at the advanced premium of 25 per Cent, which they<br>again Retail to the Inhabitants at 20 per Cent on dry Goods<br>& 25 on perishable Commoditys, therefore on a supposition of these<br>Gentlemen buying one hundred pounds worth of Goods at the<br>premium of 50 per Cent, and their Receiving a Premium from<br>the Shop Keepers of 25 per Cent and the said Shop Keepers<br>having a living profit of 25 more, upon this supposition We say it must appear in the above aggregated Per Centage<br>that the Indigent consumer must purchase at the Rate of upwards 100 per Cent. This We are sure is a fair Calculation<br>as 50 per Cent cannot be considered as more than a living<br>profit to those Gentlemen belonging to the Honble. Company's | partnership. They bought whatever the captains and officers had left and sold it to the shopkeepers at 25 per cent above their own price. The shopkeepers then sold it to the inhabitants at a further 20 per cent on dry goods and 25 per cent on perishables. Suppose the partners bought £100 0s 0d worth of goods at 40 per cent above the original cost. They then took 25 per cent from the shopkeepers, and the shopkeepers took another 25 per cent to make a living. On that reckoning the poor buyer plainly paid more than 100 per cent above the original cost. The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor were sure this was a fair calculation, since 40 per cent could not be thought more than a living profit for the officers of the Company's ships [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Here the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor made their central charge. The partnership that bought up the ships' leftover goods and sold them on to the shopkeepers included two members of the Council. With only two other councillors besides the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor, that could only mean Bazett and Wrangham. Their dissents in defence of the shopkeepers' licences now looked like a defence of their own business as middlemen. The fifth article, which barred shopkeepers from buying from the ships, had guaranteed that the shopkeepers bought only through the partners. Wrangham's "simple question" of 20 May 1776 had described the partnership's trade in all but name.<br>The arithmetic showed how the markups stacked. Goods marked up 40 per cent by the ships' officers, a further 25 per cent by the partners and another 20 to 25 per cent by the shopkeepers ended up at more than double their original cost. The licence caps on the shopkeepers' own markup did nothing to stop this, because the inflation happened before the goods reached the shop. The Governor accepted 40 per cent as a fair return for the ships' officers, who had carried the goods from England at their own risk. He treated the partners' 25 per cent as a toll for doing nothing more than standing between ship and shop. Letting Lawson's agent sell straight to the public, and letting shopkeepers buy straight from the ships, both cut out that toll. That was why the Governor pressed for the changes and why Bazett and Wrangham fought them.<br>The figure of some 300 inhabitants who depended on the shops, against 20 or 30 rich households able to buy a year's needs at once, showed how narrow the island's prosperous class was. |
| 130 | 123 | 1776<br>Ships, knowing the Premium they are obliged to pay for Money<br>at Home, and can never be lowered by them unless an Advantage<br>is taken of their Necessitys, as every fair Market ought to have a<br>paid and Moderate Profit allowed, as well for the Advantage of the<br>Seller as the Consumer. Thus far relative to the Store Ship Trade, as to<br>that of the homeward bound Ships, We are to observe that the<br>Gentlemen purchasing at a low Per Centage or even at prime Cost<br>with respect to dry Goods may be less oppressive to the Inhabitants, but<br>as to perishable Commoditys, such as provisions of Life, after a fifteen<br>or twenty Months Passage thro' a variety of hot Climates, that they | The ships' officers, the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor went on, knew what interest they had to pay at home on the money they borrowed. They would never lower their prices unless someone took advantage of their need to sell. Every fair market ought to allow a moderate profit that served the seller as well as the buyer. So much for the trade of the store ships.<br>As for the homeward-bound ships, the partners might buy dry goods from them cheaply or even at cost, and that might bear less heavily on the inhabitants. Perishable goods were another matter. Provisions that had spent 15 or 20 months at sea through a succession of hot climates were bound to be much worse in quality, as anyone could see. The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor could not accept the dissenters' argument in favour of buying such goods. They condemned the gentlemen who had stocked their market so fully with these goods before the store ship arrived. They saw this above all as a way of taking advantage of the store ship's |

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| | | must of necessity be much worse in their Qualitys, must be obvious to<br>the meanest understanding, therefore cannot admit of their Argument<br>in favour of such purchase. And must censure those Gentlemen<br>who have so well provided their Market with such Articles before<br>the arrival of the Store Ship, and more especially as an advantage taken of the Captain and Officers of the Store Ships, who<br>bring out those Commoditys, and often invest their whole property<br>therein. After having thus stated the Nature and mode in<br>which the internal Trade of this Island has hitherto been carried<br>on we flatter ourselves that it will plainly appear to our Honble.<br>Employers that the alteration of the fifth Article of the Shopkeepers<br>Licence is highly tending to the Public Advantage, and their<br>future benefit, as enabling them by the present amendment<br>to purchase their Commoditys at first Hand consequently retail<br>them at a Cheaper Rate.<br>The Govr. & Lieut. Governor now come to Consider the<br>third and last subject, the arguments brought by Messrs.<br>Bazett and Wrangham in support of their dissent, and here<br>We must observe that altho' We consider the second Division<br>of our Subject in great part a very sufficient answer to the<br>whole of their objection against the measures adopted by Us, Yet<br>to their Specious arguments, such as their apprehensions of<br>distressing two Individuals and their Family which take their<br>Rise from Consideration of their own Interest, which Recoils<br>plainly make appear and also to their very Illiberal Reflections<br>against Us for giving Private Orders to the Shop keepers, contrary<br>to the Orders of the Board, We think ourselves called upon to give<br>such answers as we hope will be fully satisfactory to our<br>Honble. Employers, and that it will be found We have been<br>actuated throughout the whole of this transaction by no other<br>principal than a diffusive and disinterested Concern for the<br>Public benefit, a few days before the Sailing of the Store Ship<br>the 11 day of this Instant May, Parfet one of the Shopkeepers<br>came and informed Us that Captain Lawson had offered him between | captain and officers, who brought those goods out and often put their whole fortune into them.<br>Having set out the nature of the island's internal trade and how it was carried on, they trusted it would be plain to the Company that changing the fifth article of the shopkeepers' licence served the public well. It would also benefit the shopkeepers in future, since the change would let them buy at first hand and so sell more cheaply.<br>The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor came last to the arguments Bazett and Wrangham had offered for their dissent. They considered that the second part of their answer largely disposed of all the objections to their measures. The dissenters had also made some plausible but misleading points. They claimed to fear for the two shopkeepers and their families, a concern that, as would become plain, arose from their own interest. They had also made very unfair remarks about private orders supposedly given to the shopkeepers against the Council's orders. The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor felt bound to answer these points in a way they hoped would satisfy the Company. They intended to show that they had acted throughout from no motive but a broad and disinterested concern for the public good.<br>A few days before the store ship sailed on 11 May 1776, James Parfet, one of the shopkeepers, came to tell them that Captain Lawson had offered him between three [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Governor defended the ships' officers' 40 per cent as a fair return on borrowed capital. Commanders and officers bought their outward private trade on credit in London, and interest and insurance had to come out of their profit before they earned anything. The partners on the island, by contrast, risked nothing at sea. The Governor also turned the dissenters' praise of cheap goods from the homeward ships against them. The partners stocked up from those ships with provisions that had been at sea for well over a year, then used that stock to talk down the store ship's market, as the merchants had tried with Lawson. The inhabitants ended up with stale food at prices that were not truly low, and the store ship's officers were squeezed. The argument recast the partners as the island's real monopolists, not the defenders of fair trade they claimed to be. |
| 131 | 124 | 27 May<br>three and four hundred pounds worth of Goods with a promise of<br>Credit for the payment on his Return to the Island. He (Parfet) further represented to Us that such a thing would be<br>highly advantageous to him, as he had a quantity of Goods at | Lawson, the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor explained, had offered Parfet between three and four hundred pounds' worth of goods, with credit until Lawson came back to the island. Parfet told them this would be a great help to him. He already had a stock of goods in his shop bought, as he put it, from the Society at a high markup. If he could buy Lawson's goods at a moderate markup, he could sell the whole stock at a middling profit. |

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| | | present in his Shop bought from the Society (that was his<br>expression) at a high premium, and as he was to have those<br>of Captain Lawsons at a moderate Per Centage it would enable<br>him to sell the whole at a Medium Profit. After having considered his proposal the Reasonableness of the Request<br>and also the oppressive injunction of the 5th Article of their<br>Licence, which We the Governor & Lieut. Govr. had prior to this<br>intended to lay before the Board on Monday the 13 and had further<br>resolved to carry it through as the majority, We considered ourselves<br>as fully authorized to grant his Request as obviating a present<br>evil for a private Benefit and public Good, and even admitting<br>that it did not appear such to Messrs. Bazett and Wrangham<br>they well know that the first information they had received<br>concerning the liberty, We had granted Parfet was from ourselves<br>at the Board the first time We met therefore in this particular<br>as in every other part of our Conduct We endeavoured to pursue<br>Candour and Justice; And here We transcribe for the information<br>of our Honble. Employers the 5th Article of the Shop Keepers<br>Licence as it originally stood, together with the new Article<br>We have substituted in lieu thereof as deemed immaterial<br>and trifling by Messrs. Bazett and Wrangham.<br>The fifth Article as it Originally stood. Viz.<br>You shall not presume on any Consideration to go<br>on Board of any Ship without a permit signed by the Governor,<br>neither are you to purchase from, or out of the Shops, of the<br>Captains, Officers or under Officers of the Store Ships or engross<br>from thence, or in any other manner Engross for Sale, any<br>useful Commoditys, which they are permitted to bring out in<br>their privilege such practices being very detrimental to the<br>Inhabitants in General, neither are you on any pretence whatsoever to Forestall their Markets by making Contracts<br>with the Captains, Officers or under Officers of the said Store<br>Ships, for any Goods or Merchandize which they are on<br>their indulgence allowed to bring out.<br>The New Article substituted in lieu of the above. Viz.<br>You shall not presume on any Consideration to purchase from the Captain Officers, or under Officers of the<br>Store Ship or engross for Sale any useful Commodity, which<br>they are permitted to bring out in their privilege until the<br>Inhabitants are first supplyed with their wants, and in Order | The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor considered whether the request was reasonable. They also weighed how harshly the fifth article of the licence bore on the shopkeepers. Even before Parfet's visit they had meant to put that article before the Council on 13 May 1776, and as the majority they had fully resolved to carry the change through. They therefore considered themselves fully entitled to grant his request. It relieved a present wrong, benefited Parfet and served the public good. To show this was not done behind anyone's back, they pointed out that Bazett and Wrangham well knew they had first heard of the leave granted to Parfet from the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor themselves, at the very next meeting of the Council. In this, as in everything else, they had tried to act with openness and fairness.<br>For the Company's information they then copied out the fifth article of the shopkeepers' licence as it had first stood, together with the new article put in its place, which Bazett and Wrangham had called unimportant and trivial.<br>The original fifth article forbade the shopkeeper, for any reason, to go on board any ship without a pass signed by the Governor. He was not to buy from the shops of the captains, officers or petty officers of the store ships, or buy up from them or in any other way any useful goods those men were allowed to bring out as their private allowance, since this did great harm to the inhabitants in general. Nor was he, for any reason, to get ahead of the market by making contracts with those men for any goods they were permitted to bring out.<br>The new article forbade the shopkeeper, for any reason, to buy from the captain, officers or petty officers of a store ship, or buy up for resale any useful goods they were allowed to bring out as their private allowance, until the inhabitants had first been supplied. To give him [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Parfet's own words confirmed the Governor's charge. He said he had bought his stock "from the Society" at a high markup, the same body that dealt in arrack and from which James Carmichael was banned in March 1776. The partnership of rich inhabitants and councillors that the Governor described was this Society. Under the old fifth article it was the shopkeepers' only lawful source of supply. Lawson offered Parfet goods at a moderate price on credit, which let a poor shopkeeper break free of the Society for the first time.<br>The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor also admitted the very thing Bazett had complained of. They granted Parfet's leave because they had already decided to change the article and knew their two votes and the Governor's casting voice would carry it. They treated the Council's later vote as a formality. Their defence was that they had told the Council at the first opportunity, so nothing had been hidden. Bazett's objection was that the decision had been made before the Council ever met. |
| 132 | 125 | 1776<br>that you may some guide Respecting the said Inhabitants | The new article concluded that, to give the shopkeepers a guide to when the inhabitants had been supplied, they were to make no contract or |

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| | | being supplyed We direct that you make no Contract or<br>purchase with the Captain, Officers or under Officers of said Store<br>Ship, until five days before the said Ship Sails, when you<br>are then at liberty to take off their Hands such articles as they<br>may have left, as you shall agree with the parties paying attention<br>always to purchase your Commoditys at the most Moderate Per Centage<br>in Order that the Inhabitants may be served at the lowest Rate.<br>As to what Messrs. Bazett and Wrangham assert in their respective Minutes of Mr. John Dentons continuing to sell<br>of the Captains Goods before and since the Sailing of the Ship we<br>acknowledge to be true. But We the Governor & Lieut. Govr. upon a<br>more mature consideration of that Matter, thinking the Delay<br>likely to prove disadvantageous both to the Seller and Purchaser<br>did not enforce the Restrictive Order, mentioned in our Letter<br>to Captain Lawson; nor do We intend to enforce them, because We<br>are convinced of the General Utility of the measure We have<br>adopted & hope will be continued by the authority of our Honble.<br>Employers notwithstanding the humane apprehension of<br>Messrs. Bazett and Wrangham for the poor Inhabitants<br>here being left at the mercy of the Captain & Officers of the Store<br>Ships.<br>Secondly We consider as Captain Lawson's Shop<br>or Ware House, was opened before his departure it would now<br>be doing an injury to his property, as well as to the Public,<br>to shut it again as it would be proceeding diametrically opposite to every Rule of Common equity, We beg of Messrs.<br>Bazett and Wrangham further to observe that many of the<br>Commanders and Officers in this Service leave their Goods<br>at different Settlements to be sold after their Departure if they<br>have not disposed of them before that period.<br>Having now fully answered what appears to Us<br>any plausible Objections in Messrs. Bazett & Wranghams<br>Minutes have only to observe further that their Commiseration<br>for two Shopkeepers (together with their Children & Orphans)<br>who have filled their Shops with a variety of Goods, their apprehension<br>of giving up their Licence, as not being able to live by the Measures<br>now adopted is altogether a pretence and an Idea existing only<br>in their own minds, for We can assure our Honble. Employers<br>from our own knowledge Received from the Shop Keepers, that<br>they have no thoughts of giving up their Licence, and Consider the<br>new Clause inserted in lieu of the fifth Article, as unfettering | purchase with the captain, officers or petty officers of a store ship until five days before she sailed. They would then be free to buy whatever goods were left, on terms agreed with the sellers. They were always to buy at the lowest possible markup so that the inhabitants could be supplied at the cheapest rate.<br>Bazett and Wrangham had stated in their minutes that Mr John Dunton had gone on selling the captain's goods both before and after the ship sailed. The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor admitted this was true. On further thought, however, they had judged that delay would probably harm both seller and buyer. They had therefore not enforced the restriction mentioned in their letter to Captain Lawson, and they did not intend to enforce it. They were convinced the measure was of general benefit and hoped the Company would confirm it. They held to this view despite the humane fears Bazett and Wrangham expressed for the poor inhabitants left at the mercy of the store ships' captains and officers.<br>Second, Lawson's shop or warehouse had opened before he sailed. To close it again would harm both his property and the public, and would run directly against every rule of common fairness. The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor also asked Bazett and Wrangham to note that many commanders and officers in the Company's service left goods at different settlements to be sold after they had gone, if they had not sold them before.<br>Having fully answered what seemed to them the only plausible objections in the dissenters' minutes, they made one further observation. Bazett and Wrangham claimed to pity the two shopkeepers, with their children and orphans, who had filled their shops with goods, and claimed to fear the shopkeepers would give up their licences because they could not live under the new measures. That was pure pretence and existed only in the dissenters' own minds. The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor could assure the Company, from what the shopkeepers had told them directly, that the shopkeepers had no thought of giving up their licences. They regarded the new clause replacing the fifth article as freeing themselves, their families and their orphans from a burden too heavy to bear. The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor now asked Bazett and Wrangham on what [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor openly admitted the charge Wrangham had made. Lawson's agent, John Dunton, had sold goods before 1 July 1776, and they had chosen not to stop him. They did not deny that this went against the Council's own recorded condition. They argued that the condition had been a mistake and that the public gain outweighed it. Their defence rested on outcomes rather than procedure, which was exactly the ground on which Bazett had attacked them. They also answered the dissenters' concern for the shopkeepers by appealing to the shopkeepers themselves. The men whose ruin the dissenters predicted welcomed the change, because it freed them from buying only through the partnership. The Company was left to choose between two accounts of the same facts, each side claiming to speak for the poor. |

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| | | themselves, Familys and Orphans from a burthen too heavy to bear.<br>And here We beg leave to ask Messrs. Bazett and Wrangham upon | |
| 133 | 126 | 27th May<br>what principles they ground their inherent and unalienable<br>Right to monopolize the Trade of this Island? certainly not upon<br>Motives of public advantage because We flatter ourselves We have<br>undeniably proved that the Cheaper the Shop Keepers buy, the<br>Cheaper the Consumers can purchase. We wish not to enter more<br>minutely upon this Subject because We are sure from Messrs.<br>Bazett and Wranghams own acknowledgement, that the Money<br>owing to them by the different Shopkeepers must evince the<br>difficulty both they and the Publick long laboured under from the<br>Goods being placed in their Shops after going thro' so many Hands.<br>Messrs. Bazett and Wranghams superior Station have Command of Money and Conjunction in trade lead to a<br>Monopoly. Monopolies circumstanced as this Island is, (whatever<br>self Interest may think) all impartial Men must condemn<br>upon those principles which lead to consult for the Public Good.<br>Tho' when We speak against Monopolies We wish to have<br>it understood that we except the Conferred Privilege of vending<br>Arrack. Of the wholesome Effects of which We are well assured.<br>To promote the public Good is both our Duty and our constant<br>Aim, with such a View We have adopted our measures, and<br>We flatter ourselves it will appear so to Our Honble. Employers<br>whose approbation of our Conduct, and the Consciousness of<br>doing a public benefit will be our sufficient reward.<br>May the 25 1776 (Signed)<br>John Skottowe<br>Daniel Corneille<br>The Governor and Lieutenant Governor<br>likewise presented the following Particular Minutes.<br>The Governor in Answer to Messrs. Bazett<br>and Wranghams Assertion, respecting his seeming to think himself<br>and Mr. Corneille had been precipitate in giving leave to Parfet<br>Shop Keeper to purchase certain Commoditys from Captain Lawsons<br>Ware house, declares that if any such expression escaped him<br>it was very repugnant to his Sentiments and could only be owing<br>to his Agitation of Spirits, at a Member of the Board, having<br>expressed himself so very warmly respecting the Subject in<br>debate, that Mr. Skottowe in justice to himself, as President | The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor asked on what principles Bazett and Wrangham based their "natural and lasting right" to control the island's trade. It could not be the public good. The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor believed they had shown beyond doubt that the more cheaply the shopkeepers bought, the more cheaply the inhabitants could buy. They did not wish to go further into the matter. Bazett and Wrangham had themselves admitted that the shopkeepers owed them money. That alone showed how much both the shopkeepers and the public had long suffered from goods reaching the shops only after passing through so many hands. Bazett and Wrangham's high position, their command of money and their partnership in trade together amounted to a monopoly. On an island placed as St Helena was, every fair-minded man who put the public good first must condemn monopolies, whatever self-interest might say. In speaking against monopolies, they excepted the privilege granted for selling arrack, of whose good effects they were well satisfied. Promoting the public good was both their duty and their constant aim. They had taken their measures with that in view and trusted the Company would see them so. The Company's approval, and the knowledge that they had served the public, would be reward enough. John Skottowe and Daniel Corneille signed the answer on 25 May 1776.<br>The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor also put in the following separate minutes.<br>The Governor answered Bazett and Wrangham's statement that he had seemed to think he and Mr Corneille had acted too hastily in giving Parfet leave to buy goods from Captain Lawson's warehouse. He declared that if he had let slip any such remark, it went entirely against his real views. It could only have come from his agitation at the time, when the Council members had spoken so heatedly in debate. In fairness to himself as President [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Governor's strongest point was that the shopkeepers owed Bazett and Wrangham money. The two councillors were the shopkeepers' creditors as well as their suppliers. Their fear that the shopkeepers would be ruined was also a fear for their own debts. Cheap goods from Lawson would help the shopkeepers sell their stock, but would also cut into the partners' trade. The exception made for arrack was telling. The Society's privilege of selling arrack was a monopoly too, but the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor approved of it, since controlling the supply of spirits helped keep order among soldiers and slaves. They opposed monopolies in everyday necessities, not every monopoly. The Governor's own minute then withdrew the one admission Bazett had used against him, the remark that the leave to Parfet had been hasty. He put it down to the heat of debate. |
| 134 | 127 | 1776<br>could not avoid telling Mr. Bazett that he would not suffer | As President of the Council, the Governor said, he had been unable to avoid telling Mr Bazett that he |

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| | | such irregular behaviour at that Board.<br>Mr. Skottowe does not think it necessary to take any further Notice of Mr. Bazetts objection to his Publick Orders,<br>than to assure that Gentleman that as Governor and Commander in Chief of the Military, he will issue out such<br>Orders as he judges most conducive to the benefit and good Order<br>of the said Military without being responsable to Mr. Bazett<br>for doing so.<br>Minute of the Lieut. Governor in answer<br>to Mr. Bazetts second Minute entered in Consultation of<br>the 20 Instant.<br>Mr. Bazett having particularly pointed<br>at Mr. Corneille in "positively and repeatedly avowing the<br>liberty granted Parfet" by the Governor and Lieut. Governor<br>and exculpating Mr. Skottowe (I suppose in his opinion) by<br>asserting that he said the Step was rather precipitate. Mr.<br>Corneille can positively declare to the best of his knowledge<br>that he never heard the Governor make any such declaration,<br>and he thinks he would have been the more observant on such<br>expressions had it escaped Mr. Skottowe, as he was from<br>repeated Conversations on that subject, his Sentiments on<br>that head, but as Mr. Bazett seems to lay a particular Stress<br>on Mr. Corneilles avowing the same, and in the Course of the<br>argument expressing himself with great warmth, and further<br>being at a loss to know from whom or whence Mr. Corneille derives<br>his Authority. Mr. Corneille is happy in this opportunity<br>of informing Mr. Bazett from whom and whence he derives<br>the Authority of the avowal of his actions. that it is from God<br>and his Conscience, and so long as he is sure that his intentions<br>are right, tho' his judgement very possibly may err in the<br>execution; he will always avow his actions as consistant with his Ideas of an honest Man.<br>Mr. Corneille is further much surprized at<br>Mr. Bazetts strange assertion as being the framer along with<br>the Governor of said Shop Keepers Licences, as he must<br>well know being Secretary to the Board long before Mr.<br>Corneilles first Arrival upon this Island, that they were established under Mr. Hutchinsons Government, that he has<br>long before now considered them as oppressive to the Individuals | would not allow such disorderly conduct at the Council table.<br>Mr Skottowe saw no need to take further notice of Bazett's objection to his public orders. He simply assured Bazett that, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the troops, he would issue whatever orders he judged best for the welfare and good order of the soldiers, and he was not answerable to Bazett for doing so.<br>The Lieutenant Governor entered a minute answering Bazett's second minute of 20 May 1776. Bazett had singled out Mr Corneille as having "firmly and more than once" defended the leave given to Parfet by the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor. Bazett had excused Mr Skottowe, apparently in his own judgement, by claiming the Governor had called the step rather hasty. Corneille declared positively that, to the best of his knowledge, he had never heard the Governor say any such thing. He believed he would have noticed if the Governor had let it slip, since he had discussed the matter with him many times. Bazett had laid particular weight on Corneille's defence of the step and on the heat with which he had argued. He had also said he could not see where Corneille's authority came from. Corneille was glad of the chance to tell him. His authority to stand by his actions came from God and his own conscience. As long as he was sure his intentions were right, he would always stand by actions that matched his idea of an honest man, even if his judgement might sometimes err in carrying them out.<br>Corneille was also much surprised at Bazett's strange claim that Corneille had drawn up the shopkeepers' licences together with the Governor. Bazett had been secretary to the Council long before Corneille first came to the island, so he must know perfectly well that the licences had been introduced under Governor Hutchinson. Corneille had long since come to regard them as harmful to the individuals [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Governor answered the charge of favouritism by separating his two roles. As President of the Council he had one vote among four, with the casting voice. As Commander-in-Chief he alone gave orders to the garrison, so his public order recommending Lawson's shop to the soldiers was a military matter outside the Council's reach. That claim placed a large part of the island's daily life, including where soldiers spent their pay, beyond any councillor's challenge.<br>Corneille turned Bazett's argument back on him. Bazett had said the licences were the work of the present Governor and Lieutenant Governor, so they could hardly complain of them. Corneille pointed out that they dated from Governor Hutchinson's time, when Bazett himself was the Council's secretary and would have drafted them. On that view, the licences that tied the shopkeepers to the Society were partly Bazett's own work. |
| 135 | 128 | 27 May<br>the even meant to be of service to, and still more so upon the<br>Public, that Mr. Corneille is as much astonished as Mr. Bazett<br>that the have long since been altered, but apprehends that a | Corneille had come to regard the licences as harmful to the very shopkeepers they were meant to help, and still more so to the public. He was as astonished as Bazett that they had not been changed long before. In his view, however, a past failure to act could never be an excuse for letting a wrong continue. Correcting it would always be justified, |

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| | | passed omission can never be a plea for a continuence of an<br>evil, which sooner or later must always be justifiable to alter.<br>May 25. 1776<br>(Signed)<br>Dan. Corneille<br>Lieutenant John Bazett this day applied to Us<br>to pay fifty pounds into the Honorable Company's Cash, which<br>Sum We have received and given him Bills of Exchange drawn<br>upon the Honble. the Court of Directors payable to Mr. Christopher<br>Pritchard (or Order) at ninety Day's sight.<br>This was a General Field day upon the<br>Parade of the Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and private Men<br>of this Garrison.<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham | sooner or later. Daniel Corneille signed his minute on 25 May 1776.<br>Lieutenant John Bazett paid £50 0s 0d into the Company's treasury that day. In return the Council gave him bills of exchange drawn on the Court of Directors, payable to Mr Christopher Pritchard or his order 90 days after presentation.<br>That day the garrison's officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers held a general field day on the parade.<br>John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett and William Wrangham signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Corneille's closing point was the one the whole dispute turned on. Bazett and Wrangham had argued that the licences had stood unchanged for years and should run their course. Corneille answered that their age proved nothing except that the wrong had gone uncorrected for too long. The Council had to choose between keeping faith with an existing arrangement and the duty to put right a known harm. The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor chose to act and left the Court of Directors to judge them.<br>The Bazett family ran through every part of the island's establishment. Matthew Bazett sat on the Council. Thomas Bazett was a lieutenant, superintendent of works and newly sworn churchwarden. John Bazett was a lieutenant in the Second Company and was remitting money home through the Company's treasury. They were among the leading families the Governor described as able to supply themselves for the whole year, and their reach helps explain why a dispute over shop licences became a contest over who governed the island. |
| 136 | 129 | 3 June<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 3d Day of June 1776 at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Danl. Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Govr.<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed, dated the<br>27 May 1776.<br>Friday the 31 May passed by a Ship at a great distance.<br>Saturday 1 Arrived a French Ship from Bengal called Le Duc de Toulon<br>Captain Delaudenouf, Burthen 500 Tons, carrys fourteen Guns, and one hundred Men, Loaden<br>with Bengal Goods, bound to Port L'Orient.<br>Messrs. Bazett and Wrangham this Day<br>laid before the Board the following Viz.<br>I now make Reply to the Govr. & Lieut. Govrs. conjunctive<br>Minute of last Monday, as I shall likewise do, to their separate ones.<br>The first thing that occurs, is the Notice taken by the Govr. & Lieut. Govr. of Mr. Wranghams and my dissents; not being laid before<br>the Board until the 20 of May, I refer them, to Our minute of the 29 April<br>last, when We said, We should defer giving our opinions, until a future period,<br>but for their further satisfaction, now inform them; that I purposely delayed<br>giving mine, until the time abovementioned, that I might be certain<br>whether they house of Captn. Lawsons Shop, being kept open, after his<br>departure; with respect to what they assume, about their not lending<br>&c. I can only answer, that I do not know they have, and firmly<br>believe the Govr. never has; if Mr. Corneille has not, as he says, | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 3 June 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham were present. The minutes of the meeting of 27 May 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>On Friday 31 May 1776 a ship passed the island a long way out. On Saturday 1 June 1776 a French ship from Bengal, the *[...]*, arrived under Captain Delandreuf. She was of 500 tons, carried 14 guns and 100 men and was loaded with Bengal goods. She was bound for Lorient.<br>Mr Bazett and Mr Wrangham put the following before the Council that day.<br>The minute replied to the joint minute of the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor of 27 May 1776, and its author promised to answer their separate minutes as well. The first point was their complaint that the dissents of Wrangham and the author had not been put before the Council until 20 May 1776. He referred them to the minutes of 29 April 1776, where the two dissenters had said they would give their opinions later. For their further satisfaction, he told them he had delayed his on purpose until that date. He wanted to find out first whether they knew that Lawson's shop was being kept open after Lawson had sailed.<br>As to their claim that they had chosen not to enforce the Council's restriction, he could only say he did not know that they had made any such decision. He firmly believed the Governor never had. Even if Mr Corneille had not, as he claimed, the author thought Corneille had meant to, as he would explain later.<br>On the island's internal trade, the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor had said that a captain's shop benefited only the 20 or 30 richest inhabitants. The author believed that figure was far too low and supposed it had been set so to strengthen their argument. He agreed entirely with the Governor and |

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| | | really think he intends it, as I shall explain hereafter. In regard<br>to what the Govr. & Lieut. Govr. mentions, about the internal Trade<br>of the Island; they observe, that the Captn. opening a Shop,<br>can only be beneficial, to between twenty or thirty of the most<br>opulent on the place; this calculation, I believe, will be found<br>greatly under what it should be, I suppose in Order to strengthen<br>their argument. I coincide entirely in opinion, with the Govr. &<br>Lieut. Govr. that Licenced Shops, under proper Regulations, are of | the Lieutenant Governor that licensed shops under proper regulation were of [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The dissenter admitted that he had held back his reasons deliberately. He waited three weeks to see whether Lawson's agent would keep trading in defiance of the 1 July condition, and whether the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor would let him. When the shop stayed open, the delay produced the evidence he wanted. It turned a policy disagreement into a charge that the Council's own order had been ignored with the senior members' knowledge. That explains the timing of the dissents on 20 May 1776 and why they rested so heavily on the breach of the Council's order rather than on the merits of Lawson's shop. The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor answered by owning that they had chosen not to enforce the restriction, which gave the dissenters the admission they had been waiting for. |
| 137 | 130 | 3 June<br>the greatest Utility. They consider the method they say, by which<br>the Shops are supplied, as detrimental to them &c. I am sure<br>they cannot mean, all three of them, I hope shall make it appear<br>that the present mode, is neither Injurious to the Shopkeepers or<br>oppressive to the Poor Inhabitts. but highly beneficial to both.<br>It is evident, that when these Men first set up, they have no<br>capital of their own, to begin with, consequently they must get some<br>Person, to advance them Money, if they cannot obtain this, their<br>Licences can be of no service to them, as was the case of Langridge, Young<br>and Goody, who all after making a short Trial, failed, the consequence<br>of which was, every one, that supplied them with Goods, lost<br>considerably, after these recent instances, is it reasonable to suppose<br>any one would be so imprudent, to supply these Men with Goods<br>or money, to carry on their Shops, without receiving something<br>adequate to their Risk, as it is obvious their failures proceed from<br>their Indolence & Extravagancy, if they are careful & industrious<br>they must save money as it is clear many of them have, the<br>premium of 25 per Cent is by no means oppressive or exorbitant<br>considering the Risk abovementioned, I must observe that they<br>often sell Goods, much cheaper than 100 per Cent & upwards, what<br>the Govr. & Lieut. Govr. mention, as it frequently happens, that<br>many commoditys are purchased at a lower premium, than<br>either 40 or 50 per Cent, The Govr. & Lieut. Govr. say, that we sell our<br>Goods to the Shops for 25 per Cent, I now inform these Gentlemen<br>that We often let them have the said Goods, at much lower rates<br>& sometimes for prime Cost, besides the Shopkrs. frequently buy<br>out of the Store Ships themselves, & then apply to Us to advance | The dissenter agreed with the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor that licensed shops were of the greatest use, but not with their account of how the shops were supplied. He was sure they could not mean that this harmed all three shops. In his view the present system neither harmed the shopkeepers nor bore hard on the poor. It greatly benefited both.<br>When these men first set up in business, he argued, they plainly had no money of their own. They had to find someone to lend it to them, and without such a lender their licences were useless. Langridge, Upton and Goode had each tried a shop for a short time and failed, and everyone who had supplied them with goods lost heavily. After those recent failures, nobody sensible would lend goods or money to shopkeepers without a return that matched the risk. He held that the failures came from idleness and extravagance. A careful, hard-working shopkeeper was bound to save money, and many plainly had. Given the risk, a 25 per cent charge was neither harsh nor excessive.<br>He added that the shopkeepers often sold goods far below the 100 per cent or more that the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor described. Many goods were bought at less than 40 or 50 per cent above cost. The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor said the partners sold to the shopkeepers at 25 per cent. In fact they often let them have goods much more cheaply, and sometimes at cost. The shopkeepers also often bought from the store ships themselves and then asked the partners to lend them the money, so those goods often came to them very cheaply. On Indian goods the partners seldom made more than 15 per cent. They were often forced to take less, or even cost price, and sometimes had to buy goods that did not suit the island's market.<br>He did not understand what the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor meant about European goods bought from the homeward ships. Provisions were seldom brought to the island that way, and he could hardly remember the partners ever buying any. Dry goods from those ships were often bought at cost or less. Some were better than what came in the store ships, since goods meant for India were usually of the best quality. India could afford the highest prices, and St Helena could not. Many European goods had been sold from the outward-bound ships the year before and again that year. Even so, the partners had bought nothing at all the previous season and only £140 0s 0d worth that season, as the books before the Council would show.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The dissent now admitted the very partnership the Governor had described. It spoke of the partners selling "our goods" to the shopkeepers, lending them |

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| | | the money. These Goods often come very reasonable; with respect<br>to India Commoditys We seldom get more than 15 per Cent, &<br>are obliged frequently to take fifteen & even prime cost; altho<br>are necessitated sometimes, to purchase things, that are not<br>calculated for this Market. I do not understand what the Govr.<br>& Lieut. Govr. mean by purchasing Europe Goods, out of the<br>homeward bound Ships; do they imagine, that provisions of<br>life, as they call them, are often brought here, I hardly remember<br>an instance of our purchasing these Articles & as to dry Goods,<br>they are frequently bought at prime Cost, and under, & some<br>of them better in their kind, that what We get out of the<br>Store Ships, for it is well known, that most articles intended<br>for India, are of the first sort, as they can afford to pay the<br>best price which is not the case at St. Helena notwithstanding<br>many Europe Goods were sold last Year, as likewise this,<br>out of the outward bound Ships, Yet We never purchased<br>a single article the last Season; and only to the amount of<br>£ 140 this, as will appear by our Books now before the Board. | money and buying from the ships. It did not deny the 25 per cent charge. It defended it as the price of lending to men with no money of their own, whose predecessors had failed and left their suppliers with losses. On this account the partners were really the shopkeepers' bankers. The markup paid for the risk of trusting poor men with stock, since the island had no other source of credit. The Governor saw a monopoly that doubled the cost of goods to the poor. The dissenters saw a credit system without which the shops could not open at all. Each account fitted the same facts, and both went to London for the Court of Directors to judge.<br>The claim that the partners had bought only £140 0s 0d worth of goods that season was meant to show how small their trade with the ships was. It also pointed the Council to the books as proof, which suggests the partners' dealings were recorded openly through the Company's own accounts. |
| 138 | 131 | 1776<br>so that Censure of Us, for so well providing the Markets is<br>unmerited and unjust, and I would wish the Govr. & Lieut. Govr.<br>would inform themselves better, before they take upon them, to<br>Censure Gentlemen, whose Characters, I hope, will bear the test,<br>or strictest scrutiny in every respect, with theirs. They tell Us, they<br>can plainly make it appear, our motives for dissenting from them,<br>with respect to the Liberty given Captn. Lawson, arise from our own<br>Interest &c. this I look upon as arraigning our Characters in the most<br>sensible manner and only for differing in opinion from them: I now<br>in the most Solemn manner declare I should have opposed this<br>measure (for the reasons I assigned in my Minute of 20th of last month)<br>had I never been concerned, in any way, with the Shopkeepers or trade<br>of the Island. The Govr. & Lieut. Governor say that the leave given<br>Captn. Lawson, to Retail Goods after his departure, will be for the<br>Utility of the Island, & of no disadvantage to the Shopkrs. as I<br>imagine this will be only, a temporary thing it may not be attended<br>with any great detriment, to the Inhabitants; but am surprized at<br>their assertion, that it cannot injure the Shopkrs. it must evidently<br>appear to the meanest capacity, that if retail Shops are | The criticism of the partners for keeping the market so well supplied was therefore undeserved and unjust, the dissenter continued. He wished the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor had found out more before blaming gentlemen whose reputations, he trusted, would stand the strictest examination as well as their own. The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor claimed they could show that the dissent over Captain Lawson's freedom arose from self-interest. He took this as a most serious attack on his and Wrangham's characters, made only because they disagreed. He now declared solemnly that he would have opposed the measure, for the reasons given in his minute of 20 May 1776, even if he had never had any dealings with the island's shopkeepers.<br>The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor had said that Lawson's freedom to sell by retail after he sailed would benefit the island and do the shopkeepers no harm. The dissenter thought it would probably be only temporary, so it might not do the inhabitants much damage. He was surprised, though, at their claim that it could not hurt the shopkeepers. Anyone could see that if people from outside the island were always allowed to keep retail shops, they would supply both the inhabitants and the shopkeepers with everything needed. The local shopkeepers, or anyone else, would then sell nothing, and the island's whole trade would pass into the hands of strangers. He was sure the Company would never permit such unjust practices.<br>He readily accepted that, in other settlements, gentlemen left goods to be sold after they had gone. He believed, however, that the freedom given to Lawson was the first case of its kind. He had never heard of a President and Council in any settlement authorising anyone to keep a retail shop, least of all after leaving the place. Nor had he heard of them interfering in such matters at all. He asked the |

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| | | constantly allowed, to people off the Island, they must by this<br>privilege, furnish both the Inhabitts. & Shipps. with every<br>necessary required how then can these people, or any one else,<br>sell a single Article, but consequently must throw the whole<br>trade of the place, into the Hands of Strangers, I am persuaded, Our Honble. Masters will never allow of such injurious<br>practices, with respect to what the Governor & Lieut. Govr. alledge<br>that it is a practice, in the other Settlements, for Gentlemen<br>to leave their Goods, to be sold after their departures, I readily<br>admit, but believe the liberty given Captn. Lawson, is the first<br>Instance of the kind, for I never heard, that the Presidents &<br>Councils, ever authorised, any one to keep Retail Shops, more<br>especially, after they had left the Settlement, neither have I<br>heard, that they interfered in this respect. I beg leave to ask<br>the Govr. & Lieut. Govr. whether it is not the practice in the other<br>Settlts. for the Gentlemen of the Ships, first to sell their Goods,<br>for the highest Premium they can get, and upon their leaving<br>the place, to dispose of them, at prime Cost, or for what ever<br>they will yield, if they are Ignorants of this desire they will<br>enquire of the Gentlemen now here. In reply to the question<br>the Govr. & Lieut. Govr. puts to Mr. Wrangham & Self, with<br>regard to our right to trade, I tell them, We derive our Authority, not only from our Honble. Masters, but deem it<br>an Inherent right to every free Born English Subject, that is not particularly forbid, by their Superiors, or restrained by some Law; These Gentlemen, are pleased to call | Governor and the Lieutenant Governor whether the practice in other settlements was not for ships' officers to sell their goods first at the highest markup they could get. When they left, they sold what remained at cost or for whatever it would fetch. If the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor did not know this, he invited them to ask the gentlemen then on the island.<br>The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor had asked Wrangham and Bazett by what right they traded. Bazett answered that their authority came partly from the Company. He also held it to be a natural right of every freeborn English subject, unless his superiors specifically forbade it or some law restrained it. The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor chose to call [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The reference to "Mr Wrangham and himself" shows that this answer was Bazett's. He did not deny trading with the shopkeepers. He claimed the right to do so as a freeborn Englishman, limited only by an express ban from the Company or by law. Company servants in the East commonly traded privately, and the Court allowed it within limits. Bazett's claim put his partnership in the same class as that accepted private trade. It also turned the question back on the Governor. If no order forbade councillors to trade, the Governor had no ground to condemn them for it.<br>His fear that strangers would take the island's whole trade went to the heart of the dispute. Ships' officers were transient sellers who took their profits away when they sailed. The partners and shopkeepers lived on the island and kept their capital there. Bazett presented the Lawson grant as a threat to the island's resident traders, not just to his own business. He also drew a clear line between the custom elsewhere, where officers sold off their goods before they sailed, and what Lawson had been allowed, a shop authorised by the government to run on for two years after his departure. |
| 139 | 132 | 3 June<br>Us Monopolizers, this term of Reproach, We do not merit & I will<br>prove, to be a Scandalous Aspersion, of Our Character, for I will make<br>it Clearly appear, that We have not supplied the Shops with<br>any thing purchased out of the Lord Holland, notwithstg. We<br>were offered a great number of Goods (exclusive of Cn. Lawsons) which<br>Goods, were all sold to People on the Island; with regard to what We<br>expect by the Duke of Grafton, the whole consist of but seven Articles<br>and the amount not to as many hundred pounds. These Goods are<br>intended partly for our own use, some for the Shops, but principally<br>for the Shipping to prove what I now assert, I lay before the Govr. &<br>Lt. Govr. my Brother Cn. Bazetts private Letter, to me, for their<br>inspection, in which he mentions this Contract, I likewise request<br>these Gentlemen will examine on Oath, the Shopkrs. to prove that | The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor had called Bazett and Wrangham monopolists. Bazett rejected the charge as unearned and promised to prove it a scandalous slur on their characters. He would show clearly that they had supplied the shops with nothing bought from the *Lord Holland*. They had been offered a large quantity of goods from her, apart from Captain Lawson's, and all of it had been sold to people on the island. What they expected by the *Duke of Grafton* came to only seven kinds of goods, worth less than seven hundred pounds. Part was for their own use and some for the shops, but most was for supplying ships. To prove this, Bazett put before the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor a private letter to him from his brother, Captain Bazett, which mentioned the contract.<br>He also asked that the shopkeepers be examined on oath. They would confirm that the partners had supplied them with nothing from the *Lord Holland* apart from £25 0s 0d worth. Hayes, a shopkeeper who had recently set up, had bought those goods himself and asked the partners to lend him the money because he had none.<br>The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor had said the partners charged the shopkeepers 25 per cent, to the shopkeepers' great harm. Bazett now put before the Council the partners' account books, |

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| | | they have not been supplied by Us, with any thing out of the<br>Lord Holland, except to the amount of £ 25 which Hayes the<br>Shopkr. who lately set up, bought himself and having no money<br>to pay for said Goods, desired Us to advance. The Govr. & Lt. Govr. say,<br>that We charge the Shopkrs. 25 per Cent, which is oppressive to<br>them &c, I now lay before the Board, our Books of Accounts (which<br>are regularly kept) as likewise private Bills, to prove that<br>there is no Collusion or Deceit in them; and desire the Govr. &<br>Lt. Govr. will examine the said Shopkrs. with respect to the price<br>they pay Us, for Goods we let them have, for by Our Books<br>I will make it appear, they have many Articles greatly under<br>25 per Cent and some for prime Cost, India Goods in particular<br>We seldom charge more than 10 per Cent, if the Govr. & Lt. Govr. are<br>not satisfied, with my laying before them our Books, private<br>Bills, as likewise a Letter, beg they will let me know, & I am<br>ready to give them every information, in my power for their<br>further satisfaction but must observe I do not do it in Vindication<br>of my Character to them, but to let Our Masters see, how unjustly<br>it has been Vilified by them. I request the Governor & Lt. Govr. will<br>declare, whether they have not heard both Mr. Wrangham, &<br>myself often say that We found it did not Answer, to purchase Goods<br>out of the Store Ships, for the Consumption of the Island, for which<br>reason, We bought little or nothing this Season; and but a few things<br>for some time past, for the Shopkrs. and request they may be asked<br>whether they have not been denyed, having Goods from Us, &<br>often told, that We wanted to get quit of having any concern with<br>them, which I hope We shall soon do. If Mr. Corneille intends<br>engaging in this way, I wish him better success than We have<br>met with. I must observe to the Govr. & Lieut. Govr. that I<br>have a large Family to provide for, who are not maintained, at the<br>Company's Expence; neither have I the least Indulgence from | which he said were properly kept, together with private bills, to show there was no collusion or deceit. He asked the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor to question the shopkeepers about the prices they paid the partners. The books would show many goods supplied at well under 25 per cent, and some at cost. On Indian goods in particular the partners seldom charged more than 10 per cent. If the books, bills and letter did not satisfy them, he was ready to give any further information he could. He did this not to clear his name with the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor, but to show the Company how unjustly they had blackened it.<br>He asked the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor to say whether they had not often heard Wrangham and himself say that buying goods from the store ships for the island's use did not pay. For that reason the partners had bought little or nothing that season and only a few things for the shopkeepers for some time past. He also asked that the shopkeepers be questioned on whether the partners had not refused them goods and often told them they wished to be rid of all dealings with them. He hoped that would soon happen. If Mr Corneille meant to go into the same business, Bazett wished him better luck than the partners had found.<br>He pointed out to the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor that he had a large family to provide for, which the Company did not keep. Nor did he have the slightest favour from [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Bazett met the charge of monopoly with documents, the method the Governor had invited. He produced the partnership's account books, private bills and a family letter, and asked for the shopkeepers to be examined on oath. Sworn evidence from the shopkeepers would carry more weight with the Court of Directors than either side's argument. That was why both sides now claimed to speak for them. His defence also undercut the Governor's arithmetic, since he claimed margins of 10 per cent on Indian goods and even cost price on some lines, far below the 25 per cent alleged.<br>His closing remark pointed at the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor. Their tables, households and servants were paid for by the Company, as the island's general accounts showed quarter after quarter. A councillor who supported a large family on a salary of £22 10s 0d a quarter had to trade to live. Bazett presented private trade as a necessity forced on junior officials by the Company's own pay scale, not as greed. His sharp aside about Corneille suggested he suspected the Lieutenant Governor of wanting a share in the business he condemned. |
| 140 | 133 | 1776<br>them, but in Common with the other Servants that is, light &<br>the use of one of their Slaves, and it is evident from the smallness of<br>my Salary; that I cannot possibly support my Family; without<br>making use of my Industry, but indeed the Trade of this Place<br>is now so limitted, and Circumscribed, this, added to the few Ships that<br>now touch here, make it of very little benefit, and hardly worth | Bazett received no favour from the Company beyond what other servants had, namely lighting and the use of one of its slaves. His small salary made it plain that he could not support his family without working for more. The island's trade had become so narrow, and so few ships now called, that it brought very little profit and was hardly worth the trouble.<br>He was astonished that the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor, with the public good so much at heart, had never noticed that John Whitchurch was a monopolist. Whitchurch could fairly be called a regrater as well. Every inhabitant knew that he bought up everything he could from both the |

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| | | attending to. I am amazed that the Govr. & Lt. Govr. (who have the<br>good of the Public so much at Heart) never observed that John<br>Whitchurch, was a Monopolizer, he indeed may not only be termed<br>one, with great propriety, but likewise a Regrator, for it is<br>Notorious to every Inhabitant on the Place that this Man<br>Engrosses every thing he possibly can, both out of the outward and<br>homeward bound Ships, yet no Notice is taken of his Conduct,<br>he could not deny, when before the Board the other day, that he<br>had a Contract by the Lord Holland but this is a practice he<br>constantly pursues, as well as buying & Selling both by Retail,<br>wholesale, & indeed in every other way, (which is expressly forbid<br>by his Licence) to prove this assertion, Recourse may be had<br>to the Book kept by the Register Master, where his Name<br>will appear I believe several times, to any other Persons once,<br>besides the great number of Goods, he gets in other Peoples Names<br>& what is mentioned for Sale: I may with great truth affirm<br>that if an Account was taken, of all the Commoditys for Sale<br>on the Island, his would be found to exceed all the others put<br>together: a few Years back, it was on Complaint of a Soldier,<br>proved before the Govr. & Council, that this Man had by<br>indirect Means got the Soldiers, (who were at that time allowed<br>each a pound of Flour out of the Company's Stores, as provisions<br>& Bread kind in particular, were extremely scarce,) to let him<br>make use of their names, to get the said Flour, by which means<br>he used to Collect a quantity together, which he sent to his Shop;<br>the Man that made the Complaint followed him immediately<br>from the Stores to his Shop, when he saw him put the said<br>Flour into a Cask, he then applied to Whitchurch for a pound,<br>which he let him have & charged him 6, which he only paid<br>2 for, the prime Cost in the Stores, he certainly should have<br>lost his Licence, or been severely Fined, for this Extortion, and<br>Breach of his Licence, instead of which, he was only reprimanded<br>and Ordered not have any thing more out of the Stores, which<br>Order, he regarded much, as he could easily get them out, in<br>other Peoples Names, but I own it never was enforced longer<br>than about three Months. The other Shopkrs. complain<br>that he is the ruin of them, as he purchases his goods in the<br>manner above related; they are under the necessity of selling, | outward-bound and the homeward-bound ships, yet no notice was taken of his conduct. Before the Council a few days earlier he could not deny holding a contract for goods from the *Lord Holland*. He did this habitually. He also bought and sold by retail, by wholesale and in every other way, all of which his licence expressly forbade. The register master's book would prove it. His name probably appeared there several times for every one appearance of anyone else's. On top of that he obtained many goods in other people's names, besides those entered for sale. Bazett could truthfully say that if all the goods for sale on the island were counted, Whitchurch's would outnumber everyone else's together.<br>A few years earlier a soldier had proved a complaint against Whitchurch before the Governor and Council. At that time provisions, and bread and flour above all, were very scarce, and each soldier was allowed a pound of flour from the Company's stores. Whitchurch had used underhand means to get the soldiers to let him draw their flour in their names. In this way he gathered a quantity together and sent it to his shop. The soldier who complained followed him straight from the stores to his shop and saw him put the flour into a cask. He then asked Whitchurch for a pound and was charged £0 0s 6d for it, although Whitchurch had paid only £0 0s 2d, the cost price at the stores. For this overcharging and breach of his licence he should certainly have lost his licence or been heavily fined. He was only reprimanded and told to draw nothing more from the stores. He cared little for that order, since he could easily draw goods in other people's names, and Bazett recalled that it was enforced for only about three months.<br>The other shopkeepers complained that Whitchurch was ruining them. Because he obtained his goods in this way, they had to sell as cheaply as he did or lose all their customers. They [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>A regrater bought up goods in order to sell them again in the same market at a higher price, an offence under English law alongside forestalling and engrossing. Bazett used the term to turn the Governor's charge of monopoly against one of the shopkeepers the Governor claimed to protect. Whitchurch was both a licensed shopkeeper and a serving artillery sergeant, and he had access to the Company's stores through the garrison. The flour episode showed how a soldier-shopkeeper could abuse his position by drawing scarce rations in his comrades' names and selling them back at three times the price. The light reprimand he received suggests he had friends in authority. The register master's book recorded every package landed and its owner, which made it the one source that could confirm or refute Bazett's claim.<br>Bazett's argument also exposed a weakness in the Governor's case. Removing the fifth article would let every shopkeeper buy freely from the ships. It would also free the richest of them, Whitchurch, to do openly what he already did in breach of his licence. The poorer shopkeepers might then find themselves squeezed by one of their own rather than by the partnership. |

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| | | as Cheap as he or else they would lose all their Custom. | |
| 141 | 134 | 3d June<br>They likewise Complain, that he threatens those who he sees go<br>to any of their Shops, before they come to his, that they shall never<br>have any thing more from him, by which means, he intimidates<br>them from coming to their Shops. This Man is a Sergeant<br>of Artillery, has no Children, and is reputed to be worth as much<br>if not more Money, than any one on the Place. I have heard<br>many people say, it was a reflection upon the Government of<br>this Island, that he should be suffered to go on, in the manner he<br>does by bidding defiance to all Orders. I must further beg leave<br>to observe, that every Company's Servant, as well as Planters,<br>Trade, that chuses, and some in a much more extensive manner<br>than either of Us as Individuals; yet We are the only people,<br>that the Govr. & Lt. Govr. point at, & call Monopolizers, a Character<br>I detest being sensible of the great Injury, it must be to so small<br>a place as this, I flatter myself have fully proved the Fallacy<br>of the Arguments, brought against Us by the Govr. & Lt. Govr. &<br>that it will appear to our Honble. Masters, that we are entirely<br>Innocent of this Charge.<br>I now proceed to answer the Govr. & Lt. Govrs. separate<br>Minutes.<br>The Govr. declaring that he does not remember,<br>what Mr. Wrangham & Self mentioned with regard, to his<br>saying, they had been rather precipitate, in the leave given<br>Parfett &c. This to me appears very extraordinary, but as<br>Mr. Wrights Evidence was refused, it is therefore not in our<br>power, to prove it by any other method. The Govr. says that<br>if any such expression, escaped him &c. it must be owing<br>to his agitation of Spirits, occasioned by my warmth, I do not<br>mean to exculpate myself, by denying that I did not express<br>myself, upon this occasion with more warmth than usual,<br>but when the Govr. spoke to me on this head, I desired to know<br>whether I had behaved indecently, or in an unbecoming manner<br>if I had, was very sorry for it, and begged Pardon, he replied I<br>had not, I am therefore at a loss to know, what he alludes<br>to, by my irregular behaviour, and think his mentioning it again rather ungenerous, the cause of this warmth, I shall<br>explain in my answer to Mr. Corneilles Minute, I am very sensible, that the Govr. is not responsible to me, for the | The other shopkeepers also complained that Whitchurch threatened anyone he saw going to their shops before his own. He told them they would get nothing more from him, and so frightened customers away from the other shops. He was a sergeant of artillery with no children and was said to be worth as much money as anyone on the island, if not more. Bazett had heard many people say it reflected badly on the island's government that Whitchurch was allowed to carry on in open defiance of every order.<br>Bazett added that every Company servant and every planter who wished to trade did so, some on a far larger scale than either he or Wrangham did alone. Yet these two were the only ones the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor singled out and called monopolists. He detested that label, knowing how much harm it must do in so small a place. He believed he had fully exposed the errors in the case made against them and trusted the Company would find them wholly innocent of the charge.<br>He then turned to the separate minutes of the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor.<br>The Governor had said he did not remember remarking, as Wrangham and Bazett reported, that the leave given to Parfet had been rather hasty. Bazett found this very strange. The evidence of Mr Wright, the secretary, had been refused, so the dissenters had no other way to prove what was said. The Governor had also said that if any such remark had slipped out, it came from his agitation at Bazett's heat. Bazett did not try to excuse himself by denying that he had spoken more heatedly than usual. When the Governor raised the matter with him at the time, however, Bazett had asked whether he had behaved improperly or in a way unfitting his position. If so, he said, he was very sorry and begged pardon. The Governor had replied that he had not. Bazett was therefore at a loss to know what disorderly conduct the Governor meant. He thought it rather ungenerous of the Governor to bring it up again. He would explain the cause of his heat in his answer to Mr Corneille's minute.<br>He fully accepted that the Governor did not answer to him for the orders he gave the garrison. He did not understand, though, what the Governor meant by his objection to the public orders. He had only said he thought the order showed favouritism. He would never have mentioned it if it had not struck him as very unusual. He supposed from its novelty [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The secretary, B. Wright, took down the Council's proceedings and was the one witness who could say what the Governor had actually said in debate. Refusing to hear his evidence left the dispute over the Governor's remark as one man's word against another's. It also protected the Governor from having his own clerk contradict him in the record sent to London. The secretary held his post at the Governor's pleasure, which made him an awkward witness against the Governor either way.<br>Bazett's attack on Whitchurch had a sharper point here. A rich, childless sergeant who bullied rival shopkeepers and ignored his licence was exactly the kind of monopolist the Governor claimed to be fighting. Yet the Governor's reforms would make his position stronger. Bazett also argued that trade was general among Company servants and planters, so singling out two councillors looked like a personal quarrel rather than a principle. |

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| | | Orders he gives to the Garrison but do not understand, what<br>he means by my objection to his Publick Orders, I only said<br>I thought it partial & should never have mentioned this<br>circumstance, had it not struck me in a very<br>extraordinary manner, I imagine from the novelty of it. | |
| 142 | 135 | 1776<br>having never seen or heard of such a one before, I here insert it<br>"6th May 1776 Parole Chester, The Non Commissioned Officers<br>"and Private Men will be supplied with such Articles, as<br>"they incline to Purchase, at the first Rate from Captain<br>"Lawsons Stores kept by Mr. John Denton, at the House between<br>"Mr. Matthew Bazett and Lieut. James Greentree (Signed)<br>"John Terry Sergt. Major" I do not know whether it will<br>appear, in the same light to others, as it did to me, and really<br>think it was calculated merely to serve Captain Lawson, consequently partial.<br>I now make reply, to Mr. Corneilles separate Minute, He says I have particularly pointed him, about the Order given<br>Parfett &c. and declares to the best of his knowledge, he did not<br>hear the Govr. make use of the expressions before mentioned, this<br>makes it more extraordinary to me, as I have often heard him<br>say, he had a good Memory, and that this should escape him, is<br>astonishing; as both Mr. Wrangham & Self, heard the Govr.<br>express those Words, indeed Mr. Skottowe is doubtful himself.<br>Mr. Corneille will give me leave to ask him, this simple question,<br>what was his Objections, to Mr. Wrights being called upon, to<br>declare what he heard pass? as he was the only Person present<br>except the partys concerned, consequently a very proper person,<br>as he was quite disinterested and could not be thought partial.<br>I believe Mr. Corneille will be at a loss to assign any sufficient<br>Reason, for his objection to Mr. Wrights Evidence, he positively<br>refusing it, both on the 20 and 27th of last Month; I will therefore<br>answer, for Mr. Corneille, he was apprehensive Mr. Wright would<br>confirm, what Mr. Wrangham and I said, and would not therefore<br>admit his Evidence, this I believe is apparent to every impartial<br>person, and I don't Doubt, but the Honble. the Court of Directors,<br>will see it in the same light, and notwithstanding I instanced,<br>a similar case in myself when I was Secy. Mr. Purling having<br>said something, in drawing to Cn. Kirkpatrick, in the dispute, between<br>Mr. Corneille and that Gentleman, which Cn. Kirkpatrick denyed, | The order had struck Bazett as unusual, he explained, because he had never seen or heard of one like it before. He copied it into his minute:<br>"6 May 1776. Parole Chester. The non-commissioned officers and private men will be supplied with whatever articles they wish to buy, at first cost, from Captain Lawson's stores kept by Mr John Dunton at the house between Mr Matthew Bazett's and Lieutenant James Greentree's. John Terry, sergeant major."<br>He did not know whether others would see it as he did. He genuinely believed it was meant simply to serve Captain Lawson, and so showed favouritism.<br>Bazett then answered Mr Corneille's separate minute. Corneille had complained that Bazett singled him out over the leave given to Parfet. He had also declared that, to the best of his knowledge, he never heard the Governor use the words in question. Bazett found this all the stranger because he had often heard Corneille boast of a good memory. It was astonishing that the remark had escaped him, since both Wrangham and Bazett had heard the Governor say it. Indeed, Mr Skottowe himself was unsure.<br>Bazett asked Corneille a simple question. Why had he objected to calling Mr Wright to state what he had heard? Wright was the only person present apart from those directly involved, and so was a very proper witness. He had no stake in the matter and could not be thought biased. Corneille had flatly refused Wright's evidence on 20 May 1776 and again on 27 May 1776. Bazett believed he could give no good reason, and offered one on his behalf. Corneille feared Wright would confirm what Wrangham and Bazett had said, and so would not allow his evidence. Bazett thought this would be obvious to any fair-minded person and was sure the Court of Directors would see it the same way.<br>He had even cited a similar case from his own time as secretary. In a dispute between Mr Corneille and Captain Kirkpatrick, Mr Purling had said something in reply to Kirkpatrick, which Kirkpatrick denied. Purling then asked that Bazett be sworn as to the truth of what he had said, since Bazett was the only person present not involved in some way. Bazett was put on his oath accordingly. Corneille must remember this as well as Bazett did, yet he still refused point-blank to let Wright be asked. The dissenters had not even asked for Wright to be sworn. Bazett regarded the refusal as an arbitrary stretch of Corneille's power and authority. In his view Corneille had no legal right to refuse. He hoped these proceedings would [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The parole was the password of the day, issued with the garrison's daily orders and used by sentries to challenge anyone passing at night. Placing a shop notice among the daily orders gave a private trader the backing of the military command. The sergeant major's signature turned a recommendation into something close to an instruction. Soldiers who read their orders that morning were in effect told where to spend their pay. The shop also stood next door to Bazett's own house, so he watched Lawson's trade from his doorstep.<br>The Purling case gave Bazett his strongest point on procedure. When Bazett himself had been secretary, the Council had sworn him as an |

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| | | Mr. Purling then desired I might be sworn, to the truth of what he had asserted, being the only person then present, that was not in some measure concerned, I was accordingly put to my Oath, altho' I mentioned this instance, which indeed Mr. Corneille must Remember as well as myself, yet he absolutely refused Mr. Wright should be applied to, We did not require his being sworn. This objection I look upon in Mr. Corneille as an arbitrary stretch of his power and authority, and what in my opinion, he had no legal right to refuse, according to Law, these proceedings, I hope | independent witness in a dispute that involved Corneille. Refusing the same course now, with Wright as secretary, looked like a rule applied only when it suited the Lieutenant Governor. The secretary was the obvious neutral witness to what was said in Council, and shutting him out left the Court of Directors with only the parties' conflicting accounts. |
| 143 | 136 | 3d June will point out to Our Honble. Masters, the injustice done Us, but particularly by this Gentleman, and we are in the greatest danger of being Injured, in the most Essential manner, as We are denyed, even the Common privileges, of the Laws of our Country, but this I submit to my Impartial Judges, who I am convinced will do Us justice, in this, as well, as in every other respect, I am now to assign the reason for my warmth, the Govr. & Lt. Govr. accuses me of, in the course of the Argument, about given Parfett a liberty &c. Mr. Corneille expressed himself, in that positive Dictatorial way (which indeed he is noted for,) that it is impossible, for any one, who has the least degree of Sensibility or Spirit, not to be Irritated, or hurt at, believe, I have not the Character of being remarkably warm or Passionate, to prove which, Request Mr. Corneille will have recourse to the Consult. and other records of the Island, in Order to see, if he can find my name, ever once mentioned, in any Complaint, Quarrel, or dispute. I fear Mr. Corneille, is not quite so happy in this respect, and I really think, most of his disputes have been occasioned by his assuming behaviour. Mr. Corneille avows that he, and the Govr. had repeated Conversations on the Subject beforementioned, I don't doubt, but they had, and think it will appear, to Our Honble. Employers, through the whole of these proceedings, that they are endeavouring to make a party against Mr. Wrangham and myself which is Evinced, by what they declare themselves that "they had resolved "to carry it through, as the Majority" Mr. Corneille says he appeals to God and his Conscience, for the avowal of his actions, begging that Gentlemans Pardon, I look upon it wrong in him, to make the first, as our Maker Commands Servants | Bazett hoped these proceedings would show the Company the injustice done to the dissenters, above all by Corneille. They stood in the gravest danger of being harmed in the most serious way, since they had been denied even the ordinary protection of English law. He left the matter to fair judges, who he was sure would do them justice on this as on everything else.<br>He then explained the heat the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor accused him of during the argument over Parfet's leave. Corneille had spoken in the dogmatic, overbearing manner he was known for. Nobody with the least feeling or spirit could have heard it without growing angry. Bazett did not believe he had a name for being hot-tempered or quick to anger. He invited Corneille to search the minutes and other island records for a single complaint, quarrel or dispute in which Bazett's name appeared. He feared Corneille's own record was less clean, and he believed most of Corneille's disputes had arisen from his high-handed behaviour.<br>Corneille admitted that he and the Governor had talked the matter over many times. Bazett did not doubt it. He thought the whole of these proceedings would show the Company that the two were forming a faction against Wrangham and himself. Their own statement that they had resolved "to carry it through as the majority" proved as much.<br>Corneille said he answered to God and his own conscience for his actions. Bazett begged his pardon but thought the appeal to God misplaced. God commanded servants to obey their masters, and in this case Bazett did not think Corneille had obeyed the Company. Corneille could, however, quite properly appeal to his conscience.<br>Bazett then gave his reasons for believing Corneille meant to go into trade himself. Corneille had told the Council a few days earlier that one of the shopkeepers had come to him to borrow money and offered the usual interest of 5 per cent. Corneille had said it did not suit him to lend the sum just then, but promised to lend it the following year. Bazett thought Corneille knew his own interest too well to risk a large sum at ordinary interest with men who had little to offer as security beyond their goods and were so likely to go bankrupt. He could lend his money on land or other sound security instead. The only explanation, unless Corneille did it purely to serve the inhabitants as a selfless and public-spirited man, was that he could easily charge a much higher rate without anyone knowing, since his high position [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Bazett's point about the loan went to the centre of the dispute. The partners had justified their 25 per cent as the price of lending to shopkeepers with no capital, whose predecessors had gone bankrupt. Corneille had now promised one of those |

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| | | to Obey their Masters &c. which in this case, I think he has<br>not done, with respect to the appeal to his Conscience, he may<br>make that, with greater propriety, I am now to give my reasons<br>why I imagine Mr. Corneille intends to Trade. He told Us, the<br>other day, that one of the Shopkrs. came to him, to borrow a Sum of<br>Money, for which he offered to give the usual Interest of 5 per Cent<br>he told the Person, that it was not then convenient, to lend the<br>Sum he wanted, but promised to do it next Year. I think<br>Mr. Corneille knows his own Interest too well, to Risk a<br>considerable Sum of Money, at the Common premium in the Hands<br>of Men, who have little, or nothing else, but their Goods, to give for<br>Security, and are so liable to be Bankrupt, when he could have<br>Land, or other proper security, for what Money he may have to<br>lend, without he does it to serve the Inhabts. being so disinterested<br>and Public Spirited a Man, he might easily take a much higher premium and not let it be known, for from his Superior | shopkeepers a loan at 5 per cent. If he kept that promise, he would replace the partners as the shops' source of credit. Bazett argued that no prudent man would lend on such poor security at the ordinary rate, so Corneille must expect a hidden return, either a higher rate or a share of the trade. On this view the Governor's reform did not end the middleman's profit but moved it to the Lieutenant Governor. Bazett's quotation of "carry it through as the majority" was taken from the Governor's own answer of 27 May 1776. He used it to show that the two senior officers had settled the outcome between themselves before the Council debated it. |
| 144 | 137 | 1776<br>Station here command of Money and influence he cannot be<br>at a loss to get a proper person to transact this Business, and<br>in such a manner, that it is impossible it should ever transpire; what confirms me more in this opinion is, the extraordinary proposal of Mr. Corneilles, the beginning of the<br>Shipping, (when the Secy. was absent) which was for Us to exact<br>a premium, of at least 5 per Cent, on all Sums to be paid into the Company's<br>Cash by Strangers, telling Us at the same time, he knew there was<br>a practice, in the other Settlements, that it would be of Service to<br>Individuals of no detriment to the Company, and be putting<br>something handsome in our own Pockets, these were persuasive and<br>pleasing Arguments, but I replied, We had no right to do this<br>without the Company's leave, as this proposal, did not meet<br>with the desired success, it dropped; if this scheme had been adopted<br>We should have found it so much for our own Interests that I<br>fear, we should have loaded the Cash with Sums, the Company<br>would not have any occasion for, (and which is positively forbid<br>by their repeated Orders) besides the loss they must sustain, by the<br>Interest, I think after a proposal of this Extraordinary nature,<br>wherein his Employers might be particularly injured, it may<br>reasonably be supposed, that this Disinterested Person, would<br>not hesitate to form a Scheme for trading with the Shop | Corneille's high position, wealth and influence, Bazett continued, would make it easy for him to find a suitable agent to handle such business. It could be done so that nobody ever found out. Bazett was confirmed in this view by a remarkable proposal Corneille had made at the start of the shipping season, while the secretary was away. Corneille suggested that the Council members charge a commission of at least 5 per cent on every sum that outsiders paid into the Company's treasury. He told them the practice was followed in other settlements. It would benefit individuals, do the Company no harm and put a handsome sum in their own pockets. These were persuasive and attractive arguments. Bazett replied that they had no right to do this without the Company's permission, and since the proposal found no support it was dropped.<br>Had the scheme been adopted, Bazett feared, the councillors would have found it so profitable that they would have filled the treasury with money the Company did not need. The Company's repeated orders strictly forbade this, and it would also have lost the interest on the money. After a proposal so unusual, and so likely to harm his employers, Bazett thought it reasonable to suppose that this selfless gentleman would not hesitate to devise a scheme for trading with the shopkeepers.<br>He turned finally to Corneille's point about who first drew up the licences. He thought it hardly worth answering. He had never said positively that Corneille was involved, only that the Governor was present. He was sure the licences could not have been made long before Corneille's arrival, since Corneille himself said he was not yet on the island.<br>Bazett trusted he had now fully explained and answered every argument and charge the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor had brought against him. He believed he had also proved he was neither a monopolist nor an oppressor of the shopkeepers. He had put the partners' account books, a private letter and bills before the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor. He had also asked that the shopkeepers state on oath whether what he said about the prices they paid was true. He now asked only that the |

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| | | Keepers. I now come to the last thing Mr. Corneille mentions,<br>about the first framing of the Licences, this I think hardly<br>worth replying to, as I did not say positively he was, but only that<br>the Govr. was present, and am certain, it could not be long before<br>Mr. Corneilles arrival, as he says he was not upon the Island<br>at the time.<br>I flatter myself I have now fully explained<br>and refuted every Argument, or Charge the Govr. & Lt. Govr. have<br>brought against me, and have likewise proved I am neither<br>a Monopolizer or oppressor of the Shopkeepers &c. &c. I having<br>laid before the Govr. & Lt. Govr. our Books of Accounts, a private<br>Letter, & Bills, and have likewise desired the Shopkrs. may<br>upon Oath declare, whether what I have said, with respect<br>to the price they pay Us for goods &c. &c. is not truth. I am<br>now only to beg, that the Govr. & Lt. Govr. will declare whether<br>they ever knew or heard, that I was ever guilty or accused<br>of doing a dishonest, Base, or oppressive Action in my Life<br>if they have, desire they will point them out. I never before<br>this had my Character called in question, and most earnestly<br>request of my Honble. Masters, if any part of my Conduct<br>should appear to them dubious, they will be pleased to give<br>themselves the trouble of enquiring of two Gentlemen of | Governor and the Lieutenant Governor declare whether they had ever known or heard of him being guilty of, or even accused of, a single dishonest, mean or oppressive act in his life. If they had, he asked them to name it. His character had never been questioned before. He earnestly asked the Company, if any part of his conduct seemed doubtful, to take the trouble to enquire of gentlemen of unquestioned [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Bazett's account of Corneille's commission scheme explained the treasury's caution earlier in the season. Every bill granted on the Court of Directors gave a private remitter a safe and free way to send money from India or the island to London, while the Company bore the cost of paying out in London months later. A commission of 5 per cent on each remittance would have turned the Council into a private banking business run on the Company's credit. It would also have given councillors a reason to accept as much money as possible. The Court had repeatedly ordered the island not to draw more than it needed. The Council's refusal of Gabriel Harper's £2,000 0s 0d on 20 May 1776, because the treasury was already too full, was the policy this scheme would have undermined. Whether or not the charge was fair, Bazett placed it on record for London. It suggested that Corneille's concern for the public good sat alongside an eye for private gain from his office. |
| 145 | 138 | 3 June<br>undoubted Honor, and Veracity, who are now in England, and<br>have been well acquainted with me from my Youth (I mean<br>Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Matthew Purling) whether I have<br>not always as far as their knowledge, behaved with the strictest<br>Honesty, and been a good and diligent Servant to my Employers.<br>I am now their oldest Servant on this Island, and tho' I say<br>it myself, have rendered the Company, as much real Service<br>as any one on the Place, and am as capable of doing the same now<br>therefore think it extremely hard, that my Conduct should be<br>Censured, by Men whose Characters, I am convinced do not appear<br>in a fairer point of view, in any respect whatever than my own.<br>I must now beg leave to Conclude this long and tiresome altercation<br>with saying, that all my hopes Rest, in my Honble. Masters,<br>who must be the Ultimate Judges of my Conduct and who I<br>am convinced, will do me Justice, according to my Merits, or<br>demerits I ask or desire no more, and am only concerned for giving | Bazett named the gentlemen of unquestioned honour and truthfulness he had in mind. They were Mr Hutchinson and Mr Matthew Purling, both now in England, who had known him well since his youth. He asked the Company to enquire of them whether, as far as they knew, he had not always acted with complete honesty and served his employers well and diligently. He was now the Company's longest-serving servant on the island. Though he said it himself, he had done the Company as much real service as anyone there and was still as able to do so. He therefore thought it very hard that his conduct should be condemned by men whose own characters, he was sure, appeared in no better light than his in any respect.<br>He closed what he called a long and tiresome quarrel by placing all his hopes in the Company. The Company had to be the final judge of his conduct, and he was sure it would do him justice according to his merits or faults. He asked for nothing more. He regretted only the trouble caused at a time when every Company servant ought to be fully occupied with necessary business. He had played no part in starting this unpleasant affair, so he trusted he would be cleared on that point, as he hoped to be on every other. M. Bazett signed his minute at St Helena on 3 June 1776.<br>Wrangham then offered a rejoinder of his own to the reply the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor had given on 27 May 1776 to the minutes he and Bazett had presented the week before. He set out four points for the information of the Court of Directors. First, he would show where they had |

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| | | this trouble, just at the time that every Servant of the Company<br>ought to be fully employed, in carrying on their Secret Business; but as I had no Hand in bringing on this disagreeable<br>affair, I must stand acquitted in this respect, as I hope I shall in<br>every other.<br>(Signed)<br>St. Helena M. Bazett<br>3 June 1776<br>Gentlemen<br>I beg leave to offer the following Rejoinder to the reply<br>of the Governor and Lieut. Governor, on Monday last, to the Minutes<br>presented by Mr. Bazett and myself to the Board the preceeding Monday,<br>in which I shall point out for the information of the Honble. the Court<br>of Directors.<br>First wherein they have deviated from that true light in which they profess to have set the matter in Debate.<br>Secondly the indirect answers they have given to Our said Minutes.<br>Thirdly the extraordinary Measures they have lately fallen upon, in some Instances to carry their points.<br>Fourthly the very Injurious and unjustifiable manner | strayed from the true account of the dispute that they claimed to have given. Second, he would show how they had avoided answering the dissenters' minutes directly. Third, he would describe the unusual measures they had lately adopted in some cases to get their way. Fourth, he would show the very harmful and unjustified manner [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Bazett called as his witnesses Thomas Hutchinson, the former Governor, and Matthew Purling, the man for whom Bazett had once been sworn as a witness against Corneille. Both were now in England, where the Court of Directors could easily consult them. Hutchinson had introduced the shopkeepers' licences that the present Governor called oppressive. Naming him tied Bazett's defence to the previous administration and suggested the dispute was partly a clash between old and new regimes on the island. Bazett's claim to be the longest-serving servant on the island carried the same message. The newcomers were overturning arrangements that had served the island for years, and the men who had kept them were being blamed for it. |
| 146 | 139 | 1776<br>in which they have reflected upon Mr. Bazett and myself for doing<br>what I conceive to be absolutely our Duty that of dissenting from any<br>measure that does not appear to Us for the Interest of the Company<br>and the public utility.<br>And fifthly and lastly conclude with some General reflections upon the whole matter.<br>And first with respect to their having deviated from that true light in which they profess to have set the matter in debate,<br>I have to premise, they implicitly credited that the information given<br>Captain Lawson of the the Islands being well supplyd. by the homeward<br>bound Ships, was a finesse in Trade, that the Merchants might purchase<br>his Investment upon their own terms, this I positively deny as far as<br>I have any knowledge of it, and as an Individual am ready upon<br>Oath to declare that Captain Lawson repeatedly offered me his Goods<br>by wholesale, which I as often refused, unless he first exposed them by<br>retail in a Shop, that the Inhabitants might supply their necessitys.<br>Secondly the Governor and Lieut. Governor declare in their answer to Our<br>minutes, that to the great detriment of the Shopkeepers as Individuals<br>and oppression of the poor Inhabitants in General, the Captain and<br>Officers after they have supplyd. the wants of the opulent, dispose of<br>the remainder of their Investment to a few Individuals, who have formed<br>themselves, into a joint Society two of whom, as being of Council are<br>particularly pointed at in the Persons of Mr. Bazett and myself. The<br>whole of this I flatly deny and Challenge them to make appear,<br>which is another proof of their having deviated from that true light in | Fourth, Wrangham would show how unfairly the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor had blamed Bazett and himself for what he considered their plain duty. That duty was to dissent from any measure that did not seem to them to serve the Company and the public good. Fifth and last, he would end with some general reflections on the whole affair.<br>On the first point, he began by noting that the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor had taken it on trust that the merchants told Lawson the island was well supplied from the homeward ships as a trading ploy, so as to buy his goods on their own terms. Wrangham flatly denied this, as far as he knew anything of it. He was ready to swear, for his own part, that Lawson had offered him his goods wholesale more than once. Each time Wrangham had refused unless Lawson first put them on sale by retail in a shop, so the inhabitants could buy what they needed.<br>The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor had also stated in their answer that the captain and officers, after supplying the rich, sold the rest of their goods to a few individuals who had formed a joint society. They claimed this harmed the shopkeepers and bore hard on the poor, and they singled out Bazett and Wrangham as the two members who sat on the Council. Wrangham flatly denied the whole charge and challenged them to prove it. He took it as further proof that they had strayed from the true account they claimed to give. The whole island knew that all the inhabitants, not only the rich, had always bought freely at the store ships' shops without distinction or restriction. When the store ships sailed, it was not only the "rich merchants", as the Governor called Bazett and Wrangham, who bought wholesale. Everyone with money did so as it suited them, presumably at a low price. They could often resell the goods as cheaply as they had been sold while the store ships were in port.<br>The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor had decided, on nothing but their own imagination, that the poor buyer paid 100 per cent or more above cost. Wrangham could safely say that commanders and officers who had brought too much of any article had often been glad to sell it at 25 or 15 per cent above cost, and he had known it sold at cost. The public |

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| | | which they profess to set the matter in Debate, for it is well known<br>to the whole Island, that not only the opulent but all the Inhabitants<br>in General, without any distinction, or restraint, have at all times<br>Indiscriminately, bought at the Shops of the Store Ships, and that not<br>only the Opulent, Merchants as they please to stile them, pointing at<br>Mr. Bazett and myself as two, but every one who has Money upon<br>the Sailing of the Store Ships have constantly made such purchases<br>by whole sale as have suited their respective conveniences, as it may<br>reasonably be supposed, a cheap rate so that they could often dispose of<br>them again, at as low a price as they were sold during the Store Ships<br>stay here, altho' the Governor and Lieut. Governor have upon no other<br>foundation than their own imagination thought proper to make<br>out to the Indigent consumer, a price of 100 per Cent and upwards,<br>yet I can safely aver it has often happened that the Commanders<br>and Officers when they have brought an over proportion of any<br>Commoditys, have been glad to dispose of them at twenty five twenty<br>fifteen per Cent, nay I have known them sold even for prime cost,<br>the benefits to the public consequent upon which are clearly pointed<br>out in the query immediately following the fifth objection to Captn. Lawsons retail | benefit of this was clearly set out in the question that followed his fifth objection to Lawson's retail shop.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Wrangham's account of Lawson's offer reversed the Governor's story. The Governor said the merchants had talked Lawson's market down so they could buy his whole stock cheaply, and that the Governor's warning had pushed Lawson into retail sale. Wrangham said Lawson had pressed him to buy wholesale and that he himself had insisted on a retail shop first. Both men claimed to have defended the inhabitants' right to first choice. Wrangham offered to swear to his version, which matched the Council's practice of settling disputed facts by oath.<br>His denial of any joint society sat uneasily with Parfet's own words, reported by the Governor, that he had bought his stock "from the Society" at a high markup, and with Bazett's references to "our books" and "our goods". Wrangham's defence rested on the claim that anyone with money could buy wholesale when the ships sailed. That was true in principle. In practice, the people with money enough to do so were the same few households both sides described as the island's rich. |
| 147 | 140 | 3 June<br>Shop of my Minute entered in Consultation 20th May; as to the Governor<br>and Lieut. Governor animation with respect to the purchasing<br>perishable Commoditys, such as the Provisions of Life, out of the homeward<br>bound Ships, I am at a loss to know whom, they mean to censure as<br>I do not know of any such Commoditys being lately purchased, and<br>which had they been bought, I can see no impropriety in, as it is<br>well known, that the Captains and Officers of the homeward bound<br>Ships often bring Articles which are very little the worse, that are<br>more than sufficient for their Consumption, and of consequence<br>think it worth their whiles to dispose of at a low rate, which must of<br>course be of benefit to the purchasers here for their present use. I<br>forbear to make any comment in this place on the Governor and<br>Lieut. Governor accusation against Mr. Bazett and myself<br>of making use of specious Arguments to support Our opinions, and<br>Illiberal reflections against them; I know of no reflections or arguments<br>I have made use of, but what are grounded on facts and supported by<br>reason. I understand from the Honble. Company's Instructions<br>that a freedom of debate is what We are allowed, and that any | Wrangham referred the Court to the question that followed his objection to the shop in his minute of 20 May 1776. As for the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor's complaint about perishable goods bought from the homeward ships, he did not know whom they meant to blame. He knew of no such goods bought recently. Even if they had been, he saw nothing wrong in it. The captains and officers of homeward ships often brought more than they needed of articles that had suffered very little on the voyage. They found it worth selling the surplus cheaply, which could only benefit buyers on the island for their immediate use.<br>He would not comment there on the charge that Bazett and he had used misleading arguments to support their views and made ungenerous remarks about the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor. He knew of no remark or argument of his that did not rest on facts and reason. He understood from the Company's instructions that councillors were allowed to debate freely and that every measure was to be decided by a majority of the Council. He therefore left the matter to the Court of Directors to settle by their judgement and authority.<br>The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor could fairly say that the dissenters first learned from them that one shopkeeper had been allowed to act against his licence. But they had granted that leave believing themselves fully entitled to do so without first getting the other councillors' consent. Bazett and Wrangham could have been consulted at five minutes' notice. The point had already been argued and now awaited only the Company's decision.<br>His third example of the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor straying from the true account was their unfair charge that the dissenters' fear of the shopkeepers giving up their licences existed only in |

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| | | measure is to be decided by a Majority in Council, I therefore humbly<br>submit to the Honorable the Court of Directors to determine<br>in this matter agreeable to their Wisdom and Authority. The Govr.<br>and Lieutenant Governor might well declare, that the first<br>Information We received of their having given liberty to one of<br>the Shopkeepers, to act Contrary to his Licence, was from<br>themselves, and which they thought themselves fully Authorised<br>to grant, without our consent being first had, altho' We were<br>always ready at five Minutes warning to be consulted; this matter<br>having been already discussed by Us, only remains to be determined<br>by Our Honble. Masters.<br>A third Instance I have to offer of the Governor<br>and Lieut. Governors having deviated from that true Light<br>in which they profess to have set the matter in debate, is<br>their unjustly accusing Mr. Bazett and myself of pretended<br>apprehensions only existing in our own minds, (a reflection<br>by no means becoming from one member of a Board to another)<br>of the Shopkeepers giving up their Licences, declaring they<br>had consulted them who professed they had no such intention.<br>I must soon occur to the attentive reader how futile this<br>Argument is, for how is it to be expected that these poor<br>Ignorant People, can at once foresee the ill consequences<br>arising from the late regulation of granting liberty to the<br>Captain and Officers to have retail Shops kept during their<br>absence, I rather fear the first knowledge they will have of it<br>will a very feeling one to themselves and Familys. | their own minds. He thought such a remark unbecoming between members of the same Council. The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor said they had asked the shopkeepers, who denied any such intention. Any careful reader would quickly see how empty that argument was. These poor, uneducated men could hardly be expected to foresee at once the harm that would follow from the new arrangement allowing captains and officers to keep retail shops open while they were away. He feared they would first learn of it through hard experience to themselves and their families.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Wrangham's point about being available "at five minutes' notice" showed how small the island's governing circle was. The four councillors lived within a short walk of one another in Jamestown. The Governor could have called a meeting at almost no notice before letting Parfet buy from Lawson. Choosing not to was a decision, not a matter of convenience. The dissenters' case rested on that procedural point, more than on the trade arguments. The Company's instructions required measures to be decided by a majority in Council, and the Governor had acted first and counted the votes afterwards. |
| 148 | 141 | 1776<br>The fourth and last Instances, have to give, that the Governor<br>and Lieut. Governor have deviated from that true light in which they<br>profess to have set the matter in debate, is their very unjust reflections<br>cast upon Mr. Bazett and myself of our conjunction in trade which leads<br>to a Monopoly, this I put to them and all the World at defiance to make<br>appear in any degree, as it has been our greatest care to avoid every thing<br>that might even lead to an apprehension of the kind, therefore their<br>Question to Us upon what principals We found our Inherent and<br>unalienable right to Monopolize the Trade of this Island, is by no<br>means pertinent but calculated to mislead the inattentive reader,<br>which I am under no apprehensions from, as the whole of this<br>affair is to come under the consideration, of our Honble. Masters; | Wrangham's fourth and last example was the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor's charge that Bazett and he had joined together in trade and so formed a monopoly. He defied them, and anyone else, to prove this in any degree. The two had taken the greatest care to avoid anything that might even suggest such a thing. The question the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor had asked them, on what grounds they claimed a natural and lasting right to control the island's trade, was therefore beside the point. In his view it was meant to mislead a careless reader. He had no fear of that, since the whole affair would go before the Company.<br>In his minute of 20 May 1776 he had said that the island's small internal trade, so long as it did the public no harm, was a natural and lasting right of its inhabitants and that strangers should not be preferred over them. If that was what the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor meant by their question, he thought it unfairly put and left it to the judgement of fair-minded readers.<br>He then turned to his second point, the evasive answers the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor had given in some respects to the minutes of 20 May 1776. These were largely covered already in his proofs that they had not given a true account of the |

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| | | I declared in my Minute of the 20 Ultimo, that I looked upon the<br>little internal Traffick of this Island, when it did not tend to<br>the injury of the Public as an Inherent and Unalienable right<br>and that Strangers ought not have the preference, if this is what<br>the Governor and Lieut. Governor alluded to in the above question<br>I think it is not fairly put, and submit it to the judgement of<br>the impartial Reader.<br>I come now in the Second place to consider of the Indirect answer the Govr. and Lieut. Governor have in some<br>respects given to Mr. Bazett and my Minutes as entered in<br>Consultation of the 20 last Month, and these are in a great<br>measure already pointed out in the preceeding proofs of their not<br>having agreeable to their profession set the matter in debate<br>in its true light, all that I have farther upon this head, is that altho' in my Minute I requested they would inform the Board<br>whether Captain Lawson's retail Shop was kept open by their<br>liberty or not, as it was against the Orders of the Governor and<br>Council, they only in answer declared they had not thought proper<br>to enforce the said Order, this I did not think a sufficient reply and<br>observed the same to them at the time of its being read but they positively<br>refused any other than what they had already given from which I conclude<br>the said liberty was granted by them and consequently look upon<br>it as a breach of the Privilege of the Council who have a right to be<br>consulted before their positive Orders are altered or rescinded; The Argument<br>made use of by the Governor and Mr. Corneille, that the alteration<br>of the fifth Article of their Licences is considered by the Shopkeepers<br>as Unfettering themselves and Familys from a Burthen too heavy<br>to bear, is likewise misleading the Inattentive reader, for upon a<br>retrospect of what has been set forth, in my minute of the 20 last<br>Month, it will appear that the Clause, is not regarded by them,<br>consequently they cannot consider themselves as being fettered by<br>it. | dispute. He added only one thing. In his minute he had asked them to tell the Council whether Lawson's retail shop was being kept open with their permission, since that went against the orders of the Governor and Council. They answered only that they had not thought fit to enforce the order. He did not think this a sufficient reply and said so when it was read out. They flatly refused to give any other answer. He therefore concluded that they had given the permission themselves. He regarded this as a breach of the Council's right to be consulted before any of its firm orders was changed or cancelled.<br>The Governor and Mr Corneille had also argued that the shopkeepers saw the change to the fifth article of their licences as freeing themselves and their families from a burden too heavy to bear. Wrangham thought this too was meant to mislead a careless reader. Looking back at his minute of 20 May 1776, it was clear the shopkeepers paid no attention to the clause. They therefore could not feel bound by it.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Wrangham's two arguments about the fifth article pulled against each other. He had said the clause was a dead letter that no shopkeeper obeyed, so changing it made no difference. He also maintained that changing it harmed the shopkeepers and opened the island's trade to strangers. If the clause truly bound no one, the partners could not have depended on it, and the dispute was less about the shopkeepers than about the Council's authority. That was where Wrangham placed his strongest ground. The Governor's refusal to say whether he had personally allowed Lawson's shop to open early left the inference he drew. A firm order of the whole Council had been overridden by the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor without its consent. |
| 149 | 142 | 3 June<br>The third thing I am to point out is the extraordinary measures in some respects lately fallen upon by the Governor and<br>Lieut. Governor to carry their points, and which I think are clearly<br>evinced by the two Instances so often already mentioned, of their having<br>first, given one of the Shopkeepers leave, to purchase a certain<br>quantity of Goods contrary to his Licence, without consulting<br>the rest of the Council, who it is more than probable would have had | Wrangham's third point concerned the unusual measures the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor had lately adopted in some cases to get their way. He thought the two cases already mentioned so often proved this clearly. First, they had allowed one of the shopkeepers to buy a certain quantity of goods against his licence without consulting the rest of the Council. The other councillors would very probably have raised no objection. They had a right to be consulted, however, and felt they had been treated with contempt. Second, they had let Captain Lawson keep his retail shop open against the Council's orders. Wrangham drew attention to these two cases in the hope of preventing more serious ones in future. |

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| | | no objections, but as they had a right to be consulted think themselves<br>contemptuously treated thereby, and secondly the liberty given to<br>Captain Lawson to have his retail Shop kept open contrary<br>to the Orders of the Board, I have thought proper to take Notice<br>of these two Instances, as it may be a means of putting a stop to<br>things of more consequence in future.<br>Fourthly and lastly I proposed to point out the very Injurious and unjustifiable manner in which the Governor<br>and Lieut. Governor have reflected upon Mr. Bazett and myself<br>for doing what We conceive to be absolutely our Duty (&c.) that<br>of dissenting from any measures which does not appear to Us for<br>the Interest of the Company, or the public Utility, this has<br>likewise already appeared in the preceeding part of this Rejoinder<br>but I beg leave to collect them in one point of view for the better<br>information of our Honble. Masters, the first Instance of which is<br>their having accused us as two of the Council of an injurious<br>method of supplying the Shopkeepers, to their own detriment<br>as well, as that of the Publick; this is a bare Assertion on their<br>parts unsupported by any proofs, and I think is fully refuted<br>in the latter part of the second objection to Captain Lawsons Retail<br>Shop of my Minute entered in Consultation 20th May to which I beg<br>leave to refer. Secondly they have reflected upon Mr. Bazett<br>and myself as having made use of specious Arguments, which take<br>their rise from our own Interest in support of Our apprehensions for<br>two Individuals and their Familys, and likewise of our having<br>Illiberally reflected against them, for having given liberty to<br>a Shopkeeper contrary to the Orders of the Board. The first<br>accusation I think is fully answered in the first part of the aforesaid<br>second objection of my Minute where I think I have clearly<br>pointed out without any Interested views, the detriment that<br>setting up Temporary retail Shops, will prove to those that<br>are now established. In answer to the remark of the Govr. and<br>Lieut. Governor, of Mr. Bazett and myself having reflected upon<br>them for having Orders to the Shopkeepers, contrary to those of the<br>Board, I have to observe that as the Honble. Company have thought<br>proper to entrust the Legislature of this Island jointly to Us<br>I speak for myself I expect to be consulted before any Order, that is<br>Signed by me shall be altered or rescinded, otherwise I shall take | His fourth and last point was the harmful and unjustified way the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor had blamed Bazett and himself for doing what they considered their plain duty. That duty was to dissent from any measure that did not seem to them to serve the Company or the public good. This had already appeared in his rejoinder, but he gathered the examples together for the Company's better information.<br>The first was their charge that the two councillors supplied the shopkeepers in a way that harmed both the shopkeepers and the public. Wrangham called this a bare assertion with no proof behind it. He believed he had fully answered it in the later part of his second objection to Lawson's retail shop, in his minute of 20 May 1776, and referred the Court to it.<br>Second, they had accused the two of using misleading, self-interested arguments to back their fears for two shopkeepers and their families. They had also accused them of ungenerous remarks about the leave given to a shopkeeper against the Council's orders. Wrangham thought he had fully answered the first charge in the opening part of that same second objection. There he believed he had shown clearly, and without any self-interest, how temporary retail shops would harm the established ones.<br>As for the complaint that the two had blamed the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor for giving shopkeepers orders contrary to the Council's, he observed that the Company had placed the island's law-making in the hands of the Council jointly. Speaking for himself, he expected to be consulted before any order bearing his signature was changed or cancelled. Otherwise he would take [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Wrangham's final point carried the most weight with London. The shopkeepers' licences bore the signatures of all four councillors and the Company's seal. Changing a document that carried his signature without asking him made Wrangham answerable for terms he had not agreed to. The Company had given the island's law-making power to the Governor and Council together, not to a majority acting in advance of the Council. That made the dispute a question of constitutional practice that the Court of Directors could not ignore. Both sides had moved from the merits of Lawson's shop to the question of how the island should be governed. |

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| 150 | 143 | 1776<br>due Notice of it, as it is what I am certain the Honorable Company<br>will expect from me, or think me unworthy of the Post I have<br>the Honor to hold in their Service.<br>Having thus fully and I hope properly reply'd to every part of the Governor and Lieut. Governors Answer, to Mr. Bazetts<br>and my Minutes as entered in Consultation of the 20 Ultimo.<br>I proceed now to make such General remarks upon the whole, as<br>naturally suggest themselves, and first it is to be observed that<br>the Governor and Lieut. Governor have repeatedly in their answer<br>reflected upon Mr. Bazett and myself of having Interested<br>views with respect to our Opinions of the matter in Debate, this<br>accusation I think as it is not supported by any proof, fairly reflects<br>upon themselves, that it is more than probable they would have<br>acted upon the same principles they have accused us of, had they<br>been circumstanced as we are. Secondly I have to answer to Mr.<br>Corneille particularly that he seems to have his own Interest<br>at Heart, as much as any one as is clearly evinced by his having<br>lately made a proposal in Council which We were wiser than<br>to Comply with, to demand a premium upon Money to be taken<br>into the Honble. Companies Treasury here, which premium he<br>proposed should be divided between the Governor and Council,<br>this scheme, had we had our own Interest as much at Heart<br>as Mr. Corneille had his, We should readily come into, but when<br>We considered the bad consequence it might prove to the Honorable<br>Company by running their Cash up to an unnecessary height<br>for our own benefit, We thought proper to object to so pernicious<br>a measure. A third remark I have to make is the very palpable<br>difference of the Diction, of the Minute of the Governor and Lieut.<br>Governor entered in Consultation of the 30 April last, and their<br>reply of last Monday to our Minutes of the Monday preceeding, which<br>I think is in a very different stile from any thing I have ever seen<br>produced from their Pens, should be sorry to suppose that the most<br>Debates of the Board are made known to any one, but own I have<br>my doubts from the above Circumstance, as to my own part I am<br>contented with the humble stile of an Academic Education and<br>am not that superior one acquired at a university, as long as I<br>can express my full meaning to the satisfaction of my Employers<br>I am satisfied. The last remark I have to make, is that as | Otherwise, Wrangham said, he would take proper notice of it. He was sure the Company expected this of him and would otherwise think him unfit for the post he held in its service.<br>Having answered, fully and he hoped properly, every part of the reply the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor had made to the minutes of 20 May 1776, he went on to some general remarks on the whole affair.<br>First, the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor had repeatedly accused Bazett and himself of being moved by self-interest. They offered no proof, and in Wrangham's view the charge reflected back on them. It seemed more than likely that they would have acted on the very motives they alleged, had they been in the dissenters' position.<br>Second, he answered Mr Corneille in particular. Corneille seemed to care for his own interest as much as anyone, as a proposal he had recently made in Council clearly showed. The dissenters had been wise enough to refuse it. Corneille had proposed charging a commission on money paid into the Company's treasury on the island and sharing it between the Governor and the councillors. Had Bazett and Wrangham cared for their own interest as much as Corneille did for his, they would gladly have agreed. They saw, however, that it might harm the Company by swelling its cash beyond what it needed for the councillors' own benefit, and so they opposed so damaging a measure.<br>Third, he noted a marked difference in style between the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor's minute of 30 April 1776 and their reply of 27 May 1776. The reply read quite unlike anything he had ever seen from their pens. He would be sorry to think the Council's most private debates were being shown to anyone else, but he admitted the change made him doubt it. For his own part he was content with the plain style of a school education rather than the finer one learned at a university. As long as he could make his full meaning clear to his employers, he was satisfied.<br>Last, this was, as far as he could recall, the first dispute he had ever been involved in that was entered in the records. He wished he could say the same of Mr Corneille, who had been rather unlucky in that respect. He was also new to this kind of defensive writing. He hoped the Company would make allowance for this and settle the matter finally as it thought best. He would have ended his already over-long rejoinder there, but for the need [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Wrangham's remark about style made a pointed accusation. The answer of 27 May 1776 was long, polished and carefully argued. He suggested that someone outside the Council had written it, which meant the Council's private debates had been shown to an outsider. The obvious candidates were the secretary or a better-educated ally of the Governor's. If true, it meant the two senior officers had brought in help against their own colleagues while refusing the dissenters the secretary's evidence. His comment about his own plain schooling set him up as the honest, practical servant against more polished opponents, a pose aimed at the directors who would read both sides.<br>Wrangham's account of Corneille's commission scheme went further than Bazett's. The money was to be shared among the Governor and the whole Council. Turning it down cost the dissenters a share of the gain, so their refusal served as evidence that they put the Company's interest before their own. |

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| | | this is the first dispute that to the best of my recollection I was ever engaged in, that stands upon Record, (I wish I could say as much of Mr. Corneille who has been rather unfortunate in this respect) and this kind of defensive writing new, I hope our Honble. Masters will make the necessary allowances, and put such a final decision to this matter as shall seem to them most proper. I would here close this already too long but for the necessity of | |
| 151 | 144 | 3 June of the case; did not my Duty to the Governor whose Friendship I have ever Valued call upon me to declare, that I have had the highest Opinion of the mildness and justice of his Administration upon this Island during the space of twelve Years, and think myself unfortunate in any differences of Opinion with him, as I am thoroughly convinced of his good intentions for the Company's Service and public benefit upon all occasions. I am with respect. Gentlemen St. Helena Your most humble Servant 3 June 1776 (Signed) William Wrangham The Executor and Executrix to last Will and Testament of Nathan Sample Deceased this day presented the said Will, desiring the same might be proved, which was accordingly done upon the Oaths of the Witnesses thereto. the Will is as follows Viz. In the Name of God Amen I Nathan Sample of the Island St. Helena Gentleman being in good health of Body and of sound and perfect mind and memory (praise be given therefore to Almighty God) Do make and Ordain this my present last Will and Testament in manner and form following, That is to say, First and principally I commend my Soul into the hands of Almighty God, hoping through the Merits, Death, and Passion of my Saviour Jesus Christ to have full and free pardon of all my Sins, and to Inherit ever lasting life, and my Body I commend to the Earth to be decently buried at the discretion of Executrix and Executors hereinafter Named. And as to the disposal of all such Worldly Estate as it hath pleased God to bestow upon me, I give and dispose thereof in manner and form following. First, I Will that all my just Debts and Funeral Expences shall be paid and Discharged, after selling part of my Personal Estate the Land excepted, or as much as my Executrix and Executors shall think proper to be Sold at Auction to defray the above Expences. | Wrangham explained that he would have closed there but for his duty to the Governor, whose friendship he had always valued. That duty required him to say that he had held the highest opinion of the mildness and fairness of the Governor's rule over the island for 12 years. He regretted any disagreement with him and was fully convinced that the Governor meant well for the Company's service and the public good at all times. William Wrangham signed his rejoinder at St Helena on 3 June 1776.<br>The executors and the executrix of the late Nathan Sample presented his will that day and asked for it to be proved. The Council proved it on the oaths of the witnesses. The will ran as follows.<br>Nathan Sample, gentleman, of St Helena, made his will while in good health and of sound mind and memory, for which he gave thanks to God. He commended his soul to God, trusting through the merits, death and suffering of Jesus Christ to receive full pardon for his sins and to inherit eternal life. He asked to be buried decently at the discretion of his executrix and executors, named later in the will. He then set out how his worldly property was to be divided.<br>First, all his lawful debts and funeral costs were to be paid. To meet them, his executrix and executors were to sell at auction as much of his personal property as they thought fit, but not his land [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Wrangham ended his rejoinder by praising the Governor's 12 years of mild and fair rule and keeping all his sharpest charges for Corneille. The dissenters' quarrel was with the Lieutenant Governor, whom they saw as the driving force behind the measures and the author of the commission scheme. Separating Skottowe from Corneille let Wrangham press his case without seeming to attack the Governor's authority as a whole. It also left the Governor room to back away from his deputy if the Court of Directors ruled against them.<br>Nathan Sample was the half-pay lieutenant who died on 17 May 1776 and had drawn £13 15s 11d a quarter on the pension list. His will barred the sale of his land to pay his debts. Land held from the Company on lease kept its value for his heirs only if it passed to them whole. His debts were to be met from his goods, so his family kept their place on the island. |
| 152 | 145 | 1776 Item, I give unto my Beloved Wife Ann Sample | Sample left his wife Ann all his land and the rest of his personal property, wherever it lay, to hold and |

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| | | all and singular my real Estate and the remaining part of my<br>personal Estate of what kind soever or wheresoever, to have enjoy and<br>Possess during the term of her Natural Life, without waste or<br>spoliation thereof and at the decease of my beloved Wife, it is my<br>desire that my Son John Sample have the refusal of the same<br>both real and personal at Valuation then, He the said John<br>Sample paying each of my Daughters (namely) Eleanor Shirley<br>and Catharine Jones an equal share with himself within three<br>Months after his taken possession of the said Estate and if my<br>Son John Sample refuse my Estate, then my Daughter Eleanor<br>Shirley to have the refusal and so on to my Daughter Catharine<br>Jones, and no further, and the Estate to be Sold neither in part nor<br>otherwise till the last Childs refusal, then the Estate to be sold<br>by public Auction and the Money to be equally divided between<br>them.<br>Item, I give and bequeath unto my Well beloved Wife Ann Sample, one Slave Woman named Rose during her<br>Natural Life, and at her decease the said Woman Slave to be<br>return'd to my Son John Sample, as his own right and property<br>and not to be reckoned in the other share of the Estate.<br>Item, I give unto my Grand Son, Nathan Shirley<br>my Silver mounted Sword and Belt, my Silver Shoe and Knee<br>Buckles, and my Silver Clasps as a Legacy.<br>Item I give unto my Grand Daughter, Ann Harper<br>ten pounds as a Legacy, to be paid her by my Executrix and Executors,<br>when She arrives to the Age of twenty one Years or Marriage.<br>Lastly I hereby Nominate and Appoint my well beloved<br>Wife Ann Sample my Executrix, My Son John Sample, my Son<br>in Law John Shirley, and my Son in Law, Hugh Jones, to be my<br>Executors of this my last Will and Testament, hereby revoking<br>all former Wills by me heretofore made declaring this only to be my<br>last Will and Testament.<br>In Witness whereof I have hereunto Set my<br>hand and Seal this first day of August in the Year of Our<br>Lord, One thousand seven hundred and seventy five.<br>(Signed)<br>Nathan Sample<br>Signed, Sealed, Declared and published<br>by the above named Nathan Sample<br>as his last Will and Testament in<br>presence of Us who have hereunto<br>Subscribed our Names as Witnesses<br>(Signed) James Pritchard<br>James Parfet | use for the rest of her life. She was not to waste or damage it. When she died, his son John Sample was to have first refusal of the whole estate, land and goods alike, at its value at that time. If John took it, he was to pay each of his sisters, Eleanor Shirley and Catharine Jones, a share equal to his own within three months of taking possession. If John declined, Eleanor was to have the next refusal and then Catharine, but no one beyond her. The estate was not to be sold, in whole or in part, until the last child had declined it. It would then be sold at public auction and the money divided equally among the three.<br>He left his wife a slave woman named Rose for the rest of her life. When his wife died, Rose was to pass to his son John as his own property and was not to be counted in the shares of the estate.<br>He left his grandson Nathan Shirley his silver-mounted sword and belt, his silver shoe and knee buckles and his silver clasps.<br>He left his granddaughter Ann Harper £10 0s 0d, to be paid by his executors when she reached 21 or married.<br>He named his wife Ann Sample as executrix, and his son John Sample and his sons-in-law John Shirley and Hugh Jones as executors. He cancelled all earlier wills and declared this to be his last. He signed and sealed it on 1 August 1775. James Pritchard and James Parfet witnessed it.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Sample's will kept his land within the family in a way that Hayes's will, proved on 15 April 1776, did not. Hayes ordered his estate sold and the money shared among his children. Sample gave each child in turn the right to take the estate whole at its valuation and pay the others their shares in cash. Only if all three refused would it be sold. On an island where land was held by Company lease and good holdings were scarce, this kept the property and the family's standing intact for at least one more generation. The other children still received equal value.<br>Rose was set apart from the equal division. She was to serve the widow for life and then go to the son alone. Keeping her out of the shares stopped her being sold to raise cash for the daughters and tied her to the main household. The will treated her purely as property to be handed down.<br>John Shirley, one of the sons-in-law named as executor, was the lieutenant of artillery on the pay list for the quarter ending 31 March 1776. James Parfet, a witness, was the shopkeeper at the centre of the Council's dispute over Captain Lawson's goods. |
| 153 | 146 | 3 June<br>We this Day Received the following Letter from Captain Christn. Berg Viz.<br>To the Honble. John Skottow Esqr. | That day the Council received the following letter from Captain Christian Berg, addressed to Governor John Skottowe and the Council of St Helena. |

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| | | President and Governor &c. Council of St. Helena<br>Honble. Sir & Sirs<br>Having the Command of the Honble. Danish<br>Company's Ship Tranquebar Bound to Copenhagen I<br>put in here<br>for refreshment, and at the same time hoped to have<br>procured three or<br>four Sailors that I wanted of my Complement of Men<br>from the Coast<br>owing in a great measure to a number of Danes, that I<br>was to<br>have had in Bengal, dispersing themselves in English<br>Ships<br>having more Wages then our Company allows, this put<br>Me to<br>the necessity to recruit my Complement of Men with<br>any that<br>offered, unfortunately for me, I entertained six English<br>Men<br>who have behaved with the greatest insolence, and<br>plundered<br>my Ship, and Passengers, and as they were not<br>corrected they still<br>had their fears that they would be punished hereafter,<br>and on my<br>Arrival they applied to the Commanding Officer of his<br>Britannick<br>Majesty's Frigat who took out the six Men and a<br>Norway Man<br>by Name Christopher Rasmus a Subject of our Kings,<br>which I<br>suppose cannot be Legal, but to Compleat my<br>misfortune,<br>there was three Dutch Men, who were Passengers for<br>the Cape<br>and made up a part of my Crew, which I was obliged<br>to discharge<br>and as I wished to give as little trouble to you,<br>Gentlemen, as<br>possible, I applyed to the Commanders of the Honble.<br>Company's<br>Ships for assistance, I have fair promises but little<br>hopes of<br>Relief and as the Honble. Governor, can only spare me<br>three<br>Discharged Soldiers and two Sailors from the Hospital,<br>one of<br>which is very weak and infirm, I cannot, though ready<br>to<br>depart on my Voyage think of leaving this, without<br>your<br>Honors will take my case into your consideration, and<br>Order<br>such a supply as I am in absolute want of, Four<br>Seamen<br>and two or three Landsmen. I hope you will excuse<br>this trouble<br>as nothing but the fear of my Employers the Honble.<br>Danes Co.<br>Interest suffering by a detention of my Ship in getting<br>home in a bad Season of the Year, this makes | Berg commanded the Danish Company's ship *Tranquebar*, bound for Copenhagen. He had put in for fresh supplies and had also hoped to find three or four seamen to complete his crew. He was short of men largely because several Danes he had expected to join him in Bengal had gone off to English ships, which paid higher wages than the Danish Company allowed. That forced him to make up his crew with anyone who offered. Unluckily he had taken on six Englishmen. They had behaved with the greatest insolence and robbed both the ship and her passengers. They had not been punished, but still feared they would be later. When the ship arrived, they went to the commander of the British frigate, who took the six men off. He also took a seaman named Christopher Rasmus, a subject of the Danish king, which Berg supposed could not be lawful. To make matters worse, three Dutchmen travelling as passengers to the Cape had formed part of his crew, and he had been obliged to discharge them.<br>Wishing to trouble the Council as little as possible, Berg had asked the commanders of the Company's ships for help. He had received fair promises but had little hope of relief. The Governor could spare him only three discharged soldiers and two seamen from the hospital, one of them very weak and sickly. Although ready to sail, he could not think of leaving unless the Council considered his case and ordered the men he badly needed, four seamen and two or three landsmen. He asked them to excuse the trouble. Only the fear that his employers, the Danish Company, would suffer if his ship were held up and had to sail home in a bad season made [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The frigate was His Majesty's ship *Arethusa*, Captain Digby Dent, which had arrived on 25 May 1776. A King's ship could take British subjects from any vessel to serve in the Navy, and the six Englishmen used that to escape a captain they had robbed. Taking Christopher Rasmus, a Danish subject, from a neutral ship was another matter. Berg was right to doubt it was lawful. Denmark was neutral, and pressing its subjects risked a diplomatic complaint. The Council had no authority over Dent, so it could not return the men. It could only try to make good the loss from its own discharged soldiers and the Company's ships.<br>The *Tranquebar* was a small ship of 150 tons with a crew of 16. Losing seven men by pressing and three by discharge left her unable to sail safely. The Danes' trouble in Bengal showed the competition for seamen in Asian waters. English ships offered higher wages than the Danish Company, so Berg had to take on whatever men he could find. |
| 154 | 147 | 1776<br>it my Duty for my present application and believe me<br>St. Helena Honble. Sir & Sirs<br>2d June 1776 Your most Obedt. humble Servant<br>(Signed) Christ. Berg<br>To which We Directed the Secretary to return him<br>the following Answer.<br>To Captain Christ. Berg<br>Sir<br>I am directed by the Governor and Council to acquaint<br>you in answer to your Letter of this Day, that they have<br>no objection<br>to your taking five or six of the Men now discharge the<br>Garrison | Berg ended by saying that only that fear made it his duty to apply. He signed his letter at St Helena on 2 June 1776.<br>The Council directed the secretary to send Captain Christian Berg the following reply, dated at St Helena on 3 June 1776. The Governor and Council had no objection to his taking five or six of the men recently discharged from the garrison, provided they were willing to make the voyage in his ship. The Governor would also ask the captain of the King's ship and the commanders of the Company's ships in the road to spare him four seamen, which would give him the number he needed. B. Wright, secretary, signed the reply. |

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| | | provided they are willing to proceed the Voyage upon your Ship,<br>and that the Governor will speake to the Captain of his Majesty's<br>Ship as well as to the Commanders of the Company's Ships now<br>in the Road, to request they will spare you four Seamen which<br>will make the Number you require.<br>I am<br>St. Helena Sir<br>3 June 1776 Your humble Servant<br>R. Wright Secy.<br>On the 27 May We Enlisted William Kirley, John Hodges, and John Collins, and on the 3 Instant John Moore, Two<br>Discharged Men from India to serve the Honble. Company five<br>Years as Soldiers, and gave each fifteen pounds Bounty Money. | On 27 May 1776 the Council enlisted William Kiley, John Hedges and John Collins, and on 3 June 1776 John Moore. All four were men discharged from service in India. They signed on to serve the Company as soldiers for five years, and each received a bounty of £15 0s 0d.<br>**Start of crossed out section**<br>two<br>**End of crossed out section**<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Council solved two problems at once. The island was holding many discharged soldiers who had refused to re-enlist, each drawing 6d a day while waiting for a passage home. Letting Berg take five or six of them gave the men a way to leave and ended the Company's cost of keeping them. It also helped a neutral ship whose crew had been cut short by a King's ship in the island's own road. The condition that the men must be willing mattered. They were free men whose service had ended, and the Council could not hand them over to a foreign captain against their will.<br>The Governor could only ask Captain Dent and the Company's commanders for seamen, not order them. Dent was the man who had taken Berg's crew in the first place, so his help was doubtful. Meanwhile the Council went on paying £15 0s 0d a head to recruit men discharged from India, while letting its own time-expired soldiers sail away on a Danish ship. |
| 155 | 148 | 3 June<br>Mr. William Wrangham Reports that he<br>has been on Board the Ships Grosvenor, Godfrey, Queen, Ankerwyke and<br>Osterley to Muster their Company's, and enquire for Deserters, but found none<br>Their Muster Rolls are as follow Viz.<br>Muster Roll of Ship Grosvenor<br>Jas. Saunders Commr.<br>John Coxon 1 Mate<br>James Pathy 2 do.<br>Jas. Drummond 3 do.<br>Alexr. Logie 4 do.<br>Wm. Agnew 5 do.<br>John Staines 6 do.<br>Griffith Thomas Surgeon<br>Alexd. Mitchell Purser<br>Jno. Mountford Gunner<br>Anth. Smith Boatswain<br>John Webb Carpr.<br>Wm. Montgomery Surg. Mt.<br>Geo. Pincher Mid. & Cox.<br>Robt. Hayes Mid.<br>Saml. Newton do.<br>Thos. Beale do.<br>Saml. Stuckford do.<br>Wm. Slater 2 Master<br>Thos. Conrad do.<br>Robt. Hallam do.<br>Richd. Knights do.<br>James Mason do.<br>Jas. Henderson do.<br>Robt. Hay Ships Steward<br>Jos. King Captn. do.<br>James Ellis Cooper<br>Edward Hughes Caulker<br>Luke Sylvester Ships Cook<br>Robt. Pickering Captn. do.<br>Wm. Lewis Sail Maker<br>Willm. Chambers Butr.<br>Edwd. Carver Butcher<br>James Houghman Armr.<br>Samson Stone Joiner<br>Wm. Muntrie Poulterer<br>Jas. Jenkins Gunr. Mate<br>Thos. Buckley Boatns. do. | Mr William Wrangham reported that he had gone on board the *Grosvenor*, *Godfrey*, *Queen*, *Ankerwyke* and *Osterley* to muster their crews and look for deserters, but had found none. Their muster rolls were entered as follows.<br>The muster roll of the *Grosvenor* began:<br>James Saunders, commander<br>John Coxon, first mate<br>James Beatty, second mate<br>James Drummond, third mate<br>Alexander Logie, fourth mate<br>William Agnew, fifth mate<br>John Stairs, sixth mate<br>Griffith Thomas, surgeon<br>Alexander Mitchell, purser<br>John Mountford, gunner<br>Anthony Smith, boatswain<br>John Webb, carpenter<br>William Montgomery, surgeon's mate<br>George Fincher, midshipman and coxswain<br>Robert Hayes, midshipman<br>Stephen Newton, midshipman<br>Thomas Beale, midshipman<br>Samuel Shuckford, midshipman<br>William Slater, quartermaster<br>Thomas Conrad, quartermaster<br>Robert Hallam, quartermaster<br>Richard Knights, quartermaster<br>James Mason, quartermaster<br>James Henderson, quartermaster<br>Robert Kay, ship's steward<br>Joseph King, captain's steward<br>James Ellis, cooper<br>Edward Hughes, caulker<br>Luke Sylvester, ship's cook<br>Robert Pickering, captain's cook<br>William Lewis, sailmaker<br>William Chambers, baker<br>Edward Carver, butcher<br>James Houghman, armourer<br>Samson Stone, joiner<br>William Mountain, poulterer<br>James Jenkins, gunner's mate<br>Thomas Bushby, first boatswain's mate<br>James Lockhart, second boatswain's mate<br>Neil Morrell, carpenter's mate |

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| | | James Lockhart do. 2d | Thomas Etkey, carpenter's mate |
| | | Neil Merrell Carpr. do. | Henry Ivory, caulker's mate |
| | | Thos. Ekley do. do. | Hans Romburg, seaman |
| | | Henry Avery Caulkers Mt. | William Craver, seaman |
| | | Hans Rumburg Seaman | Henry Morris, seaman |
| | | Willm. Craven | John Crawford, seaman |
| | | Henry Moss | Thomas Carr, seaman |
| | | John Crawford | William Curtis, seaman |
| | | Thos. Carr | William Robinson, seaman |
| | | Willm. Curtis | Anthony Burrow, seaman |
| | | Wm. Robinson | John Saunders, seaman |
| | | Anth. Burrow | Daniel Stuart, seaman |
| | | John Saunders | William Nichols, seaman |
| | | Danl. Stuart | Hugh Watts, seaman |
| | | Willm. Nichols | Daniel Organ, seaman |
| | | Hugh Watts | Abraham Perry, seaman |
| | | Danl. Organ | William Stewart, seaman |
| | | Abm. Perry | George Steven, seaman |
| | | Willm. Stewart | Thomas Jeffrey, seaman |
| | | George Steven | Adam Sinclair, seaman |
| | | Thos. Tedcastle | John Forrest, seaman |
| | | Adam Sinclair | Thomas Dudley, seaman |
| | | John Forest | William King, seaman |
| | | Thos. Dudley | George Davidson, seaman |
| | | William King | Thomas Bowman, seaman |
| | | Geo. Davidson | Thomas Gann, seaman |
| | | Thos. Bowman | Charles Egleton, seaman |
| | | Thos. Gann Seaman | Thomas Board, seaman |
| | | Charles Egleton | James Anderson, seaman |
| | | Thos. Board | John Manhood, seaman |
| | | James Anderson | James Scott, seaman |
| | | John Manhood | Stephen Whyle, seaman |
| | | James Scott | Charles Clark, seaman |
| | | Stephen Whyle | John Smith, seaman |
| | | Charles Clark | John Hurst, seaman |
| | | John Smith | John Yeoman, seaman |
| | | John Hurst | William Denny, seaman |
| | | John Yeoman | John Malcombe, seaman |
| | | Willm. Denny | Jeremiah Noble, seaman |
| | | John Malcombie | David Harley, seaman |
| | | Jeremiah Webb | James Taylor, seaman |
| | | David Harley | Thomas Seabrooke, seaman |
| | | James Taylor | George Bircher, seaman |
| | | Thos. Seabacke | Joseph Powson, seaman |
| | | Geo. Bircher | Nicholas Jonas, seaman |
| | | Joseph Powson | John Miller, seaman |
| | | Nichl. Jones | John Moss, seaman |
| | | John Miller | William Bracy, seaman |
| | | John Moss | Hugh Gordon, seaman |
| | | Willm. Bracy | James Blanchard, seaman |
| | | Hugh Gordon | John Drummond, seaman |
| | | James Blanchard | Joseph Leek, seaman |
| | | John Drummond | John Seale, seaman |
| | | Joseph Leak | James Pool, seaman |
| | | John Seale | John Anderson, seaman |
| | | James Pool | Thomas Lewis, seaman |
| | | John Anderson | George Morris, seaman |
| | | Thos. Lewis | Peter Porter, seaman |
| | | George Morris | |
| | | Peter Porter | |
| 156 | 149 | 1776 | The *Grosvenor*'s roll ended with her passengers. |
| | | Charter Party Passengers | Those carried under the charter party were: |
| | | John Taggan | John Faggan, charter party passenger |
| | | Peter Potter | Peter Foster, charter party passenger |
| | | Thos. Swarden | Thomas Swarden, charter party passenger |
| | | James Pierpoint | James Pierpoint, charter party passenger |
| | | James Mellon | James Melton, charter party passenger |
| | | Thos. Venn | Thomas Venn, charter party passenger |
| | | John Thompson | John Thompson, charter party passenger |
| | | James Martin | James Martin, charter party passenger |
| | | James Clark | James Clark, charter party passenger |
| | | James Royle | James Royle, charter party passenger |
| | | Joseph Cooper | Joseph Cooper, charter party passenger |
| | | Richd. Becker | Richard Booker, charter party passenger |
| | | Samuel Clark | Samuel Clark, charter party passenger |

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| | | John Taylor<br>Willm. Furlong<br>James Tague<br>John Warden<br>Passengers<br>Captain John Grant<br>and Servant<br>Signed<br>Alexd. Mitchell Purser<br>Muster Roll of Ship Godfrey<br>Fran. Reed Commander<br>Joseph Elliott 1 Mate<br>Nichl. Greaber 2 do.<br>Thos. Wm. Coggan 3 do.<br>Geo. Cessau 4 do.<br>Robt. Scott Purser<br>John Tolly Surgeon<br>James Allen Boatswain<br>Saml. Wynn Carpr.<br>Robt. Wilson Ships Stewd.<br>Jas. Farmer Gunner<br>Alexd. Wilson Cn. Steward<br>Jno. Rollary Midshipman<br>Robt. Burrows do.<br>Willm. Dell do.<br>Coles Ackdacon do.<br>John Mason Carpr. 1 Mt.<br>Robt. Berry do. 2 do.<br>Patk. Johnson 2d Master<br>Norman McLeod do.<br>John Whitt do.<br>Geo. Hopkins do.<br>Jno. Theobald do.<br>Saml. Gibson do.<br>Chas. Kenning Carpr. 1 Mate<br>Saml. Wyatt Carpr. 2 Mt.<br>Thos. Little Caulker<br>John Lindall Cooper<br>Jas. Douglas Coopr. Mt.<br>Geo. Hambrough Sailmaker<br>John Edwards Poulterer<br>John Spencer Armourer<br>Willm. Oliver Butcher<br>Peter Captn. Cook<br>Thos. Wills Ships do.<br>Quenton Hunter Boatn. 1 Mt.<br>Willm. Griffiths do. 2 do.<br>Ellis Williams Seaman<br>Thos. Williamson<br>Willm. Evans<br>Thos. Walker<br>John Lewis<br>Richd. Curry<br>James Stephens<br>John Young<br>Alexd. Gowans<br>John Griffiths<br>Jacob Hooper<br>Mattw. Jones<br>Chas. Whitt<br>Henry Mayers<br>Wm. Blythe Seaman<br>Nichl. Lawson<br>Mark Corall<br>Willm. Thrall<br>Fran. Tait<br>Wm. Wellington<br>Geo. Pobell<br>Richd. Hunt<br>William Taylor<br>John Johnson Senr.<br>John Johnson Junr.<br>Jas. Taylor<br>Nichl. Jackson<br>Jacob Johnston<br>John Walker | John Taylor, charter party passenger<br>William Furlong, charter party passenger<br>James Tague, charter party passenger<br>John Warden, charter party passenger<br>Her other passengers were Captain John Grant and his servant. Alexander Mitchell, purser, signed the roll.<br>The muster roll of the *Godfrey* began:<br>Francis Reed, commander<br>Joseph Elliott, first mate<br>Nicholas Grubee, second mate<br>Thomas William Coggan, third mate<br>George Cessau, fourth mate<br>Robert Scott, purser<br>John Jolly, surgeon<br>James Allen, boatswain<br>Samuel Wynn, carpenter<br>Robert Wilson, ship's steward<br>James Farmer, gunner<br>Alexander Wilson, captain's steward<br>John Rattray, midshipman<br>Robert Burness, midshipman<br>William Dell, midshipman<br>Coles Archdeacon, midshipman<br>John Mason, first gunner's mate<br>Robert Berry, second gunner's mate<br>Patrick Johnson, quartermaster<br>Norman McLeod, quartermaster<br>John Whitt, quartermaster<br>George Hopkins, quartermaster<br>John Theobald, quartermaster<br>Samuel Gibson, quartermaster<br>Charles Kenny, first carpenter's mate<br>Samuel Wyatt, second carpenter's mate<br>Thomas Pitt, caulker<br>John Lardell, cooper<br>James Douglas, captain's clerk<br>George Hambrough, sailmaker<br>John Edwards, poulterer<br>John Spencer, armourer<br>William Olive, butcher<br>Peter, captain's cook<br>Thomas Wells, ship's cook<br>Quinton Hunter, first boatswain's mate<br>William Griffiths, second boatswain's mate<br>Ellis Williams, seaman<br>Thomas Williamson, seaman<br>William Evans, seaman<br>Thomas Walker, seaman<br>John Lewis, seaman<br>Richard Curry, seaman<br>James Stephens, seaman<br>John Young, seaman<br>Alexander Rowan, seaman<br>John Griffiths, seaman<br>Jacob Fisher, seaman<br>Matthew Jones, seaman<br>Charles Whitt, seaman<br>Henry Mayes, seaman<br>William Blyth, seaman<br>Nicholas Lawson, seaman<br>Mark Cornall, seaman<br>William Shrill, seaman<br>Francis Fist, seaman<br>William Wellington, seaman<br>George Bottell, seaman<br>Richard Hunt, seaman<br>William Taylor, seaman<br>John Johnson senior, seaman<br>John Johnson junior, seaman<br>James Taylor, seaman<br>Nicholas Jackson, seaman<br>Jacob Johnston, seaman<br>John Walker, seaman<br>William Jones, seaman<br>Thomas James, seaman |

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| | | Willm. Jones<br>Thos. James<br>Abm. Fitch<br>Robt. Kelly<br>John Jones<br>Robt. Cunningham<br>Willm. Gurdie<br>John Meechan<br>John Guard<br>Joseph Button<br>Andw. Johnson | Abraham Fitch, seaman<br>Robert Kelly, seaman<br>John Jones, seaman<br>Robert Cunningham, seaman<br>William Gurdie, seaman<br>John Meehan, seaman<br>John Guard, seaman<br>Joseph Button, seaman<br>Andrew Johnson, seaman<br>**Interpretations**<br>The charter party passengers were men the Company carried home under the terms of its contract with the ship's owners, who were bound to give passage to a set number of Company servants. Most were probably soldiers and seamen discharged in India. Thomas Venn and John Thompson appear here as passengers, though the Council had enlisted them at St Helena from the *Grosvenor*. James Martin, enlisted on 22 May 1776, also appears among them. The homeward Indiamen were the island's main recruiting ground. Men already discharged from Company service in the East, with five years' experience and a £15 0s 0d bounty on offer, were the easiest soldiers the garrison could find. Each man the island recruited had to be struck off a passenger list like this one, so the muster also checked that no one left the ship without the Council's knowledge. |
| 157 | 150 | 3d June<br>Peter Sulman Seaman<br>Cuthbert Mattin<br>Hans Asperson<br>Peter Deer<br>Martin Faber<br>John Hammond<br>Thos. Naylor<br>John Butler<br>Jas. Dorrington<br>Michael Faber<br>Willm. Bignell Seaman<br>John Robinson<br>Thos. Williams<br>Jas. Morgan<br>Wm. Summerfield<br>Thos. Bradford<br>Thos. Terry<br>Wm. Simms<br>Thomas Buckley<br>William Elmes Seaman<br>Carl Johnson<br>John Moody<br>Richd. Kirby<br>James Richardson<br>John Farguson<br>Willm. Dibbins<br>Thos. Tossett<br>Henry Johnson<br>Passengers<br>Mr. Peacock<br>Miss Peacock<br>Mr. Arding<br>Mr. Castleman<br>Mr. Robinson<br>Mr. Castleman<br>Charlotte Alexander<br>Ann Miller<br>Mary Reynolds<br>Eight Servants<br>Elea. Reynolds<br>Mary Castleman<br>Charles Palmer<br>Henry Palmer<br>Signed<br>Fran. Reed<br>Muster Roll of Ship Queen<br>Geo. Stainforth Commr. | The *Godfrey*'s muster roll continued:<br>Peter Salman, seaman<br>Cuthbert Mallin, seaman<br>Hans Asperson, seaman<br>Peter Deer, seaman<br>Martin Faber, seaman<br>John Hammer, seaman<br>Thomas Naylor, seaman<br>John Butler, seaman<br>James Dorrington, seaman<br>Michael Faber, seaman<br>William Bignell, seaman<br>John Robinson, seaman<br>Thomas Williams, seaman<br>James Morgan, seaman<br>William Summerfield, seaman<br>Thomas Bradford, seaman<br>Thomas Terry, seaman<br>William Simms, seaman<br>Thomas Bushby, seaman<br>William Elmes, seaman<br>Carl Johnson, seaman<br>John Moody, seaman<br>Richard Kirby, seaman<br>James Richardson, seaman<br>John Ferguson, seaman<br>William Dobbins, seaman<br>Thomas Torrett, seaman<br>Henry Johnson, seaman<br>Her passengers were:<br>Mr Peacock, passenger<br>Miss Peacock, passenger<br>Mr Arding, passenger<br>Mr Castleman, passenger<br>Mr Robinson, passenger<br>Mrs Castleman, passenger<br>Charlotte Alexander, passenger<br>Ann Miller, passenger<br>Mary Reynolds, passenger<br>Servants, 8, passengers<br>Elizabeth Reynolds, passenger<br>Mary Castleman, passenger<br>Charles Palmer, passenger<br>Henry Palmer, passenger<br>Francis Reed signed the roll.<br>The muster roll of the *Queen* began:<br>George Stainforth, commander<br>Clements Tall, first mate |

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| | | Clements Tall 1 Mt. | Robert Price, second mate |
| | | Robt. Pace 2 do. | Joseph Ivison, third mate |
| | | Joseph Jason 3 do. | Francis Leigh, fourth mate |
| | | Fran. Leigh 4 do. | George Jacobus, fifth mate |
| | | Geo. Jackson 5 do. | Richard Farrington, sixth mate |
| | | Richd. Farrington 6 do. | John Wilkins, surgeon |
| | | John Wilkins Surg. | Robert Dagley, purser |
| | | Robt. Dagley Purser | James Morrison, boatswain |
| | | Jas. Morrison Boatn. | William Stevenson, gunner |
| | | Wm. Stevenson Gunner | William Adams, carpenter |
| | | Willm. Osborne Carpr. | William Dark, midshipman and coxswain |
| | | Wm. Dark Mid. & Cox. | John Gerrard, midshipman |
| | | John Gerrard Mid. | Thomas Andrew, midshipman |
| | | Thos. Andrew do. | Thomas Blair, midshipman |
| | | Thos. Blare do. | Edward Taylor, midshipman |
| | | Edward Taylor do. | George Gordon, midshipman |
| | | Geo. Gordon do. | Richard Stephens, midshipman |
| | | Richd. Stephens do. | William Ferguson, quartermaster |
| | | Wm. Ferguson 2d Master | John McGuire, quartermaster |
| | | John McGown do. | Edward Atkins, quartermaster |
| | | Edward Atkins do. | John Hunter, quartermaster |
| | | Jno. Hunter 2d Master | Charles Taylor, quartermaster |
| | | Charles Taylor do. | Robert Newman, quartermaster |
| | | Robt. Nutman do. | John Forrest, ship's steward |
| | | Jno. Forest Ships Stewd. | William Harvey, captain's steward |
| | | Wm. Harvey Capt. do. | Robert Collins, ship's cook |
| | | Robt. Collins Ships Cook | John Thorn, cooper |
| | | John Penn Cooper | William Dixon, caulker |
| | | Willm. Dixon Caulker | John Johns, sailmaker |
| | | John Johns Sailmaker | Robert Tobling, armourer |
| | | Robt. Jobling Armourer | Robert Wilton, boatswain's mate |
| | | Robt. Wilton Boatn. Mt. | James Stratton, first carpenter's mate |
| | | James Stratton Carpr. Mt. | William Lane, second carpenter's mate |
| | | Willm. Lane do. 2 do. | Peter Lillie, gunner's mate |
| | | Peter Lillie Gunrs. Mt. | Anthony Horton, gunner's mate |
| | | Andw. Horton do. | James Palmer, butcher |
| | | James Palmer Butcher | George Ingleton, poulterer |
| | | Geo. Appleton Butler | Robert McAnnally, captain's cook |
| | | Robt. McConnelly Capt. Cook | Owen Martin, captain's cook's mate |
| | | Owen Martin do. Mt. | Daniel Jennings, tailor |
| | | Danl. Gemmis Taylor | Robert Dixon, cooper's mate |
| | | Robt. Dixon Cooper Mt. | James Coulter, caulker's mate |
| | | James Caulker do. | James Hay, seaman |
| | | James Hay Seaman | John Cooper, seaman |
| | | John Cooper | Thomas Smith, seaman |
| | | Thos. Smith | Edward Thorn, seaman |
| | | Edward Shinn | John Clay, seaman |
| | | John Clay | William Cox, seaman |
| | | Willm. Cox | John Widdecomb, seaman |
| | | John Weddecomb | Elias Linney, seaman |
| | | Elias Penny | John McNair, seaman |
| | | John McNaven | Martin Dorand, seaman |
| | | Martin Durand | William Nelson, seaman |
| | | Willm. Nelson | Peter Fleming, seaman |
| | | Peter Fleming | Samuel Allison, seaman |
| | | Saml. Allum | James Seale, seaman |
| | | James Teale | Joseph Gillam, seaman |
| | | Joseph Gillam | Abraham Jacobs, seaman |
| | | Abm. Jacobs | James Bridges, seaman |
| | | James Bridges | Jeremiah Hughes, seaman |
| | | Jeremiah Hughes | Robert Deacon, seaman |
| | | Robt. Dixon | John Jackson, seaman |
| | | John Jackson | James Winton, seaman |
| | | James Wentner | Frederick Denburg, seaman |
| | | Fredk. Denburg | |
| 158 | 151 | 1776 | The *Queen*'s muster roll concluded: |
| | | Willm. Carr Seaman | William Carr, seaman |
| | | John Polgreen | John Polgreen, seaman |
| | | Wm. Counts | William Counte, seaman |
| | | Richd. Fletcher | Richard Fletcher, seaman |
| | | Henry Lucas | Henry Lucas, seaman |
| | | Mattw. Fortune | Matthew Fortune, seaman |
| | | Thos. Webb | Thomas Webb, seaman |
| | | Thos. Stone | Thomas Stone, seaman |
| | | William Bartford | William Bartford, seaman |

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| | | Giles Payne | Giles Payne, seaman |
| | | John Gale | John Gale, seaman |
| | | Joseph Roberts | Joseph Roberts, seaman |
| | | Jos. Bridwater Seaman | Joseph Bridgwater, seaman |
| | | Chs. Nicholson | Charles Nicholson, seaman |
| | | Wm. Kerr | William Kerr, seaman |
| | | Richd. Pearson | Robert Pierson, seaman |
| | | Alexd. Hardie | Alexander Hardie, seaman |
| | | Thos. Evans | Thomas Evans, seaman |
| | | Abm. Lake | Abraham Lake, seaman |
| | | John Geer | John Geer, seaman |
| | | Paul Rolloff | Paul Rolloff, seaman |
| | | Abm. Markwell | Abraham Markwatt, seaman |
| | | Henry Vineyard | Henry Vinyard, seaman |
| | | Henry Wilkins | Henry Wilkins, seaman |
| | | Henry Bush Seaman | Henry Bush, seaman |
| | | Alexd. Tilly | Alexander Tilley, seaman |
| | | Stephen Sergeant | Stephen Sergeant, seaman |
| | | Philip Jean | Philip Swan, seaman |
| | | Geo. Lewis | George Lewis, seaman |
| | | Fra. Williamson | Francis Williamson, seaman |
| | | John Vaughan | John Vaughan, seaman |
| | | Alexd. Murray | Alexander Murray, seaman |
| | | Geo. Monk | George Monts, seaman |
| | | Robt. Adams | Robert Adams, seaman |
| | | Thos. Flower | Thomas Flower, seaman |
| | | Signed | Robert Dagley signed the roll. |
| | | Robt. Dagley | The muster roll of the *Ankerwyke* began: |
| | | Muster Roll of Ship Ankerwyke | James Barwell, commander |
| | | Jas. Barwell Commr. | James Atherton, first mate |
| | | Jo. Thornton 1 Mt. | George Cadman, second mate |
| | | Geo. Cadman 2 do. | John Collett, third mate |
| | | John Collett 3 do. | George Cooper, fourth mate |
| | | Geo. Cooper 4 do. | James Hunt, fifth mate |
| | | James Hunt 5 do. | John Rowland, surgeon |
| | | John Rowland Surgeon | Charles Pinchback, purser |
| | | Chs. Pinchbeck Purser | Thomas Benham, gunner |
| | | Thos. Benham Gunner | William Smith, boatswain |
| | | Wm. Smith Boatn. | William Smallman, carpenter |
| | | Wm. Smallman Carpr. | Andrew Ross, midshipman and coxswain |
| | | Andw. Ross Mid. & Cox. | Joseph Quinton, midshipman |
| | | Joseph Quinton Mid. | John Sherbrook, midshipman |
| | | John Shebrook do. | William Collins, midshipman |
| | | Wm. Collins do. | George Harrison, surgeon's mate |
| | | Geo. Harrison Surg. Mt. | Barnaby Dawson, ship's steward |
| | | Barnaby Dawson Butcher | George Hogan, captain's steward |
| | | Geo. Hague Carpr. do. | Robert Bullein, quartermaster |
| | | Robt. Bulleam 2d Master | Daniel Painter, quartermaster |
| | | Danl. Painter do. | Thomas Melbourne, quartermaster |
| | | Thos. Melbourn do. | William Selby, quartermaster |
| | | Wm. Tilby do. | Andrew Mills, gunner's mate |
| | | Andw. Mill's Gunr. Mt. | George Ratliff, sailmaker |
| | | Geo. Ratcliff Sailmaker | Patrick Shean, ship's cook |
| | | Patk. Shean Mid. Cook | Edward Blake, captain's cook |
| | | Edwd. Blake do. do. | James Mitchell, cooper |
| | | James Mitchell Capt. Cook | Walter Watson, carpenter's mate |
| | | Walter Watson Coopr. Mt. | Edward Morgan, caulker |
| | | Edwd. Morgan Caulker | John Worrall, caulker's mate |
| | | John Worrall do. Mt. | Henry Lindsey, first carpenter's mate |
| | | Henry Lindsey Carpr. Mt. | George Ellis, armourer |
| | | Geo. Ellis Armourer | Lewis Nichols, poulterer |
| | | Lewis Nichols Poultr. | Luke Staples, seaman |
| | | Luke Staples Seaman | James Le Grys, seaman |
| | | Jas. Le Gross | Henry Smith, seaman |
| | | Henry Smith | Joseph Scarborough, seaman |
| | | Jas. Scarborough | James Gee, seaman |
| | | James Gee | Joseph Brown, seaman |
| | | Jos. Brown | Thomas Burrows, seaman |
| | | Thos. Burrows | Joshua Hush, seaman |
| | | Jas. Hush | John Boyde, seaman |
| | | John Boyde | John Saunders, seaman |
| | | John Saunders | William Freeman, seaman |
| | | Wm. Twoman | Michael Sweeney, seaman |
| | | Michl. Swanny | Charles Shampear, seaman |
| | | Chris. Thompson | Robert Ayliff, seaman |
| | | Robt. Aybiff | James Poulton, seaman |

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| | | James Moulden | Roger Law, seaman |
| | | Roger Law | Joseph George, seaman |
| | | Jon. George | William Anderson, seaman |
| | | Wm. Anderson | William Smith, seaman |
| | | Wm. Smith | William McDonald, seaman |
| | | Wm. McDonald | John Church, seaman |
| | | John Church | John Brady, seaman |
| | | John Brady | John Dayly, seaman |
| | | John Dayly | Thomas Foster, seaman |
| | | Thos. Foster Seaman | John Wedgen, seaman |
| | | John Wedgen | Miles Graham, seaman |
| | | Miles Graham | Stephen Turner, seaman |
| | | Saml. Turner | John Johnson, seaman |
| | | John Johnson | William Hatton, seaman |
| | | Wm. Hatton | Robert Stockham, seaman |
| | | Robt. Stracham | George Bell, seaman |
| | | George Bell | William Angleson, seaman |
| | | Wm. Anglson | Humphrey Darling, seaman |
| | | Humphry Darling | Thomas Bowen, seaman |
| | | Thos. Bowen | John Strong, seaman |
| | | John Strong | Thomas Fink, seaman |
| | | Thos. Fink | Jeremiah Perry, seaman |
| | | Jeremiah Perry | Robert Wedgen, seaman |
| | | Robt. Wedgen | Francis Young, seaman |
| | | Fra. Young | James Williams, seaman |
| | | Jas. Williams | John Archdale, seaman |
| | | John Archdale | Thomas Wright, seaman |
| | | Thos. Wright | William Atkins, seaman |
| | | Wm. Ekins | Nathaniel Wilson, seaman |
| | | Nathl. Wilson | George Berry, seaman |
| | | Geo. Berry | John Peck, seaman |
| | | John Peck | Thomas Byrne, seaman |
| | | Thos. Byrne | Thomas Wright, seaman |
| | | Thos. Wright | John Cowan, seaman |
| | | John Cowan | William Webb, seaman |
| | | William Webb | William Baker, seaman |
| | | Wm. Baker | |
| 159 | 152 | 3 June | The *Ankerwyke*'s muster roll concluded: |
| | | John Bromley Seaman | John Bromley, seaman |
| | | Geo. Pruett | George Prust, seaman |
| | | Wm. R. Lane | William K. Lane, seaman |
| | | Geo. Brown | George Breen, seaman |
| | | John Salmon | John Salmon, seaman |
| | | Laas Gerlan | Laas Grilian, seaman |
| | | Fran. Franceseus | Francis Franciscus, seaman |
| | | Jos. Pelsson | Joseph Peterson, seaman |
| | | Jno. Martenfaart Seaman | John Hartenfast, seaman |
| | | Alexd. Macwester | Alexander Macwester, seaman |
| | | Alexd. Mattheuson | Alexander Mathewson, seaman |
| | | John Witherington | John Wetherington, seaman |
| | | John Howard | John Howard, seaman |
| | | John Pell | John Pell, seaman |
| | | Wm. Atkinson | William Atkinson, seaman |
| | | James Carr | James Carr, seaman |
| | | Thos. Bond Seaman | Thomas Bond, seaman |
| | | John Mitchell | John Mitchell, seaman |
| | | James Thompson | James Thompson, seaman |
| | | Luke Staples | Luke Staples, seaman |
| | | Henry Smith | Henry Smith, seaman |
| | | Wm. Anderson | William Anderson, seaman |
| | | Saml. Gast | Samuel Gast, seaman |
| | | Passengers | Her passengers were: |
| | | Alexd. Wynch Esqr. | Alexander Wynch, passenger |
| | | Mr. Thompson | Mr Thompson, passenger |
| | | Mr. John Stewart | Mr John Stewart, passenger |
| | | Mr. Grahagen | Mr Grahagen, passenger |
| | | Joseph Loyde | Joseph Lloyd, passenger |
| | | John Spence | John Spence, passenger |
| | | Signed | James Barwell signed the roll. |
| | | Jas. Barwell | The muster roll of the *Osterley* began: |
| | | Muster Roll of Ship Osterley | Samuel Rogers, commander |
| | | Saml. Rogers Commander | Allen Chatfield, first mate |
| | | Allen Chatfield 1 Mt. | John Lloyd, second mate |
| | | John Loyd 2 do. | James Munro, third mate |
| | | James Munro 3 do. | Thomas Bree, surgeon |

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|---|---|---|---|
| | | Thos. Brae Surgeon | Peter Longueville, gunner |
| | | Peter Conquerer Gunr. | Thomas Monger, carpenter |
| | | Thos. Morgan Carpt. | William Halford, boatswain |
| | | Wm. Telford Boatswain | Edward Gilbert, midshipman and coxswain |
| | | Edw. Gilbert Mid. & Cox. | William Rowles, midshipman |
| | | Wm. Bowler Midshipman | James Dent, midshipman |
| | | James Dent do. | Stephen Martin, midshipman |
| | | Stephen Martin do. | Charles Little, midshipman |
| | | Charles Little do. | George Stewart, midshipman |
| | | Geo. Stewart do. | Francis Skinner, captain's steward |
| | | Fran. Skinner Capt. Stewd. | James Fairburn, quartermaster |
| | | Jas. Fairbairn 2d Master | Richard Eves, quartermaster |
| | | Richard Eves do. | Daniel Carr, quartermaster |
| | | Daniel Carr do. | William Pritchard, quartermaster |
| | | Wm. Pritchard do. | Daniel Fewell, carpenter's mate |
| | | Danl. Fewell Carpr. Mt. | George Bakewell, caulker |
| | | Geo. Bakewell Caulker | Robert Franklin, cooper |
| | | Robt. Franklin Cooper | John Green, cooper's mate |
| | | John Green do. Mt. | John Rice, sailmaker |
| | | John Rice Sailmaker | William Fewster, armourer |
| | | Wm. Fewster Armourer | John Gilbert, caulker's mate |
| | | John Gilbert Caulk. Mt. | James Queen, ship's cook |
| | | James Quin Ships Cook | Jacob Walbert, butcher |
| | | Jacob Walbert Butcher | Thomas Shute, poulterer |
| | | Thos. Shute Poulterer | Edward Deer, baker |
| | | Edwd. Deer, Baker | John Cooper, gunner's mate |
| | | John Cooper Gunr. Mt. | Abraham Bridge, boatswain's mate |
| | | Abel Budge Boatn. Mate | John Matthews, seaman |
| | | John Watkins Seaman | John Robertson, seaman |
| | | John Robertson | John Brown, seaman |
| | | John Brown | Henry Fagell, seaman |
| | | Henry Fogell | Vincent Herbert, seaman |
| | | Vincent Herbert | James Rymer, seaman |
| | | James Ryman | Richard Sampson, seaman |
| | | Richard Sampson | William Edwards, seaman |
| | | Wm. Edwards | Robert Stone, seaman |
| | | Robt. Stoner | Duncan Anderson, seaman |
| | | Duncan Anderson | Thomas Brocklebank, seaman |
| | | Thos. Brocklebank | James Johnston, seaman |
| | | James Johnston | James Duncan, seaman |
| | | James Duncan | Richard Chapman, seaman |
| | | Richd. Chapman | Charles Duncan, seaman |
| | | Charles Duncan | John Thompson, seaman |
| | | John Thompson | John Andrews, seaman |
| | | John Andrews | John Bell, seaman |
| | | Jas. Bell | Joseph Pollock, seaman |
| | | Joseph Pollock | William Barber, seaman |
| | | Wm. Barber | Thomas Troop, seaman |
| | | Thos. Troop Seaman | William Johnson, seaman |
| | | Wm. Johnson | William Harwood, seaman |
| | | Wm. Harwood | William Young, seaman |
| | | Willm. Young | Thomas Gordon, seaman |
| | | Thos. Gordon | John Campbell, seaman |
| | | John Gambell | John Saunders, seaman |
| | | John Saunders | Peter Carr, seaman |
| | | Peter Carr | William Smith, seaman |
| | | Wm. Smith | Joseph Johnson, seaman |
| | | Joseph Johnson | Joseph Kirkby, seaman |
| | | Joseph Kirkby | John Ricketts, seaman |
| | | John Rickets | Thomas Spencer, seaman |
| | | Thos. Spencer | Bryan Carr, seaman |
| | | Bryan Carr | Samuel Beckers, seaman |
| | | Saml. Beckers | William Dunbar, seaman |
| | | Wm. Dunbar | John Webb, seaman |
| | | John Webb | John Thornton, seaman |
| | | John Thornton | William Swaits, seaman |
| | | Willm. Swaits | Matthew London, seaman |
| | | Mattw. Gordon | Richard Edwards, seaman |
| | | Richd. Edwards | Thomas Simmons, seaman |
| | | Thos. Simmons | William Page, seaman |
| | | Wm. Page | George Galia, seaman |
| | | Geo. Galia | Peter Guyon, seaman |
| | | Peter Guyon | John Morgan, seaman |
| | | John Morgan | |
| 160 | 153 | 1776 | The *Osterley*'s muster roll concluded: |

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| | | John Lowry Seaman<br>Thos. Lambeth<br>James Pacy<br>Thos. Owens<br>Danl. Kendall Seaman<br>John Mason<br>Wm. Haywood<br>Geo. Owens Seaman<br>James Osmond<br>James Guy<br>Passengers<br>Govr. Wyatt & Lady<br>Mr. Kilmer<br>Two Miss Nairns<br>Two Mr. Bagly's<br>Master Rosendal<br>Mr. Powell<br>Mr. Baker<br>Two Women Servants<br>Two Men Servants<br>Samuel Rogers<br>Bought of Captain James Barwell on<br>Account of the Honble. Company seven Tierces of Salt Meat, containing<br>two hundred and eighty Pieces, amounting to twenty eight pounds, he<br>chusing Certificates for the same, We have granted them the usual ones<br>accordingly.<br>The Honble. Company Dr.<br>To Owners of Ship Ankerwyke<br>7 Tierces of Salt Beef contg. 280 Pieces<br>£ 28 .. ..<br>3 June 1776 Received the Contents by Certificate<br>(Signed)<br>James Barwell<br>We this Day granted the following Sets<br>of Bills of Exchange Viz.<br>One Set to Daniel Corneille Esqr. for five hundred and fifty pounds, payable to John Caillard Esqr. (or Order)<br>Two Sets to Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>One Set for five hundred Pounds payable to Matthew Purling Esqr. (or Order)<br>And One Set for fifty pounds payable<br>to William Larkins Esqr. (or Order) | John Lowry, seaman<br>Thomas Lambeth, seaman<br>James Lacy, seaman<br>Thomas Owens, seaman<br>Daniel Kendall, seaman<br>John Mason, seaman<br>William Haywood, seaman<br>George Owens, seaman<br>James Ormond, seaman<br>James Guy, seaman<br>Her passengers were:<br>Governor Wyatt and his lady, passengers<br>Mr Holmes, passenger<br>Miss Nairn, 2, passengers<br>Mr Bagley, 2, passengers<br>Master Rosendal, passenger<br>Mr Powell, passenger<br>Mr Baker, passenger<br>Women servants, 2, passengers<br>Men servants, 2, passengers<br>Samuel Rogers signed the roll.<br>The Council bought seven tierces of salt meat, holding 280 pieces, from Captain James Barwell for the Company at a cost of £28 0s 0d. Barwell chose to be paid in certificates, and the Council issued them in the usual way. The bill read:<br>Salt beef, 7 tierces containing 280 pieces, owed by the Company to the owners of the Ankerwyke, £28 0s 0d<br>James Barwell signed on 3 June 1776 to confirm he had received payment by certificate.<br>That day the Council granted the following sets of bills of exchange:<br>Daniel Corneille, 1 set, payable to John Caillaud or his order, £550 0s 0d<br>Matthew Bazett, 1 set, payable to Matthew Purling or his order, £500 0s 0d<br>Matthew Bazett, 1 set, payable to William Larkins or his order, £50 0s 0d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Governor Wyatt was Richard Wyatt, President of Fort Marlborough, to whom the Council had written on 30 April 1776. He was now going home from Bencoolen in the *Osterley* with his wife and household. The letter the Council had sent him by the *Lord Holland* would have reached Fort Marlborough after he had left.<br>On 20 May 1776 the Council refused Gabriel Harper's remittance of £2,000 0s 0d because the treasury already held more coin than it needed. Two weeks later it granted bills for £1,100 0s 0d to the Lieutenant Governor and to Bazett, the two councillors who had spent those weeks attacking each other's honesty in the minutes. Bazett's larger bill was payable to Matthew Purling, one of the two men in England he had named to vouch for his character. Corneille's went to John Caillaud, for whom the treasury had issued bills in February 1776. Whatever the quarrel over trade and remittances, both men used the Company's treasury to send their own money home.<br>The salt meat cost 2s a piece, the same price paid to Captain Baird of the *Rochford* on 22 March 1776. A tierce was a cask holding about a third of a pipe, so seven tierces made a modest addition to the garrison's stores. |
| 161 | 154 | 3d June<br>Two Sets to Mr. William Wrangham<br>One Set for one hundred pounds payable to Matthew Purling Esqr. (or Order)<br>And One Set for one hundred and fifty pounds payable to Captain Richard Pearce (or Order)<br>One Set to Mr. Jonathan Doveton for five hundred and thirty pounds, payable to Captain Richard Doveton | The bills of exchange granted that day continued:<br>William Wrangham, 1 set, payable to Matthew Purling or his order, £100 0s 0d<br>William Wrangham, 1 set, payable to Captain Richard Pearce or his order, £150 0s 0d<br>Jonathan Doveton, 1 set, payable to Captain Richard Doveton or his order, £530 0s 0d<br>Captain George Stainforth, 1 set, payable to himself or his order, £465 2s 0d |

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| | | (or Order.<br>One Set to Captain George Stainforth for four hundred and sixty five pounds two shillings, payable to himself<br>(or Order).<br>One Set to Captain John Howard for fifty pounds, payable to the Revd. Mr. William Lee. (or Order)<br>One Set to the Attorneys of Matthew Purling Esqr. for eight hundred, and seventeen pounds, twelve shillings<br>and nine pence payable to himself (or Order).<br>And One Set to Captain Gabriel Harper on Account of Captain Hagg Deceased, for two hundred and eighty three<br>pounds, seventeen shillings, and four pence, payable to Mr. John<br>Waugh (or Order) All drawn at Ninety days sight.<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham | Captain John Howard, 1 set, payable to the Reverend Mr William Lee or his order, £50 0s 0d<br>Attorneys of Matthew Purling, 1 set, payable to Purling himself or his order, £817 12s 9d<br>Captain Gabriel Harper, for the estate of the late Captain Hogg, 1 set, payable to Mr John Waugh or his order, £283 17s 4d<br>All the bills were payable 90 days after presentation. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett and William Wrangham signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations**<br>With the departure of the homeward fleet, the treasury issued bills for well over £3,000 in a single day. All four councillors, the storekeeper and two ships' commanders sent money home. A fortnight earlier the treasury had turned away Gabriel Harper's £2,000 0s 0d on the grounds that the chest was already too full. Harper now received bills only as the agent for a dead man's estate. Sending a deceased officer's money to his heirs was a duty the Council could hardly refuse. A private settler's own fortune from Bengal was a favour it could withhold.<br>Matthew Purling had left the island but still held property there, managed by attorneys who sent him its income. Bazett and Wrangham both remitted money to him as well. That suggests they were paying him for goods or debts, or handling business on his behalf. Purling was the man Bazett had named as a character witness, and the payments show the network of credit and trade that linked island officials to former residents in England. |
| 162 | 155 | 4th June<br>At a Consultation held on Tuesday the 4th Day of June 1776<br>at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Danl. Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Govr.<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>Major Henry Bazett<br>The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed dated the<br>3d June 1776.<br>This Day Sailed the Dane Ship Tranquebar for Copenhagen<br>This Day Arrived the Honble. Company's Ship Duke of Grafton<br>from England by which Conveyance We received a Packet from the Honble. the Court of Directors, which We opened, and read their Instructions to Us upon which Major Henry Bazett, took his Seat at the Board agreeable to the Honble. Company's Orders, and likewise acquainted the several Gentlemen mentioned in the General Letter with the Company's pleasure towards them.<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham<br>Henry Bazett | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Tuesday 4 June 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett were present. The minutes of the meeting of 3 June 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>The Danish ship *Tranquebar* sailed for Copenhagen that day.<br>The Company's ship *Duke of Grafton* arrived from England the same day. She brought a packet from the Court of Directors, which the Council opened, and it read the Court's instructions. Under the Company's orders, Major Henry Bazett then took his seat on the Council. The Council also told the various gentlemen named in the general letter what the Company had decided about them.<br>John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Court of Directors had added a fifth member to the Council. The quarrel over Lawson's shop had shown the problem with a four-man Council. The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor could always outvote the other two through the Governor's casting voice, and the dissenters had complained bitterly about it. The directors' order had been written long before news of the dispute could reach London, but its effect was immediate. With five members, a majority now needed three votes. The Governor and his deputy could no longer settle matters on their own.<br>Henry Bazett belonged to the same family as Matthew Bazett, the leading dissenter. His arrival made the family's weight on the Council heavier still. From then on the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor could carry a measure only by winning over at least one of the three other councillors. |
| 163 | 156 | 10th June<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 10th Day of June 1776 at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Danl. Corneille Esqr. Lt. Governor | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 10 June 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett |

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| | | Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>Major Henry Bazett<br>The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed dated the<br>4th June 1776.<br>Saturday the 8th Passed by a Dutch Ship at a great distance.<br>Yesterday Sailed the Dutch Ship Hyster Spyke for Amsterdam.<br>Corporal George Richardson this day applied to<br>Us, for his Discharge from the Garrison, having procured Thos. Griffiths<br>a Discharged Soldier, to serve remainder of his Contracted time.<br>Granted<br>On the 5th Instant We Enlisted John<br>Ferguson, Fran. Walker, Peter McKenzie, Richard Wedington,<br>the 7 Israel Sinkler and John Robinson, six Discharged Men<br>from India to serve the Honble. Company five Years as Soldiers<br>and gave each fifteen pounds Bounty Money.<br>The Expence of Artillery Stores and<br>Stewards Accounts for the Month of May last, were this Day<br>laid before Us which were Examined, approved, and are as follows | were present. The minutes of the meeting of 4 June 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>On Saturday 8 June 1776 a Dutch ship passed the island a long way out. On 9 June 1776 the Dutch ship *Hyster Spyk* sailed for Amsterdam.<br>Corporal George Richardson asked to be discharged from the garrison. He had found Thomas Griffiths, a discharged soldier, to serve out the rest of his contracted time. The Council granted the request.<br>On 5 June 1776 the Council enlisted John Ferguson, Francis Walker, Peter McKenzie and Richard Wedington. On 7 June 1776 it enlisted Israel Simble and John Robinson. All six were men discharged from service in India. They signed on to serve the Company as soldiers for five years, and each received a bounty of £15 0s 0d.<br>The accounts for artillery stores and the steward's accounts for May 1776 were put before the Council, which examined and approved them. They were as follows [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Thomas Griffiths had been one of the 38 time-expired men who refused the Company's bounty of £15 0s 0d on 8 April 1776. He was now the fifth of them to stay on privately by serving out another man's contract. The Council's own recruiting showed the alternative. In a fortnight it enlisted ten men discharged from India at the full bounty. It was now replacing the soldiers it had lost in April at £15 0s 0d a head. The private substitutions cost the Company nothing, which explains why the Council approved every one that offered a fit man. |
| 164 | 157 | 1776<br>Artillery Stores Expended in May 1776<br>Guns Fired, Shot Fired, 18 lbs., 9 lbs., 6 lbs., 4 lbs., 3 lbs., Powder Expended lb, Powder Expended oz<br>9 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 14, Powder Expended oz 8<br>Arrived the Grosvenor: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 5, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 13, Powder Expended oz 8<br>11 Departed the Lord Holland: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 5, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 13, Powder Expended oz 8<br>A Double Alarm: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 6, 3 lbs. 3, Powder Expended lb 16, Powder Expended oz 8<br>12 Arrived the Osterley: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 5, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 13, Powder Expended oz 8<br>Saluted Govr. Wyatt: Guns Fired 19, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 15, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 36, Powder Expended oz 8<br>Arrived the Dauphin (French Ship): Guns Fired 11, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 11, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 18, Powder Expended oz 15<br>16 Double Alarm: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 6, 3 lbs. 3, Powder Expended lb 16, Powder Expended oz 8<br>17 Arrived the Godfrey: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 5, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 13, Powder Expended oz 8<br>do. Le Chaumont, French Ship: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 5, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 13, Powder Expended oz 8<br>An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 14, Powder Expended oz 8<br>18 Arrived the Ankerwyke: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 5, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 13, Powder Expended oz 8<br>Saluted Govr. Wynch: Guns Fired 19, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 15, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 36, Powder Expended oz 8 | Captain James Tippet of the artillery signed the following account of artillery stores used in May 1776:<br>10 May, alarm: 6 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 14 lb 8 oz<br>10 May, arrival of the *Grosvenor*: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 4 nine-pounders, 5 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 13 lb 8 oz<br>11 May, departure of the *Lord Holland*: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 4 nine-pounders, 5 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 13 lb 8 oz<br>11 May, double alarm: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 6 four-pounders, 3 three-pounders, powder 16 lb 8 oz<br>12 May, arrival of the *Osterley*: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 4 nine-pounders, 5 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 13 lb 8 oz<br>12 May, salute to Governor Wyatt: 19 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 4 nine-pounders, 15 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 36 lb 8 oz<br>12 May, arrival of the French ship *Le Dauphin*: 11 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 nine-pounders, 11 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 18 lb 15 oz<br>16 May, double alarm: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 6 four-pounders, 3 three-pounders, powder 16 lb 8 oz<br>16 May, arrival of the *Godfrey*: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 4 nine-pounders, 5 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 13 lb 8 oz<br>16 May, arrival of the French ship *Le Chaumont*: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 4 nine-pounders, 5 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 13 lb 8 oz |

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| | | 21 An Alarm for 3 Ships: Guns Fired 11, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 8, 3 lbs. 3, Powder Expended lb 20, Powder Expended oz 8<br>Departed the Dauphin & Chaumont: Guns Fired 11, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 11, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 18, Powder Expended oz 15<br>Arrived the Queen: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 5, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 13, Powder Expended oz 8<br>22 do. The Sea Flower (An American Brig) No Salute: Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 0, Powder Expended oz 0<br>23 An Alarm for 3 Ships: Guns Fired 11, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 8, 3 lbs. 3, Powder Expended lb 20, Powder Expended oz 8<br>expended firing at Ships from Purlings Battery: Guns Fired 2, Shot Fired 2, 18 lbs. 2, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 14, Powder Expended oz 10<br>Arrived a Dutch Ship: Guns Fired 15, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 11, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 25, Powder Expended oz 11<br>do. The Hilsbrough: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 5, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 13, Powder Expended oz 8<br>25 Arrived the Ajax (French Ship) No Salute: Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 0, Powder Expended oz 0<br>26 do. His Majesty's Frigate Arethusa: Guns Fired 15, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 15, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 22, Powder Expended oz 5<br>Saluting Captain Dent: Guns Fired 15, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 15, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 22, Powder Expended oz 5<br>For a General Field Day: Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 137, Powder Expended oz 12<br>For Stone Blowers at Sandy Bay & Chubs Spring: Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 55, Powder Expended oz 0<br>For a Funeral: Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 2, Powder Expended oz 4<br>do. for the Funeral of Lt. Sample: Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 6, Powder Expended oz 12<br>Powder for Sundry Services: Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 16, Powder Expended oz 7<br>27 An Alarm Arrived a Dane Ship (no Salute): Guns Fired 6, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 14, Powder Expended oz 8<br>31 A Double Alarm: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 6, 3 lbs. 3, Powder Expended lb 16, Powder Expended oz 8<br>Total: Guns Fired 252, Shot Fired 2, 18 lbs. 2, 9 lbs. 44, 6 lbs. 129, 4 lbs. 46, 3 lbs. 21, Powder Expended lb 456, Powder Expended oz [...]<br>Balls 12 oz.<br>Cartridge Paper 1 Quire<br>Tallow 1½ lb.<br>Isinglass 4<br>Armourers Tools Compleat 3<br>Handspikes 12<br>Match 7 lb.<br>(Signed)<br>James Tippet Captn. of Artillery | 16 May, alarm: 6 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 14 lb 8 oz<br>18 May, arrival of the *Ankerwyke*: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 4 nine-pounders, 5 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 13 lb 8 oz<br>18 May, salute to Governor Wynch: 19 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 4 nine-pounders, 15 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 36 lb 8 oz<br>21 May, alarm for 2 ships: 11 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 8 four-pounders, 3 three-pounders, powder 20 lb 8 oz<br>21 May, departure of *Le Dauphin* and *Le Chaumont*: 11 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 nine-pounders, 11 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 18 lb 15 oz<br>21 May, arrival of the *Queen*: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 4 nine-pounders, 5 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 13 lb 8 oz<br>22 May, arrival of the American brig *Sea Flower*, no salute: 0 guns fired, 0 shot, powder 0 lb 0 oz<br>23 May, alarm for 3 ships: 11 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 8 four-pounders, 3 three-pounders, powder 20 lb 8 oz<br>23 May, fired at ships from Purling's Battery: 2 guns fired, 2 shot, 2 eighteen-pounders, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 14 lb 10 oz<br>23 May, arrival of a Dutch ship: 15 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 4 nine-pounders, 11 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 25 lb 11 oz<br>23 May, arrival of the *Hillsborough*: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 4 nine-pounders, 5 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 13 lb 8 oz<br>25 May, arrival of the French ship *Ajax*, no salute: 0 guns fired, 0 shot, powder 0 lb 0 oz<br>26 May, arrival of His Majesty's frigate *Arethusa*: 13 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 nine-pounders, 13 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 22 lb 5 oz<br>26 May, salute to Captain Dent: 13 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 nine-pounders, 13 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 22 lb 5 oz<br>General field day: powder 137 lb 12 oz<br>Stone blasters at Sandy Bay and Chubb's Spring: powder 55 lb 0 oz<br>A funeral: powder 2 lb 4 oz<br>Funeral of Lieutenant Sample: powder 6 lb 12 oz<br>Other duties: powder 16 lb 7 oz<br>27 May, alarm and arrival of a Danish ship, no salute: 6 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 14 lb 8 oz<br>31 May, double alarm: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 6 four-pounders, 3 three-pounders, powder 16 lb 8 oz<br>Total: 252 guns fired, 2 shot, 2 eighteen-pounders, 44 nine-pounders, 129 six-pounders, 56 four-pounders, 21 three-pounders, powder 436 lb [...] oz<br>Balls, 12 oz<br>Cartridge paper, 1 quire<br>Tallow, 1 lb<br>Junk, 4 lb<br>Armourer's tool sets, complete, 3<br>Handspikes, 12<br>Match, 1 lb |

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| | | | **Interpretations**<br>May was the busiest month of the season for the guns. The homeward fleet from India and China arrived together, so powder use rose from about 420 lb in April to 436 lb. Two retiring governors, Wyatt of Fort Marlborough and Wynch, passing through as passengers, each received 19 guns. That was more than the 17 given to General Smith in February 1776, and it marked the island's respect for the head of another Company settlement. The French *Le Dauphin* received 11 guns, but the *Ajax*, a French ship of 700 tons, received none, nor did a Danish ship on 27 May. The American *Sea Flower* was greeted with silence, matching the Council's refusal to let her crew have any contact with the island.<br>Two eighteen-pound shot were fired at ships from Purling's Battery during the alarm for three ships on 23 May. This was the second time in three months that the island fired real shot at approaching ships. Ships that did not answer the island's signals properly were warned off with live shot before any salute was exchanged. |
| 165 | 158 | 10th July<br>Sundrys Expended at the Honble. Company's Table in May 17[...]<br>77 Bottles Madeira<br>£ 4 16 3<br>51 do. Port<br>4 .. 9<br>19 do. Lisbon<br>1 10 1<br>6 do. Mountain<br>.. 9 6<br>83 do. Beer<br>1 9 2<br>15½ Galls. Arrack<br>2 6 6<br>143 Beef<br>1 15 9<br>168 Mutton<br>3 10 ..<br>6 Turkeys<br>1 10 ..<br>12 Ducks<br>.. 18 ..<br>12 Fowls<br>.. 18 ..<br>107 Candy<br>2 4 7<br>612 Flour<br>6 7 6<br>5 Lambs<br>2 10 ..<br>3 Kids<br>.. 15 ..<br>£ 35 1 1<br>Bought for the Table<br>161½ Beef at 6d.<br>4 .. 9<br>48½ do. at 3½<br>.. 14 1½<br>12 Turkeys<br>3 .. ..<br>40 Fowls<br>3 .. ..<br>10 Ducks<br>.. 15 ..<br>4 Geese<br>1 .. ..<br>5 Pigs<br>1 5 ..<br>£ 13 4 10½<br>The Governor and Lieut. Govr. this Day laid before the Board their Minute in Answer to Messrs. Bazett | The steward's account of goods used at the Company's table in May 1776 was:<br>Madeira wine, 77 bottles, £4 16s 3d<br>Port wine, 51 bottles, £4 0s 9d<br>Lisbon wine, 19 bottles, £1 10s 1d<br>Mountain wine, 6 bottles, £0 9s 6d<br>Beer, 85 bottles, £1 9s 2d<br>Arrack, 15½ gallons, £2 6s 6d<br>Beef, 143 lb, £1 15s 9d<br>Mutton, 168 lb, £3 10s 0d<br>Turkeys, 6, £1 10s 0d<br>Ducks, 12, £0 18s 0d<br>Fowls, 12, £0 18s 0d<br>Sugar candy, 101 lb, £2 4s 7d<br>Flour, 612 lb, £5 7s 6d<br>Lambs, 5, £2 10s 0d<br>Kids, 3, £0 15s 0d<br>Total, £35 1s 1d<br>Goods bought for the table were:<br>Beef, 161½ lb at 6d a pound, £4 0s 9d<br>Beef, 48½ lb at 3½d a pound, £0 14s 1¾d<br>Turkeys, 12, £3 0s 0d<br>Fowls, 40, £3 0s 0d<br>Ducks, 10, £0 15s 0d<br>Geese, 4, £1 0s 0d<br>Pigs, 5, £1 5s 0d<br>Total, £13 14s 10¾d<br>That day the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor put before the Council their minute answering the rejoinders Bazett and Wrangham had entered on 3 June 1776. They regretted having to comment yet again. They knew how unwelcome such quarrels must be to the Company. They had never imagined that the measure they had adopted would lead to so much unseemly resentment [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The table's costs rose sharply in May 1776, to £35 1s 1d against £25 1s 4d in April. Madeira and port consumption nearly doubled, and more lambs and kids were served. The homeward fleet was in the road, bringing two retiring governors and many passengers of rank, and the Governor's table entertained them at the Company's expense. The same fleet that filled the treasury with remittances also filled the Castle's dining room. |

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| | | and Wranghams rejoinders of last Monday.<br>The Governor and Lieut. Governor are sorry that<br>they are again obliged to make a few observations on<br>Messrs. Bazett<br>and Wranghams Rejoinders as entered in Consultation<br>of the<br>3d Instant, as they are well aware how disagreeable all<br>such<br>altercations must be to their Honble. Employers, and<br>could<br>never imagine that the measure taken up, and adopted<br>by them, should have lead to so much unbecoming<br>resentment | |
| 166 | 159 | 1776<br>on the part of Messrs. Bazett and Wrangham as they<br>conceive<br>it has done, the Governor and Lieut. Governor<br>declaring that their<br>sole motive therein was no other, than the<br>Consideration of a<br>Publick advantage, without any interested motives to<br>themselves,<br>and here the Governor and Lieut. Governor beg leave<br>to observe,<br>that the point in question between them, and those<br>Gentlemen,<br>is whether the Liberty given Captain Lawson for<br>keeping a<br>Shop on this Island after his departure, and rescinding<br>the<br>5th Article of the Shop Keepers Licences and<br>substituting the present<br>Article in lieu thereof is to the advantage or<br>disadvantage of the<br>Publick, and what has been offered on that subject on<br>both sides, it<br>now must rest with our Honorable Employers to<br>determine.<br>The Governor and Lieut. Governor must further<br>observe<br>that they have not as Messrs. Bazett and Wrangham<br>have<br>endeavoured to make appear said they were<br>Monopolizers but that<br>their superior Station &c. lead to a Monopoly, which<br>they<br>conceive on common sense, is no more than<br>supposing a probable<br>Consequence, and not an absolute fact, and here Mr.<br>Corneille<br>begs leave to assure those Gentlemen notwithstanding<br>whatever<br>they may suppose of his future intentions with respect<br>to<br>his entering into Trade, that as he can defy any Man to<br>say<br>he has hitherto been concerned in Traffick, he can<br>with the same<br>assurances declare that he never intends it so long as<br>he continues<br>upon this Island. And with respect to the advantage<br>Messrs.<br>Bazett and Wrangham have taken of the vague<br>proposal<br>which Mr. Corneille mentioned to the Governor and<br>themselves<br>after the Business of the Day was over, was never<br>offered to them<br>as a serious consideration, but as common<br>Conversation to<br>those Gentlemen in the openness of his Heart, as<br>proposals of<br>large Sums of Money had been offered to Mr.<br>Corneille on very | The resentment Bazett and Wrangham had shown, the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor went on, was as great as if the measure had been aimed at them. The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor declared that their only motive had been the public good, with no self-interest of any kind. The real question between them and the two councillors was simple. Did the freedom given to Captain Lawson to keep a shop on the island after he sailed, and the replacement of the fifth article of the shopkeepers' licences with the new article, help the public or harm it? Everything said on both sides must now be left to the Company to decide.<br>They added that, unlike what Bazett and Wrangham claimed, they had never tried to show the two were monopolists. They had said only that their high position, wealth and partnership in trade tended towards a monopoly. Common sense showed this was no more than a likely consequence, not a statement of fact.<br>Mr Corneille wished to assure the two gentlemen, whatever they might suppose about his future plans, that he had never yet taken part in trade and defied anyone to say otherwise. He declared just as firmly that he never intended to trade while he remained on the island. As for the advantage Bazett and Wrangham had taken of the vague proposal Corneille made to the Governor and themselves after the day's business had ended, he had never put it to them as a serious matter. It had been ordinary conversation, spoken openly. Large sums of money had been offered to Corneille on very favourable terms, and he had told them that he refused. He could only think it ungenerous of the two gentlemen to try to turn the remark against him. He appealed to the Governor to say how he had regarded it.<br>The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor assured Bazett and Wrangham that they had acted from no motive but their duty and their care for the public good. They would carry the argument no further and left the whole matter to the Court of Directors. John Skottowe and Daniel Corneille signed the minute on 10 June 1776.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Corneille's answer to the commission charge revealed more than it denied. He admitted that people had offered him large sums on very favourable terms and that he had mentioned this to his colleagues. Those offers were almost certainly from private remitters wanting bills on London, men like Gabriel Harper with fortunes in India. Corneille said he had refused them. His remark nonetheless confirmed what the dissenters suspected. Places in the remittance queue were valuable, and senior officials were being approached and tempted. By presenting it as casual talk after business, he moved it out of the formal record and denied that it had been a proposal at all.<br>The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor closed the exchange by narrowing the dispute to one question of policy for London to decide. They gave up any claim that their opponents were actually |

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| | | advantageous terms, which he acquainted them he had refused,<br>therefore Mr. Corneille cannot but think it ungenerous in those Gentlemen to endeavour to take an advantage to his<br>prejudice, and appeal to the Governor in what light he considered the same.<br>The Governor and Lieut. Governor have now to assure Messrs. Bazett and Wrangham that as they are Conscious<br>of having taken up this measure upon no other principal<br>than that of their Duty and attention to the Publick good<br>will enter upon no further altercation on that subject but<br>submit the Consideration of the whole matter to the Honorable<br>the Court of Directors.<br>June the 10th 1776 (Signed) John Skottowe<br>Danl. Corneille | monopolists. That withdrew the personal charge and left the Court of Directors to judge the measures alone. |
| 167 | 160 | 10th June<br>The Governor in answer to Mr. Corneilles<br>appeal to him says he considered his proposal, as free and open<br>Conversation amongst Gentlemen that lived well together, and<br>imagined that Mr. Corneille mentioned the same just as the<br>proposal had been made to him.<br>Mr. William Wrangham Reports that<br>he has been on Board the Ship Hilsborough to Muster her Company<br>and enquire for Deserters but found none her Muster Roll is as<br>follows.<br>Muster Roll of Ship Hilsborough<br>Robt. Preston Commander<br>John White 1 Mate<br>James Watt 2 do.<br>Edwd. Cumming 3 do.<br>Henry Willcocks 4 do.<br>Alexd. Webster 5 do.<br>Jas. Beachen Purser<br>Henry Bradley Surgeon<br>Wm. Fenner do. Mt.<br>Jas. Hay Midshipman<br>Thos. Ryde do.<br>Thos. Robertson do.<br>James Nash do.<br>Wm. Bailey do. & Coxswain<br>John Willson Boatswain<br>Richd. Jenkins Carpenter<br>Alexr. Henderson Gunner<br>Wm. Gardiner Ships Stewd.<br>Stephen Tovey Capt. do.<br>Geo. Green Sailmaker<br>Thos. Page Carpr. 1 Mate<br>James Smith do. 2 do.<br>Thos. Patterson Caulker<br>Chs. Brooks do. Mt.<br>Wm. Pattison Cooper<br>Thos. Clarke do. Mt.<br>Jno. Bartholomew Cn. Cook<br>Hugh Craig Ships do.<br>James Snow 2d Master<br>Peter Harvey do.<br>Geo. Cotto do.<br>Andw. Smith do.<br>Joseph Ryder Armourer<br>Abm. Buckler Butcher<br>Robt. Mattson Poulterer<br>John Thompson Bn. Mt.<br>Jno. Robertson do. 2d<br>Richd. Addaston Seaman | The Governor, answering Mr Corneille's appeal, said he had taken the proposal as open conversation among gentlemen on good terms with one another. He believed Corneille had mentioned it simply because the offer had been made to him.<br>Mr William Wrangham reported that he had gone on board the *Hillsborough* to muster her crew and look for deserters, but had found none. The muster roll of the *Hillsborough* began:<br>Robert Preston, commander<br>John White, first mate<br>James West, second mate<br>Edward Cumming, third mate<br>Henry Willcocks, fourth mate<br>Alexander Webster, fifth mate<br>James Beachem, purser<br>Henry Bradley, surgeon<br>William Fraser, surgeon's mate<br>James Hay, midshipman<br>Thomas Pryde, midshipman<br>Thomas Robertson, midshipman<br>James Nash, midshipman<br>William Bailey, midshipman and coxswain<br>John Willson, boatswain<br>Richard Jenkins, carpenter<br>Alexander Henderson, gunner<br>William Gardner, ship's steward<br>Stephen Jewry, captain's steward<br>George Green, sailmaker<br>William Page, first carpenter's mate<br>James Smith, second carpenter's mate<br>Thomas Patterson, caulker<br>Charles Brooks, caulker's mate<br>William Allison, cooper<br>Thomas Clarke, cooper's mate<br>John Bartholomew, captain's cook<br>Hugh Craigy, ship's cook<br>James Snow, quartermaster<br>Peter Harvey, quartermaster<br>George Coots, quartermaster<br>Andrew Smith, quartermaster<br>Joseph Ryder, armourer<br>Abraham Buckler, butcher<br>Robert Mattam, poulterer<br>John Thompson, first boatswain's mate<br>John Robertson, second boatswain's mate<br>Richard Addleston, seaman<br>William Moore, seaman<br>Thomas Barrow, seaman<br>John Coverley, seaman<br>Walter Carruthers, seaman<br>James Vane, seaman<br>Joseph Francis, seaman<br>William Cole, seaman |

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| | | Willm. Moore<br>Thos. Barrow<br>John Coveley<br>Walter Carruthers<br>Jas. Vane<br>Joseph Francis<br>Wm. Cole<br>John Willson<br>Robt. Pudley<br>John Clark<br>Wm. Armstrong Seaman<br>Saml. Fletcher<br>Edward Ives<br>Robt. Udney<br>Geo. Watts<br>Thos. Cook<br>James Derry<br>John Brown<br>Job Were<br>Joseph Baker<br>Hugh Logan<br>Robt. Pringle<br>John Anthony<br>Jas. Johnson<br>Wm. Kirkpatrick<br>Robt. Hall<br>Alexr. Miller<br>Willm. Brown<br>Saml. Bennett<br>Thos. Elston<br>Wm. Robinson<br>John Adams<br>Edward Draw<br>Henry Lister | John Willson, seaman<br>Robert Rudley, seaman<br>John Clark, seaman<br>William Armstrong, seaman<br>Samuel Fletcher, seaman<br>Edward Ives, seaman<br>Robert Udney, seaman<br>George Watts, seaman<br>Thomas Cook, seaman<br>James Davy, seaman<br>John Brown, seaman<br>Job Were, seaman<br>Joseph Baker, seaman<br>Hugh Logan, seaman<br>Robert Pringle, seaman<br>John Anthony, seaman<br>James Johnston, seaman<br>William Kirkpatrick, seaman<br>Robert Hall, seaman<br>Alexander Miller, seaman<br>William Brown, seaman<br>Samuel Bennett, seaman<br>Thomas Ellston, seaman<br>William Robinson, seaman<br>John Adams, seaman<br>Edward Drew, seaman<br>Henry Lister, seaman<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Governor's statement backed Corneille, but only in part. He described the commission scheme as friendly talk among colleagues, which cleared Corneille of making a formal proposal. He also confirmed that the idea had been raised, and that it arose because someone had offered Corneille an inducement. The Court of Directors now had the conversation acknowledged on record by both sides. The only dispute left was whether it had been meant seriously. |
| 168 | 161 | 1776<br>Thos. Martin Seaman<br>James Brown<br>John Clift<br>Robt. Ellenton<br>John Moralty<br>Abm. Johnson<br>Henry Bull<br>Thos. Patrick<br>Charles Cobley<br>Thos. Reily Seaman<br>Miles Murphy<br>Charles Gathers<br>Geo. Turner<br>Charles Naggard<br>James Smart<br>Wm. Barton<br>Oston Lind<br>Laron Erikson Seaman<br>Mattw. Nagan Namp<br>Thos. Salmon<br>James Underhill<br>James Hutchinson<br>Thos. Spencer<br>John Lovelace<br>James Bald<br>Joseph May<br>Charter Party Passengers<br>James Dennis<br>Richd. Wedington<br>John Tonks<br>James Allen<br>James Craigs<br>Mary Bright<br>Abm. McDonald<br>John Hedges<br>Robt. Hensley | The *Hillsborough*'s muster roll concluded:<br>Thomas Martin, seaman<br>James Brown, seaman<br>John Clift, seaman<br>Robert Ellenton, seaman<br>John Moriarty, seaman<br>Abraham Johnson, seaman<br>Henry Bull, seaman<br>Thomas Patrick, seaman<br>Charles Cobley, seaman<br>Thomas Riely, seaman<br>Miles Murphy, seaman<br>Charles Gathers, seaman<br>George Turner, seaman<br>Charles Haggard, seaman<br>James Smart, seaman<br>William Barton, seaman<br>Adam Lewis, seaman<br>Laron Eikson, seaman<br>Matthew Nagan Hemp, seaman<br>Thomas Salmon, seaman<br>James Underhill, seaman<br>James Hutchinson, seaman<br>Thomas Spencer, seaman<br>John Lovelace, seaman<br>James Bald, seaman<br>Joseph May, seaman<br>Her charter party passengers were:<br>James Dennis, charter party passenger<br>Richard Wedington, charter party passenger<br>John Jinks, charter party passenger<br>James Allen, charter party passenger<br>James Craigs, charter party passenger<br>Mary Bright, charter party passenger<br>Alexander McDonald, charter party passenger<br>John Hedges, charter party passenger<br>Peter Hensley, charter party passenger |

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| | | James Hawkesworth<br>John Organ<br>Thos. Miller<br>John Bright<br>James Collins<br>Thos. Ayres<br>Joseph Andrews<br>Passengers<br>Geo. Vansittart Esqr.<br>Mrs. Vansittart<br>Arthur Vansittart<br>Caroline Vansittart<br>Lionel Darell Esqr.<br>Mrs. Darell<br>Laura Darell<br>Amelia Darell<br>Captn. Geo. Campbell<br>Miss Jolly<br>Miss Busic<br>Lieut. John Reed<br>Alexd. Boswell Esqr.<br>Fifteen Servants<br>(Signed)<br>Robt. Preston<br>We have granted the following Sets of<br>Bills of Exchange Viz.<br>One Set to Major Henry Bazett for<br>seven hundred and seventy eight pounds, thirteen shillings and<br>eight pence, payable to John Clements Esqr. (or Order)<br>One Set to Mrs. Mary Beale for one hundred<br>and fifty pounds, payable to the Revd. Mr. William Lee (or Order)<br>One Set to Lieut. Thomas Statham for<br>fifty pounds, payable to Mr. Richard Holmes (or Order)<br>Two Sets to Mr. Thomas Cole.<br>One Set for seventy pounds payable to Mr.<br>James Baldwin (Or Order) | James Hawksworth, charter party passenger<br>John Organ, charter party passenger<br>Thomas Miller, charter party passenger<br>John Bright, charter party passenger<br>James Collins, charter party passenger<br>Thomas Ayres, charter party passenger<br>Joseph Andrews, charter party passenger<br>Her other passengers were:<br>George Vansittart, passenger<br>Mrs Vansittart, passenger<br>Arthur Vansittart, passenger<br>Caroline Vansittart, passenger<br>Lionel Darell, passenger<br>Mrs Darell, passenger<br>Laura Darell, passenger<br>Amelia Darell, passenger<br>Captain George Campbell, passenger<br>Miss Jolly, passenger<br>Miss Busie, passenger<br>Lieutenant John Reed, passenger<br>Alexander Boswell, passenger<br>Servants, 15, passengers<br>Robert Preston signed the roll.<br>The Council granted the following sets of bills of exchange:<br>Major Henry Bazett, 1 set, payable to John Clements or his order, £778 13s 8d<br>Mrs Mary Beale, 1 set, payable to the Reverend Mr William Lee or his order, £150 0s 0d<br>Lieutenant Thomas Statham, 1 set, payable to Mr Richard Holmes or his order, £50 0s 0d<br>Mr Thomas Cole, 1 set, payable to Mr James Baldwin or his order, £70 0s 0d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Richard Wedington and John Hedges, listed here as charter party passengers, were among the men the Council enlisted as soldiers on 27 May and 5 June 1776. Both were discharged from service in India and were being carried home under the Company's contract with the ship's owners. Each recruit taken at St Helena saved the owners a passage and gave the island a seasoned soldier. That was why the Council's recruiting drew so heavily on the homeward ships' passenger lists.<br>Mary Beale drew a pension of £7 10s 0d a quarter, yet she remitted £150 0s 0d to England, the equivalent of five years' pension. A soldier's widow on the pension list evidently had savings or property beyond her allowance, probably from her late husband's estate or a trade of her own. Her bill went to the Reverend William Lee, who also received Captain Howard's remittance on 3 June 1776. He was perhaps a clergyman in England who acted as agent for several island families. |
| 169 | 162 | 10th June<br>And One Set for ninety nine pounds, two<br>Shillings, payable to Mr. Thomas Means (or Order) All drawn<br>at Ninety Days sight.<br>Bought on Account of the Honorable<br>Company of Captain George Stainforth two hundred and eighty<br>pieces of Beef and three hundred and seventy one pieces of Pork at<br>two shilling per piece and of Captain Fran. Reed, two hundred and<br>twelve Pieces of Pork at two shillings per piece as per the following<br>Bills.<br>The Honble. East India Company Dr.<br>To Captain George Stainforth & Owners of Ship Queen<br>To 7 Tierces of Beef contg. 40 Pieces each at 2/ per piece<br>£ 28 .. .. | The last of the bills of exchange granted that day was:<br>Mr Thomas Cole, 1 set, payable to Mr Thomas Means or his order, £99 2s 0d<br>All the bills were payable 90 days after presentation.<br>The Council bought salt meat for the Company at £0 2s 0d a piece. From Captain George Stainforth it took 280 pieces of beef and 371 pieces of pork. From Captain Francis Reed it took 212 pieces of pork. The bills read as follows.<br>The Company owed Captain George Stainforth and the owners of the *Queen*:<br>Salt beef, 7 tierces of 40 pieces each, 280 pieces at 2s a piece, £28 0s 0d<br>Salt pork, 7 tierces of 53 pieces each, 371 pieces at 2s a piece, £37 2s 0d<br>Total, £65 2s 0d<br>Robert Dagley signed for Captain Stainforth at St Helena on 10 June 1776, subject to the correction of any errors. |

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| | | 7 do. of Pork contg. 53 do. each at 2/ per do.<br>37 2 ..<br>£ 65 2 ..<br>St. Helena Errors Excepted for<br>10th June 1776 Captain George Stainforth<br>Robt. Dagley<br>The Honble. East India Company Dr.<br>To Owners of Ship Godfrey<br>To 4 Tierces Pork contg. 212 Pieces at 2/ per piece<br>£ 21 4 ..<br>10th June 1776 Received the Contents<br>(Signed) Fran. Reed | The Company owed the owners of the *Godfrey*:<br>Salt pork, 4 tierces containing 212 pieces at 2s a piece, £21 4s 0d<br>Francis Reed signed on 10 June 1776 to confirm he had received payment. |
| 170 | 163 | 1776<br>The Storekeeper this Day Delivered the following Account of Stores short Received from Ships Grosvenor, Godfrey and<br>Ankerwyke.<br>Account of Stores short Received from the following Ships<br>Ship Grosvenor<br>qrs. lb. .. 22 Candy<br>2 .. 16 Sugar<br>Short Weight<br>Ship Godfrey<br>16 .. 3 .. 3 Rice<br>5 .. 2 .. 16 Paddy<br>1 .. .. 7 Sugar<br>.. .. 7 Candles<br>Short Weight<br>11 Gallons Arrack<br>8 Gallons Madeira<br>Occasioned by Wastage<br>Ship Ankerwyke<br>1 .. 3 .. 14 Rice Short Weight<br>(Signed) Jonn. Doveton Storekeeper<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham<br>Hen. Bazett | That day the storekeeper handed in an account of stores from the *Grosvenor*, *Godfrey* and *Ankerwyke* that had arrived short.<br>From the *Grosvenor*:<br>Sugar candy, 0 cwt 0 qr 22 lb, short in weight<br>Sugar, 0 cwt 2 qr 16 lb, short in weight<br>From the *Godfrey*:<br>Rice, 16 cwt 3 qr 3 lb, short in weight<br>Paddy, 5 cwt 2 qr 16 lb, short in weight<br>Sugar, 1 cwt 0 qr 7 lb, short in weight<br>Candles, 0 cwt 0 qr 7 lb, short in weight<br>Arrack, 11 gallons, lost through wastage<br>Madeira wine, 8 gallons, lost through wastage<br>From the *Ankerwyke*:<br>Rice, 1 cwt 3 qr 14 lb, short in weight<br>Jonathan Doveton, storekeeper, signed the account. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The *Godfrey*'s rice and paddy came up far shorter than any other ship's goods. Bengal rice was bagged in gunny sacks, which leaked grain on every handling, and it also lost weight as it dried out at sea. The sacks went downriver by sloop, out to the ship, into her hold and then through the surf at St Helena. Each step cost some grain. The *Ankerwyke*'s rice, loaded at Madras, lost far less. By weighing every consignment against its invoice and reporting the gap at once, the storekeeper made sure the loss was booked against the voyage, not against his own stores. |
| 171 | 164 | 12th June<br>At a Consultation held on Wednesday the 12th Day of June 1776<br>at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Danl. Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Governor<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>Major Henry Bazett<br>The last Consultation was read approved, and Signed dated the 10th<br>June 1776.<br>Messieurs Matthew Bazett and<br>William Wrangham this Day presented the following Minutes Viz.<br>I must beg leave to make the few following Remarks, on the Governor and Lieut. Governors Minute, of Monday<br>last.<br>The first thing that offers, is the Governor and Lieut. Governor saying, they did not imagine the measures adopted<br>by them &c. would have led to so much unbecoming Resentment<br>on the parts of Mr. Wrangham and self. If any language in our<br>replys to their Minutes, have been deemed by them unbecoming<br>must beg leave to observe, they were the first, that made use of such | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Wednesday 12 June 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett were present. The minutes of the meeting of 10 June 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham presented the following minutes that day.<br>Bazett asked leave to make a few remarks on the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor's minute of 10 June 1776. They had said they never imagined their measures would provoke so much unseemly resentment from Wrangham and himself. If the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor thought any language in the dissenters' replies unseemly, Bazett pointed out that they had been the first to use such language by calling the two monopolists. They could not, therefore, object to being answered in kind. Their excuse that they had never actually called the two monopolists was, in his opinion, weak and evasive.<br>The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor must also be mistaken, or have very poor memories, if they did not recall that both Wrangham and Bazett had agreed with them on changing the fifth article of the shopkeepers' licences. He referred them to the dissenters' minutes of 13 May 1776 for proof. They were therefore wrong about what they called the real question between the two sides.<br>As for Mr Corneille's statement that he never meant to trade while he was on the island, Bazett |

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| | | Language, by calling Us Monopolizers &c. they therefore cannot<br>be displeased at our Retorting; their excuse, by saying they did not<br>call Us Monopolizers, is in my humble opinion, poor and evasive.<br>The Governor and Lieut. Governor must certainly be mistaken, or<br>have very bad memorys, that they did not recollect, that both<br>Mr. Wrangham and self agreed with them, in the alteration<br>of the 5 Article of the Shop Keepers Licences, for the truth of<br>which, beg leave to refer them to Our Minutes in Consultation<br>of the 13 May last, consequently must be wrong in what<br>they call the point in question between Us. With respect to<br>what Mr. Corneille says, that he never intends trading while<br>on the Island &c. I am only to observe, that my reasons for<br>thinking so, have already been assigned, his proposal for taking<br>a premium on the Money paid into the Company's Cash being | noted only that he had already given his reasons for thinking otherwise. Corneille's proposal to take a commission on money paid into the Company's treasury being [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Bazett's point about the fifth article went to the heart of how the Governor had framed the dispute. In their minute of 10 June 1776 the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor had said the question for the Company was whether Lawson's shop and the new fifth article helped or harmed the public. Bazett reminded them that the dissenters had never opposed the new article itself. On 13 May 1776 they had objected only to its timing, saying it should wait until the licences expired. Folding the article into the question made the dissenters look as though they defended the old restriction that tied shopkeepers to the Society. Bazett insisted that their real objection was narrower, to Lawson's shop and to the Governor acting without the Council. Each side was trying to set the terms on which the Court of Directors would judge. |
| 172 | 165 | 1776<br>one. Mr. Corneille is surely mistaken, in what he says, that<br>the aforesaid proposal of his, was after the Business of the Day<br>was over, for I am convinced it was before, we entered on any<br>public Business, but whether it was, before or after, I believe is<br>very immaterial. And with respect to his not being serious, in making<br>the said proposal, I can only in answer say, that I did not look upon<br>it in a Vague light, neither do I recollect Mr. Corneille ever mentioning<br>that he had large Sums offered him, on advantageous terms, which<br>he acquainted Us he had refused. I am for many reasons extremely<br>pleased to find, this disagreable Altercation, is now at an end, and flatter<br>myself it will be a caution, and prevent future disputes on such<br>occasions, I have nothing more to add, but hope Our Honorable Masters<br>will be pleased to judge, of my Conduct in this affair, according to the<br>Rectitude of my Intentions.<br>(Signed)<br>St. Helena M. Bazett<br>12th June 1776.<br>In answer to the Governor and Lieut. Governor's Minute<br>of Monday last, Mr. Wrangham declares himself equally sorry to<br>trouble the Honble. Court of Directors, with their disagreable altercations<br>as is clearly evinced by his having two or three times made overtures<br>for conciliatory measures, which were never seconded and as it appears by<br>the Governor and Lieut. Governor's Answer to Messrs. Bazett & Wranghams<br>Minute, in opposition to the Measures adopted by them, that they<br>have made Personal attacks upon their Characters, Mr. Wrangham | Bazett went on to say that Corneille's commission proposal was a serious one. Corneille was surely wrong to say he made it after the day's business had ended. Bazett was sure it came before the Council turned to any public business, though he thought the timing made little difference. As for Corneille's claim that he had not been serious, Bazett could only reply that he had never seen it as idle talk. Nor did he remember Corneille ever saying that large sums had been offered to him on favourable terms and that he had refused them.<br>For many reasons Bazett was very glad that this unpleasant quarrel had now ended. He hoped it would serve as a warning and prevent similar disputes in future. He had nothing more to add except his hope that the Company would judge his conduct by the honesty of his intentions. M. Bazett signed his minute at St Helena on 12 June 1776.<br>Wrangham answered the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor's minute of 10 June 1776. He was just as sorry as they were to trouble the Court of Directors with such unpleasant disputes. He pointed out that he had two or three times proposed a reconciliation, and no one had supported him. The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor, in answering the dissent, had attacked the dissenters' characters, so Wrangham judged it necessary to defend his honour, which had never been questioned before. The Governor and Mr Corneille were wrong to say the dissenters' resentment came from the measures themselves. Looking back over what had passed, it was plain that Wrangham had shown no resentment until the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor made their ungenerous remarks about him in answering his opinion. The Court of Directors could best judge whether Corneille's proposal about the treasury should be seen as idle and not serious. Had the rest of the Council agreed to it, Wrangham believed it would have turned out to be anything but.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Bazett contradicted Corneille on both points of his defence. He said the commission scheme was raised before the day's business, not in after-hours conversation, and he did not remember Corneille ever saying he had refused offers of money. The Governor had backed Corneille's account on 10 June 1776, so Bazett was now quietly disputing the |

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| | | judges it highly necessary to defend his Honor, which was never<br>before called in question. The Governor and Mr. Corneille mistake<br>the matter when they say Mr. Bazett and Wranghams resentments<br>proceeded from the Measures taken up by them for it plainly appears<br>upon a retrospect of what is past, that there is no resentment on<br>the part of Mr. Wrangham, until the Illiberal Reflections were<br>cast upon him in the Governor and Lieut. Governors answer to his<br>opinion of the matter in Debate.<br>The Honorable Court of Directors will be best judges whether the proposal of Mr. Corneille, with respect to the Cash, is to be<br>looked upon as vague and not Serious, had the rest of the Board<br>closed with him, Mr. Wrangham is of opinion, it would have proved<br>otherwise. | Governor's word as well. Wrangham's closing remark put the point most sharply. A proposal could be called a joke only because nobody had accepted it. Had the councillors agreed, it would have become a working scheme. The quarrel ended with each side asking the Court of Directors to judge not just the trade dispute but the honesty of the men on the other side. |
| 173 | 166 | 12th June<br>Mr. Wrangham is further of opinion that as Major Bazett has now taken his Seat at the Board as a Member thereof<br>his Sentiments should be collected with the rest of the Council<br>for the better information of the Honble. Court of Directors, whether<br>the point in Debate still undetermined that of Captain Lawsons<br>being allowed to have a Retail Shop kept during his absence is<br>for the Publick Utility or not, that of the fifth Article of the<br>Licences being altered, is already unanimously determined in the<br>affirmative.<br>In Consequence of Mr. Wranghams<br>request to the Board that Major Bazett should give his opinion<br>on the question Mr. Wrangham proposes or not.<br>The question being put to the Members of the Board.<br>Messrs. Bazett and Wrangham are of opinion<br>that the question is a very proper one, to be put to Major Bazett<br>for the Honorable Company's better information, who will be<br>the Ultimate judges of the matter that has been in debate.<br>The Governor is of opinion that if<br>Messrs. Bazett and Wrangham think Major Bazetts opinion<br>may tend to give our Honorable Masters some light into the<br>matter respecting the Utility of Captain Lawsons Shop, that<br>he has no objection to it.<br>As Mr. Wrangham desire his<br>question may be put to Major Bazett whether the leave given<br>to Captain Lawson for keeping a Shop is for the Publick<br>Utility or not, and thinks that the same may give a further<br>information to the Honble. the Court of Directors, Mr. Corneille<br>can have no objection to Major Bazett voluntary declaring<br>his opinion, if he thinks proper, of the propriety or impropriety | Wrangham also thought that, since Major Bazett had now taken his seat as a member of the Council, his view should be taken along with the rest of the Council's for the Court of Directors' better information. The point still unsettled was whether allowing Captain Lawson to keep a retail shop open during his absence served the public good. The change to the fifth article of the licences had already been unanimously approved.<br>Following Wrangham's request, the question of whether Major Bazett should give his opinion on the point Wrangham proposed was put to the members of the Council.<br>Bazett and Wrangham thought it a very proper question to put to Major Bazett for the better information of the Company, which would be the final judge of the matter in dispute.<br>The Governor had no objection, if Bazett and Wrangham thought Major Bazett's opinion might help the Company understand whether Lawson's shop served the public.<br>Corneille said that, since Wrangham wished the question put to Major Bazett and believed his answer might further inform the Court of Directors, he could have no objection. Major Bazett was free to state, if he chose, whether he thought the measure right or wrong, even though he had not sat on the Council when it was adopted.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Wrangham's request was a tactical move. Henry Bazett was a member of the same family as Matthew Bazett. Asking him to judge a measure taken before he joined the Council invited a third vote against Lawson's shop. A three-to-two opinion recorded in the minutes would show the Court of Directors that a majority of the present Council disapproved of what the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor had done. Neither of them could refuse without seeming to fear the answer, so both agreed. Corneille took care to note that Major Bazett had not been present when the measure was adopted, which signalled to London that his view should carry less weight. The dissenters also now described the fifth article change as unanimous, narrowing the open question to Lawson's shop alone. |

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| | | of that measure, tho not at the Board when that measure<br>was taken up. | |
| 174 | 167 | 1776<br>The Majority of the Board being of Opinion<br>that Major Bazett should be asked the Question. He presented the<br>following Minute Viz.<br>In Answer to Mr. Wranghams Request<br>Major Bazett enters the following Minute<br>I am extremely concerned Gentlemen, on my first introduction to the Seat, which I have the Honor now to fill, at<br>this Board, to find disputes and dissensions have been the Result<br>of many of your late Consultations, as they must inevitably tend<br>to disagreable Divisions in our small Society, and more particularly<br>as I am convinced they are exceedingly disagreable, to Our Honble.<br>Masters at Home.<br>On my first Arrival I did (as a Neutral Member<br>only) take a cursory View of the whole matter in Debate flattering<br>myself my being absent at the time rendered my farther<br>interference unnecessary, but as a member of this Board has<br>proposed, and you think my opinion should be asked, on the<br>propriety of the measure adopted, in giving Captain Lawson<br>leave to keep a Retail Shop, until his return from China.<br>I am of opinion the measure was unprecedented and injurious<br>to the Licensed Shopkeepers, who I think in this particular<br>is intitled to every Indulgence and advantage, this small place affords, Nor can I see, the great Utility accruing to the<br>public by granting such permission, I farther think Captain<br>Lawsons unreasonable Request so to do, was equally hard, on his<br>Brother Captain and Officers of the Ship which was so soon to<br>follow him, as it was natural for those Gentlemen, bound to<br>this place) to lay in an Assortment of Goods, with the hopes of<br>selling them here, which in great measure must be frustrated<br>by the permission granted Captain Lawson of keeping on a<br>Retail Shop, until his Return, and will only farther beg leave to observe, I think the Subject in Debate requires a final<br>determination from the Honble. the Court of Directors, and as the<br>whole appears to me, clearly Elucidated on the face of your<br>Consultations it can only now remain for the farther consideration<br>of Our Honble. Employers, who I doubt not, will give such | A majority of the Council agreed that Major Bazett should be asked the question, and he put in the following minute in answer to Wrangham's request.<br>He was greatly troubled to find, on first taking the seat he now held on the Council, that many of its recent meetings had ended in disputes and division. Such quarrels were bound to cause unhappy rifts in so small a community. He was also sure the Company in England found them very disagreeable.<br>When he first arrived he had looked over the whole matter only briefly, as a neutral member. He had hoped that, since he had been absent at the time, he would not need to take part. A member of the Council had proposed it, however, and the Council wished to have his opinion on whether it had been right to let Captain Lawson keep a retail shop open until he returned from China. He therefore gave it. He thought the measure was without precedent and harmful to the licensed shopkeepers. In his view they were entitled in this matter to every favour and advantage so small a place could offer. Nor could he see any great benefit to the public from granting such permission.<br>He also thought Lawson's unreasonable request had been equally unfair to his fellow captains and to the officers of the ship due to follow him. It was natural for those gentlemen, bound for the island, to bring out a stock of goods in the hope of selling them there. That hope would be largely defeated by the permission given to Lawson to keep a retail shop running until he came back. He would only add that the matter in dispute needed a final decision from the Court of Directors. It seemed to him clearly set out in the Council's minutes, so it now remained only for the Company to consider it further. He had no doubt the Company would give such answer [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Henry Bazett gave the dissenters their third voice, and with it a majority of the present Council against Lawson's shop. He also added a new argument the others had not stressed. The shop hurt not only the island's licensed shopkeepers but the officers of the next store ship. Every commander and officer bound for St Helena counted on selling his private goods there. A shop left running for two years by one captain would take that market from the men who followed him. That argument would carry weight in London. The Company's commanders and officers depended on their private trade, and the directors could not easily approve a precedent that set one commander's interest above all the rest.<br>He framed his opinion as reluctant and neutral, given only because he had been asked. That made it look less like family loyalty to Matthew Bazett and more like the independent judgement of a newcomer. |
| 175 | 168 | 12th June<br>Answer thereto as in future will prevent any farther altercations<br>of the like Nature.<br>(Signed)<br>12th June 1776. H. Bazett<br>The Storekeeper this Day delivered the following | Major Bazett hoped the Company would give an answer that prevented any more disputes of the same kind in future. H. Bazett signed his minute on 12 June 1776.<br>That day the storekeeper handed in the following account of stores from the *Hillsborough* that had arrived short: |

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| | | Account of Stores short Received from Ship Hillsbrough.<br>Account of Stores short Received.<br>C. qrs. lb.<br>5 .. 3 .. 24 Rice<br>.. 2 .. 8 Sugar<br>.. .. 2 Candles<br>17 .. 3 .. 4 Paddy in 11 Bags not Delivered<br>8 Gallons Arrack<br>16 do. Madeira Wine<br>Occasioned by Wastage<br>12th June 1776 (Signed)<br>Jonn. Doveton<br>Store Keeper<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham<br>Hen. Bazett | Rice, 5 cwt 3 qr 24 lb, short in weight<br>Sugar, 0 cwt 2 qr 8 lb, short in weight<br>Candles, 0 cwt 0 qr 2 lb, short in weight<br>Paddy, 17 cwt 3 qr 4 lb, in 11 bags not delivered<br>Arrack, 8 gallons, lost through wastage<br>Madeira wine, 10 gallons, lost through wastage<br>Jonathan Doveton, storekeeper, signed the account on 12 June 1776. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Eleven bags of paddy had never been landed. That was a different kind of loss from the shrinkage on the *Godfrey*'s rice. Grain lost by drying or leaking from the sacks was a risk of the voyage. Bags missing altogether pointed to the ship. They had been left in her hold, sold or used to feed livestock on board. Recording them as "not delivered" rather than short in weight put the loss on the ship's owners, who were answerable under the charter party for every package on the bill of lading. |
| 176 | 169 | 17 June<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 17 Day of June 1776<br>at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Governor<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>Major Henry Bazett<br>The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed, dated the 12 June<br>1776.<br>Wednesday the 12 Sailed His Majesty's Ship Arethusa, the Honorable<br>Company's Ships Grosvenor, Godfrey, Queen, Ankerwyke,<br>Osterley and Hilsbrough for England.<br>Friday the 14 Arrived the Honorable Company's Ship Mercury<br>from England.<br>Saturday the 15 Arrived His Majesty's Ship Weazel from England last<br>from Ascension.<br>John Hall and Thomas Row two Subjects of<br>Great Britain who came to this Place upon the Ship Mercury from<br>the Island of St. Thomas, applied to Us to be Enlisted as Soldiers in<br>this Garrison, they appearing to be good Men, We enlisted them accordingly<br>to serve the Honorable five Years, and gave them fifteen pounds each<br>Bounty Money.<br>Counted and Examined the Honorable<br>Company's Cash for the Month of May last, which is as follows<br>Viz. | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 17 June 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett were present. The minutes of the meeting of 12 June 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>On Wednesday 12 June 1776 His Majesty's ship *Arethusa* sailed for England with the Company's ships *Grosvenor*, *Godfrey*, *Queen*, *Ankerwyke*, *Osterley* and *Hillsborough*.<br>On Friday 14 June 1776 the Company's ship *Mercury* arrived from England.<br>On Saturday 15 June 1776 His Majesty's ship *Thetis* arrived from England, having called last at Ascension.<br>John Hall and Thomas Row, two British subjects, had come to the island in the *Mercury* from the island of St Thomas. They asked to be enlisted as soldiers in the garrison. They seemed to be good men, so the Council enlisted them to serve the Company for five years and gave each a bounty of £15 0s 0d.<br>The Council counted and examined the Company's cash for May 1776, which stood as follows [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The six Indiamen sailed together under the *Arethusa*. With the American colonies in revolt, and with the *Ankerwyke* leaking, the Council kept the homeward fleet in the road until a King's ship could escort it. Barwell's request on 20 May 1776 for a consort had been met in the end by the whole fleet sailing under naval protection. The *Grosvenor*, ordered to keep company with the leaking ship, now had a frigate to share the task.<br>The two recruits had reached St Helena from St Thomas by way of a Company ship from England. Men stranded at foreign islands in the Atlantic had few ways home. Enlisting at St Helena gave them a passage's worth of security and £15 0s 0d, and gave the garrison two more men at a time when it still needed them. |
| 177 | 170 | Cash Dr.<br>May 1 To Balance remaining<br>£ 12168 17 7<br>8 To Exchange for 3 Sets of Bills drawn upon the Honble. the Court of<br>Directors payable as follow Viz.<br>One Set to Captn. Patrick Lawson 2000<br>do. do. to Mr. Noah Le Cras 300<br>do. do. to Mr. Chas. St. Barbe 50<br>2350 .. ..<br>To Ship Lord Holland | The cash account for May 1776 was as follows. Money received came first:<br>1 May, balance brought forward, £12,168 17s 7d<br>8 May, for 3 sets of bills drawn on the Court of Directors: Captain Patrick Lawson £2,000, Mr Noah Le Cras £300 and Mr Charles St Barbe £50, total £2,350 0s 0d<br>8 May, received from the ship *Lord Holland*, £2 17s 6d |

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| | | 2 17 6<br>20 To Exchange for a Set of Bills drawn<br>upon the Honble. the Court of Directors<br>payable to Mr. Robt. Scott (or Order)<br>200 .. ..<br>27 To Exchange for a Set of Bills drawn as<br>above payable to Mr. Chris. Pritchard<br>(or Order)<br>50 .. ..<br>£ 14771 15 1<br>Per Contra Cr.<br>1776 May 31 By Balance remaining Viz.<br>In Specie<br>£ 14232 .. 1<br>In Cash Notes<br>539 15 ..<br>14771 15 1<br>£ 14771 15 1<br>**Margin Notes:**<br><br>17 June<br>[...] | 20 May, for a set of bills drawn on the Court of Directors payable to Mr Robert Scott or his order, £200 0s 0d<br>27 May, for a set of bills drawn on the Court of Directors payable to Mr Christopher Pritchard or his order, £50 0s 0d<br>Total, £14,771 15s 1d<br>The balance in hand on 31 May 1776 was:<br>Balance in coin, £14,232 0s 1d<br>Balance in cash notes, £539 15s 0d<br>Total, £14,771 15s 1d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The treasury paid out nothing in May 1776. Salaries and wages were advanced to the paymaster once a quarter, so no large sum left the chest between quarter days. Almost all the month's increase came from remittances. Islanders and ships' officers paid in coin and received bills on London, and Lawson's £2,000 alone accounted for most of the gain. The chest grew by over £2,500 in a month, to more than £14,000. That was why the Council told Gabriel Harper on 20 May 1776 that the treasury was too full to take his money. Each bill granted committed the Court of Directors to pay out in London, while the coin sat idle at St Helena. The more remittances the Council accepted, the more coin it held that it had no use for. |
| 178 | 171 | 1776<br>Ordered the following Advertisement to<br>be published Viz.<br>Island St. Helena<br>17 June 1776<br>This is to give Notice to all the Inhabitants<br>upon the said Island that they are hereby required to send into<br>the Secretary's Office on or before Monday next, an exact signed<br>Account of the Number of Male Slaves each of them have from<br>the Age of sixteen to sixty Years.<br>Notice is further given to all the free Men<br>Blacks upon the said Island that they are Ordered to attend<br>at the Castle on the above day by the hour of ten o'Clock in the<br>Morning in Order to ascertain their Names and Ages.<br>Per Order of Council<br>(Signed)<br>R. Wright Secy.<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham<br>Hen. Bazett | The Council ordered the following notice to be published at St Helena on 17 June 1776.<br>Every inhabitant of the island was to deliver to the secretary's office, on or before the following Monday, 24 June 1776, an exact signed return of the number of male slaves he owned between the ages of 16 and 60.<br>All free black men on the island were also ordered to attend at the Castle on the same day by ten o'clock in the morning, so that their names and ages could be recorded.<br>B. Wright, secretary, signed the notice on the Council's orders. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Council was counting every man on the island who could be called out in an emergency. Male slaves between 16 and 60 were the working-age men who could be pressed into labour on fortifications or used to support the garrison. Free black men were counted in person and by name, which suggests they were liable to serve in the militia or a labour corps themselves. The order followed closely on the arrival of His Majesty's ship *Thetis* from England. The Secret Committee's packet of 25 May 1776 had also reached the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor alone. The timing suggests that news from Europe, perhaps a warning about the American war or relations with France, had led the Council to measure the island's manpower. Owners had to sign their returns, making them answerable for any false count. |
| 179 | 172 | 18th June<br>At a Consultation held on Tuesday the 18th Day of June 1776<br>at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Governor<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed, dated the<br>17 June 1776.<br>The Ten Working Days allowed by Charter<br>Party for unloading the Ship Duke of Grafton being expired, We this | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Tuesday 18 June 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham were present. The minutes of the meeting of 17 June 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>The ten working days allowed under the charter party for unloading the *Duke of Grafton* had run out. The Council gave Captain Samuel Bull written sailing orders to make his way as fast as he could to Fort Marlborough on the west coast of Sumatra, following the Court of Directors' instructions. It also gave him the following letter for the presidency at Bencoolen, together with copies of the letters sent by the *Lord Holland.* |

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| | | Day gave Captain Samuel Bull Sailing Orders in Writing to make<br>the best of his way to Fort Marlborough on the West Coast of the<br>Island Sumatra according to the Instructions he has received from<br>the Honorable the Court of Directors. We likewise gave him the<br>following Letter to the Presidency of Bencoolen, together with the<br>Duplicates of those per Lord Holland.<br>To the Honorable Robert Hay Esqr.<br>President and Governor &c. Council of<br>Fort Marlborough.<br>Sir and Sirs<br>Since our Address to you of the 30th April last<br>We have been favored with your Letter of the 8 of February<br>1776 per Ship Osterley.<br>You will Receive enclosed the Ship<br>Duke of Graftons Manifest of Goods, Charter Party and Victualing<br>Bill, likewise Duplicates of our several Letters to the Presidency's | The letter was addressed to Robert Hay, President and Governor, and the Council of Fort Marlborough. Since the Council's letter of 30 April 1776, it had received theirs of 8 February 1776 by the *Osterley*. The Council enclosed the *Duke of Grafton*'s cargo manifest, charter party and victualling bill. It also sent copies of its letters to the presidencies [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Council's letter of 30 April 1776 had been addressed to Richard Wyatt as President of Fort Marlborough. Wyatt had since passed through St Helena on his way home in the *Osterley*, and the Council now wrote to his successor, Robert Hay. The Council had learned of the change only when Wyatt arrived on 12 May 1776, almost certainly from the letter of 8 February 1776 that the *Osterley* also carried.<br>Copies of the letters sent by the *Lord Holland* went with the *Duke of Grafton* as a safeguard. Ships to Sumatra sailed into waters with disease, storms and, in wartime, enemy cruisers, and any one of them might be lost. Sending each letter by two ships was the usual way of making sure that at least one copy arrived. |
| 180 | 173 | 1776<br>in India and Council of Canton, which We request you will<br>forward by the first opportunity.<br>We are<br>St. Helena Sir and Sirs<br>18th June 1776 Your most Obedient humble Servants<br>(Signed)<br>John Skottowe<br>Danl. Corneille<br>Matthew Bazett<br>William Wrangham<br>Henry Bazett<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham<br>Hen. Bazett | The enclosed copies were of the Council's letters to the presidencies in India and the Council at Canton, which Fort Marlborough was asked to forward at the first opportunity. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the letter at St Helena on 18 June 1776, and the same five signed the minutes. |
| 181 | 174 | 24th June<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 24 Day of June 1776 at<br>the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Governor<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>Major Henry Bazett<br>The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed dated the 18 June<br>1776.<br>Mr. Gabriel Isacke this Day<br>presented the following Petition Viz.<br>To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor and Council of the Island St. Helena.<br>The humble Petition of Gabriel Isacke Junr.<br>Sheweth<br>That your Petitioner having a desire to quit the<br>said Island and proceed to Bencoolen, humbly requests your Worships<br>to grant him permission so to do.<br>And your Petitioner as in Duty bound shall<br>ever pray.<br>Granted<br>We this Day Received the following Letter<br>from Captain John Howard. | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 24 June 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett were present. The minutes of the meeting of 18 June 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>Mr Gabriel Isacke junior presented a petition to Governor John Skottowe and the Council. He wished to leave the island and go to Bencoolen, and he asked the Council's permission to do so. The Council granted his request.<br>That day the Council received the following letter from Captain John Howard [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Gabriel Isacke was the second young islander in two months to ask leave to go to Bencoolen, after John Alexander junior on 22 April 1776. He would sail in the *Duke of Grafton*, the next ship bound for Fort Marlborough. The island offered its young men few openings. Bencoolen was unhealthy and often short of Company servants, so it was one of the few places an islander could find a post in the wider service. Each departure still needed the Council's leave, since no inhabitant could leave St Helena without it. |
| 182 | 175 | 1776<br>To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council of the Island St. Helena.<br>Gentlemen | Captain John Howard wrote to Governor John Skottowe and the Council on 24 June 1776. He regretted having to trouble them, but this was the first such request he had made in 23 years of service, |

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| | | It is with Concern I find myself under the necessity of troubling you on this occasion, but as it is the first time during my Service of twenty three Years, flatter myself you will readily excuse it, as you well know the justness of my application. I therefore beg leave to observe I have been fourteen Years a Captain in this Garrison, during which time it is well known I have been tossed from House to House, and under the greatest obligations for a place to live in, I have ever been silent under these disagreable circumstances, but now my advanced Years and long Service call on me to lay claim to what I think I have a right to ask, which is one of the Honorable Company's Houses to live in, particularly as they have many Houses, and have lately been Erecting others for the accomodation of their Servants their Oldest Servants I judge merits their first Indulgence. I must further observe that the Captains in this Garrison are the only Servants Civil or Military that have not been indulged with a House, or in lieu thereof House Rent, for what Reason I have never been able to account, as in all places that I have ever been the Military Officers are provided with quarters. I will not trouble you farther on this occasion, than to request you will Notify this my application to the Honble. the Court of Directors, accompany'd if you think proper with such recommendation from your Board, as you think my Merit and long service intitles me to.<br>I am<br>June 24 1776 Gentlemen<br>Your most Obedt. humble Servant<br>(Signed) Jno. Howard<br>The Ship Mercury being Ordered to the Cape of Good Hope We took the opportunity of giving Captain Forbes an Order to procure Flour, Sheep and Wax Candles, likewise a few other Articles, which We think will be of Advantage and Improvement to the Island Viz. | and he hoped they would readily excuse it once they saw it was fair.<br>He had been a captain in the garrison for 14 years. It was well known that throughout that time he had been moved from house to house and had depended heavily on others' kindness for a place to live. He had always kept silent about this unpleasant situation. Now, however, his age and long service led him to ask for what he believed he had a right to, one of the Company's houses to live in. The Company had many houses and had lately been building more for its servants, and he judged that its oldest servants deserved such favour.<br>He also pointed out that the captains of the garrison were the only Company servants, civil or military, who had been given neither a house nor house rent in its place. He had never been able to understand why, since military officers were provided with quarters everywhere else he had served. He would trouble the Council no further than to ask it to send his request to the Court of Directors, with whatever recommendation it thought his merit and long service deserved. John Howard signed the letter.<br>The *Mercury* had been ordered to the Cape of Good Hope. The Council took the chance to give Captain Forbes an order to buy flour, sheep, wax candles and a few other articles it thought would benefit and improve the island, as follows [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The pay list for the quarter ending 31 March 1776 bore out Howard's complaint. Lieutenants such as Samuel Desfountain, Robert Gurling and Thomas Bazett each drew £2 10s 0d a quarter in house rent. Howard, a captain, drew £59 6s 3d in pay but no allowance for lodging. The Company paid junior officers for housing and left senior ones to fend for themselves. Howard's request also came while the Council was building three new houses, which the engineer had reported on 8 April 1776. Those houses were meant for the Company's civil servants, and a captain of 14 years' standing still had nowhere settled to live. By asking the Council to send his request on to London, he made sure the Court of Directors would see the gap in its own allowances. |
| 183 | 176 | 24th June<br>To Captain John Forbes Commander of Ship Mercury Sir<br>You are hereby Directed to Purchase at the Cape of Good Hope on the Honorable Company's Account for the use of this Island three hundred and fifty hundred weight Flour of the best sort and twenty or thirty Sheep likewise the following Articles not exceeding the amount of fifty pounds Value if they can be procured as We think they will be of Advantage and an Improvement to this Place, Viz.<br>Nectarin<br>Pears of Sorts<br>Apricot<br>Walnut<br>Plumb<br>Almond | The Council sent Captain John Forbes, commander of the *Mercury*, an order to buy the following at the Cape of Good Hope on the Company's account for the island's use. He was to buy 350 cwt of the best flour and 20 or 30 sheep. He was also to buy the following articles, up to £50 0s 0d in value, if they could be found, since the Council thought they would benefit and improve the island:<br>Nectarine trees, grafted<br>Pear trees of various kinds, grafted<br>Apricot trees, grafted<br>Walnut trees, grafted<br>Plum trees, grafted<br>Almond trees, grafted<br>Chestnut trees, grafted<br>Apple trees of various kinds, grafted<br>Pomelo trees, grafted<br>Orange trees, sweet and Seville, grafted<br>Raspberry, gooseberry and currant bushes<br>Grape vine cuttings of various kinds |

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| | | Chesnut<br>Apple of Sorts<br>Pumplemus<br>Orange, Sweet and Seville<br>Fruit Trees to be brought in Plants already Grafted.<br>Rasberrys, Gooseberrys and Currants<br>Cuttings of Grapes of Sorts<br>Jessamine<br>Three Bushels Beans<br>Three do. Pease<br>Twelve small Deer of the Antelope kind three Male and nine<br>Female<br>Twelve Hares Male and Female<br>Sky Larks<br>Thrushes<br>Black Birds<br>Canary do.<br>Snipes<br>Wild Ducks<br>Teal<br>For the amount of the above you are to draw Bills upon the Honorable Company upon the best terms you can | Jasmine<br>Beans, 3 bushels<br>Peas, 3 bushels<br>Small antelope, 12, of which 3 male and 9 female<br>Hares, 12, male and female<br>Skylarks<br>Thrushes<br>Blackbirds<br>Canaries<br>Snipe<br>Wild ducks<br>Teal<br>Forbes was to pay for these goods by drawing bills on the Company on the best terms he could get [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Most of the order had nothing to do with feeding the garrison. The Council was trying to stock the island with the fruit, game and birds of a gentleman's estate. Grafted fruit trees would bear true to their kind, unlike trees raised from seed. A pomelo was a large citrus fruit from South-East Asia, grown at the Cape by the Dutch and known there as the pompelmoes. The antelope, hares, snipe, wild duck and teal were game for shooting. The skylarks, thrushes and blackbirds were the songbirds of an English countryside, which St Helena lacked. The island had no native mammals and few land birds. The Council treated it as a blank landscape to be filled with animals and plants familiar to Europeans. It capped the cost at £50 0s 0d, a modest sum beside the 350 cwt of flour that was the main purpose of the voyage. |
| 184 | 177 | 1776<br>procure, and to deliver to Us an Exact Invoice of the said Articles<br>on your Return to this Island.<br>We wish you a good Voyage and are<br>St. Helena Sir<br>24th June 1776 Your humble Servants<br>John Skottowe<br>Daniel Corneille<br>Matthew Bazett<br>William Wrangham<br>Henry Bazett<br>P. S.<br>You are hereby further Ordered to Purchase at the Cape, one thousand Weight of Wax Candles not exceeding<br>two Shillings and Six pence per Pound, in case you can get them<br>good.<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham<br>Hen. Bazett | Forbes was to draw the bills on the best terms he could get and give the Council an exact invoice of the goods when he came back to the island. The Council wished him a good voyage. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the order at St Helena on 24 June 1776.<br>A postscript ordered Forbes also to buy 1,000 lb of wax candles at the Cape, at no more than £0 2s 6d a pound, if he could find them of good quality.<br>John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The island usually got its wax candles from Bengal, at 60 rupees a maund on the *Godfrey*'s and *Hillsborough*'s invoices. Ordering 1,000 lb from the Cape suggests the Bengal supply was not keeping up with demand. The Castle, the Council chamber, the chaplain and the guardhouses burned over 500 lb of candles in a single quarter. Setting a price limit and requiring good quality protected the Company from paying Cape prices for poor tallow passed off as wax. |
| 185 | 178 | 1 July<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 1 Day of July 1776<br>at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Governor<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>Major Henry Bazett<br>The last Consultation was read approved, and Signed dated the 24 June<br>1776.<br>Tuesday the 25 June passed by a Dutch Ship.<br>Wednesday the 26 Sailed the Honble. Company's Ship Mercury for<br>the Cape of Good Hope.<br>Messrs. Jonathan Doveton and Britanicus | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 1 July 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett were present. The minutes of the meeting of 24 June 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>On Tuesday 25 June 1776 a Dutch ship passed the island. On Wednesday 26 June 1776 the Company's ship *Mercury* sailed for the Cape of Good Hope.<br>Mr Jonathan Doveton and Mr Britannicus Alexander Wright presented the following letter, dated at St Helena on 1 July 1776, to Governor John Skottowe and the Council. Through the Council's kindness, the Company allowed some of its servants on the island the use of one of its slaves for the time being. The same favour had been given to gentlemen |

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| | | Alexander Wright this Day presented the following Letter.<br>To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council<br>of St. Helena.<br>Gentlemen<br>We beg leave to lay before you that as the Honorable Company is pleased (thro' your favour) to indulge some of<br>their Servants of this Settlement with the temporary use of one of<br>their Slaves, and as such Indulgence has been extended to<br>Gentlemen Junior to Us in the Service, you will not deem it unreasonable<br>We should now take the Liberty of requesting the same degree of<br>Indulgence. We shall deem Ourselves happy if Our Petition meet<br>your Approbation, and shall be thankful for your Consideration<br>in this Respect.<br>We have further to Request that should<br>you hold it necessary to forward this Our application to the<br>Honble. the Court of Directors, you would be pleased to favour Us with a<br>Recommendatory transmittance by this Conveyance.<br>We have the Honor to be<br>St. Helena Gentlemen<br>1 July 1776 With respect your most Obedient humble Servants<br>(Signed) R. Wright<br>Jonn. Doveton | junior to Doveton and Wright in the service. They hoped the Council would not think it unreasonable for them to ask for the same, and they would be grateful if it approved their request. If the Council thought it necessary to send the request on to the Court of Directors, they asked it to add a recommendation and send it by the present ship. B. Wright and Jonathan Doveton signed the letter.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Matthew Bazett had mentioned on 3 June 1776 that his only favour from the Company was lighting and the use of one of its slaves, the same as other servants received. The loan of a Company slave was a standard benefit of office, a form of payment in labour rather than money. Doveton, the storekeeper, and Wright, the secretary, were senior officials who had been passed over while junior men received it. Their request did not question the practice. It asked only that it be applied fairly by rank. The slaves themselves were treated as an allowance, assigned and withdrawn at the Council's pleasure, with no say in which household they served. |
| 186 | 179 | 1776<br>We this Day Granted the following Sets of<br>Bills of Exchange drawn upon the Honble. the Court of Directors<br>Viz.<br>One Set to John Skottowe Esqr. Governor, for four hundred pounds, payable to Captain Nicholas Skottowe (or Order)<br>And One Set to Captain Samuel Bull<br>for one thousand pounds payable to Messrs. Downes and Lucas (or Order) both drawn<br>at Ninety Day's sight.<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham<br>Hen. Bazett | That day the Council granted the following sets of bills of exchange drawn on the Court of Directors, both payable 90 days after presentation:<br>Governor John Skottowe, 1 set, payable to Captain Nicholas Skottowe or his order, £400 0s 0d<br>Captain Samuel Bull, 1 set, payable to Messrs Downes and Lucas or their order, £1,000 0s 0d<br>John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Governor remitted money to a Captain Nicholas Skottowe, presumably a kinsman. On 10 June 1776 Skottowe had written that he had never traded on the island. Whatever its source, the £400 0s 0d was well above a quarter's salary. It most likely came from savings on his salary and allowances, which were generous. The *Duke of Grafton*'s commander, Samuel Bull, paid in £1,000 0s 0d, almost certainly the proceeds of his private trade on the island during the ten days his ship lay unloading. Bills drawn to a London firm settled his debts with the merchants who had supplied his outward goods. |
| 187 | 180 | 2d July<br>At a Consultation held on Tuesday the 2d Day of July 1776 at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Danl. Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Govr.<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>Major Henry Bazett<br>The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed, dated the<br>1 July 1776.<br>William Wood a Recruit for Bencoolen<br>who was left here sick out of the Ship Lord Holland being Recovered<br>We put him on Board the Duke of Grafton, and Wrote the following | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Tuesday 2 July 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett were present. The minutes of the meeting of 1 July 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>William Wood, a recruit for Bencoolen, had been left at the island sick from the *Lord Holland*. He had now recovered, and the Council put him on board the *Duke of Grafton*. It wrote the following letter to the President and Council of that settlement.<br>The letter was addressed to Robert Hay, President and Governor, and the Council of Fort Marlborough, and dated at St Helena on 2 July 1776. Since the Council last wrote, William Wood, a recruit for their settlement left behind sick from the *Lord Holland*, had recovered. The Council had put him on |

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| | | Letter to the President and Council of that Settlement Viz.<br>To the Honorable Robert Hay Esqr. President and Governor &c. Council of Fort Marlborough.<br>Sir and Sirs<br>Since Our last address to you William Wood a Recruit for your Settlement who was left here sick out of the<br>Ship Lord Holland being now recovered, We have put him on<br>Board the Duke of Grafton, for whose Passage you will please to<br>pay the Captain of said Ship.<br>We are<br>St. Helena Sir and Sirs<br>2d July 1776 Your most Obedient humble Servants<br>John Skottowe<br>Danl. Corneille<br>Matthew Bazett<br>William Wrangham<br>Henry Bazett | board the *Duke of Grafton* and asked Fort Marlborough to pay the ship's captain for his passage. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed it.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Council did not keep Wood for its own garrison, even though it was paying £15 0s 0d a head for recruits at the time. He had been enlisted for Fort Marlborough, and taking him would have deprived another settlement of a man it was owed. The Council had dealt with Thomas Kelley's case in April 1776 in the same way, insisting on a one-for-one exchange when he stayed. Fort Marlborough was charged for Wood's passage because he was its recruit. The island had nursed him back to health at its own hospital and then sent him on, with the cost of the last leg falling on the settlement that would gain his service. |
| 188 | 181 | 1776<br>The Storekeeper this Day Delivered the following Account<br>of Stores short Received from Ship Duke of Grafton Viz.<br>Account of Stores short Received.<br>3 Milk Pans<br>1 Glass Salt<br>2 Jelly Glasses<br>8 Wine do.<br>1 Globe Lamp<br>1 Hand Glass Lanthorn<br>30 Sqrs. 8 by 10<br>6 do. 10 by 12<br>5 do. 10 by 14<br>5 do. 11 by 17½<br>4 do. 11 by 19<br>10 do. 10½ by 16<br>2 do. 11 by 13½<br>7 do. 11 by 17½<br>7 do. 11 by 18½<br>3 do. 11 by 15<br>14 do. 10 by 13<br>found Broke upon opening the Packages which were in good Order.<br>14 Scythe Stones<br>2 Plaistr. Brushes<br>3 Tar do.<br>3 Hair Sieves<br>Damaged<br>11 Bushels Salt short measure<br>C. qrs. lb.<br>1 .. .. 10 Cordage<br>.. 2 .. 2 Sope<br>Short Weight<br>7 Iron Pots wt. 1 .. 3 .. 20<br>2015 Tiles<br>Broke<br>2 Wheelbarrows<br>1 Case Containg. 35 Yds. of three Inch Pipe<br>5 Small Oars<br>12 Labourers Baskets<br>49 Birch Brooms<br>2 July 1776 (Signed) Jon. Doveton S. Keeper | That day the storekeeper handed in the following account of stores from the *Duke of Grafton* that had arrived short or damaged:<br>Milk pans, 3, found broken in packages that were in good order<br>Glass salt cellar, 1, found broken in packages that were in good order<br>Jelly glasses, 2, found broken in packages that were in good order<br>Wine glasses, 8, found broken in packages that were in good order<br>Globe lamp, 1, found broken in packages that were in good order<br>Glass hand lantern, 1, found broken in packages that were in good order<br>Window panes, 8 by 10 inches, 30, found broken in packages that were in good order<br>Window panes, 10 by 12 inches, 6, found broken in packages that were in good order<br>Window panes, 10 by 14 inches, 5, found broken in packages that were in good order<br>Window panes, 11 by 17½ inches, 3, found broken in packages that were in good order<br>Window panes, 11 by 19 inches, 4, found broken in packages that were in good order<br>Window panes, 10½ by 16 inches, 10, found broken in packages that were in good order<br>Window panes, 11 by 13½ inches, 2, found broken in packages that were in good order<br>Window panes, 11 by 17½ inches, 7, found broken in packages that were in good order<br>Window panes, 11 by 18½ inches, 7, found broken in packages that were in good order<br>Window panes, 11 by 15 inches, 3, found broken in packages that were in good order<br>Window panes, 10 by 13 inches, 14, found broken in packages that were in good order<br>Scythe stones, 14, found broken in packages that were in good order<br>Plasterers' brushes, 2, damaged<br>Tar brushes, 3, damaged<br>Hair sieves, 5, damaged<br>Salt, 11 bushels, short in measure<br>Cordage, 0 cwt 1 qr 10 lb, short in weight<br>Soap, 0 cwt 2 qr 2 lb, short in weight<br>Iron pots, 7, weighing 1 cwt 3 qr 20 lb, broken<br>Tiles, 2,015, broken<br>Wheelbarrows, 2, broken<br>Three-inch pipe, 1 case containing 25 yards<br>Small oars, 5<br>Labourers' baskets, 12<br>Birch brooms, 49<br>Jonathan Doveton, storekeeper, signed the account on 2 July 1776. |

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| | | | **Interpretations**<br>Glass and earthenware again made up most of the losses, as they had on the *Lord Holland* in May 1776. More than 90 window panes were found broken in cases that showed no outward damage. That pointed to poor packing in London rather than rough handling at sea, and the storekeeper's wording made the distinction plain. Window glass was in steady demand for the new houses and repairs then under way, and every broken pane meant a window left boarded until the next ship. More than 2,000 roofing tiles broken in one shipment showed how poorly heavy, brittle building materials survived the voyage. |
| 189 | 182 | 8th July<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 8th Day of July 1776<br>at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Governor<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>Major Henry Bazett<br>The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed, dated the<br>2d July 1776.<br>Tuesday the 2d Sailed his Majesty's Ship Weazel for England.<br>Thursday the 4th Sailed the Honble. Company's Ship Duke of Grafton for Fort Marlbro.<br>Friday the 5 Arrived his Majesty's Ship Dolphin from Bombay (last from the Cape)<br>Saturday the 6 Sailed his do. do. for England.<br>We this Day Enlisted, John Chalmers, Cornelius Flower, Alexander Scott and John Wales four Seaman who<br>Deserted from Ship Duke of Grafton, to serve the Honble. Company<br>five Years as Soldiers in this Garrison, and gave each of them ten<br>pounds Bounty Money.<br>William Mardrum a Recruit for Bencoolen<br>having Deserted from Ship Duke of Grafton, We have detained him<br>to serve as a Soldier in this Garrison until We have an opportunity of<br>sending him to that Presidency.<br>William Fullwood Private this day applied to<br>Us for his Discharge from the Garrison, having served the Honorable Company<br>his Contracted time.<br>Granted<br>The Plantation Account for the Quarter and<br>the Expence of Artillery Stores and Stewards Account for the Month<br>of June last were this Day laid before Us which were Examined, approved<br>and are as follow Viz. | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 8 July 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett were present. The minutes of the meeting of 2 July 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>On Tuesday 2 July 1776 His Majesty's ship *Thetis* sailed for England. On Thursday 4 July 1776 the Company's ship *Duke of Grafton* sailed for Fort Marlborough. On Friday 5 July 1776 His Majesty's ship *Dolphin* arrived from Bombay, having called last at [...]. She sailed for England on Saturday 6 July 1776.<br>That day the Council enlisted John Chalmers, Cornelius Flower, Alexander Scott and John Wales, four seamen who had deserted from the *Duke of Grafton*. They signed on to serve the Company as soldiers in the garrison for five years, and each received a bounty of £10 0s 0d.<br>William Mardrum, a recruit for Bencoolen, had also deserted from the *Duke of Grafton*. The Council kept him to serve as a soldier in the garrison until it had a chance to send him on to that settlement.<br>William Fullwood, a private, had served out his contracted time with the Company and asked to be discharged from the garrison. The Council granted his request.<br>The plantation account for the quarter and the accounts for artillery stores and the steward's accounts for June 1776 were put before the Council, which examined and approved them. They were as follows [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Council searched every homeward ship for soldiers trying to escape the island, yet it enlisted four seamen who had deserted from an outward-bound Company ship. Deserters from a ship were not the Council's concern once she had sailed, and the garrison still needed men. It paid them £10 0s 0d each, less than the £15 0s 0d given to men discharged from India. They had come to the island by running away, not by choice, and had nowhere else to go. Mardrum was treated differently. He was a recruit owed to Bencoolen, so the Council held him only until it could send him on. It applied the same rule it had followed with William Wood and Thomas Kelley, and did not keep another settlement's soldier for itself. |
| 190 | 183 | 1776<br>Account of the Honble. Company's Stock of Neat Cattle &c. from the 1 April to the 30th June 1776<br>Neat Cattle Bulls, Neat Cattle Cows, Neat Cattle Calves, Neat Cattle Yearlings, Neat Cattle Heifers, Neat Cattle Steers, Neat Cattle Oxen, Neat Cattle Total, Sheep Ewes, Sheep Weathers, Sheep Lambs, Sheep Rams, Sheep Total, Goats Ewes, Goats Weathers, Goats Kids, Goats Rams, Goats Total, Hogs Sows, Hogs Shoats, Hogs Pigs, Hogs Boars, Hogs Total, Horses Horses, Horses Mares, Horses | Daniel Corneille signed the following account of the Company's livestock from 1 April to 30 June 1776, subject to the correction of any errors.<br>Cattle at 1 April: bulls 7, cows 103, calves 54, yearlings 56, heifers 26, steers 31, oxen 22, total 299<br>Sheep at 1 April: ewes 347, wethers 126, lambs 60, rams 9, total 542<br>Goats at 1 April: ewes 63, wethers 18, kids 8, rams 7, total 96<br>Hogs at 1 April: sows 5, shoats 12, pigs 10, boars 2, total 29<br>Horses at 1 April: horses 7, mares 10, total 17 |

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| | | Total, Poultry Fowls, Poultry Ducks, Poultry Turkeys, Poultry Geese<br>Remaining: Neat Cattle Bulls 7, Neat Cattle Cows 103, Neat Cattle Calves 54, Neat Cattle Yearlings 56, Neat Cattle Heifers 26, Neat Cattle Steers 31, Neat Cattle Oxen 22, Neat Cattle Total 299, Sheep Ewes 347, Sheep Weathers 126, Sheep Lambs 60, Sheep Rams 9, Sheep Total 542, Goats Ewes 63, Goats Weathers 18, Goats Kids 8, Goats Rams 7, Goats Total 96, Hogs Sows 5, Hogs Shoats 12, Hogs Pigs 10, Hogs Boars 2, Hogs Total 29, Horses Horses 7, Horses Mares 10, Horses Total 17, Poultry Fowls 79, Poultry Ducks 68, Poultry Turkeys 43, Poultry Geese 22<br>Encreased: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 22, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 0, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 22, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Weathers 0, Sheep Lambs 51, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 51, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 19, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 19, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 0, Horses Horses 0, Horses Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 56, Poultry Ducks 6, Poultry Turkeys 15, Poultry Geese 0<br>Bought for the Table: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 0, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 0, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 0, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Weathers 30, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 30, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 0, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 0, Hogs Sows 2, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 18, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 20, Horses Horses 0, Horses Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 0, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkeys 0, Poultry Geese 0<br>Total: Neat Cattle Bulls 7, Neat Cattle Cows 103, Neat Cattle Calves 76, Neat Cattle Yearlings 56, Neat Cattle Heifers 26, Neat Cattle Steers 31, Neat Cattle Oxen 22, Neat Cattle Total 321, Sheep Ewes 347, Sheep Weathers 156, Sheep Lambs 111, Sheep Rams 9, Sheep Total 623, Goats Ewes 63, Goats Weathers 18, Goats Kids 27, Goats Rams 7, Goats Total 115, Hogs Sows 7, Hogs Shoats 12, Hogs Pigs 28, Hogs Boars 2, Hogs Total 49, Horses Horses 7, Horses Mares 10, Horses Total 17, Poultry Fowls 135, Poultry Ducks 74, Poultry Turkeys 58, Poultry Geese 22<br>Given to the Arethusa: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 0, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 2, Neat Cattle Steers 3, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 5, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Weathers 0, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 0, Goats Ewes 1, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 1, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 2, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 0, Horses Horses 0, Horses Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 0, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkeys 0, Poultry Geese 0<br>do. to the Thetis: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 0, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 4, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 4, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Weathers 0, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 0, Goats Ewes 1, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 1, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 2, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 0, Horses Horses 0, Horses Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 0, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkeys 0, Poultry Geese 0<br>Killed: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 3, Neat Cattle Calves 3, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 5, Neat Cattle Steers 7, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 18, Sheep Ewes 3, Sheep Weathers 110, Sheep Lambs 11, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 124, Goats Ewes 2, Goats Weathers 15, Goats Kids 3, Goats Rams 2, Goats Total 22, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 4, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 1, Hogs Total 5, | Poultry at 1 April: fowls 79, ducks 68, turkeys 43, geese 22<br>Cattle born: bulls 0, cows 0, calves 22, yearlings 0, heifers 0, steers 0, oxen 0, total 22<br>Sheep born: ewes 0, wethers 0, lambs 51, rams 0, total 51<br>Goats born: ewes 0, wethers 0, kids 19, rams 0, total 19<br>Hogs born: sows 0, shoats 0, pigs 0, boars 0, total 0<br>Horses born: horses 0, mares 0, total 0<br>Poultry hatched: fowls 56, ducks 6, turkeys 15, geese 0<br>Sheep bought for the table: ewes 0, wethers 30, lambs 0, rams 0, total 30<br>Hogs bought for the table: sows 2, shoats 0, pigs 18, boars 0, total 20<br>Cattle total: bulls 7, cows 103, calves 76, yearlings 56, heifers 26, steers 31, oxen 22, total 321<br>Sheep total: ewes 347, wethers 156, lambs 111, rams 9, total 623<br>Goats total: ewes 63, wethers 18, kids 27, rams 7, total 115<br>Hogs total: sows 7, shoats 12, pigs 28, boars 2, total 49<br>Horses total: horses 7, mares 10, total 17<br>Poultry total: fowls 135, ducks 74, turkeys 58, geese 22<br>Cattle given to His Majesty's ship *Arethusa*: heifers 2, steers 3, total 5. Goats given to her: ewes 1, kids 1, total 2.<br>Cattle given to His Majesty's ship *Thetis*: steers 4, total 4. Goats given to her: ewes 1, kids 1, total 2.<br>Cattle killed: bulls 0, cows 3, calves 3, yearlings 0, heifers 5, steers 7, oxen 0, total 18<br>Sheep killed: ewes 3, wethers 110, lambs 11, rams 0, total 124<br>Goats killed: ewes 2, wethers 15, kids 3, rams 2, total 22<br>Hogs killed: sows 0, shoats 4, pigs 0, boars 1, total 5<br>Horses killed: horses 0, mares 0, total 0<br>Poultry killed: fowls 12, ducks 30, turkeys 21, geese 1<br>Cattle died: bulls 0, cows 0, calves 4, yearlings 7, heifers 0, steers 0, oxen 0, total 11<br>Sheep died: ewes 6, wethers 20, lambs 12, rams 0, total 38<br>Goats died: ewes 0, wethers 0, kids 0, rams 0, total 0<br>Hogs died: sows 0, shoats 0, pigs 2, boars 0, total 2<br>Horses died: horses 2, mares 1, total 3<br>Poultry died: fowls 13, ducks 0, turkeys 2, geese 0<br>Cattle at 30 June: bulls 7, cows 100, calves 69, yearlings 49, heifers 19, steers 17, oxen 22, total 283<br>Sheep at 30 June: ewes 338, wethers 26, lambs 88, rams 9, total 461<br>Goats at 30 June: ewes 59, wethers 3, kids 22, rams 5, total 89<br>Hogs at 30 June: sows 7, shoats 8, pigs 26, boars 1, total 42<br>Horses at 30 June: horses 5, mares 9, total 14<br>Poultry at 30 June: fowls 110, ducks 44, turkeys 35, geese 21<br>Cattle delivered to His Majesty's ship *Arethusa*: 5 cattle weighing 1,230 lb.<br>Cattle delivered to His Majesty's ship *Thetis*: 4 cattle weighing 1,132 lb.<br>Slaves died: 1 man named Tamberlain<br>Slaves died: 1 man named May<br>Slaves died: 1 man named Paul<br>Yams used for the slaves, 6,930<br>Yams used for the livestock, 19,600<br>Yams bought for the livestock, 1,300<br>Total yams, 27,830<br>**Interpretations**<br>The yams issued to the Company's slaves fell from 48,730 in the first quarter of 1776 to 6,930 in the second, while the yams given to the livestock rose. The fall matched the Council's order of 9 April 1776. Half of the 50 casks of failing salt provisions were to go to the slaves in larger rations. Spoiled meat that the garrison would not eat replaced most of the slaves' |

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| | | Horses Horses 0, Horses Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 12, Poultry Ducks 30, Poultry Turkeys 21, Poultry Geese 1<br>Dead: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 4, Neat Cattle Yearlings 7, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 0, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 11, Sheep Ewes 6, Sheep Weathers 20, Sheep Lambs 12, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 38, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 0, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 0, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 2, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 2, Horses Horses 2, Horses Mares 1, Horses Total 3, Poultry Fowls 13, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkeys 2, Poultry Geese 0<br>Remaining: Neat Cattle Bulls 7, Neat Cattle Cows 100, Neat Cattle Calves 69, Neat Cattle Yearlings 49, Neat Cattle Heifers 19, Neat Cattle Steers 17, Neat Cattle Oxen 22, Neat Cattle Total 283, Sheep Ewes 338, Sheep Weathers 26, Sheep Lambs 88, Sheep Rams 9, Sheep Total 461, Goats Ewes 59, Goats Weathers 3, Goats Kids 22, Goats Rams 5, Goats Total 89, Hogs Sows 7, Hogs Shoats 8, Hogs Pigs 26, Hogs Boars 1, Hogs Total 42, Horses Horses 5, Horses Mares 9, Horses Total 14, Poultry Fowls 110, Poultry Ducks 44, Poultry Turkeys 35, Poultry Geese 21<br>Account of Cattle delivered to his Majesty's Ships.<br>Ship Arethusa 5 Cattle Weight lb. 1230<br>do. Thetis 4 do. do. 1132<br>Deceased Slaves<br>1 Man Named Tamberlain<br>1 do. do. May<br>1 do. do. Paul<br>Yams Expended for Slaves 6930<br>do. do. for Stock 19600<br>do. Bought do. do. 1300<br>Total 27830<br>E. Excepted<br>Signed Danl. Corneille | staple food for three months. The Company saved its yams and fed them to its cattle and pigs instead. Three slave men died in the quarter and no births were recorded.<br>The wethers fell from 156 to 26, with 110 killed in three months. The homeward fleet, the two retiring governors and the passengers of rank were all entertained at the Company's table in May and June. The King's ships *Arethusa* and *Thetis* were also supplied with fresh beef and goats from the Company's herds. The island fed every naval ship that called. Cattle fell from 299 to 283 over the quarter, and the steers, the class most often killed or given away, dropped from 31 to 17. |
| 191 | 184 | 8th July<br>Artillery Stores Expended in June 1776<br>Guns Fired, Shot Fired, 18 lbs., 9 lbs., 6 lbs., 4 lbs., 3 lbs., Powder Expended lb, Powder Expended oz<br>1 Arrived the St. Gulon French Ship: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 9, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 15, Powder Expended oz 9<br>4 Royal Salute: Guns Fired 21, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 17, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 37, Powder Expended oz 5<br>5 Returned the Graftons Salute: Guns Fired 13, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 13, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 21, Powder Expended oz 15<br>8 An Alarm for Ship Passing by: Guns Fired 6, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 11, Powder Expended oz 0<br>9 Departed the Dutch Ship: Guns Fired 13, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 1, 6 lbs. 12, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 22, Powder Expended oz 13<br>12 Saluted Governor Wyatt going on Board: Guns Fired 19, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 15, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 34, Powder Expended oz 1<br>13 do. Governor Wynch do.: Guns Fired 19, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 15, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 34, Powder Expended oz 1<br>do. Captain Dent do.: Guns Fired 13, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 9, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 13, Powder Expended oz 8<br>Departed the Ships Hillsborough, Grosvenor, Godfrey, Osterley, Ankerwyke and Queen under Convoy of the Arethusa: Guns Fired 56, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 20, 6 lbs. 36, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 92, Powder Expended oz 0<br>14 A Double Alarm: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 6, 3 lbs. 3, Powder Expended lb 16, Powder Expended oz 8 | Captain James Tippet of the artillery signed the following account of artillery stores used in June 1776:<br>1 June, arrival of the French ship *St Julien*: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 nine-pounders, 9 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 15 lb 9 oz<br>4 June, royal salute: 21 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 4 nine-pounders, 17 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 37 lb 5 oz<br>5 June, returning the *Duke of Grafton*'s salute: 13 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 nine-pounders, 13 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 21 lb 15 oz<br>8 June, alarm for a ship passing: 6 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 11 lb 0 oz<br>9 June, departure of the Dutch ship: 13 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 1 nine-pounder, 12 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 22 lb 13 oz<br>12 June, salute to Governor Wyatt going on board: 19 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 4 nine-pounders, 15 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 34 lb 1 oz<br>13 June, salute to Governor Wynch going on board: 19 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 4 nine-pounders, 15 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 34 lb 1 oz<br>13 June, salute to Captain Dent going on board: 13 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 4 nine-pounders, 9 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 13 lb 8 oz<br>Departure of the *Hillsborough*, *Grosvenor*, *Godfrey*, *Osterley*, *Ankerwyke* and *Queen* under convoy of the |

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| | | Arrived the Mercury Packet: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 9, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 14, Powder Expended oz 8<br>15 do. The Thetis Frigate: Guns Fired 13, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 9, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 21, Powder Expended oz 8<br>Saluted the Captain coming on Shore: Guns Fired 13, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 9, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 21, Powder Expended oz 8<br>20 Departed the St. Gulon: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 9, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 15, Powder Expended oz 9<br>24 A Double Alarm: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 6, 3 lbs. 3, Powder Expended lb 16, Powder Expended oz 8<br>25 Saluted a Dutch Ship, did not Anchor: Guns Fired 13, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 9, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 21, Powder Expended oz 8<br>Departed the Mercury Packet: Guns Fired 13, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 13, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 21, Powder Expended oz 15<br>Expended in Stone Blowing: Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 52, Powder Expended oz 0<br>Fired at a Dutch Ship from Purlings Battery: Guns Fired 1, Shot Fired 1, 18 lbs. 1, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 7, Powder Expended oz 9<br>For a General Field Day: Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 137, Powder Expended oz 0<br>For Sundry Services: Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 50, Powder Expended oz 0<br>Total: Guns Fired 258, Shot Fired 1, 18 lbs. 1, 9 lbs. 49, 6 lbs. 184, 4 lbs. 16, 3 lbs. 8, Powder Expended lb 678, Powder Expended oz [...]<br>Lead Ball lb. 3 oz. 9<br>Junk 32 lb.<br>Match 6<br>Tallow 12 lb.<br>Tan'd Sheep Skins 1<br>Cartridge Paper 9 Quires<br>(Signed)<br>James Tippet Captn.<br>of Artillery | *Arethusa*: 56 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 20 nine-pounders, 36 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 92 lb 0 oz<br>14 June, double alarm: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 6 four-pounders, 3 three-pounders, powder 16 lb 8 oz<br>14 June, arrival of the *Mercury* packet: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 nine-pounders, 9 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 14 lb 8 oz<br>15 June, arrival of the frigate *Thetis*: 13 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 4 nine-pounders, 9 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 21 lb 8 oz<br>15 June, salute to the frigate's captain coming ashore: 13 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 4 nine-pounders, 9 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 21 lb 8 oz<br>20 June, departure of the *St Julien*: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 nine-pounders, 9 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 15 lb 9 oz<br>24 June, double alarm: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 6 four-pounders, 3 three-pounders, powder 16 lb 8 oz<br>25 June, salute to a Dutch ship that did not anchor: 13 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 4 nine-pounders, 9 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 21 lb 8 oz<br>25 June, departure of the *Mercury* packet: 13 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 nine-pounders, 13 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 21 lb 15 oz<br>Stone blasting: powder 52 lb 0 oz<br>Fired at a Dutch ship from Purling's Battery: 1 gun fired, 1 shot, 1 eighteen-pounder, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 7 lb 9 oz<br>General field day: powder 137 lb 0 oz<br>Other duties: powder 50 lb 0 oz<br>Total: 258 guns fired, 1 shot, 1 eighteen-pounder, 49 nine-pounders, 184 six-pounders, 16 four-pounders, 8 three-pounders, powder 678 lb 8 oz<br>Lead balls, 3 lb 9 oz<br>Junk, 32 lb<br>Match, 6 lb<br>Tallow, 12 lb<br>Tanned sheepskins, 1<br>Cartridge paper, 9 quires<br>**Interpretations**<br>The royal salute of 21 guns on 4 June 1776 marked the King's birthday, the one fixed date in the garrison's year of salutes. Powder use reached about 678 lb, the highest of the year so far against 436 lb in May. The cause was the homeward fleet's departure. Fifty-six guns saw the six Indiamen off under the *Arethusa*, and 51 more saluted Governor Wyatt, Governor Wynch and Captain Dent as they went aboard. Each ceremony of the season drew on a powder supply the island could replace only from England.<br>For the third time in four months, Purling's Battery fired a live eighteen-pound shot, this time at a Dutch ship. A ship that would not show her colours or answer the island's signals was brought to with live fire before any courtesy was offered. With the American colonies in revolt and France watched closely, the garrison took no ship's identity on trust. |
| 192 | 185 | 1776<br>Sundry's Expended at the Honble. Company's Table in June 1776<br>115 Bottles Madeira<br>£ 7 3 9 | The steward's account of goods used at the Company's table in June 1776 was:<br>Madeira wine, 115 bottles, £7 3s 9d<br>Port wine, 96 bottles, £6 7s 0d<br>Lisbon wine, 15 bottles, £1 3s 9d |

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| | | 96 do. Port<br>6 7 ..<br>15 do. Lisbon<br>1 3 9<br>6 do. Mountain<br>.. 9 6<br>73 do. Beer<br>1 4 4<br>13½ Gallons Arrack<br>2 7 3<br>160 lb. Beef<br>2 .. ..<br>204 lb. Mutton<br>4 5 ..<br>9 Turkeys<br>2 5 ..<br>6 Ducks<br>.. 9 ..<br>1 Goose<br>.. 5 ..<br>125 Candy<br>2 12 6<br>613 Flour<br>5 14 11½<br>2 Lambs<br>1 .. ..<br>8 Kids<br>2 .. ..<br>£ 39 7 ½<br>Bought for the Table<br>212½ Beef at 6d.<br>5 1 3<br>41½ do. at 3½<br>.. 12 1¼<br>7 Turkeys<br>1 15 ..<br>20 Fowls<br>1 10 ..<br>5 Ducks<br>.. 7 6<br>2 Lambs<br>1 .. ..<br>9 Pigs<br>2 5 ..<br>£ 12 10 10¼<br>The Engineer this Day Presented the following Letter Viz.<br>To John Skottowe Esqr. Governor and Council<br>Gentlemen<br>I have the Honour to acquaint you that the Artificers and Labourers were chiefly Employed during the last<br>Quarter in carrying forward the New Houses, Prosecuting with all | Mountain wine, 6 bottles, £0 9s 6d<br>Beer, 73 bottles, £1 4s 4d<br>Arrack, 15½ gallons, £2 7s 3d<br>Beef, 160 lb, £2 0s 0d<br>Mutton, 204 lb, £4 5s 0d<br>Turkeys, 9, £2 5s 0d<br>Ducks, 6, £0 9s 0d<br>Goose, 1, £0 5s 0d<br>Sugar candy, 105 lb, £2 12s 6d<br>Flour, 613 lb, £5 14s 11½d<br>Lambs, 2, £1 0s 0d<br>Kids, 8, £2 0s 0d<br>Total, £39 7s 0½d<br>Goods bought for the table were:<br>Beef, 212½ lb at 6d a pound, £5 6s 3d<br>Beef, 41½ lb at 3½d a pound, £0 12s 1¼d<br>Turkeys, 7, £1 15s 0d<br>Fowls, 20, £1 10s 0d<br>Ducks, 5, £0 7s 6d<br>Lambs, 2, £1 0s 0d<br>Pigs, 9, £2 5s 0d<br>Total, £12 10s 10¾d<br>The engineer presented the following letter to Governor John Skottowe and the Council that day. He reported that the tradesmen and labourers had been employed mainly on the new houses over the past quarter, pressing on with all possible speed [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The table cost £39 7s 0½d in June 1776, the highest of the year, against £25 1s 4d in April and £35 1s 1d in May. Madeira rose to 115 bottles and port to 96, more than twice April's figures. The farewells to Governor Wyatt, Governor Wynch and Captain Dent, and the entertaining of the *Thetis*'s officers, all fell in the same fortnight. The 110 wethers killed in the quarter's livestock account went largely to this table. |
| 193 | 186 | 8th July<br>Expedition the Garden Wall at the Plantation House, and the<br>addition to the Lieut. Governors House in the Long Wood, as the Weather<br>would Permit, likewise the Armour and Smiths Shops as I could occasionally<br>spare Work Men, and lastly bringing down Chubs spring Water<br>Course.<br>I do intend with your Permission Gentlemen the ensuing quarter, prosecuting the above mentioned Works, with the<br>greatest Expedition.<br>I have the Honour to be<br>St. Helena Gentlemen<br>July the 8th 1776 Your most Obedt. Servant<br>(Signed) James Tippet<br>To which We directed the Secretary to Return him the following Answer Viz.<br>To Captain James Tippet Engineer | The engineer reported that, besides pressing on with the new houses, the men had worked on the garden wall at Plantation House and on the extension to the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood whenever the weather allowed. They had also worked on the armourer's and smiths' shops when he could spare the men. Lastly, they had brought down the watercourse from Chubb's Spring. With the Council's permission, he meant to carry on with all these works as fast as possible over the coming quarter. James Tippet signed the letter at St Helena on 8 July 1776.<br>The Council directed the secretary to send Captain James Tippet, engineer, a reply dated at St Helena on 8 July 1776. The Governor and Council told him to carry on with all possible speed with the works named in his letter. B. Wright, secretary, signed the reply. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations** |

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| | | Sir<br>I am directed by the Governor and Council to acquaint You, that you are to Prosecute with all possible Expedition the<br>Works you mention in your Letter of this Day.<br>I am<br>St. Helena Sir<br>8th July 1776 Your humble Servant<br>(Signed) R. Wright Secy.<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham<br>Hen. Bazett | Tippet's report followed the Council's instructions of 8 April 1776 almost word for word. He put the new houses first, worked at Plantation House and Longwood when the weather allowed and fitted the workshops in when men could be spared. His complaint three months earlier that too many works were under way at once did not reappear. The watercourse from Chubb's Spring had been added to his tasks in May 1776, when the Council hired slaves from private owners for it. He no longer argued about the number of works. He reported them as the Council's own list and asked leave to continue, which the Council gave without comment. |
| 194 | 187 | 15th July<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 15th July 1776 at the<br>Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Governor<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>Major Henry Bazett<br>The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed dated the<br>8 July 1776.<br>The Storekeeper this Day brought in his Collections, and the Paymaster his Accounts for the Quarter<br>commencing the 1 April and ending the 30 June last which<br>were Examined, approved, and are as follow Viz. | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 15 July 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett were present. The minutes of the meeting of 8 July 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>The storekeeper brought in his collections and the paymaster his accounts for the quarter from 1 April to 30 June 1776. The Council examined and approved them, and they were as follows [continues]. |
| 195 | 188 | 15th July<br>Collection of Goods sold and Delivered out of the Honorable<br>Company's Ware Houses from the 1 April to the 30 June 1776<br>Sold at 10 per Cent<br>Sugar and Candy Viz.<br>113 .. 3 .. 3 Sugar<br>137 13 3<br>36 .. 1 .. 11 Candy<br>97 3 1<br>234 15 [...]<br>Flour Viz.<br>113 .. 3 .. 4 Flour<br>118 9 11<br>485 .. 14 do. Baked<br>491 15 11<br>610 5 10<br>Rice and Paddy<br>65 .. 1 .. 4 Rice<br>29 2 5<br>33 .. Paddy<br>8 3 7<br>37 6 ..<br>Sope 6 .. 1 .. 6<br>19 .. 11<br>Salt 23½ Bushels<br>4 6 9<br>Tea Viz.<br>5 .. 3 .. 9 Single<br>36 3 11<br>4 .. 3 .. 3 Congo<br>33 12 8<br>8 .. 9 Bohea<br>33 14 8<br>33 Cannistr. Hysen<br>13 9 6<br>6 do. Souchon<br>2 3 ..<br>119 3 4<br>Cordage C. qrs. lb. 2 .. 3 .. 4<br>4 14 11 | The account of goods sold and issued from the Company's warehouses between 1 April and 30 June 1776 began with goods sold at 10 per cent above cost:<br>Sugar, 113 cwt 3 qr 3 lb, £137 13s 3d<br>Sugar candy, 36 cwt 1 qr 11 lb, £97 3s 1d<br>Sugar and sugar candy, subtotal, £234 16s 4d<br>Flour, 113 cwt 3 qr 4 lb, £118 9s 11d<br>Flour baked into bread, 485 cwt 0 qr 14 lb, £491 15s 11d<br>Flour, subtotal, £610 5s 10d<br>Rice, 65 cwt 1 qr 4 lb, £29 2s 5d<br>Paddy, 33 cwt 0 qr 0 lb, £8 3s 7d<br>Rice and paddy, subtotal, £37 6s 0d<br>Soap, 6 cwt 1 qr 6 lb, £19 0s 11d<br>Salt, 23½ bushels, £4 6s 2d<br>Singlo tea, 5 cwt 3 qr 2 lb, £36 3s 11d<br>Congou tea, 4 cwt 3 qr 3 lb, £33 12s 8d<br>Bohea tea, 8 cwt 0 qr 9 lb, £33 14s 8d<br>Hyson tea, 33 canisters, £13 9s 6d<br>Souchong tea, 6 canisters, £2 3s 0d<br>Tea, subtotal, £119 3s 9d<br>Cordage, 2 cwt 3 qr 4 lb, £4 14s 11d<br>Candles, 4 cwt 3 qr 23 lb, £55 11s 10d<br>Wheat, 14 cwt 3 qr 0 lb, £8 13s 4d<br>Coffee, 1 cwt 2 qr 5 lb, £7 18s 7d<br>Starch, 1 cwt 0 qr 16 lb, £3 17s 4d<br>Sago, 0 cwt 2 qr 25 lb, £1 13s 9d<br>Salt beef, 1,647 pieces, £164 14s 0d<br>Salt beef, 14 puncheons sold at public auction, £43 5s 0d<br>Salt pork, 3,775 pieces, £377 10s 0d<br>Salt beef and pork, subtotal, £585 9s 0d<br>Chelloes, 13 pieces, £8 0s 4d<br>Flannel, 38 yards, £4 15s 0d<br>Kersey, 11 yards, £0 15s 1d<br>Arrack, 20 gallons, £5 0s 0d<br>Pease, 1½ bushels, £0 13s 4d<br>Carried forward, £1,712 0s 0d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The 14 puncheons of salt beef sold at public auction were the half of the 50 failing casks that the |

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| | | Candles 4 .. 3 .. 23<br>55 11 10<br>Wheat 14 .. 3 ..<br>8 13 4<br>Coffee 1 .. 2 .. 5<br>7 18 7<br>Starch 1 .. .. 16<br>3 7 4<br>Sago .. 2 .. 25<br>1 13 9<br>Beef and Pork Viz.<br>1647 Ps. Beef<br>164 14 ..<br>14 Puncheons do. sold by Publick Auction<br>43 5 ..<br>3773 Ps. Pork<br>377 10 ..<br>585 9 ..<br>Chelloe 13 Pieces<br>8 .. 4<br>Flannel 38 Yards<br>4 15 ..<br>Kersey 11 do.<br>.. 15 1<br>Arrack 20 Gallons<br>5 .. ..<br>Pease 1½ Bushels<br>.. 13 4<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1712 .. .. | Council ordered sold on 9 April 1776. They fetched £43 5s 0d, a little over £3 a puncheon. Sound meat sold by the piece at 2s would have raised several times that. Selling the spoiled meat at a loss still saved the Company more than condemning it outright, as it had done with the first 10 casks.<br>The mix of salt meat sold changed sharply from the first quarter. Beef sales rose from 591 pieces to 1,647, while pork fell from 5,048 pieces to 3,775. The beef bought from Captain Barwell, Captain Stainforth and the other homeward commanders in May and June 1776 was mostly sold on to the inhabitants. The Company was selling off the older pork in its stores more slowly, perhaps because the inhabitants preferred fresh supplies once the fleet had been in. |
| 196 | 189 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1712 .. ..<br>Iron lb. .. 9<br>.. 1 6<br>Buckram 15½ Yards<br>.. 18 1<br>Twine Viz.<br>12 Sk. Twine<br>.. 8 ..<br>1 do. Marline<br>.. .. 4<br>14½ Cotton Wick<br>2 1 10½<br>2 10 2<br>Blankets Viz.<br>15 Ordinary<br>4 9 10<br>1 Fine<br>.. 14 ..<br>5 3 10<br>Lead Viz.<br>.. 3 .. 11 Sheet<br>.. 19 9<br>.. 1 .. 24 Pig<br>.. 8 8<br>.. 2 .. 5 Shot<br>.. 11 5<br>1 19 10<br>Leather 1 .. 3 .. 20½ Sole<br>12 12 1<br>Beer 50 Gallons<br>3 6 8<br>Broad Cloth Viz.<br>2½ Yards Dark Brown<br>2 3 4<br>2⅝ do. Light Blue<br>2 .. 11<br>6½ do. Black<br>5 14 7<br>5½ do. Maz. Blue<br>5 4 2<br>¾ do. White<br>.. 14 1<br>1½ do. Buff Cassimere | The account of goods sold at 10 per cent above cost continued:<br>Brought forward, £1,712 0s 0d<br>Iron, 0 cwt 1 qr 9 lb, £0 6s 6d<br>Buckram, 15½ yards, £0 18s 1d<br>Twine, 12 skeins, £0 8s 0d<br>Marline, 1 skein, £0 0s 4d<br>Cotton wick, 14½ lb, £2 1s 1½d<br>Twine and wick, subtotal, £2 11s 2d<br>Ordinary blankets, 16, £4 9s 10d<br>Fine blanket, 1, £0 14s 0d<br>Blankets, subtotal, £5 3s 10d<br>Sheet lead, 0 cwt 3 qr 11 lb, £0 19s 9d<br>Pig lead, 0 cwt 1 qr 24 lb, £0 8s 8d<br>Lead shot, 0 cwt 2 qr 5 lb, £0 11s 5d<br>Lead, subtotal, £1 19s 10d<br>Sole leather, 1 cwt 3 qr 20½ lb, £10 12s 1d<br>Beer, 50 gallons, £3 6s 8d<br>Dark brown broadcloth, 2½ yards, £2 3s 4d<br>Light blue broadcloth, 2⅛ yards, £2 0s 11d<br>Black broadcloth, 6½ yards, £5 14s 7d<br>Mazarine blue broadcloth, 5½ yards, £5 4s 2d<br>White broadcloth, ¾ yard, £0 14s 1d<br>Buff cassimere, 1½ yards, £0 13s 9d<br>Broadcloth, subtotal, £16 10s 10d<br>New Testaments, 4, £0 8s 1d<br>Spelling books, 2, £0 2s 6d<br>Small Books of Common Prayer, 4, £0 14s 8d<br>Books, subtotal, £1 5s 3d<br>Three-quart tin kettles, 4, £2 11s 4d<br>Steel snuffers, 1 pair, £0 5s 3d<br>Brass candlesticks, 3, £0 13s 1d<br>Brass and tin ware, subtotal, £3 9s 8d<br>Fine ivory comb, 1, £0 3s 1d<br>Ordinary combs, 11, £0 13s 9d<br>Buckle combs, 17, £0 9s 8d<br>Horn combs, 19, £0 5s 7d<br>Leather garters, 20 pairs, £0 15s 0d<br>Combs and small goods carried forward, £2 6s 3d<br>Carried forward, £1,758 2s 11d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Marline was a light, two-stranded tarred line used on ships for binding rope ends and seizing. Mazarine was a deep, rich blue, a fashionable colour for |

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| | | .. 13 9<br>16 10 10<br>Books Viz.<br>4 Testaments<br>.. 8 1<br>2 Spelling<br>.. 2 6<br>4 Small Common Prayer<br>.. 14 8<br>1 5 3<br>Braziers Ware Viz.<br>4 Three Quart Tea Kettles<br>2 11 4<br>1 Pr. Steel Snuffers<br>.. 5 3<br>3 Brass Candlesticks<br>.. 13 1<br>3 9 8<br>Cutlery Ware Viz.<br>1 Fine Ivory Comb<br>.. 3 1<br>11 Ordy. do. Combs<br>.. 13 9<br>17 Buckling do.<br>.. 9 3<br>19 Horn do.<br>.. 5 2<br>20 Pr. Leather Garters<br>.. 15 ..<br>Cutlery Ware Carried Over<br>£ 2 6 3<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1758 2 11 | gentlemen's coats. Cassimere was a fine, soft twilled woollen cloth, lighter than broadcloth, used for waistcoats and breeches. Its buff colour matched the facings and breeches of military dress. Spelling books and New Testaments sold alongside the Book of Common Prayer show that the island's few schools, among them the one kept by John Congreve, judge advocate and schoolmaster, drew their books from the Company's store. |
| 197 | 190 | 15 July<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1758 2 11<br>Cutlery Ware brought Over<br>£ 2 6 3<br>2½ Doz. Stag Horn Handle Knives & Forks<br>1 16 3<br>2 Pr. do. do. Carvers<br>.. 6 1<br>2 Pr. Green do. do.<br>.. 14 8<br>1 Shoe Knife<br>.. .. 6<br>1 Chopping do.<br>.. 1 5<br>5 5 2<br>Corks 8 Gross<br>[...]<br>Cart Wheels 2 Wheel Barrows<br>[...]<br>Canvas Viz.<br>35 Yards English<br>1 18 8<br>43 do. Ticklenburgs<br>2 4 11<br>4 3 7<br>Deals Viz.<br>3 Double<br>1 2 6<br>5 Single<br>.. 10 11<br>6 Elm Boards<br>1 7 3<br>1 Wainst. Board<br>.. 2 5<br>3 5 1<br>Earthen Ware Viz.<br>6 Milk Pans<br>.. 9 6<br>13 Cream Colour Tea Pots<br>.. 11 11<br>6 Red do. | The account of goods sold at 10 per cent above cost continued:<br>Brought forward, £1,758 2s 11d<br>Combs and small goods brought forward, £2 6s 3d<br>Staghorn-handled knives and forks, 2½ dozen, £1 16s 3d<br>Staghorn-handled carvers, 2 pairs, £0 6s 1d<br>Green-handled carvers, 2 pairs, £0 14s 8d<br>Shoe knife, 1, £0 0s 6d<br>Chopping knife, 1, £0 1s 5d<br>Cutlery, subtotal, £5 5s 9d<br>Corks, 8 gross, £0 0s 0d<br>Cart wheels and 2 wheelbarrows, £0 0s 0d<br>English canvas, 35 yards, £1 18s 8d<br>Ticklenburg canvas, 43 yards, £2 4s 11d<br>Canvas, subtotal, £4 3s 7d<br>Double deals, 5, £1 2s 6d<br>Single deals, 5, £0 10s 11d<br>Elm boards, 6, £1 7s 3d<br>Wainscot board, 1, £0 2s 5d<br>Timber, subtotal, £3 5s 1d<br>Earthenware milk pans, 6, £0 9s 6d<br>Cream-coloured earthenware teapots, 13, £0 11s 11d<br>Red earthenware teapots, 6, £0 7s 1d<br>Earthenware milk pots, 3, £0 1s 5d<br>Earthenware close-stool pan, 1, £0 0s 11d<br>Earthenware, subtotal, £1 10s 10d<br>Wine glasses, 36, £2 3s 8d<br>Beer glasses, 8, £0 8s 2d<br>Jelly glasses, 6, £0 2s 7d<br>Ale glasses, 6, £0 5s 0d<br>Tumblers, 32, £0 13s 4d<br>Water glasses, 5, £0 3s 9d<br>Quart decanters, 3, £0 7s 9d<br>Pint decanters, 4, £0 7s 7d<br>Cruet sets, 4, £0 19s 6d<br>Glass candle shades, 2, £0 15s 8d<br>Window panes, 6 by 8 inches, 41, £0 12s 0d<br>Window panes, 8 by 10 inches, 3, £0 1s 9d<br>Window panes, 12 by 20 inches, 3, £0 5s 7d |

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| | | .. 7 1<br>3 Milk Pots<br>.. 1 5<br>1 Close Stool Pan<br>.. .. 11<br>1 10 10<br>Glass Ware Viz.<br>36 Wine Glasses<br>2 3 8<br>8 Beer do.<br>.. 8 2<br>6 Jelly do.<br>.. 2 7<br>6 Ale do.<br>.. 5 ..<br>32 Tumblers<br>.. 19 4<br>5 Water Glasses<br>.. 3 9<br>3 Quart Decanters<br>.. 7 9<br>4 Pint do.<br>.. 7 7<br>4 Sets Cruets<br>.. 19 6<br>2 Candle Shades<br>.. 15 8<br>41 Sqrs. 6 by 8<br>.. 12 ..<br>3 do. 8 by 10<br>.. 1 9<br>3 do. 12 by 20<br>.. 5 7<br>1 do. 11 by 17½<br>.. 1 7<br>4 do. 10 by 12<br>.. 4 4<br>7 10 3<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1783 1 .. | Window pane, 11 by 17½ inches, 1, £0 1s 7d<br>Window panes, 10 by 12 inches, 4, £0 4s 4d<br>Glassware, subtotal, £7 10s 3d<br>Carried forward, £1,783 1s 0d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The corks and the cart wheels with two wheelbarrows carried no sum in the account. They were perhaps issued on credit or pending a price from the invoice, and the entry was left to be completed later. Red teapots were unglazed red stoneware, made in Staffordshire in imitation of the Yixing teapots of China and much cheaper than porcelain. Cream-coloured ware was the new glazed earthenware perfected by Wedgwood in the 1760s and sold widely as a cheap substitute for china. Its appearance in the store shows St Helena receiving the latest English pottery within a few years of its introduction. |
| 198 | 191 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1783 1 ..<br>Hats Viz.<br>6 Mens fine<br>5 16 3<br>21 Boys<br>7 .. 11<br>12 17 2<br>Hooks and Lines Viz.<br>325 No. 6<br>1 9 ..<br>175 .. 7<br>.. 7 9<br>275 .. 10<br>.. 5 1<br>50 .. 12<br>.. .. 10<br>150 .. 13<br>.. 1 7<br>100 .. 14 Hooks<br>.. .. 11<br>750 .. 15<br>.. 5 7<br>550 .. 16<br>.. 4 7<br>850 .. 18<br>.. 4 9<br>12 Large<br>.. 3 6<br>143 .. 2<br>2 3 9<br>143 .. 3<br>2 10 8<br>10 .. 4 | The account of goods sold at 10 per cent above cost continued:<br>Brought forward, £1,783 1s 0d<br>Men's fine hats, 6, £5 16s 3d<br>Boys' hats, 21, £7 0s 11d<br>Hats, subtotal, £12 17s 2d<br>Fish hooks, size 6, 395, £1 9s 0d<br>Fish hooks, size 7, 175, £0 7s 9d<br>Fish hooks, size 10, 275, £0 5s 1d<br>Fish hooks, size 12, 50, £0 0s 10d<br>Fish hooks, size 13, 150, £0 1s 7d<br>Fish hooks, size 14, 100, £0 0s 11d<br>Fish hooks, size 15, 750, £0 5s 7d<br>Fish hooks, size 16, 550, £0 4s 7d<br>Fish hooks, size 18, 850, £0 4s 9d<br>Fish hooks, large, 12, £0 3s 6d<br>Fishing lines, size 2, 143, £2 3s 9d<br>Fishing lines, size 3, 143, £2 10s 8d<br>Fishing lines, size 4, 10, £0 4s 2d<br>Hamburg lines, 8, £0 10s 0d<br>Log lines, 13, £0 13s 3d<br>Sash line, 3 hanks, £0 4s 3d<br>Whipcord, ½ lb, £0 0s 11d<br>Hooks and lines, subtotal, £9 10s 7d<br>Men's ordinary thread stockings, 89 pairs, £13 14s 5d<br>Men's cotton stockings, 7 pairs, £2 15s 5d<br>Men's grey worsted stockings, 14 pairs, £2 15s 2d<br>Boys' cotton stockings, 12 pairs, £1 16s 3d<br>Boys' worsted stockings, 4 pairs, £0 8s 8d<br>Black silk breeches, 2 pairs, £2 13s 8d<br>Worsted breeches, 5 pairs, £2 8s 7d<br>Stockings and breeches, subtotal, £26 14s 2d<br>Sewing silk, 67 skeins, £1 7s 11d |

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| | | .. 4 2<br>8 Hambro Lines<br>.. 10 ..<br>13 Log<br>.. 13 3<br>3 Kn. Sash<br>.. 4 3<br>½ Whip Cord<br>.. .. 11<br>9 10 7<br>Hosiers Ware Viz.<br>89 Pr. Mens Ordy. Thread Stockings<br>13 14 5<br>7 do. do. Cotton do.<br>2 15 5<br>14 do. do. Grey Worsted do.<br>2 15 2<br>12 do. Boys Cotton do.<br>1 16 5<br>4 do. do. Worsted do.<br>.. 8 8<br>2 Pr. Black Silk Breeches<br>2 15 8<br>3 do. Worsted do.<br>2 8 7<br>26 14 [...]<br>Haberdashery Viz.<br>67 Sk. Silk<br>1 7 11<br>28 do. Mohair<br>.. 14 ..<br>10 Doz. do. Coat Buttons<br>.. 8 9<br>14 do. do. Breast do.<br>.. 6 2<br>1½ do. Spangle Coat do.<br>.. 19 1<br>1½ do. do. Breast do.<br>.. 8 2<br>7½ do. Gold Basket Ct. do.<br>1 16 7<br>3½ do. do. Breast do.<br>.. 9 4<br>9½ Gro. White Waistcoat do.<br>1 6 7<br>Haberdashery Carried Over<br>£ 7 6 2<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1832 2 11 | Mohair thread, 28 skeins, £0 14s 0d<br>Coat buttons, 10 dozen, £0 8s 9d<br>Breast buttons, 14 dozen, £0 6s 2d<br>Spangled coat buttons, 1½ dozen, £0 19s 1d<br>Spangled breast buttons, ½ dozen, £0 8s 2d<br>Gold basket-pattern coat buttons, 7½ dozen, £1 16s 7d<br>Gold basket-pattern breast buttons, 3½ dozen, £0 9s 4d<br>White waistcoat buttons, 9½ gross, £1 6s 7d<br>Sewing goods carried forward, £7 6s 2d<br>Carried forward, £1,832 2s 11d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The sale of fish hooks rose from about 4,700 in the first quarter of 1776 to nearly 3,300 of the small sizes alone in the second, along with nearly 300 fishing lines. The island's fishing went on at the same pace through the southern autumn, and the store kept it supplied. Hamburg lines were strong hemp lines shipped from Hamburg, heavier than ordinary fishing line and used for deep-water fishing from boats. The sale of only 89 pairs of thread stockings, against 197 in the first quarter, matched the fall in the garrison's numbers after the April discharges. |
| 199 | 192 | 15th July<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1832 2 11<br>Haberdashery brought Over<br>£ 7 6 2<br>10 Gro. Shirt Buttons<br>1 7 6<br>7 do. Horn Moulds<br>.. 3 8<br>39 Ps. Tape<br>1 2 9<br>6 Pr. Silk Garters<br>.. 7 6<br>1½ Whale Bone<br>.. 9 1<br>11 6 8<br>Iron Ware Viz.<br>8 Chest Locks<br>1 6 10<br>17 Pad do.<br>1 6 7<br>6 Splinter do.<br>.. 3 2<br>2 Iron rim'd do. with Pullbacks<br>.. 9 1<br>1 Brass Closet Lock | The account of goods sold at 10 per cent above cost continued:<br>Brought forward, £1,832 2s 11d<br>Sewing goods brought forward, £7 6s 2d<br>Shirt buttons, 10 gross, £1 7s 6d<br>Horn button moulds, 7 gross, £0 3s 8d<br>Tape, 39 pieces, £1 2s 9d<br>Silk garters, 1 pair, £0 7s 6d<br>Whalebone, 1½ lb, £0 9s 1d<br>Sewing goods, subtotal, £11 6s 8d<br>Chest locks, 8, £1 6s 10d<br>Padlocks, 17, £1 6s 7d<br>Splinter locks, 6, £0 3s 2d<br>Iron-rimmed locks with pullbacks, 2, £0 9s 1d<br>Brass closet lock, 1, £0 6s 1d<br>Wool cards, 2 pairs, £0 4s 4d<br>Hand bellows, 1 pair, £0 4s 0d<br>Large frying pans, 2, £0 10s 0d<br>Small frying pans, 5, £0 15s 8d<br>Large box iron, 1, £0 4s 9d<br>Small box iron, 1, £0 7s 5d<br>Small steelyards, 2 pairs, £1 3s 6d<br>Wire rat traps, 2, £0 14s 2d<br>Spring rat traps, 5, £0 8s 9d<br>Mouse traps, 13, £0 8s 5d<br>Wire mouse traps, 6, £0 6s 6d |

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| | | .. 6 1<br>2 Pr. Wool Cards<br>.. 4 4<br>1 Hand Bellows<br>.. 4 ..<br>2 Large Frying Pans<br>.. 10 ..<br>5 Small do.<br>.. 15 8<br>1 Large Box Iron<br>.. 9 9<br>1 Small do.<br>.. 7 5<br>2 Pr. Small Steel Yards<br>1 3 6<br>2 Wire Rat Traps<br>.. 14 2<br>5 Spring do.<br>.. 8 9<br>13 do. Mouse do.<br>.. 8 5<br>6 Wire do. do.<br>.. 6 6<br>1 Jack Spit<br>.. 11 1<br>2 Iron Shovels<br>.. 10 ..<br>2 Scythes<br>.. 11 5<br>8 Scythe Stones<br>.. 1 8<br>2 lb. Tin Tacks<br>.. 3 10<br>2 Files<br>.. .. 11<br>1 Hand Hatchet<br>.. 1 11<br>4 Ash Helves<br>.. 2 7<br>2 Pr. HL Hinges<br>.. 6 6<br>1 Blank Key<br>.. 1 1<br>1 Coffee Mill<br>.. 7 11<br>1 Curry Comb & Brush<br>.. 2 ..<br>1 Pickax<br>.. 3 3<br>1 Bricklayers Trowel<br>.. 1 5<br>3 Wood Axes<br>.. 9 6<br>1 Pr. Sheep Shears<br>.. 1 8<br>3 Chafing Dishes<br>.. 18 3<br>13 19 8<br>Iron Pots 10 Weight C. qrs. lb. 1 .. 2 .. 17<br>2 2 5<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1859 11 8 | Jack spit, 1, £0 11s 1d<br>Iron shovels, 2, £0 10s 0d<br>Scythes, 2, £0 11s 5d<br>Scythe stones, 8, £0 1s 8d<br>Tin tacks, 2 thousand, £0 3s 10d<br>Files, 2, £0 0s 11d<br>Hand hatchet, 1, £0 1s 11d<br>Ash helves, 4, £0 2s 7d<br>H-hinges, 2 pairs, £0 6s 6d<br>Blank key, 1, £0 1s 1d<br>Coffee mill, 1, £0 7s 11d<br>Curry comb and brush, 1, £0 2s 0d<br>Pickaxe, 1, £0 3s 8d<br>Bricklayer's trowel, 1, £0 1s 5d<br>Wood axes, 3, £0 9s 6d<br>Sheep shears, 1 pair, £0 1s 8d<br>Chafing dishes, 3, £0 18s 3d<br>Ironware, subtotal, £13 19s 8d<br>Iron pots, 10, weighing 1 cwt 2 qr 17 lb, £2 2s 5d<br>Carried forward, £1,859 11s 8d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Wool cards were paired boards set with wire teeth, used to comb raw wool into loose rolls ready for spinning. Sold with sheep shears, they show island households shearing their own sheep and spinning the wool at home, despite the large imports of English cloth. A box iron was a hollow smoothing iron heated by a hot slug placed inside it, which kept soot off the linen. A steelyard was a balance with a sliding weight on a long arm, used for weighing goods without a set of weights. A jack spit turned meat before the fire by a weighted or clockwork mechanism. A chafing dish held burning charcoal to keep food warm at table. Whalebone, the flexible baleen from a whale's mouth, stiffened stays and bodices.<br>The store sold 26 rat and mouse traps in a single quarter, on top of the bounty paid through the constable for every rat brought in. Rats and mice did steady damage to the stores and the crops, and households bought their own traps as well. |
| 200 | 193 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1859 11 8<br>Long Ells Viz.<br>11 Yards Blue<br>1 2 11<br>½ Yard Green<br>.. 1 ..<br>1 3 11<br>Nails Viz.<br>3 .. 2<br>.. 2 5<br>8 .. 3 | The account of goods sold at 10 per cent above cost continued:<br>Brought forward, £1,859 11s 8d<br>Blue long ells, 11 yards, £1 2s 11d<br>Green long ells, ½ yard, £0 1s 0d<br>Long ells, subtotal, £1 3s 11d<br>Twopenny nails, 3 hundred, £0 2s 5d<br>Threepenny nails, 8 hundred, £0 6s 2d<br>Fourpenny nails, 21 hundred, £0 13s 7d<br>Sixpenny nails, 12 hundred, £0 9s 0d<br>Tenpenny nails, 11 hundred, £0 5s 9d<br>Twentypenny nails, 10 hundred, £0 4s 2d<br>Dog nails, 2 hundred, £0 1s 1d |

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| | | .. 6 2<br>21 .. 4<br>.. 13 7<br>12 .. 6<br>.. 4 ..<br>11 .. 10<br>.. 5 9<br>10 .. 20<br>.. 4 2<br>2 Dog<br>.. 1 1<br>2¼ Glazg. Brads<br>.. 2 7<br>2 4 9<br>Oil Viz.<br>54 Gallons Train<br>12 17 8<br>22 do. Linseed<br>4 7 2<br>½ do. Turpentine<br>.. 1 11<br>36 Bottles Florence<br>5 2 ..<br>22 18 9<br>Oars 6 Small<br>1 8 7<br>Pewter Viz.<br>10 Basons<br>.. 15 ..<br>6 Chamber Pots<br>1 .. ..<br>3 Water Plates<br>.. 16 6<br>2 11 6<br>Pitch and Tar Viz.<br>25 Pitch<br>.. 3 7<br>3 Gallons Tar<br>.. 2 9<br>31 Rosin<br>.. 6 5<br>.. 12 9<br>Paint Viz.<br>6 lb. Indico<br>.. 6 5 7<br>12 Blue Smalts<br>1 2 9<br>50 lb. Whiting<br>.. 1 9<br>9 White Lead mixed<br>.. 3 8<br>36 do. do. Dry<br>.. 12 ..<br>6 Chalk<br>.. .. 6<br>2 Barrels Blacking<br>.. 1 1<br>8 Red Lead<br>.. 2 2<br>½ Verdegrease<br>.. 1 3<br>8 10 9<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1899 2 2 | Glaziers' brads, 2¾ thousand, £0 2s 7d<br>Nails, subtotal, £2 4s 9d<br>Train oil, 54 gallons, £12 17s 8d<br>Linseed oil, 22 gallons, £4 7s 2d<br>Turpentine, ½ gallon, £0 1s 11d<br>Florence oil, 36 bottles, £5 2s 0d<br>Oil, subtotal, £22 8s 9d<br>Small oars, 6, £1 0s 7d<br>Pewter basins, 10, £0 15s 0d<br>Pewter chamber pots, 6, £1 0s 0d<br>Pewter water plates, 3, £0 16s 6d<br>Pewter, subtotal, £2 11s 6d<br>Pitch, 25 lb, £0 3s 7d<br>Tar, 3 gallons, £0 2s 9d<br>Rosin, 31 lb, £0 6s 5d<br>Pitch and tar, subtotal, £0 12s 9d<br>Indigo, 67 lb, £6 5s 7d<br>Blue smalt, 12 lb, £1 2s 9d<br>Whiting, 50 lb, £0 1s 9d<br>White lead, mixed, 9 lb, £0 3s 8d<br>White lead, dry, 36 lb, £0 12s 0d<br>Chalk, 6 lb, £0 0s 6d<br>Blacking, 2 barrels, £0 1s 1d<br>Red lead, 8 lb, £0 2s 2d<br>Verdigris, ½ lb, £0 1s 3d<br>Paint and dyes, subtotal, £8 10s 9d<br>Carried forward, £1,899 2s 2d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Long ells were a coarse, light twilled woollen serge made in Devon and the West Country, named for the long pieces in which they were woven. They were one of the Company's main exports to India and China, where English wool was hard to sell in heavier forms. A water plate was a double-bottomed pewter dish filled with hot water to keep food warm at table. Dog nails were stout nails with a projecting head, used for fixing hinges and heavy ironwork to timber. The 67 lb of indigo sold in one quarter, nearly double the first quarter's figure, again shows island households dyeing their own cloth. |
| 201 | 194 | 15th July<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1899 2 2<br>Serge Viz.<br>3½ Yards Scarlet<br>1 1 7<br>1½ do. Green<br>.. 7 ..<br>7 do. Blue<br>1 14 5<br>4¼ do. Blue Duffle | The account of goods sold at 10 per cent above cost continued:<br>Brought forward, £1,899 2s 2d<br>Scarlet serge, 3¾ yards, £1 1s 7d<br>Green serge, 1½ yards, £0 7s 0d<br>Blue serge, 7 yards, £1 14s 5d<br>Blue duffel, 4½ yards, £1 13s 0d<br>Brown fustian, 12½ yards, £2 11s 6d<br>White fustian, 3½ yards, £0 8s 11d<br>Serge and other cloth, subtotal, £7 16s 5d<br>Coloured shalloon, 27 yards, £2 14s 7d |

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| | | 1 13 ..<br>Ps. Yds. 1 .. 2½ Brown Fustain<br>2 11 6<br>3½ Yards White do.<br>.. 8 11<br>7 16 5<br>Shaloon 27 Yards Coloured<br>2 14 7<br>Saddlery Viz.<br>2 Saddle Cloths<br>.. 8 10<br>1 Half Curb Bridle<br>.. 11 9<br>1 Surcingle<br>.. 3 9<br>1 Crupper<br>.. 1 11<br>1 6 3<br>Shirts Viz.<br>77 Soldiers<br>18 18 7<br>4½ Yards Brown Holland<br>.. 6 3<br>17½ do. Coarse Irish Linen<br>.. 18 2<br>1½ do. Fine do.<br>.. 7 9<br>20 10 9<br>Shoes Viz.<br>169 Pr. Mens Ordinary<br>43 6 2<br>42 do. do. Fine Shoes<br>13 15 6<br>23 do. do. do. Pumps<br>6 6 6<br>111 do. Womens Calimanco<br>24 10 3<br>17 do. do. Spanish Leather<br>3 15 1<br>25 do. do. Calf do.<br>3 14 6<br>26 do. Girls Calimanco<br>4 8 10<br>10 do. do. Calf Leather<br>1 2 11<br>42 do. Boys<br>7 14 ..<br>107 13 9<br>Sailors Cloaths Viz.<br>2 Mens Blue Duffle Jackets<br>.. 16 2<br>3 Pr. do. do. Breeches<br>.. 12 9<br>4 do. Check'd Shirts<br>.. 12 8<br>1 Pr. Boys Breeches<br>.. 3 4<br>1 do. Shirt<br>.. 3 1<br>2 10 ..<br>Pepper Viz.<br>¼ lb. Mace<br>.. 2 3<br>78 lb. Pepper<br>2 3 10<br>2 6 1<br>Carried Over<br>£ 2044 .. .. | Saddle cloths, 2, £0 8s 10d<br>Half-curb bridle, 1, £0 11s 9d<br>Surcingle, 1, £0 3s 9d<br>Crupper, 1, £0 1s 11d<br>Saddlery, subtotal, £1 6s 3d<br>Soldiers' shirts, 77, £18 18s 7d<br>Brown holland, 4½ yards, £0 6s 3d<br>Coarse Irish linen, 17½ yards, £0 18s 2d<br>Fine Irish linen, 1½ yards, £0 7s 9d<br>Shirts and linen, subtotal, £20 10s 9d<br>Men's ordinary shoes, 169 pairs, £43 6s 2d<br>Men's fine shoes, 42 pairs, £10 15s 6d<br>Men's fine pumps, 23 pairs, £6 6s 6d<br>Women's calamanco shoes, 111 pairs, £24 10s 3d<br>Women's Spanish leather shoes, 17 pairs, £5 15s 1d<br>Women's calf leather shoes, 25 pairs, £3 14s 6d<br>Girls' calamanco shoes, 26 pairs, £4 8s 10d<br>Girls' calf leather shoes, 10 pairs, £1 2s 11d<br>Boys' shoes, 42 pairs, £7 14s 0d<br>Shoes, subtotal, £107 13s 9d<br>Men's blue duffel jackets, 2, £0 16s 2d<br>Men's blue duffel breeches, 3 pairs, £0 12s 9d<br>Men's checked shirts, 4, £0 12s 8d<br>Boys' breeches, 1 pair, £0 3s 4d<br>Boys' shirt, 1, £0 3s 1d<br>Sailors' clothing, subtotal, £2 10s 0d<br>Mace, ¼ lb, £0 2s 3d<br>Pepper, 78 lb, £2 3s 10d<br>Spices, subtotal, £2 6s 1d<br>Carried forward, £2,044 0s 0d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Sales of women's and children's shoes jumped from a handful in the first quarter of 1776 to more than 230 pairs, including 111 pairs of women's calamanco. The store ships *Lord Holland* and *Duke of Grafton* had landed the year's supply from England in April and June, and island families bought a year's footwear as soon as it arrived. Men's ordinary shoes fell from 331 pairs to 169, matching the smaller garrison after the April discharges.<br>Shalloon was a light, closely woven worsted cloth, used mainly to line coats and for women's gowns. A half-curb bridle combined a plain snaffle with a curb rein, giving more control over a horse on St Helena's steep paths. Mace was the dried red covering of the nutmeg seed, a costly spice from the Banda Islands. |
| 202 | 195 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 2044 .. ..<br>Thread Viz.<br>7 White & Brown<br>2 10 9<br>11½ Coloured | The account of goods sold at 10 per cent above cost continued:<br>Brought forward, £2,044 0s 0d<br>Whited-brown thread, 7 lb, £2 10s 9d<br>Coloured thread, 11½ lb, £1 17s 5d<br>Thread, number 16, 9 oz, £1 1s 11d<br>Thread, number 17, 3 oz, £0 5s 6d |

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| | | 1 17 5<br>9 No. 16<br>1 1 11<br>3 .. 17<br>.. 5 6<br>4 .. 18<br>.. 5 ..<br>6 .. 7<br>Ticking Viz.<br>18½ Yards Ticking<br>1 12 8<br>47½ do. Check'd Linen<br>2 8 6<br>4 1 2<br>Tin Ware Viz.<br>33 Quart Saucepans<br>.. 15 2<br>16 Pint do.<br>.. 5 4<br>6 Two Gallon Kettles<br>1 .. ..<br>14 One do. do.<br>1 6 10<br>17 Half do. do.<br>1 1 3<br>9 Tin Lamps<br>.. 7 6<br>3 Watering Pots<br>.. 12 ..<br>3 Hand Glass Lanthorns<br>1 .. 5<br>2 Barrel do.<br>.. 7 8<br>2 Horn do.<br>.. 3 8<br>2 Quart Funnels<br>.. .. 10<br>2 Dripping Pans<br>.. 5 2<br>6 Lanthorn Leaves<br>.. 1 3<br>7 7 1<br>Turners Ware Viz.<br>5 Paint Brushes<br>.. 2 9<br>1 Plaistr. do.<br>.. 2 ..<br>11 Buckle do.<br>.. 9 2<br>10 Shoe do.<br>.. 7 1<br>10 Scrubbing do.<br>1 13 4<br>6 Hair Brooms<br>.. 10 11<br>7 Hair Sieves<br>.. 14 ..<br>1 Flasket<br>.. 3 9<br>7 Labourers Baskets<br>.. 7 2<br>24 Punch Ladles<br>.. 15 ..<br>7 do. Strainers<br>.. 4 5<br>3 Mops<br>.. 4 4<br>1 Yoke for Oxen<br>.. 15 5<br>2 Ox Bows<br>.. 2 6<br>6 19 10<br>Carried Over<br>£ 2068 8 8 | Thread, number 18, 4 oz, £0 5s 0d<br>Thread, subtotal, £6 0s 7d<br>Ticking, 18¾ yards, £1 12s 8d<br>Checked linen, 47½ yards, £2 8s 6d<br>Ticking and check, subtotal, £4 1s 2d<br>Tin quart saucepans, 33, £0 15s 2d<br>Tin pint saucepans, 16, £0 5s 4d<br>Tin two-gallon kettles, 6, £1 0s 0d<br>Tin one-gallon kettles, 14, £1 6s 10d<br>Tin half-gallon kettles, 17, £1 1s 3d<br>Tin lamps, 9, £0 7s 6d<br>Tin watering pots, 3, £0 12s 0d<br>Hand glass lanterns, 3, £1 0s 5d<br>Barrel lanterns, 2, £0 7s 8d<br>Horn lanterns, 2, £0 3s 8d<br>Tin quart funnels, 2, £0 0s 10d<br>Tin dripping pans, 2, £0 5s 2d<br>Lantern leaves, 6, £0 1s 3d<br>Tinware, subtotal, £7 7s 1d<br>Paint brushes, 5, £0 2s 9d<br>Plasterer's brush, 1, £0 2s 0d<br>Buckle brushes, 11, £0 9s 2d<br>Shoe brushes, 10, £0 7s 1d<br>Scrubbing brushes, 10, £1 13s 4d<br>Hair brooms, 6, £0 10s 11d<br>Hair sieves, 7, £0 14s 0d<br>Flasket, 1, £0 3s 9d<br>Labourers' baskets, 7, £0 7s 2d<br>Punch ladles, 24, £0 15s 0d<br>Punch strainers, 7, £0 4s 5d<br>Mops, 3, £0 4s 4d<br>Ox yoke, 1, £0 15s 5d<br>Ox bows, 2, £0 2s 6d<br>Wooden goods and brushes, subtotal, £6 19s 10d<br>Carried forward, £2,068 8s 8d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The store sold 24 punch ladles and seven strainers in a single quarter. Punch made with the island's arrack and lemons was the standard drink at every table of any standing, and the strainer caught the lemon pips and peel as it was served. The ox yoke and bows show that oxen drew the island's carts and ploughs. On St Helena's steep tracks oxen were stronger and surer-footed than horses. A flasket was a long, shallow basket with handles at each end, used for carrying laundry. Lantern leaves were the thin sheets of horn set in a lantern's frame to let the light through, sold as spares when the old ones cracked. |

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| 203 | 196 | 15 July<br>Brought Over<br>£ 2068 8 8<br>China Ware Viz.<br>20 Sets Dishes and Plates<br>21 10 ..<br>110 Bowls<br>4 4 9<br>175 Sneakers<br>3 19 11<br>44 Guglets & Basons<br>6 17 6<br>55 Chamber Pots<br>6 3 9<br>228 Half Pint Cups and Saucers<br>5 11 7<br>126 Quart do. do. and do.<br>1 18 6<br>14 Sallad Dishes<br>.. 7 6<br>5 Baking do.<br>.. 4 11<br>4 Tureens and Dishes<br>1 9 4<br>252 Soup Plates<br>6 4 9<br>58 5 6<br>Long Cloth Viz.<br>1½ Ps. No. 1<br>8 1 1<br>1¼ do. .. 2<br>5 16 ..<br>15½ do. .. 3<br>55 14 3<br>1½ do. .. 4<br>4 6 6<br>12½ do. .. 5<br>18 8 10<br>2 do. .. 6<br>2 1 4<br>94 8 ..<br>£ 2221 2 2<br>Sold at Forty per Cent<br>Tea Viz.<br>qrs. lb. 1 .. 12 Single<br>3 .. ..<br>.. 13 Congo<br>1 .. ..<br>.. 17 Bohea<br>.. 7 ..<br>4 7 ..<br>China Ware Viz.<br>4 Chamber Pots<br>.. 11 4<br>5 Guglets & Basons<br>.. 19 2<br>2 Tureens & Dishes<br>.. 19 8<br>12 Soup Plates<br>.. 8 2<br>2 17 4<br>Flour qrs. lb. 9 .. 2<br>11 3 3<br>Pepper lb. 19<br>.. 12 8<br>Blankets 20 Ordinary<br>.. 16 4<br>Cordage qrs. lb. 2 .. 4<br>4 15 9<br>Carried Over<br>£ 23 2 4 | The account of goods sold at 10 per cent above cost concluded:<br>Brought forward, £2,068 8s 8d<br>China dishes and plates, 20 sets, £21 10s 0d<br>China bowls, 110, £4 4s 9d<br>China sneakers, 175, £3 19s 11d<br>Guglets and basins, 44, £6 17s 6d<br>China chamber pots, 55, £6 3s 9d<br>China half-pint cups and saucers, 298, £5 11s 7d<br>China quart cups and saucers, 126, £1 18s 6d<br>China salad dishes, 14, £0 7s 6d<br>China baking dishes, 5, £0 4s 11d<br>China tureens and dishes, 4, £1 9s 4d<br>China soup plates, 252, £6 4s 9d<br>China, subtotal, £58 5s 6d<br>Longcloth, number 1, 1½ pieces, £8 1s 1d<br>Longcloth, number 2, 1¼ pieces, £5 16s 0d<br>Longcloth, number 3, 13½ pieces, £55 14s 3d<br>Longcloth, number 4, 1½ pieces, £4 6s 6d<br>Longcloth, number 5, 12½ pieces, £18 8s 10d<br>Longcloth, number 6, 2 pieces, £2 1s 4d<br>Longcloth, subtotal, £94 8s 0d<br>Total of goods sold at 10 per cent, £2,221 2s 2d<br>The following goods were sold at 40 per cent above cost:<br>Singlo tea, 0 cwt 0 qr 12 lb, £3 0s 0d<br>Congou tea, 0 cwt 0 qr 13 lb, £1 0s 0d<br>Bohea tea, 0 cwt 0 qr 17 lb, £0 7s 0d<br>Tea, subtotal, £4 7s 0d<br>China chamber pots, 4, £0 11s 4d<br>Guglets and basins, 5, £0 19s 2d<br>China tureens and dishes, 2, £0 19s 8d<br>China soup plates, 12, £0 8s 2d<br>China, subtotal, £2 17s 4d<br>Flour, 9 cwt 2 qr 0 lb, £11 3s 3d<br>Pepper, 19 lb, £0 12s 8d<br>Ordinary blankets, 2, £0 16s 4d<br>Cordage, 2 cwt 0 qr 4 lb, £4 15s 3d<br>Carried forward, £23 2s 4d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The china sold in the quarter came from the Canton ships that arrived in March to May 1776. The inhabitants bought 298 half-pint cups and saucers and 252 soup plates, far more than in the first quarter, when only small amounts went out. The Council's order to Canton on 30 April 1776 for 1,000 meat plates and 1,000 cups and saucers reflected this demand, which was clearly larger than the island's earlier orders allowed for.<br>Sales of longcloth more than doubled, from £39 16s 0d to £94 8s 0d, most of it in the middle grade, number 3. The Madras and Bengal ships of May 1776 had brought fresh supplies, and the Council's order to Fort St George on 30 April 1776 for 290 pieces matched the islanders' steady use of the cloth. |
| 204 | 197 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 25 2 4<br>Paint Viz. | The goods sold at 40 per cent above cost continued:<br>Brought forward, £25 2s 4d<br>Vermilion, 4 lb, £1 11s 0d |

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| | | 4 lb. Vermillion<br>1 11 ..<br>1 Red Lead<br>.. 2 5<br>20 Chalk<br>.. 1 8<br>1 13 1<br>Turners Ware Viz.<br>9 Paint Brushes<br>.. 6 6<br>2 Hair Brooms<br>.. 8 ..<br>.. 14 6<br>Lead 7 feet Two Inch Pipe<br>1 11 ..<br>Tin Ware Viz.<br>1 Bell Lamp<br>.. 16 2<br>1 Hand Glass Lanthorn<br>.. 8 6<br>1 4 8<br>Nails Viz.<br>4 .. 2<br>.. 4 ..<br>10 .. 40<br>.. 5 2<br>20 Spike<br>.. 9 2<br>.. 18 4<br>Shoes Viz.<br>3 Pr. Mens fine Shoes<br>1 3 3<br>4 do. do. Pumps<br>1 8 ..<br>2 11 3<br>£ 33 15 2<br>Sold at Fifty per Cent<br>Coals 76 Bushels<br>6 10 10<br>Tin Ware 12 Lanthorn Leaves<br>.. 3 3<br>Flour 3 .. 16<br>3 18 8<br>Pitch and Tar 1 Barrel Pitch<br>1 19 ..<br>£ 12 11 9<br>Sold to the Honorable Company's Ships from the 1 April<br>to the 30th June 1776.<br>Pitch and Tar Viz.<br>5 Barrels Pitch<br>9 2 1<br>2 do. Tar<br>3 8 ..<br>2 Rosin<br>7 13 3<br>Bar. Gal. 1 .. 40 Turpentine<br>6 6 1<br>25 18 5<br>Carried Over<br>£ 25 18 5 | Red lead, 1 lb, £0 2s 5d<br>Chalk, 20 lb, £0 1s 8d<br>Paint, subtotal, £1 15s 1d<br>Paint brushes, 9, £0 6s 6d<br>Hair brooms, 2, £0 8s 0d<br>Wooden goods and brushes, subtotal, £0 14s 6d<br>Two-inch lead pipe, 7 feet, £1 11s 0d<br>Bell lamp, 1, £0 16s 2d<br>Hand glass lantern, 1, £0 8s 6d<br>Tinware, subtotal, £1 4s 8d<br>Twopenny nails, 4 hundred, £0 4s 0d<br>Fortypenny nails, 10 hundred, £0 5s 2d<br>Spikes, 20, £0 9s 2d<br>Nails, subtotal, £0 18s 4d<br>Men's fine shoes, 3 pairs, £1 3s 3d<br>Men's fine pumps, 4 pairs, £1 8s 0d<br>Shoes, subtotal, £2 11s 3d<br>Total of goods sold at 40 per cent, £33 15s 2d<br>The following goods were sold at 50 per cent above cost:<br>Coals, 76 bushels, £6 10s 10d<br>Lantern leaves, 19, £0 3s 3d<br>Flour, 3 cwt 0 qr 0 lb, £3 18s 8d<br>Pitch, 1 barrel, £1 19s 0d<br>Total of goods sold at 50 per cent, £12 11s 9d<br>The following goods were sold to the Company's ships between 1 April and 30 June 1776:<br>Pitch, 5 barrels, £9 2s 1d<br>Tar, 2 barrels, £3 8s 0d<br>Rosin, 2 cwt, £7 1s 3d<br>Turpentine, 1 cwt 0 qr 10 lb, £6 6s 1d<br>Pitch and tar, subtotal, £25 18s 5d<br>Carried forward, £25 18s 5d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The store now sold goods at three rates: 10, 40 and 50 per cent above cost. Coal, pitch and lantern horn, all scarce materials the Company needed for its own forges, boats and lamps, carried the highest markup. Flour appeared at all three rates. Most of it went out at 10 per cent as the inhabitants' staple, while smaller amounts sold at 40 and 50 per cent were perhaps drawn from stock reserved for the garrison and released only at a premium. The graded markups let the Company keep everyday food and clothing cheap while discouraging private buyers from drawing down the stores it needed for its own works. |
| 205 | 198 | 15 July<br>Brought Over<br>£ 25 18 5<br>Paint Viz.<br>14 lb. Red Lead<br>2 7 8<br>2 Vermillion<br>.. 15 6<br>2 White Copperas<br>.. 2 10<br>2 Umber<br>.. .. 7<br>38 Brimstone<br>.. 9 4 | The goods sold to the Company's ships continued:<br>Brought forward, £25 18s 5d<br>Red lead, 140 lb, £2 7s 8d<br>Vermilion, 2 lb, £0 15s 6d<br>White copperas, 2 lb, £0 2s 10d<br>Umber, 2 lb, £0 0s 7d<br>Brimstone, 38 lb, £0 9s 4d<br>White lead, dry, 70 lb, £1 10s 8d<br>Blacking, 12¾ barrels, £4 10s 0d<br>Paint, subtotal, £9 16s 7d<br>Canvas, 3 pieces 20 yards, £9 11s 10d<br>Sixpenny nails 7 hundred, twentypenny nails 7 hundred, thirtypenny nails 9 hundred, fortypenny |

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| | | 70 White Lead dry<br>1 10 8<br>127 Barrels Blacking<br>4 10 ..<br>9 16 7<br>Canvas Ps. Yds. 3 .. 20<br>9 11 10<br>Nails Viz.<br>7 .. 6<br>7 .. 20<br>9 .. 30<br>9 .. 40<br>12 Coopers Rivets<br>1 8 3<br>Turners Ware 14 Paint Brushes<br>.. 9 5<br>Flour 21 .. 3 .. 11<br>33 2 8<br>Hooks and Lines Viz.<br>200 No. 16 Hooks<br>.. 2 6<br>18 Log Lines<br>1 5 6<br>1 8 ..<br>Twine 84 Sk.<br>3 6 6<br>Iron Ware Viz.<br>50 Sail Needles<br>.. 3 1<br>2 Steel Drivers<br>.. 4 8<br>.. 7 9<br>Leather 10½ Sole<br>.. 15 4<br>Oil 10 Gallons Linseed<br>2 16 8<br>Tin Ware 40 Lanthorn Leaves<br>.. 10 10<br>Glass Ware 5 Sqrs. 8 by 10<br>.. 3 9<br>Cordage 3 .. 7 .. 7<br>7 18 3<br>£ 97 14 3<br>Ship Mercury Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 April to the 30 June 1776.<br>Iron qrs. lb. 3 .. 7<br>.. 14 5<br>Cordage C. qrs. lb. 4 .. .. 6<br>6 18 ..<br>Carried Over<br>£ 7 12 5 | nails 9 hundred and copper rivets 12 hundred, together, £1 8s 3d<br>Paint brushes, 14, £0 9s 5d<br>Flour, 21 cwt 3 qr 11 lb, £33 2s 8d<br>Fish hooks, size 16, 200, £0 2s 6d<br>Log lines, 18, £1 5s 6d<br>Hooks and lines, subtotal, £1 8s 0d<br>Twine, 84 skeins, £3 6s 6d<br>Sail needles, 50, £0 3s 1d<br>Steel drivers, 2, £0 4s 8d<br>Ironware, subtotal, £0 7s 9d<br>Sole leather, 10½ lb, £0 15s 4d<br>Linseed oil, 10 gallons, £2 16s 8d<br>Lantern leaves, 40, £0 10s 10d<br>Window panes, 8 by 10 inches, 5, £0 3s 9d<br>Cordage, 3 cwt 1 qr 7 lb, £7 18s 3d<br>Total sold to the Company's ships, £97 14s 3d<br>The stores issued to the *Mercury* between 1 April and 30 June 1776, charged to her account, were:<br>Iron, 0 cwt 3 qr 7 lb, £0 14s 5d<br>Cordage, 4 cwt 0 qr 6 lb, £6 18s 0d<br>Carried forward, £7 12s 5d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Sales to the Company's ships rose from £100 7s 4d in the first quarter of 1776 to £97 14s 3d on this page alone, with the *Mercury*'s stores kept on a separate account. The fleet of Indiamen that lay in the road through May and June drew heavily on the island's flour, cordage, canvas and paint before the long run home. Flour sold to ships, more than 21 cwt, was the single largest item. Ships that had been held for convoy ran down their own bread and had to restock at St Helena. Umber was a brown earth pigment used for painting ships' upper works and fittings. |
| 206 | 199 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 7 12 5<br>Twine 24 Sk. Marline<br>.. 6 ..<br>Blocks 4 Single of 5 Inches<br>.. 2 10<br>Iron Ware 100 Sail Needles<br>.. 4 5<br>Pitch and Tar 1 Barrl. Turpentine<br>3 13 1<br>Coals 2 Chaldron<br>4 15 ..<br>Tea 2 Cannistr. Hyson<br>.. 7 1<br>Oil Viz.<br>4 Galls. Linseed<br>.. 16 ..<br>3 do. Turpentine<br>.. 19 ..<br>1 15 ..<br>China Ware Viz.<br>2 Sets Dishes and Plates<br>1 19 .. | The stores issued to the *Mercury* continued:<br>Brought forward, £7 12s 5d<br>Marline, 24 skeins, £0 6s 0d<br>Single 5-inch blocks, 4, £0 2s 10d<br>Sail needles, 100, £0 4s 5d<br>Turpentine, 1 barrel, £3 13s 1d<br>Coals, 2 chaldrons, £4 15s 0d<br>Hyson tea, 2 canisters, £0 17s 1d<br>Linseed oil, 4 gallons, £0 16s 0d<br>Turpentine, 3 gallons, £0 19s 0d<br>Oil, subtotal, £1 15s 0d<br>China dishes and plates, 2 sets, £1 19s 0d<br>China soup dishes, 2, £0 11s 10d<br>China tureens and dishes, 3, £1 0s 0d<br>China salad dishes, 12, £0 8s 0d<br>China baking dishes, 2, £0 1s 9d<br>China soup plates, 24, £0 11s 8d<br>China chamber pot, 1, £0 2s 0d<br>Guglet and basin, 1, £0 2s 10d<br>China bowl, 1, £0 0s 8d<br>China sneakers, 10, £0 3s 9d<br>China half-pint cups and saucers, 6, £0 2s 8d<br>China, subtotal, £5 4s 2d<br>Cream-coloured earthenware teapot, 1, £0 1s 0d |

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| | | 2 Soup Dishes<br>.. 11 10<br>3 Tureens and Dishes<br>1 .. ..<br>12 Sallad Dishes<br>.. 8 ..<br>2 Baking do.<br>.. 1 9<br>24 Soup Plates<br>.. 11 8<br>1 Chamber Pot<br>.. 2 ..<br>1 Guglet and Bason<br>.. 2 10<br>1 Bowl<br>.. .. 8<br>10 Sneakers<br>.. 3 9<br>6 Half Pint Cups and Saucers<br>.. 2 8<br>5 4 9<br>Earthen Ware 1 Cream Coloured Tea Pot<br>.. 1 ..<br>Canvas 1 Ps. Osnabrugs<br>4 13 1<br>Turners Ware Viz.<br>1 Punch Ladle<br>.. .. 7<br>18 Birch Brooms<br>.. 7 6<br>.. 8 1<br>£ 29 17 9<br>Charges General Dr. for the following Stores Issued from<br>the 1 April to the 30th June 1776.<br>Arrack Galls. 101 Sundrys, Doct. Shop, & Men employed in Stores<br>18 18 9<br>Tea 6 lb. Bohea Groom & Gardener<br>.. 4 2<br>Sugar & Candy qrs. lb. 2 .. 14 Candy do. & Groom<br>1 8 9<br>Sope 3 .. 14 Linen<br>3 11 9<br>Starch 23 lb. do.<br>.. 12 6<br>Coals 120 Bushels Smiths Shop<br>7 .. ..<br>Candles Viz.<br>598 Castle<br>230 Council<br>30 Chaplain<br>25 Doctors Shop<br>C. qrs. lb. 7 .. 3 .. 18<br>80 8 5<br>Carried Over<br>£ 112 4 6 | Osnaburg canvas, 1 piece, £4 15s 1d<br>Punch ladle, 1, £0 0s 7d<br>Birch brooms, 18, £0 7s 6d<br>Wooden goods and brooms, subtotal, £0 8s 1d<br>Total charged to the Mercury, £29 17s 2d<br>The general charges account listed the following stores issued for the Company's own use between 1 April and 30 June 1776:<br>Arrack, 101 gallons, for the workshops and the men working at the stores, £18 18s 9d<br>Bohea tea, 6 lb, for the groom and gardener, £0 4s 2d<br>Sugar candy, 0 cwt 2 qr 1 lb, for the grooms, £1 8s 9d<br>Soap, 0 cwt 3 qr 24 lb, for the linen, £3 11s 9d<br>Starch, 23 lb, for the linen, £0 12s 6d<br>Coals, 120 bushels, for the smith's shop, £7 0s 0d<br>Candles, 598 lb, for the Castle<br>Candles, 230 lb, for the Council<br>Candles, 30 lb, for the chaplain<br>Candles, 25 lb, for the doctor's shop<br>Candles, total, 7 cwt 3 qr 15 lb, £30 8s 5d<br>Carried forward, £112 4s 6d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The *Mercury* was a packet sent on to the Cape, and the island fitted her out as if she were one of its own vessels. Besides naval stores and coal for her galley, she drew a full set of china, tea and a punch ladle for her officers' table. The charge went on her own account, to be settled by her owners or the Company.<br>The Castle's candles rose from 307 lb in the first quarter of 1776 to 598 lb in the second, and the Council's from 210 lb to 230 lb. Winter evenings came earlier in the southern hemisphere from April onwards. The Castle also lit its rooms for the dinners and gatherings held while the homeward fleet lay in the road. The arrack issued to the workmen nearly doubled, from 52 gallons to 101. That reflected the larger workforce on the houses, the watercourse and the lime works over the quarter. |
| 207 | 200 | 15 July<br>Brought Over<br>£ 112 4 6<br>Chelloe 2 Pieces Castle<br>1 2 5<br>Lead Viz.<br>17 Pig Govr. & Lt. Govr. Fishermen<br>.. 2 10<br>12 Sheet Castle<br>.. 2 3<br>.. 5 1<br>Iron and Steel Viz.<br>qrs. lb. 1 .. Iron Bake House & Crane<br>.. 17 10<br>13 Steel Smiths Shop<br>.. 5 4<br>1 3 2<br>Oil Viz. | The general charges account continued:<br>Brought forward, £112 4s 6d<br>Chelloes, 2 pieces, for the Castle, £1 2s 5d<br>Pig lead, 17 lb, for the Governor's and Lieutenant Governor's fishermen, £0 2s 10d<br>Sheet lead, 12 lb, for the Castle, £0 2s 3d<br>Lead, subtotal, £0 5s 1d<br>Iron, 0 cwt 1 qr 0 lb, for the bakehouse and the crane, £0 17s 10d<br>Steel, 13 lb, for the smith's shop, £0 5s 4d<br>Iron and steel, subtotal, £1 3s 2d<br>Train oil, 28 gallons, for the Council, £6 1s 4d<br>Florence oil, 2 bottles, for the carpenter's and smith's shops, £0 5s 1d<br>Oil, subtotal, £6 6s 5d<br>Ordinary blankets, 7, for the Castle, £2 0s 11d<br>Fish hooks, size 6, 125, for the Governor's and Lieutenant Governor's fishermen, £0 10s 2d |

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| | | 28 Gallons Train Council<br>6 1 4<br>2 Bottles Florence Carpr. & Smiths Shop<br>.. 5 1<br>6 6 5<br>Blankets 7 Ordinary Castle<br>2 .. 11<br>Hooks and Lines Viz.<br>125 No. 6 Hooks<br>.. 10 2<br>150 .. 15 do.<br>.. 1 ..<br>48 .. 3 Lines<br>.. 15 6<br>2 Log do.<br>.. 1 10<br>Govr. and Lt. Govr. Fishermen<br>1 8 6<br>Haberdashery Viz.<br>11 Sk. Silk Cryer of the Court & do.<br>.. 4 2<br>4 do. Mohair<br>.. 1 8<br>3 Doz. Gilt Ct. Buttons<br>.. 5 ..<br>2½ do. do. Bt. do.<br>.. 2 2<br>Cryer of the Court<br>.. 13 ..<br>Twine Viz.<br>2 Sk. Twine Govr. & Lt. Govr. Fishermen<br>.. 1 2<br>½ Cotton Wick Castle<br>.. 1 4<br>.. 2 6<br>Paint Viz.<br>7 Blue Smalts Linen<br>.. 12 2<br>42 Chalk Castle & Carpr. Shop<br>.. 2 9<br>.. 14 11<br>Iron Ware Viz.<br>2 Notchg. Adzes<br>.. 6 1<br>1 Coopers Hand Hammer<br>.. 2 3<br>4 lb. Vices Coopers Shop<br>.. 2 4<br>½ lb. Tin Tacks Castle<br>.. .. 12<br>5 Spring Mouse Traps<br>.. 2 11<br>5 Wire do. do. Castle & Lt. Govr. House<br>.. 3 1<br>3 do. Rat do.<br>.. 19 3<br>Iron Ware Carried Over<br>£ 1 10 11<br>Carried Over<br>£ 126 1 4 | Fish hooks, size 15, 150, for the Governor's and Lieutenant Governor's fishermen, £0 1s 0d<br>Fishing lines, size 3, 48, for the Governor's and Lieutenant Governor's fishermen, £0 15s 6d<br>Log lines, 2, for the Governor's and Lieutenant Governor's fishermen, £0 1s 10d<br>Hooks and lines, subtotal, £1 8s 6d<br>Sewing silk, 11 skeins, for the crier of the court, £0 4s 2d<br>Mohair thread, 4 skeins, for the crier of the court, £0 1s 8d<br>Gilt coat buttons, 3 dozen, for the crier of the court, £0 5s 0d<br>Gilt breast buttons, 2½ dozen, for the crier of the court, £0 2s 2d<br>Sewing goods, subtotal, £0 13s 0d<br>Twine, 2 skeins, for the Governor's and Lieutenant Governor's fishermen, £0 1s 2d<br>Cotton wick, ½ lb, for the Castle, £0 1s 4d<br>Twine and wick, subtotal, £0 2s 6d<br>Blue smalt, 7 lb, for the linen, £0 12s 2d<br>Chalk, 42 lb, for the Castle and the carpenter's shop, £0 2s 9d<br>Paint, subtotal, £0 14s 11d<br>Notched adzes, 2, for the cooper's shop, £0 6s 1d<br>Cooper's hand hammer, 1, for the cooper's shop, £0 2s 3d<br>Vices, 4 pairs, for the cooper's shop, £0 2s 4d<br>Tin tacks, ½ thousand, for the Castle, £0 0s 0d<br>Spring mouse traps, 5, for the Castle and the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 2s 11d<br>Wire mouse traps, 5, for the Castle and the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 5s 1d<br>Rat traps, 3, for the Castle and the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 19s 3d<br>Ironware carried forward, £1 18s 11d<br>Carried forward, £126 1s 3d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The crier of the court opened and closed the sittings of the island's court, called witnesses and kept order. The Company provided him with a coat trimmed with gilt buttons, a uniform that marked the court's authority before the public. The fishermen who supplied the Governor's and Lieutenant Governor's tables were again equipped at the Company's cost, now with lead weights for sinking their lines as well as hooks and twine. The tin tacks for the Castle carried no sum in the account. |
| 208 | 201 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 126 1 4<br>Iron Ware brought Over<br>£ 1 12 10<br>1 Plaistr. Sieve Bake House<br>.. 4 4<br>50 Plane Irons<br>.. 10 7<br>50 Double Wormed Gimblets<br>.. 10 5<br>6 Two Feet Rules<br>.. 6 ..<br>126 Files<br>2 12 6 | The general charges account continued:<br>Brought forward, £126 1s 3d<br>Ironware brought forward, £1 18s 10d<br>Plasterer's sieve, 1, for the bakehouse, £0 4s 4d<br>Plane irons, 50, for the carpenter's shop, £0 10s 7d<br>Double-wound gimlets, 50, for the carpenter's shop, £0 10s 5d<br>Two-foot rules, 6, for the carpenter's shop, £0 6s 0d<br>Files, 126, for the carpenter's shop, £2 12s 6d<br>Turners' chisels, 36, for the carpenter's shop, £0 16s 6d<br>Socket heading chisels, 12, for the carpenter's shop, £0 7s 2d |

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| | | 36 Turner Chisels<br>.. 16 6<br>12 Socket Heading do.<br>.. 7 2<br>12 Sinking do.<br>.. 7 2<br>24 Turner Gouges<br>.. 11 ..<br>12 Pr. Steel Compasses<br>.. 6 8<br>12 Spike Gimblets<br>.. 5 5<br>1 Pin Lock<br>.. 1 5<br>56 lb. Rod Iron<br>.. 11 7<br>Carpr. Shop<br>24 Sheets Emery Paper Smiths Shop<br>.. 3 11<br>6 Ash Helves Castle<br>.. 3 6<br>6 Sets Truss Hoops, Coopr. Shop<br>2 .. 1<br>72 Black Lead Pencils Carpr. do.<br>1 6 6<br>1 Maul Ladder Hill<br>.. 9 4<br>14 .. 11<br>Nails Viz.<br>6 .. 2<br>.. 4 3<br>12 Coopers Rivets Coopers Shop<br>.. 5 6<br>.. 9 9<br>China Ware Viz.<br>6 Octagon Meat Dishes<br>.. 12 6<br>10 Sallad do.<br>.. 6 8<br>2 Baking do.<br>.. 1 9<br>4 Chamber Pots<br>.. 8 ..<br>Castle<br>1 8 11<br>Turners Ware Viz.<br>7 Hair Brooms<br>1 .. ..<br>14 Scrubbing Brushes Castle & Lt. Govr. House<br>2 2 7<br>4 Buckle do.<br>.. 3 ..<br>3 Shoe do. Castle<br>.. 1 11<br>3 Table do.<br>.. 3 ..<br>26 Mops do. Lt. Govr. House<br>1 13 7<br>6 Punch Ladles Castle<br>.. 3 5<br>3 do. Strainers<br>.. 1 4<br>8 Birch Brooms do. & Smiths Shop<br>.. 3 4<br>3 Flaskets<br>.. 16 3<br>2 Labourers Baskets Castle<br>.. 1 10<br>6 4 9<br>Carried Over<br>£ 148 5 7 | Sinking chisels, 12, for the carpenter's shop, £0 7s 2d<br>Turners' gouges, 24, for the carpenter's shop, £0 11s 0d<br>Steel compasses, 12 pairs, for the carpenter's shop, £0 6s 8d<br>Spike gimlets, 12, for the carpenter's shop, £0 5s 5d<br>Padlock, 1, for the carpenter's shop, £0 1s 5d<br>Rod iron, 56 lb, for the smith's shop, £0 11s 7d<br>Emery paper, 24 sheets, for the smith's shop, £0 3s 11d<br>Ash helves, 6, for the Castle, £0 3s 6d<br>Truss hoops, 6 sets, for the carpenter's shop, £2 0s 1d<br>Black lead pencils, 72, for the carpenter's shop, £1 6s 6d<br>Maul, 1, for Ladder Hill, £0 9s 4d<br>Ironware, subtotal, £14 0s 11d<br>Twopenny nails, 6 hundred, for the cooper's shop, £0 4s 3d<br>Cooper's rivets, 12 hundred, for the cooper's shop, £0 5s 6d<br>Nails, subtotal, £0 9s 9d<br>Octagonal china meat dishes, 6, for the Castle, £0 12s 6d<br>China salad dishes, 10, for the Castle, £0 6s 8d<br>China baking dishes, 2, for the Castle, £0 1s 9d<br>China chamber pots, 4, for the Castle, £0 8s 0d<br>China, subtotal, £1 8s 11d<br>Hair brooms, 7, for the Castle and the Lieutenant Governor's house, £1 0s 0d<br>Scrubbing brushes, 14, for the Castle and the Lieutenant Governor's house, £2 2s 7d<br>Buckle brushes, 4, for the Castle, £0 3s 0d<br>Shoe brushes, 3, for the Castle, £0 1s 11d<br>Table brushes, 3, for the Castle, £0 3s 0d<br>Mops, 26, for the Lieutenant Governor's house, £1 13s 7d<br>Punch ladles, 6, for the Castle, £0 3s 5d<br>Punch strainers, 3, for the Castle, £0 1s 4d<br>Birch brooms, 8, for the Castle and the smith's shop, £0 3s 4d<br>Flaskets, 3, for the Castle, £0 16s 3d<br>Labourers' baskets, 2, for the Castle, £0 1s 10d<br>Wooden goods and brushes, subtotal, £6 4s 9d<br>Carried forward, £148 5s 7d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The carpenter's shop drew a full set of new tools in one quarter: 126 files, 50 plane irons, 72 turners' chisels and gouges and 72 pencils. That matched the push on the new houses, which the engineer reported on 8 July 1776 as the main work of the quarter. The Lieutenant Governor's house drew 26 mops on its own, perhaps because the extension at Longwood was nearing completion and needed cleaning before use. Ladder Hill was the steep track and battery rising from Jamestown to the west, and the maul sent there was for the works on its defences. |
| 209 | 202 | 15 July<br>Brought Over<br>£ 148 5 7<br>Tin Ware Viz. | The general charges account continued:<br>Brought forward, £148 5s 7d<br>Tin half-gallon kettle, 1, for the Castle, £0 1s 2d<br>Tin two-gallon kettle, 1, for the Castle, £0 3s 0d |

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| | | 1 Half Gallon Kettle<br>.. 1 2<br>1 Two do. do.<br>.. 3 ..<br>2 Lamps<br>.. 1 9<br>1 Globe Lamp<br>.. 9 8<br>3 Quart Saucepans<br>.. 1 3<br>3 Pint do.<br>.. .. 11<br>1 Dripping Pan<br>.. 2 4<br>Castle<br>1 .. 1<br>Deals 2 Buffers Store<br>.. 6 4<br>Canvas 12 Yards Ticklenburgs Castle & Pickets<br>.. 11 ..<br>Long Cloth Viz.<br>1 Pc. No. 5<br>1 10 4<br>Ps. 3 .. 4 No. 6 Castle<br>3 3 7<br>4 13 11<br>Braziers Ware 2 Three Qt. Tea Kettles, Castle<br>1 3 4<br>Earthen Ware Viz.<br>2 Cream Coloured Tea Pots<br>.. 1 8<br>1 Red do.<br>.. 1 1<br>2 Milk Pots<br>.. .. 10<br>Castle<br>.. 3 7<br>Cutlery Ware 1 Pr. Stag Horn Handle Carvers Castle<br>.. 2 9<br>Corks 1 Gross do.<br>.. 2 3<br>Hats 1 Mans Fine, Cryer of the Court<br>.. 17 7<br>Serge 7½ Yards Blue do.<br>1 13 6<br>Buckram 1 Yard do.<br>.. 1 1<br>Shaloon 4½ Yards Coloured do.<br>.. 8 3<br>Glass Ware Viz.<br>72 Wine Glasses<br>1 9 9<br>12 Beer do.<br>.. 11 ..<br>36 Jelly do.<br>.. 14 ..<br>15 Water do.<br>.. 12 4<br>12 Tumblers<br>.. 6 6<br>4 Quart Decanters<br>.. 9 4<br>2 Pints do.<br>.. 3 8<br>1 Cruet Stand<br>.. 4 5<br>Castle<br>4 11 ..<br>Rice and Paddy Viz.<br>C. qrs. lb. 2 .. 1 .. 11 Rice Given to his Majesty's<br>1 .. 3 .. 17 Paddy Ship Arethusa<br>.. 19 3<br>.. 8 8<br>1 7 11<br>Carried Over<br>£ 165 8 2 | Tin lamps, 2, for the Castle, £0 1s 9d<br>Globe lamp, 1, for the Castle, £0 9s 8d<br>Tin quart saucepans, 3, for the Castle, £0 1s 3d<br>Tin pint saucepans, 3, for the Castle, £0 0s 11d<br>Tin dripping pan, 1, for the Castle, £0 2s 4d<br>Tinware, subtotal, £1 0s 1d<br>Deals for 2 coffins, from the store, £0 6s 4d<br>Ticklenburg canvas, 12 yards, for the Castle and for packets, £0 11s 0d<br>Longcloth, number 5, 1 piece, for the Castle, £1 10s 4d<br>Longcloth, number 6, 3¼ pieces, for the Castle, £3 3s 7d<br>Longcloth, subtotal, £4 13s 11d<br>Three-quart tin kettles, 2, for the Castle, £1 3s 4d<br>Cream-coloured earthenware teapots, 2, for the Castle, £0 1s 8d<br>Red earthenware teapot, 1, for the Castle, £0 1s 1d<br>Earthenware milk pots, 2, for the Castle, £0 0s 10d<br>Earthenware, subtotal, £0 3s 7d<br>Staghorn-handled carvers, 1 pair, for the Castle, £0 2s 9d<br>Corks, 1 gross, for the Castle, £0 2s 3d<br>Man's fine hat, 1, for the crier of the court, £0 17s 7d<br>Blue serge, 7½ yards, for the crier of the court, £1 13s 6d<br>Buckram, 1 yard, for the crier of the court, £0 1s 1d<br>Coloured shalloon, 4½ yards, for the crier of the court, £0 8s 3d<br>Wine glasses, 72, for the Castle, £1 9s 9d<br>Beer glasses, 12, for the Castle, £0 11s 0d<br>Jelly glasses, 36, for the Castle, £0 14s 0d<br>Water glasses, 15, for the Castle, £0 12s 4d<br>Tumblers, 12, for the Castle, £0 6s 6d<br>Quart decanters, 4, for the Castle, £0 9s 4d<br>Pint decanters, 2, for the Castle, £0 3s 8d<br>Cruet stand, 1, for the Castle, £0 4s 5d<br>Glassware, subtotal, £4 11s 0d<br>Rice, 2 cwt 1 qr 11 lb, given to His Majesty's ship *Arethusa*, £0 19s 3d<br>Paddy, 1 cwt 3 qr 17 lb, given to His Majesty's ship *Arethusa*, £0 8s 8d<br>Rice and paddy, subtotal, £1 7s 11d<br>Carried forward, £165 8s 2d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The crier of the court received a complete new outfit at the Company's expense: a fine hat, blue serge for a coat, buckram to stiffen it, shalloon to line it and gilt buttons to trim it. Dressing the court's officer in a uniform paid for by the Company gave the island's courts a visible dignity before the public.<br>The Castle replaced its glassware on a large scale, with 72 wine glasses and 36 jelly glasses in one quarter. That followed the season of entertaining, when the homeward fleet, two retiring governors and the officers of the King's ships dined at the Governor's table. The deals for two coffins were charged to general expenses, probably for Company servants or slaves who died without means. The rice and paddy given to the *Arethusa* were part of the island's courtesy to the King's ship that escorted the homeward fleet. |

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| 210 | 203 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 165 8 2<br>Sugar and Candy Viz.<br>lb. 23 Sugar Given to his Majesty's Ship<br>.. 5 2<br>qrs. lb. 1 .. 22 Candy Arethusa<br>1 1 8<br>1 6 10<br>Wine Viz.<br>20 Gallons Madeira<br>8 13 4<br>12 do. Mountain do.<br>3 14 ..<br>12 7 4<br>Beer 18 Gallons do.<br>1 1 9<br>Candles 22 lb. do.<br>1 19 2<br>Tin Ware 1 Globe Lamp<br>.. 9 8<br>£ 182 12 11<br>Repairs Dr. for the following Stores Issued from<br>1 April to the 30 June 1776<br>Paint Viz.<br>20 White Lead mixed Lt. Govr. House Long Wood<br>.. 7 1<br>12 Whiting<br>.. .. 3<br>.. 8 4<br>Oil Viz.<br>1 Galln. Linseed do.<br>.. 4 ..<br>2½ Galls. Train<br>.. 10 10<br>.. 14 10<br>Deals Viz.<br>65 Double<br>13 5 5<br>49 Single<br>5 14 4<br>2 Balks<br>.. 17 8<br>2 Elm Boards do.<br>.. 8 3<br>10 Bundles Fir Laths<br>.. 11 1<br>6 do. Oak do.<br>.. 12 9<br>4¼ Pcs. Riga Timber<br>11 11 7<br>33 1 1<br>Iron Ware Viz.<br>2 Pickaxes<br>.. 6 8<br>1 Bricklayers Trowel do.<br>.. 1 4<br>1 Plaistr. Sieve<br>.. 4 4<br>1 Pr. HL Hinges<br>.. 3 ..<br>.. 15 4<br>Cordage 5 lb. do.<br>.. 1 7<br>Lines 16 No. 4 do.<br>.. 6 8<br>Carried Over<br>£ 35 6 10 | The general charges account concluded:<br>Brought forward, £165 8s 2d<br>Sugar, 0 cwt 0 qr 23 lb, given to His Majesty's ship *Arethusa*, £0 5s 2d<br>Sugar candy, 0 cwt 1 qr 22 lb, given to His Majesty's ship *Arethusa*, £1 1s 8d<br>Sugar and sugar candy, subtotal, £1 6s 10d<br>Madeira wine, 20 gallons, given to His Majesty's ship *Arethusa*, £8 13s 4d<br>Mountain wine, 12 gallons, given to His Majesty's ship *Arethusa*, £3 14s 0d<br>Wine, subtotal, £12 7s 4d<br>Beer, 18 gallons, given to His Majesty's ship *Arethusa*, £1 1s 9d<br>Candles, 22 lb, given to His Majesty's ship *Arethusa*, £1 19s 2d<br>Globe lamp, 1, £0 9s 8d<br>Total general charges, £182 12s 11d<br>The repairs account listed the following stores issued between 1 April and 30 June 1776:<br>White lead, mixed, 20 lb, for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £0 7s 1d<br>Whiting, 12 lb, for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £0 0s 3d<br>Paint, subtotal, £0 8s 4d<br>Linseed oil, 1 gallon, for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £0 4s 0d<br>Train oil, 2½ gallons, for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £0 10s 10d<br>Oil, subtotal, £0 14s 10d<br>Double deals, 65, for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £13 5s 5d<br>Single deals, 49, for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £5 14s 4d<br>Baulks, 2, for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £0 17s 8d<br>Elm boards, 2, for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £0 8s 3d<br>Fir laths, 10 bundles, for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £0 11s 1d<br>Oak laths, 6 bundles, for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £0 12s 9d<br>Riga timber, 4¾ feet, for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £11 11s 7d<br>Timber, subtotal, £33 1s 1d<br>Pickaxes, 2, for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £0 6s 8d<br>Bricklayer's trowel, 1, for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £0 1s 4d<br>Plasterer's sieve, 1, for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £0 4s 4d<br>H-hinges, 1 pair, for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £0 3s 0d<br>Ironware, subtotal, £0 15s 4d<br>Cordage, 5 lb, for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £0 1s 7d<br>Fishing lines, size 4, 16, for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £0 6s 8d<br>Carried forward, £35 6s 10d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Company gave the *Arethusa* wine, beer, sugar, candles, rice and paddy worth more than £18, besides the fresh cattle and goats recorded in the livestock account. The frigate had escorted the homeward fleet from the island, and the gifts were the Company's thanks for naval protection it had no power to order. The Council could not command a King's ship, but it could make her captain and officers well disposed towards the Company's interests.<br>The repairs account was almost entirely given over to the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, where the extension ordered on 29 January 1776 was going up. Riga timber was Baltic pine shipped from Riga, prized for its straight, strong |

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| | | | beams and used for the main structure. The fishing lines were probably used as builders' lines for setting out walls. |
| 211 | 204 | 15th July<br>Brought Over<br>£ 35 6 10<br>Nails Viz.<br>30 .. 2<br>1 1 3<br>24 .. 4<br>.. 14 ..<br>12 .. 6<br>.. 8 ..<br>14 .. 10<br>.. 6 5<br>6 .. 20<br>.. 2 3<br>6 .. 40<br>.. 2 2<br>28 Spike<br>.. 8 9<br>4 Dog<br>.. 1 11<br>6 Glazg. Brads<br>.. 5 2<br>Lt. Govr. House L. Wood<br>3 9 11<br>Cart Wheels 4 Wheel Barrows do.<br>3 3 8<br>Lead 3 .. 3 .. 16 Sheet do.<br>5 16 11<br>Iron 3 .. 24 do.<br>.. 17 2<br>Turners Ware Viz.<br>2 Wood Bowls<br>.. 2 2<br>2 Platters<br>.. 1 11<br>6 Labourers Baskets do.<br>.. 6 ..<br>1 Wood Ladle<br>.. .. 4<br>2 Paint Brushes<br>.. 1 ..<br>.. 11 5<br>£ 49 5 11<br>Diet Expences Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 April to the 30 June 1776<br>Flour 15 .. 3 .. 25<br>15 5 1<br>Arrack 126 Gallons<br>23 12 3<br>Beef and Pork Viz.<br>42 Pcs. Beef<br>6 3 8<br>42 do. Pork<br>7 8 9<br>13 12 5<br>Salt 2 Bushels<br>.. 6 8<br>Sago 2 lb.<br>Sugar and Candy Viz.<br>2 .. 3 .. 17 Sugar<br>3 2 10<br>2 .. 1 .. 1 Candy<br>5 9 9<br>8 12 7<br>Rice 4 .. 1 .. 20<br>1 16 3<br>Coffee 25<br>1 .. 10<br>Tea Viz.<br>8 lb. Single<br>.. 8 8<br>4 Cannistr. Hyson | The repairs account concluded:<br>Brought forward, £35 6s 10d<br>Twopenny nails, 30 hundred, for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £1 1s 3d<br>Fourpenny nails, 24 hundred, for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £0 14s 0d<br>Sixpenny nails, 12 hundred, for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £0 8s 0d<br>Tenpenny nails, 14 hundred, for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £0 6s 5d<br>Twentypenny nails, 6 hundred, for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £0 2s 3d<br>Fortypenny nails, 6 hundred, for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £0 2s 2d<br>Spikes, 28, for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £0 8s 9d<br>Dog nails, 4 hundred, for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £0 1s 11d<br>Glaziers' brads, 6 thousand, for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £0 5s 2d<br>Nails, subtotal, £3 9s 11d<br>Cart wheels and 1 wheelbarrow, for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £3 3s 8d<br>Sheet lead, 5 cwt 3 qr 16 lb, for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £5 16s 11d<br>Iron, 0 cwt 3 qr 24 lb, for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £0 17s 2d<br>Wooden bowls, 2, for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £0 2s 2d<br>Wooden platters, 2, for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £0 1s 11d<br>Labourers' baskets, 6, for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £0 6s 0d<br>Wooden ladle, 1, for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £0 0s 4d<br>Paint brushes, 2, for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £0 1s 0d<br>Wooden goods and brushes, subtotal, £0 11s 5d<br>Total repairs, £49 5s 11d<br>The diet expenses account listed the following stores issued between 1 April and 30 June 1776:<br>Flour, 15 cwt 0 qr 25 lb, £15 5s 1d<br>Arrack, 126 gallons, £23 12s 3d<br>Salt beef, 42 pieces, £8 3s 8d<br>Salt pork, 42 pieces, £7 8s 9d<br>Salt beef and pork, subtotal, £15 12s 5d<br>Salt, 2 bushels, £0 6s 8d<br>Sago, 2 lb, £0 0s 0d<br>Sugar, 2 cwt 2 qr 17 lb, £3 2s 10d<br>Sugar candy, 2 cwt 1 qr 1 lb, £5 9s 9d<br>Sugar and sugar candy, subtotal, £8 12s 7d<br>Rice, 4 cwt 1 qr 20 lb, £1 16s 3d<br>Coffee, 25 lb, £1 0s 10d<br>Singlo tea, 8 lb, £0 8s 8d<br>Hyson tea, 4 canisters, £1 14s 2d<br>Souchong tea, 8 canisters, £2 10s 8d<br>Tea, subtotal, £5 1s 6d<br>Carried forward, £69 8s 4d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The repairs account for the quarter came to £49 5s 11d, double the first quarter's £23 13s 5d. Nearly all of it went into the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood. The sheet lead, worth nearly £6, was probably for the roof and gutters of the new wing. The Company was paying heavily to house its second officer at Longwood while Captain Howard, after 14 years as a captain, still had no house at all.<br>The table at the Castle drew 126 gallons of arrack in the quarter, against 95 in the first. Hyson and Souchong, the costliest teas, made up most of its tea. The diet account rose with the entertaining of the |

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| | | 1 14 2<br>8 do. Souchon<br>2 10 8<br>5 1 6<br>Carried Over<br>£ 69 8 4 | season, as the steward's monthly accounts had already shown. |
| 212 | 205 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 69 8 4<br>Oil 6 Bottles Florence<br>.. 15 3<br>Wine Viz.<br>90 Gallons Madeira<br>39 .. ..<br>17 do. Mountain<br>5 4 10<br>24 Doz. Claret<br>64 2 7<br>108 7 5<br>Pepper Viz.<br>2 lb. Cinnamon<br>1 15 9<br>1 Nutmegs<br>.. 11 4<br>1 Mace<br>.. 16 6<br>1 Cloves<br>.. 16 6<br>1 Allspice<br>.. 1 2<br>2 lb. Ginger<br>.. 2 4<br>10 lb. Pepper<br>.. 5 ..<br>4 8 7<br>Beer 178 Gallons<br>10 15 1<br>£ 193 14 8<br>Garrison Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 April<br>to the 30th June 1776.<br>Tea 1 .. 3 .. 4 Bohea Barracks & Guards<br>5 19 7<br>Oil Viz.<br>145 Galls. Train do. & do.<br>31 8 4<br>¼ do. Turpentine<br>.. 1 7<br>31 9 11<br>Arrack 19 Galls. Muster Drams<br>3 4 3<br>Candles 86 lb. Officers on Guard<br>7 16 10<br>Flour 103 lb.<br>.. 15 9<br>Blankets 298 Ordinary<br>79 3 4<br>Beef and Pork Viz.<br>179 Ps. Beef Deficiency in weight<br>34 17 4<br>513 do. Pork<br>90 16 10<br>125 14 2<br>Soldiers Cloaths Viz.<br>333 Soldiers Coats & Breeches<br>493 8 2<br>21 Corporals do. & do.<br>31 16 10<br>15 Drummers do. & do.<br>51 2 11<br>24 Sergeants do. & do.<br>125 8 ..<br>6 Art. do. do. & do.<br>30 7 2<br>6 Gunners do. & do. | The diet expenses account concluded:<br>Brought forward, £69 8s 4d<br>Florence oil, 6 bottles, £0 15s 3d<br>Madeira wine, 90 gallons, £39 0s 0d<br>Mountain wine, 17 gallons, £5 4s 10d<br>Claret, 24 dozen, £64 2s 7d<br>Wine, subtotal, £108 7s 5d<br>Cinnamon, 2 lb, £1 15s 9d<br>Nutmegs, 1 lb, £0 11s 4d<br>Mace, 1 lb, £0 16s 6d<br>Cloves, 1 lb, £0 16s 6d<br>Allspice, 1 lb, £0 1s 2d<br>Ginger, 2 lb, £0 2s 4d<br>Pepper, 10 lb, £0 5s 0d<br>Spices, subtotal, £4 8s 7d<br>Beer, 178 gallons, £10 15s 1d<br>Total diet expenses, £193 14s 8d<br>The garrison account listed the following stores issued between 1 April and 30 June 1776:<br>Bohea tea, 1 cwt 2 qr 4 lb, for the barracks and guards, £5 19s 7d<br>Train oil, 145 gallons, for the barracks and guards, £31 8s 4d<br>Turpentine, ½ gallon, for the barracks and guards, £0 1s 7d<br>Oil, subtotal, £31 9s 11d<br>Arrack, 19 gallons, for musters and drums, £3 4s 3d<br>Candles, 86 lb, for officers on guard, £7 18s 10d<br>Flour, 10 lb, £0 1s 9d<br>Ordinary blankets, 280, £79 3s 4d<br>Salt beef, 179 pieces, to make up short weight, £34 17s 4d<br>Salt pork, 513 pieces, to make up short weight, £90 16s 10d<br>Salt beef and pork, subtotal, £125 14s 2d<br>Soldiers' coats and breeches, 333, £493 8s 2d<br>Corporals' coats and breeches, 21, £31 16s 10d<br>Drummers' coats and breeches, 15, £51 2s 11d<br>Sergeants' coats and breeches, 24, £125 8s 0d<br>Artillery sergeants' coats and breeches, 6, £30 7s 2d<br>Gunners' coats and breeches, 6, £10 9s 8d<br>Bombardiers' coats and breeches, 6, £17 16s 4d<br>Artillery corporals' coats and breeches, 4, £9 16s 0d<br>Marshal's coat and breeches, 1, £2 11s 9d<br>Matrosses' coats, 102, and matrosses' breeches, 100 pairs, £224 17s 4d<br>Soldiers' clothing, subtotal, £1,004 14s 2d<br>Carried forward, £1,256 4s 0d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The garrison's clothing for the year arrived with the store ships and was issued in a single quarter, at a cost of more than £1,000. Every man in the ranks received a new coat and breeches, the infantry in one pattern and the artillery's matrosses, gunners and bombardiers in another. Sergeants' and drummers' uniforms, richly laced, cost several times a private's. The 280 blankets went out at the same time, ahead of the southern winter. The salt meat issued to make up short weight cost another £125, nearly as much as in the first quarter, which showed the casks were still arriving light.<br>The Governor's table drew 24 dozen bottles of claret in the quarter, the first appearance of French wine in these accounts. It cost more than the 90 gallons of Madeira. Claret was the drink of the |

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| | | 10 9 8<br>6 Bombardiers do. & do.<br>17 16 4<br>4 Art. Corporals do. & do.<br>9 16 ..<br>1 Marshals Coat & Breeches<br>2 11 9<br>102 Matrosses Coats<br>100 Pr. do. Breeches<br>224 17 4<br>1004 14 2<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1258 4 .. | officers of the King's ships and the passengers of rank entertained during the season. |
| 213 | 206 | 15th July<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1256 4 ..<br>Hats Viz.<br>32 Sergeants<br>10 10 8<br>400 Soldiers<br>72 7 ..<br>90 17 8<br>Shirts Viz.<br>32 Sergeants<br>10 16 1<br>431 Soldiers<br>109 9 ..<br>517 Rolers<br>13 1 4<br>133 6 5<br>Shoes 521 Pr. Ordinary<br>121 11 4<br>Hosiers Ware 521 Pr. Ordinary Thd. Stockings<br>72 14 5<br>Thread Viz.<br>3 lb. Coloured<br>.. 8 10<br>1½ White & Brown<br>.. 8 3<br>.. 17 1<br>Iron Ware Viz.<br>1 Wood Ax<br>.. 3 ..<br>1 Maul<br>.. 9 4<br>2 Ash Helves Guards<br>.. 1 2<br>2 Spring Rat Traps<br>.. 3 3<br>.. 16 9<br>Twine 1½ Cotton Wick do.<br>.. 4 ..<br>Paint 4 lb. Red Lead<br>.. .. 11<br>Tin Ware Viz.<br>2 Horn Lanthorns<br>.. 6 1<br>1 Lamp<br>.. .. 10<br>.. 6 11<br>Turners Ware 2 Hair Brooms<br>.. 5 9<br>Deals 6 Single<br>.. 14 ..<br>Nails 6 lb. 4<br>.. 3 6<br>Glass Ware 1 Hour Glass<br>.. .. 8<br>Haberdashery Viz.<br>6½ Gro. Narrow Worsted Lace<br>1 1 ..<br>1 do. Broad do.<br>.. 7 4<br>517 Cockades<br>9 2 4 | The garrison account concluded:<br>Brought forward, £1,256 4s 0d<br>Sergeants' hats, 32, £10 10s 8d<br>Soldiers' hats, 400, £80 6s 4d<br>Hats, subtotal, £90 17s 0d<br>Sergeants' shirts, 32, £10 16s 1d<br>Soldiers' shirts, 431, £109 9s 0d<br>[...], 51, £13 1s 4d<br>Shirts, subtotal, £133 6s 5d<br>Men's ordinary shoes, 591 pairs, £121 11s 4d<br>Men's ordinary thread stockings, 521 pairs, £72 14s 5d<br>Coloured thread, 3 lb, £0 8s 10d<br>Whited-brown thread, ½ lb, £0 8s 3d<br>Thread, subtotal, £0 17s 1d<br>Wood axe, 1, for the guards, £0 3s 0d<br>Maul, 1, for the guards, £0 9s 4d<br>Ash helves, 2, for the guards, £0 1s 2d<br>Spring rat traps, 2, for the guards, £0 3s 2d<br>Ironware, subtotal, £0 16s 8d<br>Cotton wick, ½ lb, for the guards, £0 1s 4d<br>Red lead, 4 lb, £0 0s 11d<br>Horn lanterns, 2, £0 6s 1d<br>Tin lamp, 1, £0 0s 10d<br>Tinware, subtotal, £0 6s 11d<br>Hair brooms, 2, £0 5s 9d<br>Single deals, 6, £0 14s 0d<br>Fourpenny nails, 6 hundred, £0 3s 6d<br>Hour glass, 1, £0 0s 8d<br>Narrow worsted lace, ½ gross, £1 1s 0d<br>Broad worsted lace, 1 gross, £0 7s 4d<br>Cockades, 517, £9 2s 4d<br>Whalebone, 1 lb, £0 6s 7d<br>Haberdashery, subtotal, £11 7s 3d<br>Total garrison charges, £1,689 10s 7d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The annual issue of clothing gives a measure of the garrison's size in mid-1776. The store issued 431 soldiers' shirts, 400 hats, 591 pairs of shoes and 517 cockades, against 32 sergeants' shirts and hats. The garrison therefore numbered roughly 450 to 500 men after the April discharges and the recruiting from the homeward ships. Cockades were the rosettes of ribbon pinned to the soldier's hat to mark his allegiance to the Crown and the Company. Worsted lace trimmed the coats of sergeants and drummers. The hour glass timed the watches at a guard post. The whole garrison account for the quarter, at £1,689 10s 7d, was nearly ten times the first quarter's £179, showing how the yearly clothing issue dominated the island's costs in the months the store ships arrived. |

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| | | 1 lb. Whale Bone<br>.. 6 7<br>11 7 3<br>£ 1689 10 7 | |
| 214 | 207 | 1776<br>Blacks Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 April to the 30th June 1776.<br>Rice C. qrs. 1½ .. 3<br>71 7 ..<br>Beef and Pork Viz.<br>1532 Ps. Beef<br>298 8 5<br>976 Ps. Pork<br>172 16 8<br>471 5 1<br>Arrack 156 Gallons<br>29 5 ..<br>Sugar 2 .. 3 .. 4<br>3 6 ..<br>Pepper .. .. 3<br>.. 1 6<br>Tea 1 .. 18 Bohea<br>4 8 3<br>Flour .. 20<br>.. 3 4<br>Sope .. 14<br>.. 6 11<br>Candles .. 3<br>.. 5 10<br>Salt ½ Bushel<br>.. 1 8<br>Oil 7 Galls. Train<br>1 10 4<br>Iron Pots 2 Weight qrs. lb. 2 .. 2<br>.. 12 1<br>Sailors Cloaths Viz.<br>146 Mens Jackets and Pr. Breeches<br>83 .. 9<br>296 do. Check'd Shirts<br>44 6 8<br>145 Pr. do. Long Drawers<br>12 1 8<br>160 Sailors Hats<br>13 6 8<br>15 Boys Jackets & Breeches<br>6 16 8<br>25 do. Shirts<br>3 9 9<br>15 Pr. do. Long Drawers<br>.. 17 11<br>169 .. 1<br>Shoes Viz.<br>54 Pr. Ordinary<br>12 12 ..<br>6 do. Womens Calimanco<br>1 4 ..<br>41 do. Calf Leather<br>5 11 1<br>19 7 1<br>Hosiers Ware Viz.<br>4 Pr. Ordinary Thd. Stockings<br>.. 11 2<br>6 do. Womens Worsted do.<br>.. 16 6<br>1 7 8<br>Cutlery Ware Viz.<br>3 Buckling Combs<br>.. 2 5<br>4 Ordinary Ivory do.<br>.. 4 1<br>.. 6 11<br>Tin Ware 1 Horn Lanthorn<br>.. 3 1<br>Iron Ware 2 Small Fryg. Pans<br>.. 5 8 | The account for the Company's slaves listed the following stores issued between 1 April and 30 June 1776:<br>Rice, [...] cwt [...] qr 3 lb, £71 7s 0d<br>Salt beef, 1,538 pieces, £298 8s 5d<br>Salt pork, 976 pieces, £172 16s 8d<br>Salt beef and pork, subtotal, £471 5s 1d<br>Arrack, 156 gallons, £29 5s 0d<br>Sugar, 2 cwt 3 qr 4 lb, £3 6s 0d<br>Pepper, 3 lb, £0 1s 6d<br>Bohea tea, 1 cwt 0 qr 18 lb, £4 0s 3d<br>Flour, 20 lb, £0 3s 4d<br>Soap, 14 lb, £0 6s 11d<br>Candles, 3 lb, £0 5s 10d<br>Salt, ½ bushel, £0 1s 8d<br>Train oil, 7 gallons, £1 10s 4d<br>Iron pots, 2, weighing 0 cwt 2 qr 2 lb, £0 12s 1d<br>Men's jackets and breeches, 146, £83 0s 9d<br>Men's checked shirts, 296, £44 6s 8d<br>Men's long drawers, 145 pairs, £12 1s 8d<br>Sailors' hats, 160, £13 6s 8d<br>Boys' jackets and breeches, 15, £6 16s 8d<br>Boys' shirts, 25, £3 9s 9d<br>Boys' long drawers, 15 pairs, £0 17s 11d<br>Clothing, subtotal, £169 0s 1d<br>Men's ordinary shoes, 54 pairs, £12 12s 0d<br>Women's calamanco shoes, 6 pairs, £1 4s 0d<br>Calf leather shoes, 41 pairs, £5 11s 1d<br>Shoes, subtotal, £19 7s 1d<br>Men's ordinary thread stockings, 4 pairs, £0 11s 2d<br>Women's worsted stockings, 6 pairs, £0 16s 6d<br>Stockings, subtotal, £1 7s 8d<br>Buckle combs, 3, £0 2s 5d<br>Ordinary ivory combs, 4, £0 4s 6d<br>Combs, subtotal, £0 6s 11d<br>Horn lantern, 1, £0 3s 1d<br>Small frying pans, 2, £0 5s 6d<br>Ordinary blankets, 183, £50 7s 6d<br>Horn button moulds, 1 gross, £0 0s 6d<br>Wooden platters, 2, £0 1s 11d<br>Total slaves' account, £896 13s 5d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The slaves' account nearly doubled, from £471 14s 3d in the first quarter to £896 13s 5d. Two causes stand out. More than 2,500 pieces of salt meat went to the slaves, against about 2,000 before. Part of this was the failing stock the Council ordered on 9 April 1776 to be issued to them in larger rations, which also explains why the yams given to slaves fell from 48,730 to 6,930 in the livestock account. The second cause was the yearly clothing issue. The slaves received the same coarse goods shipped out for seamen: jackets and breeches, checked shirts, long drawers and sailors' hats. These were cheap, hard-wearing and already in the stores.<br>The issue also gives a rough count of the Company's slaves. There were about 146 men's suits, 15 for boys and 183 blankets. Some women received shoes and stockings, but no women's clothing appeared, perhaps because they were clothed from cloth such as chelloes and Ticklenburg issued separately. |

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| | | Blankets 183 Ordinary<br>53 7 6<br>Haberdashery 1 Gro. Horn Moulds<br>.. 1 11<br>Turners Ware 2 Platters<br>£ 896 13 5 | |
| 215 | 208 | 15th July<br>Mallays Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 April to the 30th June 1776<br>Flour 30 lb.<br>.. 8 2<br>Salt ½ Bushel<br>.. 1 8<br>Sugar and Candy Viz.<br>.. 3 .. 8 Sugar<br>.. 13 8<br>.. 21 Candy<br>.. 9 2<br>1 2 10<br>Pepper 2 lb.<br>.. 1 ..<br>Candles 20 lb.<br>1 18 4<br>Sope 6 lb.<br>.. 3 ..<br>Coffee 4 lb.<br>.. 3 4<br>Rice 2 .. 3 .. 4<br>1 2 10<br>Beef 16 Ps.<br>3 2 4<br>Arrack 13 Gallons<br>2 8 9<br>Sago 3 lb.<br>.. 1 9<br>Tea Viz.<br>2 lb. Congo<br>.. 2 2<br>4 lb. Bohea<br>.. 2 9<br>.. 4 11<br>Paint 1 lb. Indico<br>.. 1 9<br>Hooks and Lines Viz.<br>100 No. 6 Hooks<br>.. 8 1<br>6 No. 3 Lines<br>.. 2 ..<br>.. 10 1<br>Haberdashery 2 Sk. Silk<br>.. .. 9<br>Oil 2 Bottles Florence<br>.. 5 1<br>Shoes 2 Pr. Mens Fine<br>.. 11 ..<br>£ 19 7 ..<br>Plantation Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 April to the 30th June 1776<br>Rice and Paddy Viz.<br>7 .. 1 .. 18 Rice Overseer Steward & Poultry<br>3 2 1<br>24 .. 2 .. 27 Paddy Horses and do.<br>6 13 11<br>9 16 ..<br>Wheat 21 .. 1 .. 6 Poultry<br>11 7 9<br>Beef 13 Ps. Steward<br>2 10 8<br>Cordage 1 .. 3 .. 12 Garden<br>2 14 10<br>Carried Over<br>£ 26 9 3 | The account for the Malays listed the following stores issued between 1 April and 30 June 1776:<br>Flour, 50 lb, £0 8s 2d<br>Salt, ½ bushel, £0 1s 8d<br>Sugar, 0 cwt 1 qr 8 lb, £0 13s 8d<br>Sugar candy, 21 lb, £0 9s 2d<br>Sugar and sugar candy, subtotal, £1 2s 10d<br>Pepper, 2 lb, £0 1s 0d<br>Candles, 20 lb, £1 18s 4d<br>Soap, 6 lb, £0 3s 0d<br>Coffee, 4 lb, £0 3s 4d<br>Rice, 2 cwt 3 qr 4 lb, £1 2s 10d<br>Salt beef, 16 pieces, £3 2s 4d<br>Arrack, 13 gallons, £2 8s 9d<br>Sago, 3 lb, £0 1s 9d<br>Congou tea, 2 lb, £0 2s 2d<br>Bohea tea, 4 lb, £0 2s 9d<br>Tea, subtotal, £0 4s 11d<br>Indigo, 1 lb, £0 1s 9d<br>Fish hooks, size 6, 100, £0 8s 1d<br>Fishing lines, size 3, 6, £0 2s 0d<br>Hooks and lines, subtotal, £0 10s 1d<br>Sewing silk, 2 skeins, £0 0s 9d<br>Florence oil, 2 bottles, £0 5s 1d<br>Men's fine shoes, 2 pairs, £0 11s 0d<br>Total Malays' account, £12 7s 7d<br>The plantation account listed the following stores issued over the same period:<br>Rice, 7 cwt 1 qr 16 lb, for the overseer, the steward and the poultry, £3 2s 1d<br>Paddy, 24 cwt 2 qr 27 lb, for the horses and poultry, £6 13s 11d<br>Rice and paddy, subtotal, £9 16s 0d<br>Wheat, 21 cwt 1 qr 6 lb, for the poultry, £11 7s 9d<br>Salt beef, 13 pieces, for the steward, £2 10s 8d<br>Cordage, 1 cwt 2 qr 12 lb, for the garden, £2 14s 10d<br>Carried forward, £26 9s 3d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Malays' supplies were almost the same from quarter to quarter: candles, coffee, sago, Florence oil, fine shoes and fishing tackle, at about £10 to £12 a quarter. The steady, small scale of the account suggests a fixed handful of people, probably the fishermen for the Governor's and Lieutenant Governor's tables and a few household servants. Their supplies were very different from the field slaves' salt meat and sailors' clothing, which shows they held a distinct and better place in the Company's service.<br>The plantation fed its poultry more than 21 cwt of wheat in a single quarter, nearly as much as the 18 cwt of the first quarter. The fowls, ducks and turkeys raised for the Governor's table therefore ate imported grain worth £11 or more each quarter, on top of the paddy given to the horses. |
| 216 | 209 | 1776<br>Brought Over | The plantation account continued:<br>Brought forward, £26 9s 3d |

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| | | £ 26 9 3<br>Oil Viz.<br>6½ Gallons Train<br>1 8 2<br>½ Gallon Turpentine Stables<br>.. 1 7<br>1 9 9<br>Iron Ware Viz.<br>2 Stock Locks Stable & Dairy<br>.. 6 2<br>1 Wood Ax<br>.. 3 ..<br>1 Scythe<br>.. 5 9<br>9 Scythe Stones<br>.. 1 8<br>6 Curry Combs & Brushes Stables<br>.. 11 ..<br>4 Hand Hatchets<br>.. 7 ..<br>1 Pr. Sheep Shears<br>.. 1 6<br>1 Axletree and winch<br>.. 4 3<br>7 Sheets Emery Paper do.<br>.. .. 7<br>6 Pickaxes<br>1 .. ..<br>3 .. 4<br>Pitch and Tar 5 Galls. Tar, Carts<br>.. 4 2<br>Grindstones 1<br>.. 5 ..<br>Turners Ware Viz.<br>2 Flaskets<br>.. 6 10<br>8 Birch Brooms Stables<br>.. 3 4<br>2 Yokes for Oxen<br>1 8 ..<br>6 Ox Bows<br>.. 6 8<br>2 4 10<br>Cutlery Ware Viz.<br>2 Shoe Knives<br>.. .. 11<br>6 Pruning do.<br>.. 7 8<br>.. 8 7<br>Nails Viz.<br>2 .. 3<br>.. 1 5<br>2 .. 6 Pasture Gates<br>.. 1 4<br>.. 2 9<br>Saddlery Viz.<br>2 Cruppers<br>.. 3 5<br>1 Half Curb Bridle Stables<br>.. 10 8<br>.. 14 1<br>Tin Ware 4 Watering Pots<br>.. 16 2<br>£ 35 14 11<br>Hospital Dr. for the following Stores Issued from 1 April to 30th June 1776<br>Sugar 3 .. 1 .. 3<br>3 17 8<br>Flour 3 .. 25<br>2 14 8<br>Carried Over<br>£ 6 12 4 | Train oil, 6½ gallons, for the stables, £1 8s 2d<br>Turpentine, ½ gallon, for the stables, £0 1s 7d<br>Oil, subtotal, £1 9s 9d<br>Stock locks, 2, for the stables and dairy, £0 6s 2d<br>Wood axe, 1, £0 3s 0d<br>Scythe, 1, £0 5s 9d<br>Scythe stones, 9, £0 1s 8d<br>Curry combs and brushes, 6, for the stables, £0 11s 0d<br>Hand hatchets, 4, £0 7s 0d<br>Sheep shears, 1 pair, £0 1s 6d<br>[...] and wrench, 1, £0 4s 3d<br>Emery paper, 7 sheets, £0 0s 7d<br>Pickaxes, 6, £1 0s 0d<br>Ironware, subtotal, £3 0s 2d<br>Tar, 5 gallons, for the carts, £0 4s 2d<br>Grindstone, 1, £0 5s 0d<br>Flaskets, 2, £0 6s 10d<br>Birch brooms, 8, for the stables, £0 3s 4d<br>Ox yokes, 2, £1 8s 0d<br>Ox bows, 6, £0 6s 8d<br>Wooden goods, subtotal, £2 4s 10d<br>Shoe knives, 2, £0 0s 11d<br>Pruning knives, 6, £0 7s 8d<br>Cutlery, subtotal, £0 8s 7d<br>Threepenny nails, 2 hundred, for the pasture gates, £0 1s 5d<br>Sixpenny nails, 2 hundred, for the pasture gates, £0 1s 4d<br>Nails, subtotal, £0 2s 9d<br>Cruppers, 2, for the stables, £0 3s 5d<br>Half-curb bridle, 1, for the stables, £0 10s 8d<br>Saddlery, subtotal, £0 14s 1d<br>Tin watering pots, 4, £0 16s 2d<br>Total plantation account, £35 14s 11d<br>The hospital account listed the following stores issued between 1 April and 30 June 1776:<br>Sugar, 3 cwt 1 qr 3 lb, £3 17s 8d<br>Flour, 3 cwt 0 qr 25 lb, £2 14s 8d<br>Carried forward, £6 12s 4d |
| 217 | 210 | 15th July<br>Brought Over<br>£ 6 12 4 | The hospital account concluded:<br>Brought forward, £6 12s 4d<br>Bohea tea, 40 lb, £1 7s 3d |

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| | | Tea 40 lb. Bohea<br>1 7 3<br>Rice 3 .. 13<br>1 6 7<br>Salt 1¼ Bushel<br>.. 4 2<br>Oil 17 Galls. Train<br>3 13 8<br>Sago 6 lb.<br>.. 2 3<br>Iron Ware Viz.<br>3 Pr. H Hinges<br>.. 2 9<br>2 Spring Rat Traps<br>.. 3 2<br>2 do. Mouse do.<br>.. 1 2<br>1 Hand Hatchet<br>.. 1 9<br>.. 8 10<br>£ 13 15 1<br>Boats Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 April<br>to the 30th June 1776.<br>Cordage 3 .. 2 .. 20<br>6 5 3<br>Lead 22 Sheet<br>.. 4 2<br>Arrack 3 Gallons<br>.. 11 3<br>Nails Viz.<br>6 .. 2<br>.. 4 3<br>6 .. 3<br>.. 4 2<br>12 .. 4<br>.. 7 ..<br>12 .. 6<br>.. 8 ..<br>12 .. 10<br>.. 5 6<br>1 8 11<br>Paint Viz.<br>6 Iron Red mixed<br>.. 1 11<br>4 Vermillion<br>1 2 2<br>2 Verdegrease<br>.. 8 9<br>3 White Lead mixed<br>.. 1 3<br>14 Chalk<br>.. .. 7<br>15 Brimstone<br>.. 2 6<br>1 17 4<br>Oil Viz.<br>3 Galls. Linseed<br>.. 12 5<br>½ do. Train<br>.. 2 2<br>¼ do. Turpentine<br>.. 1 7<br>.. 16 2<br>Carried Over<br>£ 11 3 1 | Rice, 3 cwt 0 qr 13 lb, £1 6s 7d<br>Salt, 1¼ bushels, £0 4s 2d<br>Train oil, 17 gallons, £3 13s 8d<br>Sago, 6 lb, £0 2s 3d<br>H-hinges, 3 pairs, £0 2s 9d<br>Spring rat traps, 2, £0 3s 2d<br>Mouse traps, 2, £0 1s 2d<br>Hand hatchet, 1, £0 1s 9d<br>Ironware, subtotal, £0 8s 10d<br>Total hospital account, £13 15s 1d<br>The boats account listed the following stores issued between 1 April and 30 June 1776:<br>Cordage, 3 cwt 2 qr 20 lb, £6 5s 3d<br>Sheet lead, 22 lb, £0 4s 2d<br>Arrack, 3 gallons, £0 11s 3d<br>Twopenny nails, 6 hundred, £0 4s 3d<br>Threepenny nails, 6 hundred, £0 4s 2d<br>Fourpenny nails, 12 hundred, £0 7s 0d<br>Sixpenny nails, 12 hundred, £0 8s 0d<br>Tenpenny nails, 12 hundred, £0 5s 6d<br>Nails, subtotal, £1 8s 11d<br>Venetian red, mixed, 6 lb, £0 1s 11d<br>Vermilion, 4 lb, £1 2s 2d<br>Verdigris, 2 lb, £0 8s 9d<br>White lead, mixed, 3 lb, £0 1s 3d<br>Chalk, 14 lb, £0 0s 7d<br>Brimstone, 15 lb, £0 2s 6d<br>Paint, subtotal, £1 17s 4d<br>Linseed oil, 3 gallons, £0 12s 5d<br>Train oil, ½ gallon, £0 2s 2d<br>Turpentine, ¼ gallon, £0 1s 7d<br>Oil, subtotal, £0 16s 2d<br>Carried forward, £11 3s 1d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The hospital's supplies were plain: sugar, flour, rice, tea, sago and lamp oil. Sago was the usual food for the sick, boiled into a soft pudding. The 17 gallons of train oil lit the wards through the long winter nights. The cost rose only slightly from the first quarter's £12 16s 11d, even with the homeward fleet in port. That suggests few sick seamen were landed, or that the ships' own surgeons kept most of them on board.<br>The boats were repainted in the quarter with vermilion, verdigris and Venetian red. The Company's landing boats and the Governor's barge were kept in bright colours that marked them as official craft in the road. |
| 218 | 211 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 11 3 1<br>Pitch and Tar Viz.<br>1 Barrl. Pitch<br>1 6 ..<br>1 do. Tar<br>1 4 3<br>60 lb. Rosin | The boats account concluded:<br>Brought forward, £11 3s 1d<br>Pitch, 1 barrel, £1 6s 0d<br>Tar, 1 barrel, £1 4s 3d<br>Rosin, 60 lb, £0 11s 3d<br>Pitch and tar, subtotal, £3 1s 6d<br>Ticklenburg canvas, 39 yards, £1 15s 9d<br>Tape, 1 piece, £0 0s 7d<br>Coloured thread, ½ lb, £0 1s 6d |

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| | | .. 11 3<br>3 1 6<br>Canvas 39 Yards Ticklenburgs<br>1 15 9<br>Haberdashery 1 Ps. Tape<br>.. .. 7<br>Thread ½ Coloured<br>.. 1 6<br>Deals Viz.<br>1 Elm Board<br>.. 4 2<br>½ Ps. Ash Plank<br>1 13 10<br>1 18 ..<br>Lines 3 Hambro<br>.. 3 2<br>Turners Ware 2 Birch Brooms<br>.. .. 10<br>Oars 13 Small<br>2 15 3<br>Iron Ware Viz.<br>1 Iron Chain<br>4 11 8<br>3 Pad Locks<br>.. 4 3<br>12 Double Wormed Gimblets<br>.. 2 6<br>4 18 5<br>Twine 2 Skeins<br>.. 1 2<br>£ 25 19 3<br>Fortifications Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 April to the 30 June 1776.<br>Iron Ware Viz.<br>24 Sail Needles for mending Lime Bags<br>.. 1 1<br>1 Maul<br>.. 9 4<br>1 Iron Shovel Lime Kilns<br>.. 4 7<br>1 Large Fryg. Pan<br>.. 4 7<br>.. 19 7<br>Thread 4 lb. Coloured Flags<br>.. 1 10<br>Turners Ware Viz.<br>2 Bowls<br>.. 2 2<br>2 Platters Lime Kiln<br>.. 1 11<br>4 Hair Brooms<br>.. 11 5<br>4 Labrs. Baskets Lime Kilns<br>.. 4 ..<br>.. 19 6<br>Cordage 7 lb. Flag<br>.. 3 3<br>Carried Over<br>£ 2 13 2 | Elm board, 1, £0 4s 2d<br>Ash plank, ½ foot, £1 13s 10d<br>Timber, subtotal, £1 18s 0d<br>Hamburg lines, 3, £0 3s 2d<br>Birch brooms, 2, £0 0s 10d<br>Small oars, 13, £2 15s 3d<br>Iron chain, 1, £4 11s 8d<br>Padlocks, 3, £0 4s 3d<br>Double-wound gimlets, 12, £0 2s 6d<br>Ironware, subtotal, £4 18s 5d<br>Twine, 2 skeins, £0 1s 2d<br>Total boats account, £25 19s 3d<br>The fortifications account listed the following stores issued between 1 April and 30 June 1776:<br>Sail needles, 24, for mending lime bags, £0 1s 1d<br>Maul, 1, for the lime kilns, £0 9s 4d<br>Iron shovel, 1, for the lime kilns, £0 4s 7d<br>Large frying pan, 1, for the lime kilns, £0 4s 7d<br>Ironware, subtotal, £0 19s 7d<br>Coloured thread, 4 lb, for the flags, £0 14s 10d<br>Wooden bowls, 2, for the lime kilns, £0 2s 2d<br>Wooden platters, 2, for the lime kilns, £0 1s 11d<br>Hair brooms, 4, for the lime kilns, £0 11s 5d<br>Labourers' baskets, 4, for the lime kilns, £0 4s 0d<br>Wooden goods, subtotal, £0 19s 6d<br>Cordage, 7 lb, for the flag, £0 2s 3d<br>Carried forward, £2 13s 2d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The iron chain issued to the boats, costing over £4 10s, was probably a mooring chain for the Company's boats or for a buoy in the road. Thirteen new oars were issued at the same time. The boats worked hard through the season, landing stores from the Indiamen and carrying officials and passengers to and from the ships. The fortifications account drew bowls, platters and a frying pan for the lime kilns, which were worked round the clock by men who ate on site. |
| 219 | 212 | 15th July<br>Brought Over<br>£ 2 13 2<br>Bunting Viz.<br>4 Pr. White<br>4 Pr. Blue Flags<br>2 Pr. Red<br>9 9 3<br>3 2 4<br>12 11 7<br>Lines Viz.<br>2 No. 3<br>.. .. 8<br>1 Hambro do.<br>.. 1 1<br>.. 1 9 | The fortifications account concluded:<br>Brought forward, £2 13s 2d<br>White bunting, 4 pieces, and blue bunting, 4 pieces, for flags, £9 9s 3d<br>Red bunting, 2 pieces, for flags, £3 2s 4d<br>Bunting, subtotal, £12 11s 7d<br>Fishing lines, size 3, 2, £0 0s 8d<br>Hamburg line, 1, £0 1s 1d<br>Lines, subtotal, £0 1s 9d<br>English canvas, 4 yards, for flags, £0 4s 0d<br>Train oil, ½ gallon, for the lime kiln, £0 5s 5d<br>Twine, 101 skeins, for making and mending lime bags, £2 18s 11d<br>Iron, 0 cwt 3 qr 13 lb, for gun carriages, £0 15s 6d |

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| | | Canvas 4 Yards English Flags<br>.. 4 ..<br>Oil 1½ Galls. Train, Lime Kiln<br>.. 5 5<br>Twine 101 Sk. for making & mendg. Lime Bags<br>2 18 11<br>Iron qrs. lb. 3 .. 13 Gun Carriages<br>.. 15 6<br>Paint Viz.<br>3 White Lead mixed<br>.. 1 3<br>2 Red Lead Gun Carriages<br>.. .. 6<br>4 Barrl. Blacking<br>.. 1 11<br>.. 3 8<br>£ 19 14 ..<br>Houses Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 April to the 30th June 1776<br>Lead qrs. lb. 1 .. 18 Sheet<br>.. 8 8<br>Cart Wheels 6 Wheel Barrows<br>4 15 6<br>Deals Viz.<br>125 Double<br>21 8 9<br>95 Single<br>11 1 8<br>12 Balks<br>5 6 ..<br>31 Bundles Fir Laths<br>2 16 4<br>63 do. Oak do.<br>6 13 11<br>2 Pcs. Riga Timber<br>4 7 6<br>52 4 2<br>Nails Viz.<br>150 .. 2<br>5 6 3<br>10 .. 3<br>.. 6 11<br>56 .. 4<br>1 12 8<br>80 .. 6<br>2 13 4<br>112 .. 10<br>2 11 4<br>31 .. 20<br>.. 11 3<br>61 .. 30<br>1 1 3<br>61 Spike<br>.. 19 1<br>14 Glazg. Brads<br>.. 12 ..<br>15 14 1<br>Carried Over<br>£ 73 2 5 | White lead, mixed, 3 lb, for gun carriages, £0 1s 3d<br>Red lead, 2 lb, for gun carriages, £0 0s 6d<br>Blacking, 4 barrels, for gun carriages, £0 1s 11d<br>Paint, subtotal, £0 3s 8d<br>Total fortifications account, £19 14s 0d<br>The houses account listed the following stores issued between 1 April and 30 June 1776:<br>Sheet lead, 0 cwt 0 qr 18 lb, £0 8s 8d<br>Cart wheels and 6 wheelbarrows, £4 15s 6d<br>Double deals, 125, £21 8s 9d<br>Single deals, 95, £11 1s 8d<br>Baulks, 12, £5 6s 0d<br>Fir laths, 51 bundles, £2 16s 4d<br>Oak laths, 63 bundles, £6 13s 11d<br>Riga timber, 2 feet, £4 17s 6d<br>Timber, subtotal, £52 4s 2d<br>Twopenny nails, 150 hundred, £5 6s 3d<br>Threepenny nails, 10 hundred, £0 6s 11d<br>Fourpenny nails, 56 hundred, £1 12s 8d<br>Sixpenny nails, 80 hundred, £2 13s 4d<br>Tenpenny nails, 112 hundred, £2 11s 4d<br>Twentypenny nails, 30 hundred, £0 11s 3d<br>Thirtypenny nails, 61 hundred, £1 1s 3d<br>Spikes, 61, £0 19s 1d<br>Glaziers' brads, 14 thousand, £0 12s 0d<br>Nails, subtotal, £15 14s 1d<br>Carried forward, £73 2s 5d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The island made its own flags from bunting landed by the store ships. More than £12 of white, blue and red bunting went to the fortifications in one quarter, most likely for a new set of colours and signal flags for the batteries. The signal system that greeted every ship relied on flags as much as guns, and the strong south-east winds wore them out quickly.<br>The houses account consumed timber on a large scale, with 220 deals, 114 bundles of laths and some 600 hundred nails. The laths carried the plaster of the interior walls and ceilings, which shows the three new houses had reached the stage of being finished inside. |
| 220 | 213 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 73 2 5<br>Iron Ware Viz.<br>1 Lathing Hammer<br>.. 1 8<br>6 Two feet Rules<br>.. 6 ..<br>1 Pr. HL Hinges<br>.. 3 ..<br>2 Plaistr. Trowells<br>.. 3 4<br>2 Bricklayers do.<br>.. 2 7<br>.. 16 7<br>Iron qrs. lb. 3 .. 14 | The houses account concluded:<br>Brought forward, £73 2s 5d<br>Lathing hammer, 1, £0 1s 8d<br>Two-foot rules, 6, £0 6s 0d<br>H-hinges, 1 pair, £0 3s 0d<br>Plasterers' trowels, 2, £0 3s 4d<br>Bricklayers' trowels, 2, £0 2s 7d<br>Ironware, subtotal, £0 16s 7d<br>Iron, 0 cwt 3 qr 14 lb, £0 15s 8d<br>Tin watering pots, 3, £0 12s 2d<br>White lead, mixed, 38 lb, £0 11s 11d<br>Blue black, 2 lb, £0 1s 10d<br>Whiting, 62 lb, £0 1s 4d<br>Paint, subtotal, £0 15s 1d<br>Linseed oil, 2 gallons, £0 8s 4d<br>Train oil, 2½ gallons, £0 9s 9d |

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| | | .. 15 8<br>Tin Ware 3 Watering Pots<br>.. 12 2<br>Paint Viz.<br>38 White Lead mixed<br>.. 11 11<br>2 Blue Black<br>.. 1 10<br>62 Whiting<br>.. 1 4<br>.. 15 1<br>Oil Viz.<br>2 Galls. Linseed<br>.. 8 4<br>2½ do. Train<br>.. 9 9<br>¼ do. Turpentine<br>.. 1 7<br>.. 19 8<br>Turners Ware Viz.<br>8 Plaistr. Brushes<br>.. 14 2<br>4 Paint do.<br>.. 1 11<br>6 Labrs. Baskets<br>.. 6 ..<br>1 Hair Broom<br>.. 2 11<br>1 5 ..<br>Masts Viz.<br>2 Sheer Masts<br>40 .. ..<br>18 Spars<br>46 1 9<br>86 1 9<br>£ 164 8 4<br>Chubs Spring Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the<br>1 April to the 30th June 1776<br>Iron 2 .. 1 .. 11<br>2 2 ..<br>Deals 1 Buffer<br>.. 3 2<br>Lead 1 .. 1 Sheet<br>.. 5 6<br>Iron Ware Viz.<br>14 Iron Shovels<br>3 3 4<br>12 Pickaxes<br>2 .. ..<br>1 Wood Ax<br>.. 2 11<br>2 Claw Hammers<br>.. 3 ..<br>Iron Ware Carrd. Over<br>£ 5 9 3<br>Carried Over<br>£ 2 10 8 | Turpentine, ½ gallon, £0 1s 7d<br>Oil, subtotal, £0 19s 8d<br>Plasterers' brushes, 8, £0 14s 2d<br>Paint brushes, 4, £0 1s 11d<br>Labourers' baskets, 6, £0 6s 0d<br>Hair broom, 1, £0 2s 11d<br>Wooden goods and brushes, subtotal, £1 5s 0d<br>Sheer masts, 2, £40 0s 0d<br>Spars, 18, £46 1s 9d<br>Masts and spars, subtotal, £86 1s 9d<br>Total houses account, £164 8s 4d<br>The account for the works at Chubb's Spring listed the following stores issued between 1 April and 30 June 1776:<br>Iron, 0 cwt 0 qr 11 lb, £0 2s 2d<br>Deals for 1 coffin, £0 3s 2d<br>Sheet lead, 0 cwt 1 qr 0 lb, £0 5s 6d<br>Iron shovels, 14, £3 3s 4d<br>Pickaxes, 12, £2 0s 0d<br>Wood axe, 1, £0 2s 11d<br>Claw hammers, 2, £0 3s 0d<br>Ironware carried forward, £5 9s 3d<br>Carried forward, £2 10s 8d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The two sheer masts and 18 spars, costing more than £86, were the largest single charge on the houses account. Sheer masts were tall poles lashed together at the top to form a lifting frame for raising heavy beams and stones. Spars of this size had to come from ships, probably bought from the homeward Indiamen. They were needed to lift the main timbers and roofs of the three new houses into place.<br>The Chubb's Spring works now had their own account. The 14 shovels and 12 pickaxes matched the gang of hired slaves the Council called for on 13 May 1776 to dig the watercourse down to the crane. The deals for a coffin suggest one of the workers died on the job. |
| 221 | 214 | 15th July<br>Brought Over<br>£ 2 10 8<br>Iron Ware brought Over<br>£ 5 9 3<br>8 lb. Plate Iron<br>.. 3 ..<br>3 Iron Crows<br>2 3 9<br>18 Inch and Point Tools<br>1 1 9<br>4 Boaster and Broad do.<br>.. 9 ..<br>4 Masons Beach Mallets<br>.. 7 6<br>1 Pr. Hand Bellows<br>.. 3 7 | The account for the works at Chubb's Spring concluded:<br>Brought forward, £2 10s 8d<br>Ironware brought forward, £5 9s 3d<br>Plate iron, 8 lb, £0 3s 0d<br>Iron crowbars, 3, £2 3s 9d<br>Pick and point tools, 18, £1 1s 9d<br>Boasters and broad tools, 4, £0 9s 0d<br>Masons' beech mallets, 4, £0 7s 6d<br>Hand bellows, 1 pair, £0 3s 7d<br>Ironware, subtotal, £9 17s 10d<br>Rolled Dutch brass, 18 lb, £1 10s 0d<br>Iron pot, 1, weighing 45 lb, £0 9s 6d<br>Arrack, 16 gallons, for the plumbers, £3 0s 0d<br>Fishing lines, size 4, 18, £0 6s 8d<br>Candles, 14 lb, for the plumbers, £1 3s 0d<br>White lead, mixed, 6 lb, £0 2s 5d |

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| | | 9 7 10<br>Braziers Ware 18 lb. Rold. Dutch Brass<br>1 10 ..<br>Iron Pots 1 wt. 45 lb.<br>.. 9 6<br>Arrack 16 Gallons, for the Plumbers<br>3 .. ..<br>Lines 18 No. 4<br>.. 6 8<br>Candles 14 lb. do.<br>1 3 ..<br>Paint 6 lb. White Lead mixed<br>.. 2 5<br>Tea 4 lb. Single do.<br>.. 4 4<br>Tin Ware 3 Double Sheets Tin<br>.. .. 10<br>Sugar and Candy Viz.<br>12 lb. Sugar<br>.. 2 9<br>24 Candy Plumbers<br>.. 5 3<br>.. 8 ..<br>£ 19 13 3<br>St. Helena<br>30 June 1776.<br>Errors Excepted<br>(Signed)<br>Jon. Doveton<br>Store Keeper | Singlo tea, 4 lb, £0 4s 4d<br>Double [...] sieves, 3, £0 0s 10d<br>Sugar, 12 lb, for the plumbers, £0 2s 9d<br>Sugar candy, 24 lb, for the plumbers, £0 5s 3d<br>Sugar and sugar candy, subtotal, £0 8s 0d<br>Total Chubb's Spring account, £19 13s 3d<br>Jonathan Doveton, storekeeper, signed the accounts at St Helena on 30 June 1776, subject to the correction of any errors.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Chubb's Spring account shows how the watercourse to the crane was built. Masons cut and dressed stone for the channel with pick and point tools, boasters and beech mallets, the boaster being a broad chisel for roughly shaping a face. Plumbers then laid lead pipe and fittings, using Dutch brass rolled into sheet for joints and cocks, and bellows to heat their solder. The plumbers received arrack, tea, sugar, sugar candy and candles, an allowance far better than the hired slave labourers digging the trench. Skilled tradesmen were scarce and were kept content with comforts that the slaves did not share. The fishing lines served as builders' lines to keep the channel on its fall from the spring to the landing place. |
| 222 | 215 | 1776<br>List of the Honorable Company's Civil and Military Servants<br>upon the Island St. Helena, with their several Salary's Diet<br>Money &c. for the Quarter ending the 30 June 1776.<br>John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>150 .. ..<br>do. Allowance for Servants<br>31 14 9<br>181 14 9<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Governor<br>62 10 ..<br>do. Diet Money<br>25 .. ..<br>87 10 ..<br>Matthew Bazett Esqr. of Council<br>22 10 ..<br>do. Accountant<br>27 10 ..<br>do. Diet Money<br>15 .. ..<br>65 .. ..<br>William Wrangham Esqr. of Council<br>10 .. ..<br>do. Diet Money<br>15 .. ..<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>do. Assist. to the Governor<br>10 .. ..<br>do. Paymaster<br>27 10 ..<br>65 .. ..<br>Henry Bazett Esqr. of Council<br>2 19 2<br>do. House Rent<br>.. 14 10<br>3 14 ..<br>Robertes Carr Chaplain<br>55 .. ..<br>Jonathan Doveton Storekeeper<br>27 10 ..<br>do. Diet Money<br>15 .. .. | The list of the Company's civil and military servants at St Helena, with their salaries, diet money and other allowances for the quarter ending 30 June 1776, began:<br>John Skottowe, Governor, salary, £150 0s 0d<br>John Skottowe, allowance for servants, £31 14s 9d<br>John Skottowe, total, £181 14s 9d<br>Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, salary, £62 10s 0d<br>Daniel Corneille, diet money, £25 0s 0d<br>Daniel Corneille, total, £87 10s 0d<br>Matthew Bazett, member of Council, salary, £22 10s 0d<br>Matthew Bazett, as accountant, £27 10s 0d<br>Matthew Bazett, diet money, £15 0s 0d<br>Matthew Bazett, total, £65 0s 0d<br>William Wrangham, member of Council, salary, £10 0s 0d<br>William Wrangham, diet money, £15 0s 0d<br>William Wrangham, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>William Wrangham, as assistant to the Governor, £10 0s 0d<br>William Wrangham, as paymaster, £27 10s 0d<br>William Wrangham, total, £65 0s 0d<br>Henry Bazett, member of Council, salary, £2 19s 2d<br>Henry Bazett, house rent, £0 14s 10d<br>Henry Bazett, total, £3 14s 0d<br>Robert Carr, chaplain, £55 0s 0d<br>Jonathan Doveton, storekeeper, salary, £27 10s 0d<br>Jonathan Doveton, diet money, £15 0s 0d<br>Jonathan Doveton, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>Jonathan Doveton, total, £45 0s 0d<br>Britannicus Wright, secretary, salary, £27 10s 0d<br>Britannicus Wright, diet money, £15 0s 0d<br>Britannicus Wright, total, £42 10s 0d<br>James Tippet, engineer, £50 0s 0d<br>John Goodwin, factor, salary, £12 10s 0d<br>John Goodwin, diet money, £10 0s 0d<br>John Goodwin, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>John Goodwin, as collector of customs, £12 10s 0d<br>John Goodwin, total, £37 10s 0d |

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| | | do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>45 .. ..<br>Britannicus Wright Secretary<br>27 10 ..<br>do. Diet Money<br>15 .. ..<br>42 10 ..<br>James Tippet Engineer<br>50 .. ..<br>John Goodwin Factor<br>12 10 ..<br>do. Diet Money<br>10 .. ..<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>do. Collector of the Customs<br>12 10 ..<br>37 10 ..<br>James Desfountain Factor<br>12 10 ..<br>do. Diet Money<br>10 .. ..<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>do. Assist. Storekeeper<br>5 .. ..<br>30 .. ..<br>Carried Over<br>£ 662 18 9 | James Desfountain, factor, salary, £12 10s 0d<br>James Desfountain, diet money, £10 0s 0d<br>James Desfountain, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>James Desfountain, as assistant storekeeper, £5 0s 0d<br>James Desfountain, total, £30 0s 0d<br>Carried forward, £662 18s 9d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Major Henry Bazett drew a councillor's salary only from 4 June 1776, the day he took his seat, so he received less than four weeks' pay. His house rent was likewise reckoned from that date. The Company paid every office by the day, from the moment a man was sworn, just as it paid the garrison's ranks. The Governor's allowance for servants rose by 10s over the first quarter, perhaps for the extra household needed during the season of entertaining. |
| 223 | 216 | 15th July<br>Brought Over<br>£ 662 18 9<br>Wm. Webber Doveton Factor<br>12 10 ..<br>do. Diet Money<br>10 .. ..<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>25 .. ..<br>Robt. Leech Writer<br>7 10 ..<br>do. Diet Money<br>10 .. ..<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>do. Clerk of the Works<br>6 16 10½<br>26 16 10½<br>John Doveton Writer<br>7 10 ..<br>do. Diet Money<br>10 .. ..<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>20 .. ..<br>Nathaniel Kennedy Writer<br>7 10 ..<br>do. Diet Money<br>10 .. ..<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>20 .. ..<br>John Congreve Judge Advocate<br>12 10 ..<br>do. Schoolmaster<br>7 10 ..<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>22 10 ..<br>Thomas Stroud Surgeon<br>19 15 ..<br>do. Diet Money<br>10 .. ..<br>do. House Rent | The list of the Company's servants continued:<br>Brought forward, £662 18s 9d<br>William Webber Doveton, factor, salary, £12 10s 0d<br>William Webber Doveton, diet money, £10 0s 0d<br>William Webber Doveton, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>William Webber Doveton, total, £25 0s 0d<br>Robert Leech, writer, salary, £7 10s 0d<br>Robert Leech, diet money, £10 0s 0d<br>Robert Leech, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>Robert Leech, as clerk of the works, £6 16s 10½d<br>Robert Leech, total, £26 16s 10½d<br>John Doveton, writer, salary, £7 10s 0d<br>John Doveton, diet money, £10 0s 0d<br>John Doveton, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>John Doveton, total, £20 0s 0d<br>Nathaniel Kennedy, writer, salary, £7 10s 0d<br>Nathaniel Kennedy, diet money, £10 0s 0d<br>Nathaniel Kennedy, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>Nathaniel Kennedy, total, £20 0s 0d<br>John Congreve, judge advocate, salary, £12 10s 0d<br>John Congreve, as schoolmaster, £7 10s 0d<br>John Congreve, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>John Congreve, total, £22 10s 0d<br>Thomas Stroud, surgeon, salary, £19 15s 0d<br>Thomas Stroud, diet money, £10 0s 0d<br>Thomas Stroud, house rent, £1 11s 1d<br>Thomas Stroud, total, £31 6s 1d<br>David Kay, surgeon's mate, salary, £23 15s 0d<br>David Kay, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>David Kay, total, £26 5s 0d<br>Philip Mahoney, clerk of the peace, salary, £27 7s 6d<br>Philip Mahoney, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>Philip Mahoney, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>Philip Mahoney, total, £36 14s 4½d<br>George Lamb, steward, salary, £7 10s 0d<br>George Lamb, for overseeing the bakehouse, £3 0s 0d<br>George Lamb, total, £10 10s 0d<br>Thomas Bazett, superintendent of the works, £25 0s 0d<br>Solomon St Maurice, master at arms, £6 5s 0d |

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| | | 1 11 1<br>31 6 1<br>David Kay Surgeons Mate<br>23 15 ..<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>26 5 ..<br>Philip Mahoney Clerk of the Peace<br>27 7 6<br>do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>36 14 4½<br>George Lamb Steward<br>7 10 ..<br>do. Overseeing the Bake House<br>3 .. ..<br>10 10 ..<br>Thos. Bazett Superintendt. of the Works<br>25 .. ..<br>Solomon St. Maurice Master at Arms<br>6 5 ..<br>Saml. Alexander Overseers<br>7 10 ..<br>John Worrall do.<br>15 .. ..<br>John Robinson Carpenter<br>25 .. ..<br>Simon Whaley do. Mate<br>12 10 ..<br>Henry Wingfield Masons Mate<br>20 .. ..<br>John Daniels Apprentice<br>12 10 ..<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1053 6 1 | Samuel Alexander, overseer, £7 10s 0d<br>John Worrall, overseer, £15 0s 0d<br>John Robinson, carpenter, £25 0s 0d<br>Simon Whaley, carpenter's mate, £12 10s 0d<br>Henry Longfield, mason's mate, £20 0s 0d<br>John Daniels, mason's apprentice, £12 10s 0d<br>Carried forward, £1,053 6s 1d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Thomas Stroud, the surgeon, drew only £1 11s 1d in house rent, against the full £2 10s 0d in the first quarter. His allowance stopped part way through the quarter. He had probably moved into one of the Company's houses, perhaps one of the three new houses then being finished. A servant given a Company house lost his rent allowance from the day he moved in, the same rule Captain Howard's letter of 24 June 1776 turned on. |
| 224 | 217 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1053 16 1<br>Joseph Sager Armourer<br>15 .. ..<br>Joseph Griffiths Cooper<br>15 .. ..<br>James Carmichel Gardener<br>10 .. ..<br>John Price Marshal & Goaler<br>7 10 ..<br>Isaac Clark Groom<br>2 .. ..<br>John Joyce Clock & Instrumt. Cleaner<br>1 5 ..<br>John King Patroon<br>7 10 ..<br>Thos. Yates Clerk of the Parish<br>6 10 ..<br>The Drum Major Instructg. Young Drumrs.<br>1 .. ..<br>Hugh Jones Superint. of the Blacks<br>10 .. ..<br>John Scott Registermaster<br>10 .. ..<br>First Company Viz.<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Major<br>59 6 3<br>Charles Ross Stewart Lieut.<br>27 7 6<br>do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>do. Garrison Adjutant<br>18 5 ..<br>54 19 4½<br>James Elgin Lieut. | The list of the Company's servants continued:<br>Brought forward, £1,053 16s 1d<br>Joseph Seager, armourer, £15 0s 0d<br>Joseph Griffiths, cooper, £15 0s 0d<br>James Carmichael, gardener, £10 0s 0d<br>John Price, marshal and gaoler, £7 10s 0d<br>Isaac Clark, groom, £2 0s 0d<br>John Joyce, clock and instrument cleaner, £1 5s 0d<br>John King, patroon, £7 10s 0d<br>Thomas Yates, parish clerk, £6 10s 0d<br>Drum major, for teaching the young drummers, £1 0s 0d<br>Hugh Jones, superintendent of the slaves, £10 0s 0d<br>John Scott, register master, £10 0s 0d<br>The officers and men of the First Company were:<br>Daniel Corneille, major, £59 6s 3d<br>Charles Ross Stewart, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>Charles Ross Stewart, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>Charles Ross Stewart, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>Charles Ross Stewart, as garrison adjutant, £18 5s 0d<br>Charles Ross Stewart, total, £54 19s 4½d<br>James Elgin, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>James Elgin, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>James Elgin, total, £34 4s 4½d<br>Richard Knipe, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>Richard Knipe, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>Richard Knipe, total, £34 4s 4½d<br>William Roberts, town adjutant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>William Roberts, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>William Roberts, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>William Roberts, total, £36 14s 4½d<br>Abraham Jarvis, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>James Mannaton, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>Andrew Alexander, sergeant, £7 11s 8d |

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| | | 27 7 6<br>do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>34 4 4½<br>Richard Knipe Lieut.<br>27 7 6<br>do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>34 4 4½<br>William Roberts Town Adjutant<br>27 7 6<br>do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>36 14 4½<br>Sergeants Viz.<br>Abraham Jarvis<br>7 11 8<br>James Mannaton<br>7 11 8<br>Andrew Alexander<br>7 11 8<br>John Potts to the 4 June<br>6 [...]<br>Geo. Roe to the 6 May<br>3 .. ..<br>John Desbrough<br>7 11 8<br>Willm. Gealby from 7 May<br>7 11 8<br>James McShane from 12 June<br>1 11 8<br>45 10 ..<br>Corporals Viz.<br>Wm. Warner to 8 April<br>.. 9 4<br>Wm. Gealby to 6 May<br>2 2 ..<br>Corporals Carried Over<br>£ 2 11 4<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1356 9 10 | John Potts, sergeant, to 14 June, £6 0s 0d<br>George Roe, sergeant, to 6 May, £3 0s 0d<br>John Desborough, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>William Goathy, sergeant, from 7 May, £4 11s 8d<br>James McShane, sergeant, from 12 June, £1 11s 8d<br>Sergeants, total, £45 10s 0d<br>William Warner, corporal, to 8 April, £0 9s 4d<br>William Goathy, corporal, to 6 May, £2 2s 0d<br>Corporals carried forward, £2 11s 4d<br>Carried forward, £1,356 9s 10½d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Daniel Corneille now appeared as major of the First Company, not captain, at the same pay. His rank in the garrison had been raised in line with his office as Lieutenant Governor, perhaps by the Court's orders that arrived on the *Duke of Grafton* on 4 June 1776. The changes among the sergeants again ran by the day. George Roe left the ranks of sergeant on 6 May, and Corporal William Goathy took his place the next morning. Sergeant Potts's pay ended in mid-June, and Corporal James McShane was raised to fill his place. William Warner's pay as a corporal stopped on 8 April, the day 38 time-expired men asked for discharge. |
| 225 | 218 | 15th July<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1356 9 10<br>Corporals brought Over<br>£ 2 11 4<br>James McShane to 11 June<br>4 4 ..<br>John Gazell<br>5 6 2<br>Edward Banks<br>5 6 2<br>Fran. Ives<br>5 6 2<br>Thos. Close from 9 April<br>4 16 10<br>Duncan McNaughton from 7 May<br>3 4 2<br>Michl. McNamara do. 12 June<br>1 2 2<br>31 17 ..<br>Drummers Viz.<br>John Trevitts<br>5 6 2<br>Richd. Platfoot<br>5 6 2<br>Geo. Watts<br>5 6 2<br>15 18 6<br>John Leech Cadet<br>7 11 8<br>Private Viz.<br>John Attwood to 8 April | The list of the First Company continued:<br>Brought forward, £1,356 9s 10½d<br>Corporals brought forward, £2 11s 4d<br>James McShane, corporal, to 11 June, £4 4s 0d<br>John Gazell, corporal, £5 6s 2d<br>Edward Banks, corporal, £5 6s 2d<br>Francis Ives, corporal, £5 6s 2d<br>Thomas Close, corporal, from 9 April, £4 16s 10d<br>Duncan McNaughton, corporal, from 7 May, £3 4s 2d<br>Michael McNamara, corporal, from 12 June, £1 2s 2d<br>Corporals, total, £31 17s 0d<br>John Twaites, drummer, £5 6s 2d<br>Richard Platfoot, drummer, £5 6s 2d<br>George Watts, drummer, £5 6s 2d<br>Drummers, total, £15 18s 6d<br>John Leech, cadet, £7 11s 8d<br>John Atwood, private, to 8 April, £0 6s 8d<br>Richard Ashton, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Edward Aldridge, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Benson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Richard Broom, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Berwick, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Joseph Beecham, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Baker, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Bull, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Brocklebank, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Jonathan Bartlett, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Joseph Batterham, private, to 8 April, £0 6s 8d<br>George Brocher, private, from 4 June, £1 2s 6d |

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| | | .. 6 8<br>Richard Ashton<br>3 15 10<br>Edward Alldridge<br>3 15 10<br>Willm. Benson<br>3 15 10<br>Richd. Broom<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Berwick<br>3 15 10<br>Joseph Beecham<br>3 15 10<br>John Baker<br>3 15 10<br>John Bull<br>3 15 10<br>John Brocklebank<br>3 15 10<br>Jonn. Bartlett<br>3 15 10<br>Joseph Battesham to 8 April<br>.. 6 8<br>Geo. Brochin from 4 June<br>1 2 6<br>Timothy Bryon to 30 April<br>1 5 ..<br>Patrick Conner<br>3 15 10<br>John Charlton<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Coppin<br>3 15 10<br>Richd. Craiggs<br>3 15 10<br>Peter Chapman<br>3 15 10<br>Richard Cook<br>3 15 10<br>James Crookshanks<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Close to 8 April<br>3 15 8<br>John Davis<br>.. 6 8<br>John Dove<br>3 15 10<br>James Drake<br>3 15 10<br>John Ellis<br>3 15 10<br>Private Carried Over<br>£ 73 .. ..<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1411 17 .. | Timothy Bryan, private, to 30 April, £1 5s 0d<br>Patrick Connor, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Charlton, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Coppin, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Richard Craigs, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Peter Chapman, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Richard Cook, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Crookshanks, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Close, private, to 8 April, £0 6s 8d<br>John Davis, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Dove, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Drake, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Ellis, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Privates carried forward, £73 0s 0d<br>Carried forward, £1,411 17s 0d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The pay list shows the April discharges taking effect. John Atwood and Joseph Batterham, both among the 38 time-expired men who asked to leave on 8 April 1776, drew pay to that day and no further. William Warner's corporal's pay ended the same day, and Private Thomas Close was made corporal in his place on 9 April. Timothy Bryan's pay stopped on 30 April, the day he sailed for Fort Marlborough on the *Lord Holland* in exchange for the recruit Thomas Kelley. The chain of promotions ran down the ranks again. McShane moved up from corporal to sergeant in June, and Michael McNamara from private to corporal the next day. |
| 226 | 219 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1411 17 ..<br>Private brought Over<br>£ 73 .. ..<br>Willm. Edwards<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Fisher<br>3 15 10<br>John Frake<br>3 15 10<br>Stephen Ferris<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Fuller from 4 June<br>1 2 6<br>Willm. Greenwood<br>3 15 10<br>John Griffiths<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Gosford | The list of the First Company's privates continued:<br>Brought forward, £1,411 17s 0d<br>Privates brought forward, £73 0s 0d<br>William Edwards, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Fisher, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Feake, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Stephen Ferris, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Fuller, private, from 4 June, £1 2s 6d<br>William Greenwood, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Griffiths, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Gosford, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Hourston, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Philip Hayes, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Hendrick, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Bernard Haslie, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Hardy, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Edward Hughes, private, from 23 April, £2 17s 6d<br>John Hall, private, from 17 June, £0 11s 8d |

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| | | 3 15 10<br>John Houston<br>3 15 10<br>Philip Hayes<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Hendcock<br>3 15 10<br>Bernard Harlin<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Hardy<br>3 15 10<br>Edward Hughes from 23 April<br>2 17 6<br>John Hall from 17 June<br>.. 11 8<br>Edward Hayes<br>3 15 10<br>John Johnson<br>3 15 10<br>Fran. Ives<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Kelly from 1 May<br>2 10 10<br>Thos. Love<br>3 15 10<br>Patrick Lynch<br>3 15 10<br>Michl. Leonard<br>3 15 10<br>Duncan McLaren<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Mumford<br>3 15 10<br>Willm. Mudge<br>3 15 10<br>Michl. McNamara to 11 June<br>3 .. ..<br>Peter Moffett<br>3 15 10<br>Danl. Morgan<br>3 15 10<br>Duncan McNaughton to 6 May<br>1 10 ..<br>John McAllister to 15 April<br>.. 12 6<br>Richd. Nicholls<br>3 15 10<br>James Neal<br>3 15 10<br>Willm. Page<br>3 15 10<br>Charles Pollster<br>3 15 10<br>Alexander Paxton<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Pruett<br>3 15 10<br>John Pagle<br>3 15 10<br>Richard Palmer to 8 April<br>.. 6 8<br>Willm. Robinson<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Rogers<br>3 15 10<br>Anth. Reynolds<br>3 15 10<br>John Revelle<br>Private Carried Over<br>£ 224 10 ..<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1411 17 .. | Edward Hayes, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Johnson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Francis Jones, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Kelly, private, from 1 May, £2 10s 10d<br>Thomas Love, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Patrick Lynch, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Michael Leonard, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Duncan McLaren, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Mumford, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Mudge, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Michael McNamara, private, to 11 June, £3 0s 0d<br>Peter Moffett, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Daniel Morgan, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Duncan McNaughton, private, to 6 May, £1 10s 0d<br>John McAllister, private, to 15 April, £0 12s 6d<br>Richard Nichols, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Neale, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Page, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Charles Pollitt, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Alexander Paxton, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Pruitt, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Pagle, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Richard Palmer, private, to 8 April, £0 6s 8d<br>William Robinson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Rogers, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Anthony Reynolds, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Revells, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Privates carried forward, £224 10s 0d<br>Carried forward, £1,411 17s 0d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The pay list traced each of the substitutions and exchanges the Council approved that spring. John McAllister was paid to 15 April, the day he was released on finding Richard Page to serve in his place. Edward Hughes, who replaced the ruptured William Sommerville on 22 April 1776, drew pay from 23 April. Thomas Kelly, the Bencoolen recruit allowed to stay near his brother, began on 1 May, the day after Timothy Bryan sailed in his place. John Hall, enlisted from the *Mercury* on 17 June 1776, drew pay from that day. Richard Palmer, one of the 38 who refused the bounty, was paid only to 8 April. Each change in the garrison's ranks was recorded in the pay list to the exact day. |
| 227 | 220 | 15th July<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1411 17 .. | The list of the First Company's privates concluded:<br>Brought forward, £1,411 17s 0d |

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| | | Private brought Over<br>£ 224 10 ..<br>George Roe from 7 May<br>2 5 10<br>Thos. Roe from 17 June<br>.. 11 8<br>William Swaby<br>3 15 10<br>Joseph Stacey<br>3 15 10<br>James Snell<br>3 15 10<br>William Smelt<br>3 15 10<br>Gregory Southerwood<br>3 15 10<br>John Small<br>3 15 10<br>Willm. Seale<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Stock<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Sommerville to 22d April<br>.. 10 4<br>John Tanton<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Townsend<br>3 15 10<br>John Taylor<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Taylor<br>3 15 10<br>George Thomas<br>3 15 10<br>Benjn. Wren<br>3 15 10<br>George Wall<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Windall<br>3 15 10<br>Barthw. Welch<br>3 15 10<br>John Walters<br>3 15 10<br>Henry Wood<br>3 15 10<br>Edward Wickenden<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Westbury<br>3 15 10<br>Robt. Wright<br>3 15 10<br>Willm. Welders<br>3 15 10<br>Willm. Webb to 15 June<br>3 .. 10<br>Wm. Warner from 9 April<br>3 9 2<br>John Waterfield to 8 April<br>.. 6 8<br>Willm. Williams from 4 June<br>1 2 6<br>393 9 2<br>Second Company Viz.<br>Henry Bazett Esqr. Major<br>17 11 ..<br>James Greentree Lieut.<br>27 7 6<br>do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>36 14 4½<br>John Bazett Lieut.<br>27 7 6<br>do. Diet Money | Privates brought forward, £224 10s 0d<br>George Roe, private, from 7 May, £2 5s 10d<br>Thomas Row, private, from 17 June, £0 11s 8d<br>William Swaby, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Joseph Stacey, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Snell, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Smelt, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Gregory Southwood, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Small, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Seale, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Stark, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Sommerville, private, to 22 April, £0 19s 4d<br>John Tanton, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Townsend, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Taylor, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Taylor, private, £3 15s 10d<br>George Thomas, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Benjamin Ure, private, £3 15s 10d<br>George Wall, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Wendell, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Bartholomew Welch, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Walters, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Henry Wood, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Edward Wickenden, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Westbury, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Robert Wright, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Wiltes, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Webb, private, to 13 June, £3 0s 10d<br>William Warner, private, from 9 April, £3 9s 2d<br>John Waterfield, private, to 8 April, £0 6s 8d<br>William Williams, private, from 4 June, £1 2s 6d<br>Privates, total, £323 9s 2d<br>The officers of the Second Company were:<br>Henry Bazett, major, £17 11s 0d<br>James Greentree, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>James Greentree, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>James Greentree, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>James Greentree, total, £36 14s 4½d<br>John Bazett, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>John Bazett, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>John Bazett, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>John Bazett, total, £36 14s 4½d<br>Arthur Upton, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>Arthur Upton, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>Arthur Upton, total, £34 4s 4½d<br>Carried forward, £1,860 10s 3½d<br>**Interpretations**<br>George Roe's sergeant's pay ended on 6 May, and he reappeared as a private the next day. Like William Warner, who dropped from corporal to private on 9 April, he had been broken to the ranks. Both men's places were filled by promotions from below on the following day. Henry Bazett drew a major's pay for the Second Company, apparently from his arrival on the *Duke of Grafton* on 4 June 1776. He came out with a military rank as well as a seat on the Council, which gave the Bazett family a major's command in the garrison alongside Matthew Bazett's civil influence. |

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| | | 6 16 10½<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>36 14 4½<br>Arthur Upton Lieut.<br>27 7 6<br>do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>34 4 4½<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1860 10 3½<br>**Margin Notes:**<br><br>100 | |
| 228 | 221 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1860 10 3½<br>Sergeants Viz.<br>Fran. Seale<br>7 11 8<br>William Wills<br>7 11 8<br>Jos. McCartney<br>7 11 8<br>Willm. Carter<br>7 11 8<br>Henry Batchelder<br>7 11 8<br>Mark Trueman to 15 April<br>1 5 ..<br>Robt. Withers from 16 do.<br>6 6 8<br>45 10 ..<br>Corporals Viz.<br>Robt. Withers to 15 April<br>.. 17 6<br>John Richards<br>5 6 2<br>George Clarey<br>5 6 2<br>Thos. Chankley Decd. 29 April<br>1 13 10<br>John Terrill<br>5 6 2<br>Henry Yates<br>5 6 2<br>John Ellis from 30 April<br>3 12 4<br>Ralph Tidman from 16 April<br>4 8 8<br>31 17 ..<br>Drummers Viz.<br>Benjamin Seale<br>5 6 2<br>John Wyvill<br>5 6 2<br>10 12 4<br>Private Viz.<br>Danl. Bye<br>3 15 10<br>Andrew Boswell<br>3 15 10<br>John Cunningham<br>3 15 10<br>Geo. Chapman<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Drinnan<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Davis<br>3 15 10<br>Peter Ellam<br>3 15 10<br>John Eames<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Fullwood | The officers and men of the Second Company continued:<br>Brought forward, £1,860 10s 3½d<br>Francis Seale, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>William Wills, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>Joseph McCartney, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>William Carter, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>Henry Batchelder, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>Mark Trueman, sergeant, to 15 April, £1 5s 0d<br>Robert Withers, sergeant, from 16 April, £6 6s 8d<br>Sergeants, total, £45 10s 0d<br>Robert Withers, corporal, to 15 April, £0 17s 6d<br>John Richards, corporal, £5 6s 2d<br>George Clary, corporal, £5 6s 2d<br>Thomas Chandley, corporal, died 29 April, £1 13s 10d<br>John Terrill, corporal, £5 6s 2d<br>Henry Yates, corporal, £5 6s 2d<br>John Ash, corporal, from 30 April, £3 12s 4d<br>Ralph Tedman, corporal, from 16 April, £4 8s 8d<br>Corporals, total, £31 17s 0d<br>Benjamin Seale, drummer, £5 6s 2d<br>John Wyatt, drummer, £5 6s 2d<br>Drummers, total, £10 12s 4d<br>Daniel Bye, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Andrew Bowell, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Cunningham, private, £3 15s 10d<br>George Chapman, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Dennan, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Davis, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Peter Ellam, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Eames, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Fullwood, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Fellows, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Richard Fox, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Goodsole, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Robert Green, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Josiah Gentleman, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Greywick, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Samuel Hiles, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Holebrooke, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Hudson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Privates carried forward, £68 5s 0d<br>Carried forward, £1,948 9s 7½d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Mark Trueman's sergeant's pay ended on 15 April, the day the Council granted his discharge. Corporal Robert Withers took his stripe the next day, and Private Ralph Tedman moved up to corporal. Thomas Chandley, made corporal on 2 January 1776, died on 29 April and was paid to that day. John Ash replaced him from 30 April, the day the Council recorded his death. William Fullwood was paid for the whole quarter, since his discharge came only on 8 July 1776. |

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| | | 3 15 10<br>John Fellows<br>3 15 10<br>Richd. Fox<br>3 15 10<br>John Goodsole<br>3 15 10<br>Robt. Green<br>3 15 10<br>Josiah Gentleman<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Graysmith<br>3 15 10<br>Saml. Hiles<br>3 15 10<br>John Holbrooke<br>3 15 10<br>James Hudson<br>Private Carried Over<br>£ 68 5 ..<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1948 9 7½ | |
| 229 | 222 | 15th July<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1948 9 7½<br>Private brought Over<br>£ 68 5 ..<br>John Ham<br>3 15 10<br>Robt. Hardie<br>3 15 10<br>John Haynge<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Harrison<br>3 15 10<br>Geo. Hatch<br>3 15 10<br>John Hargate<br>3 15 10<br>Chas. Holloway<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Hinden<br>3 15 10<br>John Hughes<br>3 15 10<br>Jacob Hiram<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Hart<br>3 15 10<br>Saml. Instone<br>3 15 10<br>Willm. Johnson<br>3 15 10<br>John James<br>3 15 10<br>Andw. Jacalcombe<br>3 15 10<br>Arthur Jennings<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Jones<br>3 15 10<br>John King<br>3 15 10<br>Henry Kirkham<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Little<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Lee<br>3 15 10<br>James Laddy<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Lambly<br>3 15 10<br>Chs. Lockstone<br>3 15 10 | The list of the Second Company's privates continued:<br>Brought forward, £1,948 9s 7½d<br>Privates brought forward, £68 5s 0d<br>John Ham, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Robert Hardie, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Hayne, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Harrison, private, £3 15s 10d<br>George Hatch, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Hargate, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Charles Holloway, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Kendrew, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Hughes, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Jacob Miram, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Hart, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Samuel Instone, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Johnson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John James, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Andrew Isalcombe, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Arthur Jennings, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Jones, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John King, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Henry Kirkham, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Little, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Lee, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Laddy, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Lambley, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Charles Lockstone, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Morris, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John McCullin, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Peter Mahan, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Mintle, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Isaac Mitchel, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Maloney, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Patrick McLaughlan, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Reeves Osborne, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Jacob Peters, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Phillips, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Simon Pick, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Hans Peter, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Roberts, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Quin Raccoon, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Peter Roberts, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Samuel Reddish, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Robert Rattle, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Privates carried forward, £223 14s 2d<br>Carried forward, £1,948 9s 7½d |

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| | | John Morris<br>3 15 10<br>John McCullen<br>3 15 10<br>Peter Mahan<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Mintle<br>3 15 10<br>Isaac Murket<br>3 15 10<br>James Maloney<br>3 15 10<br>Patrick McLauchlen<br>3 15 10<br>Reeves Osborne<br>3 15 10<br>Jacob Peter<br>3 15 10<br>John Phillips<br>3 15 10<br>Simon Pick<br>3 15 10<br>Hans Peter<br>3 15 10<br>John Roberts<br>3 15 10<br>Quin Raccoon<br>3 15 10<br>Peter Roberts<br>3 15 10<br>Saml. Reddick<br>3 15 10<br>Robt. Rattle<br>3 15 10<br>Private Carried Over<br>£ 223 14 2<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1948 9 7½ | |
| 230 | 223 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1948 9 7½<br>Private brought Over<br>£ 223 14 2<br>John Christopher Strip<br>3 15 10<br>Fredk. Shiffer<br>3 15 10<br>John Salisbury<br>3 15 10<br>James Stone<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Smith<br>3 15 10<br>John Sheens<br>3 15 10<br>Baptista Tibbett<br>3 15 10<br>Benjn. Thomas<br>3 15 10<br>John Vaughan<br>3 15 10<br>Richard White<br>3 15 10<br>John Waters<br>3 15 10<br>James Wells<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Warren<br>3 15 10<br>James Willson<br>3 15 10<br>Thomas Watts<br>3 15 10<br>Timothy Atherton to 8 April<br>.. 6 8 | The list of the Second Company's privates concluded:<br>Brought forward, £1,948 9s 7½d<br>Privates brought forward, £223 14s 2d<br>John Christopher Strife, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Frederick Sheffer, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Salisbury, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Stone, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Smith, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Sheen, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Baptista Tibbitt, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Benjamin Thomas, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Vaughan, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Richard White, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Waters, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Wells, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Warren, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Willson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Watts, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Timothy Atherton, private, to 8 April, £0 6s 8d<br>Charles Brewer, private, to 8 April, £0 6s 8d<br>Jeremy Clamp, private, to 8 April, £0 6s 8d<br>Daniel Duce, private, to 8 April, £0 6s 8d<br>James Every, private, to 8 April, £0 6s 8d<br>Jonah Edwards, private, to 8 April, £0 6s 8d<br>Thomas Griffiths, private, to 8 April, £0 6s 8d<br>Edward Hughes, private, to 8 April, £0 6s 8d<br>Joseph Miller, private, to 8 April, £0 6s 8d<br>Richard Page, private, to 8 April, £0 6s 8d<br>Mark Trueman, private, to 15 April, £0 12s 6d<br>Duncan McLane, private, from 1 May, £3 1s 8d<br>George Cumberledge, private, from 1 May, £3 1s 8d<br>John Jones, private, from 1 May, £3 1s 8d<br>John Ash, private, to 29 April, £1 4s 2d<br>Richard Jeram, private, died 9 May, £1 12s 6d<br>William Paddon, private, to 20 May, £2 1s 8d |

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| | | Chas. Brewer do.<br>.. 6 8<br>Jeremy Clamp do.<br>.. 6 8<br>Daniel Duce do.<br>.. 6 8<br>James Every do.<br>.. 6 8<br>Jonah Edwards do.<br>.. 6 8<br>Thos. Griffiths do.<br>.. 6 8<br>Edward Hughes do.<br>.. 6 8<br>Joseph Miller do.<br>.. 6 8<br>Richd. Page do.<br>.. 6 8<br>Mark Trueman to 15 do.<br>.. 12 6<br>Duncl. McLane from 17 do.<br>3 1 8<br>Geo. Cumberlidge do.<br>3 1 8<br>John Jones do.<br>3 1 8<br>John Ash to 29 do.<br>1 4 2<br>Richd. Jerram Decd. 9 May<br>1 12 6<br>Wm. Paddom to 20 do.<br>2 1 8<br>Thos. Venn from 20 do.<br>1 15 ..<br>John Bates from 24 do.<br>1 11 8<br>Thos. Hodgkins from 25 do.<br>1 13 10<br>Anthy. Hawkins from do.<br>1 10 10<br>Wm. Kirby from do.<br>1 10 10<br>Wm. Parsons from 4 June<br>1 2 6<br>Henry Rosburg do.<br>1 2 6<br>John Holliday do.<br>1 2 6<br>John Ferguson do. do.<br>1 .. 10<br>John Coffee to 15 April<br>.. 12 6<br>Ralph Tidman do.<br>.. 12 6<br>Richard Page from 16 do.<br>3 3 4<br>315 10 ..<br>Carried Over<br>£ 2263 19 7½<br>**Margin Notes:**<br><br>10 | Thomas Venn, private, from 20 May, £1 15s 0d<br>John Bates, private, from 24 May, £1 11s 8d<br>Thomas Hodgkins, private, from 25 May, £1 10s 10d<br>Anthony Hawkins, private, from 25 May, £1 10s 10d<br>William Kiley, private, from 4 June, £1 2s 6d<br>William Parsons, private, from 4 June, £1 2s 6d<br>Henry Rushing, private, from 4 June, £1 2s 6d<br>John Holliday, private, from 6 June, £1 0s 10d<br>John Ferguson, private, from 16 June, £0 12s 6d<br>John Coffee, private, to 15 April, £0 12s 6d<br>Ralph Tedman, private, to 15 April, £0 12s 6d<br>Richard Page, private, from 16 April, £3 3s 4d<br>Privates, total, £315 10s 0d<br>Carried forward, £2,263 19s 7½d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Second Company's list shows clearly how the Council kept its numbers up after the April discharges. Ten time-expired men, among them Richard Page, Edward Hughes and Thomas Griffiths, were paid off on 8 April 1776. Page came back on 16 April as the substitute for John McAllister, and Hughes and Griffiths later served out other men's contracts in the First Company. John Coffee's pay ended on 15 April, when he took over William Bignel's contract. From May onwards the gaps were filled by men discharged from India and seamen left by the homeward ships, each drawing pay from the day of enlistment. Thomas Venn, left by the *Grosvenor*, joined on 20 May 1776. Richard Jeram, recorded in the minutes of 13 May 1776 as William Jerman, was paid to his death on 9 May. |
| 231 | 224 | 15 July<br>Brought Over<br>£ 2263 19 7½<br>Third Company Viz.<br>John Howard Captain<br>59 6 3<br>Saml. Desfountain Lieut.<br>27 7 6<br>do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>36 14 4½ | The officers and men of the Third Company were:<br>Brought forward, £2,263 19s 7½d<br>John Howard, captain, £59 6s 3d<br>Samuel Desfountain, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>Samuel Desfountain, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>Samuel Desfountain, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>Samuel Desfountain, total, £36 14s 4½d<br>Robert Gurling, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>Robert Gurling, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>Robert Gurling, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>Robert Gurling, total, £36 14s 4½d<br>John Terry, sergeant major, £12 2s 8d |

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| | | Robt. Purling Lieut.<br>27 7 6<br>do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>36 14 4½<br>Sergeants Viz.<br>John Terry Sergt. Major<br>12 2 8<br>John Deale<br>7 11 8<br>Thos. Kebach<br>7 11 8<br>James Yourd<br>7 11 8<br>Geo. Sarman<br>7 11 8<br>John Anderson<br>7 11 8<br>50 1 ..<br>Corporals Viz.<br>Richard Pearce<br>5 6 2<br>John Johnson<br>5 6 2<br>Joseph Wrights<br>5 6 2<br>James Roberts<br>5 6 2<br>Stephen Trueman<br>5 6 2<br>Thomas Williams<br>5 6 2<br>31 17 ..<br>Drummers Viz.<br>James Moyce<br>5 6 2<br>Robt. Terrill<br>5 6 2<br>10 12 4<br>Private<br>John Allen<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Ashfield<br>3 15 10<br>Joseph Blackwell<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Blackman<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Bailey<br>3 15 10<br>Richd. Bickerstaff<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Caleb Baldwin<br>3 15 10<br>Jer. Butcher<br>3 15 10<br>John Broad<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Blake<br>3 15 10<br>Private Carried Over<br>£ 37 18 4<br>Carried Over<br>£ 2489 4 11½ | John Deale, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>Thomas Kilock, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>James Youd, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>George Jarman, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>John Anderson, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>Sergeants, total, £50 1s 0d<br>Richard Pearce, corporal, £5 6s 2d<br>John Johnson, corporal, £5 6s 2d<br>Joseph Waites, corporal, £5 6s 2d<br>James Roberts, corporal, £5 6s 2d<br>Stephen Trueman, corporal, £5 6s 2d<br>Thomas Williams, corporal, £5 6s 2d<br>Corporals, total, £31 17s 0d<br>James Moyce, drummer, £5 6s 2d<br>Robert Terrill, drummer, £5 6s 2d<br>Drummers, total, £10 12s 4d<br>John Allen, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Ashfield, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Joseph Blackwell, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Blackman, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Bailey, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Richard Bickerstaff, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Caleb Baldwin, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Jeremiah Butcher, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Broad, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Blake, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Privates carried forward, £37 18s 4d<br>Carried forward, £2,489 4s 11½d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The list now named John Terry as sergeant major, which explains the higher pay of £12 2s 8d noted in the first quarter. The sergeant major was the senior non-commissioned officer of the whole garrison, responsible for drill, discipline and the daily orders. It was his signature that appeared on the order of 6 May 1776 recommending Captain Lawson's shop to the soldiers. Captain Howard drew his £59 6s 3d with no house rent, as his letter of 24 June 1776 complained, while both his lieutenants received £2 10s 0d for lodging. |
| 232 | 225 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 2489 4 11½<br>Private brought Over<br>£ 37 18 4<br>Caleb Broadway<br>3 15 10<br>John Bates to 8 April<br>.. 6 8 | The list of the Third Company's privates continued:<br>Brought forward, £2,489 4s 11½d<br>Privates brought forward, £37 18s 4d<br>Caleb Broadway, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Bates, private, to 8 April, £0 6s 8d<br>Robert Buckles, private, to 8 April, £0 6s 8d<br>William Bicknell, private, to 15 April, £0 12s 6d |

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| | | Robt. Buckles do.<br>.. 6 8<br>Wm. Bicknell 15 do.<br>.. 12 6<br>Saml. Brandwood from 4 June<br>1 2 6<br>Wm. Cooksey<br>3 15 10<br>Richd. Close<br>3 15 10<br>Josiah Cummings<br>3 15 10<br>John Clemans<br>3 15 10<br>Robt. Coleman<br>3 15 10<br>John Collins to 8 April<br>.. 6 8<br>John Coffee from 16 do.<br>3 3 4<br>Thos. Dawson<br>3 15 10<br>James Dennis<br>3 15 10<br>John Deane<br>3 15 10<br>James Deighton<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Dorman<br>3 15 10<br>Chas. Field<br>3 15 10<br>Fran. Flinn<br>3 15 10<br>Davd. Fowler<br>3 15 10<br>George Green<br>3 15 10<br>John Gilmore<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Golding<br>3 15 10<br>Joseph Gross<br>3 15 10<br>John Germain<br>3 15 10<br>Benjn. Gerrard<br>3 15 10<br>Fredk. Gallare to 8 April<br>.. 6 8<br>Edward German to 10 June<br>3 .. 10<br>Henry Herrenburg<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Hilliard to 5 April<br>.. 4 2<br>Roger Haydon<br>3 15 10<br>James Hawkins<br>3 15 10<br>Peter Hawlin<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Haddon<br>3 15 10<br>Joseph Hewitt<br>3 15 10<br>John Hodges from 27 May<br>1 9 2<br>Christn. Johnson<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Johnson<br>3 15 10<br>John Joyce<br>3 15 10<br>James Jordan<br>3 15 10 | Samuel Brandwood, private, from 4 June, £1 2s 6d<br>William Cooksey, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Richard Cole, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Josiah Cummings, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Clemans, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Robert Coleman, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Collins, private, to 8 April, £0 6s 8d<br>John Coffee, private, from 16 April, £3 3s 4d<br>Thomas Dawson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Dennis, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Deane, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Deighton, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Dowman, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Charles Field, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Francis Flinn, private, £3 15s 10d<br>David Fowler, private, £3 15s 10d<br>George Green, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Gilmore, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Golding, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Joseph Gibb, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Germain, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Benjamin Garrard, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Frederick Gallien, private, to 8 April, £0 6s 8d<br>Edward Germain, private, to 10 June, £3 0s 10d<br>Henry Hosenburg, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Hilliard, private, to 5 April, £0 4s 2d<br>Roger Haydon, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Hawkins, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Peter Hinton, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Haddon, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Joseph Hewitt, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Hedges, private, from 27 May, £1 9s 2d<br>Christopher Johnson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Johnson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Joyce, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Jordan, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Jones, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Lyne, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Privates carried forward, £170 4s 0d<br>Carried forward, £2,489 4s 11½d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The William Bignel of the Council's minutes of 15 April 1776 was William Bicknell of the Third Company. His pay stopped on 15 April, and John Coffee, the time-expired man who agreed to serve out his contract, drew pay in the same company from the next day. Coffee's pay in the Second Company ended on 15 April, so the exchange moved him between companies as well as onto a new contract. John Hedges, one of the men discharged from India enlisted on 27 May 1776, was paid from that day. Thomas Hilliard's pay ended on 5 April with no reason given. He was perhaps one of the soldiers whose deaths in early April were not named in the minutes. |

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| | | John Jones<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Lyne<br>Private Carried Over<br>£ 170 4 ..<br>Carried Over<br>£ 2489 4 11½ | |
| 233 | 226 | 15 July<br>Brought Over<br>£ 2489 4 11½<br>Private brought Over<br>£ 170 4 ..<br>Chas. Lewellen<br>3 15 10<br>John Latham<br>3 15 10<br>Stephen Lisset<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Langley from 17 April<br>3 2 6<br>Thos. McNaman<br>3 15 10<br>Robt. May<br>3 15 10<br>John Moyce<br>3 15 10<br>Joseph Middleton<br>3 15 10<br>Richd. Marshall from 25 May<br>1 10 10<br>Israel Moon from 25 June<br>1 2 6<br>Wm. Nichols<br>3 15 10<br>Danl. Patrick<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Parker<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Pritchard<br>3 15 10<br>John Pink<br>3 15 10<br>John Phin<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Powell<br>3 15 10<br>Robt. Parkinson<br>3 15 10<br>Chris. Pattisher<br>3 15 10<br>James Richardson<br>3 15 10<br>James Sex<br>3 15 10<br>Charles Smith<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Smith<br>3 15 10<br>John Smith<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Stevens<br>3 15 10<br>John Stockdale<br>3 15 10<br>Peter Shiner<br>3 15 10<br>James Sawney<br>3 15 10<br>Richd. Turner<br>3 15 10<br>John Turner to 8 April<br>.. 6 8<br>Wm. Tucker<br>3 15 10<br>Saml. Willson | The list of the Third Company's privates concluded:<br>Brought forward, £2,489 4s 11½d<br>Privates brought forward, £170 4s 2d<br>Charles Lewellen, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Latham, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Stephen Lippet, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Langley, private, from 17 April, £3 2s 6d<br>Thomas McDerman, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Robert May, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Moyce, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Joseph Middleton, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Richard Marshall, private, from 25 May, £1 10s 10d<br>Israel Moon, private, from [...] June, £1 2s 6d<br>William Nichols, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Daniel Patrick, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Parker, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Pritchard, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Pink, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Phier, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Powell, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Robert Parkinson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Christopher Pattiker, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Richardson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Rox, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Charles Smith, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Smith, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Smith, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Stevens, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Stockdale, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Peter Shores, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Savory, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Richard Turner, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Turner, private, to 8 April, £0 6s 8d<br>William Tucker, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Samuel Wilson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Wood, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Willson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>George Wood, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Webb, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Wickens, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Robert Walton, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Robert Wooley, private, to 8 April, £0 6s 8d<br>John Wendall, private, to 8 April, £0 6s 8d<br>William Williams, private, from 4 June, £1 2s 6d<br>Richard Wedington, private, from 5 June, £1 1s 8d<br>Peter White, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Brown, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Privates, total, £315 14s 2d<br>Carried forward, £2,804 19s 1½d |

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| | | 3 15 10<br>John Wood<br>3 15 10<br>Willm. Willson<br>3 15 10<br>George Wood<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Webb<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Wickens<br>3 15 10<br>Robt. Walton<br>3 15 10<br>Robt. Worley to 8 April<br>.. 6 8<br>John Windall to do.<br>.. 6 8<br>Wm. Williams from 4 June<br>1 2 6<br>Richd. Wedgenton 5 do.<br>1 1 8<br>Peter White<br>3 15 10<br>John Brown<br>3 15 10<br>315 14 2<br>Carried Over<br>£ 2804 19 1½<br>**Margin Notes:**<br><br>100 | |
| 234 | 227 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 2804 19 1½<br>Fourth Company Viz.<br>Solomon St. Maurice Captain<br>59 6 3<br>Thos. Bazett Captn. Lieut.<br>27 7 6<br>do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>36 14 4½<br>Thomas Statham Lieut.<br>27 7 6<br>do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>36 14 4½<br>Watkin Greentree Lieut.<br>27 7 6<br>do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>34 4 4½<br>Sergeants Viz.<br>Wm. Clifton<br>7 11 8<br>Thos. Blake<br>7 11 8<br>Thos. Ferris<br>7 11 8<br>Hatton Walker<br>7 11 8<br>Saml. Johnson<br>7 11 8<br>Jacob Bows to 8 April<br>.. 13 4<br>John Ginning from 9 do.<br>6 18 4<br>45 10 ..<br>Corporals Viz.<br>John Ginning to 8 April<br>.. 9 4 | The officers and men of the Fourth Company were:<br>Brought forward, £2,804 19s 1½d<br>Solomon St Maurice, captain, £59 6s 3d<br>Thomas Bazett, captain lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>Thomas Bazett, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>Thomas Bazett, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>Thomas Bazett, total, £36 14s 4½d<br>Thomas Statham, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>Thomas Statham, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>Thomas Statham, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>Thomas Statham, total, £36 14s 4½d<br>Watkin Greentree, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>Watkin Greentree, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>Watkin Greentree, total, £34 4s 4½d<br>William Clifton, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>Thomas Blake, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>Thomas Ferris, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>Hatton Walker, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>Samuel Johnson, sergeant, £7 11s 8d<br>Jacob Bows, sergeant, to 8 April, £0 13s 4d<br>John Gunning, sergeant, from 9 April, £6 18s 4d<br>Sergeants, total, £45 10s 0d<br>John Gunning, corporal, to 8 April, £0 9s 4d<br>William Hamilton, corporal, £5 6s 2d<br>Michael Foley, corporal, £5 6s 2d<br>John Kelly, corporal, £5 6s 2d<br>Matthew Robinson, corporal, from 11 June, £1 4s 6d<br>George Richardson, corporal, from 9 April to 10 June, £3 12s 4d<br>John Pain, corporal, £5 6s 2d<br>Corporals, total, £31 17s 0d<br>John Martin, drummer, £5 6s 2d<br>William Venn, drummer, £5 6s 2d<br>Drummers, total, £10 12s 4d<br>Thomas Hayes, fifer, £3 15s 10d<br>James Anderson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Arden, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Jeremiah Albert, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Allen, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Jacob Brell, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Privates carried forward, £22 15s 0d |

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| | | Willm. Hamilton<br>5 6 2<br>Michl. Tooley<br>5 6 2<br>John Kelly<br>5 6 2<br>Mattw. Robinson from 11 June<br>1 4 6<br>Geo. Richardson from 9 April to 10 June<br>3 12 4<br>John Pain<br>5 6 2<br>31 17 ..<br>Drummers Viz.<br>John Martin<br>5 6 2<br>Wm. Venn<br>5 6 2<br>10 12 4<br>Private Viz.<br>Thos. Hayes Fife<br>3 15 10<br>James Anderson<br>3 15 10<br>John Arden<br>3 15 10<br>Jer. Abbott<br>3 15 10<br>John Allen<br>3 15 10<br>Jacob Bell<br>3 15 10<br>Private Carried Over<br>£ 22 15 ..<br>Carried Over<br>£ 3059 17 10 | Carried forward, £3,059 17s 10d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Sergeant Jacob Bows, who led the list of time-expired men on 8 April 1776, was paid to that day. Corporal John Gunning took his place the next morning, and George Richardson was raised to corporal. Richardson's corporal's pay ended on 10 June, the day the Council discharged him on finding Thomas Griffiths to serve out his time. Thomas Bazett now appeared as captain lieutenant, the senior lieutenant who commanded the company in the captain's absence. Another member of the Bazett family thus held a step up in rank. |
| 235 | 228 | 15th July<br>Brought Over<br>£ 3059 17 10<br>Private brought Over<br>£ 22 15 ..<br>Fredk. Wm. Beard<br>3 15 10<br>John Blenhorn<br>3 15 10<br>Robt. Baiff<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Bayley Senr.<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Beale to 8 April<br>.. 6 8<br>John Brown<br>3 15 10<br>Jeffery Bond<br>3 15 10<br>Robt. Bond<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Brown<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Bridgford<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Bailey Junr. from 4 June<br>1 2 6<br>John Cook<br>3 15 10<br>Robt. Courts<br>3 15 10<br>Benjn. Courtney<br>3 15 10<br>Geo. Charriott to 8 April<br>.. 6 8<br>James Carey<br>3 15 10<br>Maurice Downey<br>3 15 10 | The list of the Fourth Company's privates continued:<br>Brought forward, £3,059 17s 10d<br>Privates brought forward, £22 15s 0d<br>Frederick William Beard, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Blinkhorn, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Robert Barff, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Bayley senior, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Beale, private, to 8 April, £0 6s 8d<br>John Brown, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Jeffery Bond, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Robert Box, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Brown, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Bridgford, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Bayley junior, private, from 4 June, £1 2s 6d<br>John Cook, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Robert Coutts, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Benjamin Courtney, private, £3 15s 10d<br>George Charnett, private, to 8 April, £0 6s 8d<br>James Cracey, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Maurice Downey, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Robert Downs, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Deery, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Dean, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Jacob Davis, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Joseph Dasley, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Edwards, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Charles Edgels, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Joseph Eccles, private, from 4 June, £1 2s 6d<br>John Ferguson, private, discharged 8 April, £0 6s 8d<br>Charles Frazier, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Ford, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Owen Griffiths, private, discharged 8 April, £0 6s 8d<br>Robert Green, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Gray, private, £3 15s 10d |

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| | | Robt. Downs<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Derry<br>3 15 10<br>John Dean<br>3 15 10<br>Jacob Davis<br>3 15 10<br>Joseph Daley<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Edwards<br>3 15 10<br>Chs. Edgells<br>3 15 10<br>Joseph Eccles Decd. 4 June<br>1 2 6<br>John Ferguson Dischd. 8 April<br>.. 6 8<br>Chas. Frazier<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Ford<br>3 15 10<br>Owen Griffiths Dischd. 8 do.<br>.. 6 8<br>Robt. Green<br>3 15 10<br>John Gray<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Griffiths from 10 June<br>.. 16 8<br>Felix Hyder<br>3 15 10<br>Joseph Holloway<br>3 15 10<br>Peter Higgens<br>3 15 10<br>Edward Hazell<br>3 15 10<br>Saml. Harsant<br>3 15 10<br>John Howe<br>3 15 10<br>John Harper<br>3 15 10<br>John Jacks<br>3 15 10<br>Willm. Jamison<br>3 15 10<br>Private Carried Over<br>£ [...] 11 7 6<br>Carried Over<br>£ 3059 17 10 | Thomas Griffiths, private, from 10 June, £0 16s 8d<br>Felix Hyden, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Joseph Holloway, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Peter Higgins, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Edward Hazell, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Samuel Harrant, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Howe, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Harper, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Jacks, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Jamson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Privates carried forward, £[...]<br>Carried forward, £3,059 17s 10d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Owen Griffiths and Thomas Griffiths each appear twice in the garrison's pay lists that quarter, discharged on 8 April and then serving again on other men's contracts. Owen Griffiths took over Thomas Sabrey's matross contract on 6 May 1776. Thomas Griffiths joined the Fourth Company on 10 June to replace Corporal George Richardson. Both had refused the Company's bounty of £15 0s 0d in April and then stayed on privately. |
| 236 | 229 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 3059 17 10<br>Private brought Over<br>£ 11 7 6<br>Wm. Johnson<br>3 15 10<br>Richd. Johnson<br>3 15 10<br>James Kemp<br>3 15 10<br>Edward Lamburn<br>3 15 10<br>John Lane<br>3 15 10<br>Philip Paggett<br>3 15 10<br>Richd. Love from 17 April<br>3 2 6<br>Richd. Moyce<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Morris<br>3 15 10 | The list of the Fourth Company's privates continued:<br>Brought forward, £3,059 17s 10d<br>Privates brought forward, £[...] 7s 6d<br>William Johnson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Richard Janson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Kemp, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Edward Lambourn, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Lane, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Philip Leggett, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Richard Lowe, private, from 17 April, £3 2s 6d<br>Richard Moyce, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Morris, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Abraham Major, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Charles Moriss, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Joseph Martin, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Charles Monnessier, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Martin, private, from 22 May, £1 14s 2d<br>John Moody, private, from 3 June, £1 3s 4d<br>Andrew Nodding, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Oliphant, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Owens, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Perry, private, £3 15s 10d |

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| | | Abm. Major<br>3 15 10<br>Chs. Morris<br>3 15 10<br>Joseph Martins<br>3 15 10<br>Chas. Mannsieur<br>3 15 10<br>James Martin from 22 May<br>1 14 2<br>John Moody from 3 June<br>1 3 4<br>Andw. Nodling<br>3 15 10<br>James Oliphant<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Owens<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Perry<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Pickiss<br>3 15 10<br>Wm. Powell<br>3 15 10<br>Walter Pritchard<br>3 15 10<br>John Power<br>3 15 10<br>Willm. Pratt<br>3 15 10<br>James Procter from 4 June<br>1 2 6<br>Edward Ryley<br>3 15 10<br>Adam Scott<br>3 15 10<br>Arthur Shell<br>3 15 10<br>Richd. Slaughter<br>3 15 10<br>Stephen Seymore<br>3 15 10<br>David Storer<br>3 15 10<br>Fra. Shambier<br>3 15 10<br>Andw. Sherman<br>3 15 10<br>Thos. Smith to 8 April<br>.. 6 8<br>Thos. Stowe from 17 do.<br>3 2 6<br>John Robinson from 7 to the 11 June<br>.. 3 4<br>Geo. Richardson to 8 April<br>.. 6 8<br>John Thompson<br>3 15 10<br>George Towns<br>3 15 10<br>Jacob Thompson to 8 April<br>.. 6 8<br>John Towers<br>3 15 10<br>Rudolph Tipper<br>3 15 10<br>Private Carried Over<br>£ 291 10 ..<br>Carried Over<br>£ 3059 17 10<br>**Margin Notes:**<br><br>100 | William Perkiss, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Powell, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Walter Pritchard, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Power, private, £3 15s 10d<br>William Pratt, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Proctor, private, from 4 June, £1 2s 6d<br>Edward Ryley, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Adam Scott, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Arthur Shell, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Richard Slaughter, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Stephen Seymour, private, £3 15s 10d<br>David Shaw, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Francis Shambler, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Andrew Shuman, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Thomas Smith, private, to 8 April, £0 6s 8d<br>Thomas Stowe, private, from 17 April, £3 2s 6d<br>John Robinson, private, from 7 June to 11 June, £0 3s 4d<br>George Richardson, private, to 9 April, £0 6s 8d<br>John Thompson, private, £3 15s 10d<br>George Towns, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Jacob Thompson, private, to 8 April, £0 6s 8d<br>John Towns, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Rudolph Tipper, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Privates carried forward, £291 10s 0d<br>Carried forward, £3,059 17s 10d<br>**Interpretations**<br>James Martin, enlisted on 22 May 1776 as a man discharged from India, drew pay from that day. George Richardson was paid as a private to 9 April and then as a corporal, until his discharge on 10 June. John Robinson, recruited from India on 7 June 1776, served only five days before his pay stopped on 11 June. He was perhaps transferred to another company or found unfit and released. |
| 237 | 230 | 15th July<br>Brought Over | The list of the Fourth Company's privates concluded: |

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| | | £ 3059 17 10<br>Private brought Over<br>£ 291 10 ..<br>Thos. Ward<br>3 15 10<br>John Waller<br>3 15 10<br>Henry Williams<br>3 15 10<br>James Wood<br>3 15 10<br>James White to 8 April<br>.. 6 8<br>James York<br>3 15 10<br>James Collins from 28 May<br>1 8 4<br>312 4 2<br>Artillery Company Viz.<br>James Tippet Captain<br>59 6 3<br>John Shirley Lieut.<br>27 7 6<br>do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>36 14 4½<br>James Molloy Lieut.<br>27 7 6<br>do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>34 4 4½<br>John Potts Lieut. from 4 June<br>10 3 9<br>Sergeants Viz.<br>John Whitchurch<br>9 2 ..<br>John Turner<br>9 2 ..<br>James Parfett<br>9 2 ..<br>Samuel Ringrove<br>9 2 ..<br>John Smith<br>9 2 ..<br>Wm. Stapleford to 20 May<br>5 .. ..<br>Thos. Yates from 21 do.<br>4 2 ..<br>54 12 ..<br>Corporals Viz.<br>Thos. Yates to 20 May<br>3 15 ..<br>Thos. Price<br>6 16 6<br>Thos. Wade<br>6 16 6<br>Thos. Farr<br>6 16 6<br>John Love<br>6 16 6<br>James Campbell<br>6 16 6<br>James Dawson from 21 May<br>3 1 6<br>40 19 ..<br>Bombardiers Viz.<br>Robt. Cunningham<br>6 16 6<br>Joseph Peale<br>6 16 6<br>Thos. Alesworth from 21 May<br>3 1 6<br>Mark Balls<br>6 16 6 | Brought forward, £3,059 17s 10d<br>Privates brought forward, £291 10s 0d<br>Thomas Ward, private, £3 15s 10d<br>John Walter, private, £3 15s 10d<br>Henry Williams, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Wood, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James White, private, to 8 April, £0 6s 8d<br>James York, private, £3 15s 10d<br>James Collins, private, from 28 May, £1 8s 4d<br>Privates, total, £312 4s 2d<br>The officers and men of the Artillery Company were:<br>James Tippet, captain, £59 6s 3d<br>John Shirley, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>John Shirley, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>John Shirley, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>John Shirley, total, £36 14s 4½d<br>James Malloy, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>James Malloy, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>James Malloy, total, £34 4s 4½d<br>John Potts, lieutenant, from 4 June, £10 3s 9d<br>John Whitchurch, sergeant, £9 2s 0d<br>John Turner, sergeant, £9 2s 0d<br>James Parfitt, sergeant, £9 2s 0d<br>Samuel Kingrove, sergeant, £9 2s 0d<br>John Smith, sergeant, £9 2s 0d<br>William Stapleford, sergeant, to 20 May, £5 0s 0d<br>Thomas Yates, sergeant, from 21 May, £4 2s 0d<br>Sergeants, total, £54 12s 0d<br>Thomas Yates, corporal, to 20 May, £3 15s 0d<br>Thomas Price, corporal, £6 16s 6d<br>Thomas Wade, corporal, £6 16s 6d<br>Thomas Farr, corporal, £6 16s 6d<br>John Love, corporal, £6 16s 6d<br>James Campbell, corporal, £6 16s 6d<br>James Dawson, corporal, from 21 May, £3 1s 6d<br>Corporals, total, £40 19s 0d<br>Robert Cunningham, bombardier, £6 16s 6d<br>Joseph Peale, bombardier, £6 16s 6d<br>Thomas Alesworth, bombardier, from 21 May, £3 1s 6d<br>Mark Balls, bombardier, £6 16s 6d<br>James Dawson, bombardier, to 20 May, £3 15s 0d<br>Bombardiers, total, £27 6s 0d<br>Carried forward, £3,635 7s 9d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Sergeant William Stapleford of the artillery left on 20 May, and three men each moved up a step the next day. Corporal Thomas Yates became sergeant, Bombardier James Dawson became corporal and Gunner Thomas Alesworth became bombardier. John Potts was paid as a lieutenant of artillery from 4 June 1776, the day the *Duke of Grafton* arrived from England, so he was probably a new officer sent out by the Court of Directors. |

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| | | James Dawson to 20 May<br>3 15 ..<br>27 6 ..<br>Carried Over<br>£ 3635 7 9 | |
| 238 | 231 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 3635 7 9<br>Gunners Viz.<br>Richd. Waterhouse<br>6 1 4<br>Thos. Alesworth from 21 May<br>3 6 8<br>William Hamilton<br>6 1 4<br>Thos. Tilley<br>6 1 4<br>John Blackwell<br>6 1 4<br>James Baird<br>6 1 4<br>James Renton<br>6 1 4<br>Richd. Ashew<br>6 1 4<br>Joseph Porton from 21 May<br>2 14 8<br>48 10 8<br>Drummers Viz.<br>Joseph Branson<br>5 6 2<br>Peter Fox Decd. 2 April<br>.. 2 4<br>5 8 6<br>Matrosses Viz.<br>Charles Abraham<br>4 11 ..<br>William Allen<br>4 11 ..<br>James Anderson<br>4 11 ..<br>Benjn. Burton<br>4 11 ..<br>Joseph Bowman<br>4 11 ..<br>Thomas Bowen<br>4 11 ..<br>John Barchard<br>4 11 ..<br>Stephen Barrett<br>4 11 ..<br>Thomas Blake<br>4 11 ..<br>John Cope<br>4 11 ..<br>John Coleman<br>4 11 ..<br>Matthew Cravens<br>4 11 ..<br>John Corbett<br>4 11 ..<br>John Clarke<br>4 11 ..<br>Thomas Connell<br>4 11 ..<br>Isaac Clark<br>4 11 ..<br>Anthy. Clark<br>4 11 ..<br>Robert Davison<br>4 11 ..<br>George Dadd from 1 April<br>4 11 ..<br>John Euston<br>4 11 .. | The Artillery Company's list continued:<br>Brought forward, £3,635 7s 9d<br>Richard Waterhouse, gunner, £6 1s 4d<br>Thomas Alesworth, gunner, to 20 May, £3 6s 8d<br>William Hamilton, gunner, £6 1s 4d<br>Thomas Tilley, gunner, £6 1s 4d<br>John Blackwell, gunner, £6 1s 4d<br>James Baird, gunner, £6 1s 4d<br>James Kenton, gunner, £6 1s 4d<br>Richard Ackers, gunner, £6 1s 4d<br>Joseph Pinton, gunner, from 21 May, £2 14s 8d<br>Gunners, total, £48 10s 8d<br>Joseph Branson, drummer, £5 6s 2d<br>Peter Fox, drummer, died 2 April, £0 2s 4d<br>Drummers, total, £5 8s 6d<br>Charles Abraham, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>William Allen, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>James Anderson, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Benjamin Burton, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Joseph Bowman, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Thomas Bowen, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>John Barchard, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Stephen Barnett, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Thomas Blake, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>John Cope, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>John Coleman, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Matthew Craven, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>John Corbett, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>John Clarke, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Thomas Connell, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Isaac Clark, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Anthony Clark, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Robert Davidson, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>George Dodd, matross, from 1 April, £4 11s 0d<br>John Euston, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Joseph Fellows, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>John Fitzlinson, matross, to 8 April, £0 8s 0d<br>Israel Simblow, matross, from 7 June, £1 4s 0d<br>Christopher Greenawald, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Richard Gibbs, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Charles Grierson, matross, to 8 April, £0 8s 0d<br>Matrosses carried forward, £106 13s 0d<br>Carried forward, £3,689 6s 11d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Peter Fox, the drummer whose death on 2 April 1776 opened the Council's minutes of 8 April, drew just two days' pay for the quarter. Joseph Pinton was moved up from matross to gunner on 21 May to fill the place Thomas Alesworth left on becoming a bombardier. Israel Simblow was the Israel Simble enlisted from India on 7 June 1776, and he went to the artillery as a matross. Charles Grierson and John Fitzlinson were among the matrosses paid off on 8 April. |

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| | | Joseph Fellows<br>4 11 ..<br>John Finlinson to 8 April<br>.. 8 ..<br>Israel Sinkler from 7 June<br>1 4 ..<br>Christ. Greenawald<br>4 11 ..<br>Richard Gibbs<br>4 11 ..<br>Charles Grierson to 8 April<br>.. 8 ..<br>Matrosses Carried Over<br>£ 106 3 ..<br>Carried Over<br>£ 3689 6 11 | |
| 239 | 232 | 15th July<br>Brought Over<br>£ 3689 6 11<br>Matrosses brought Over<br>£ 106 13 ..<br>Owen Griffiths from 10 May<br>2 11 ..<br>Owen Howard<br>4 11 ..<br>Mullis Hooper<br>4 11 ..<br>Maynard Hayes<br>4 11 ..<br>William Harrison<br>4 11 ..<br>William Holloway<br>4 11 ..<br>John Hyde<br>4 11 ..<br>John Haywood<br>4 11 ..<br>Henrick Hoffstat from 1 April<br>4 11 ..<br>James Judge<br>4 11 ..<br>Thomas Jones<br>4 11 ..<br>Edward Joyce<br>4 11 ..<br>Richard Jackson from 1 April<br>4 11 ..<br>Mattw. Harnan to 8 April<br>.. 8 ..<br>Simon Harnan<br>4 11 ..<br>John Lemon<br>4 11 ..<br>William Long<br>4 11 ..<br>John Lator<br>4 11 ..<br>Thomas Lawrence from 8 April<br>4 3 ..<br>John Moore<br>4 11 ..<br>Richard Morgan<br>4 11 ..<br>John Mann<br>4 11 ..<br>Davis Martin<br>4 11 ..<br>Willm. McBeth<br>4 11 ..<br>Patrick McDonald<br>4 11 ..<br>Patrick Murphy<br>4 11 ..<br>Mattw. Mould<br>4 11 .. | The list of the Artillery Company's matrosses continued:<br>Brought forward, £3,689 6s 11d<br>Matrosses brought forward, £106 13s 0d<br>Owen Griffiths, matross, from 10 May, £2 11s 0d<br>Owen Howard, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Mullis Hooper, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Maynard Hayes, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>William Harrison, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>William Holloway, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>John Hyde, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>John Haywood, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Henrick Hoffstat, matross, from 1 April, £4 11s 0d<br>James Judge, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Thomas Jones, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Edward Joyce, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Richard Jackson, matross, from 1 April, £4 11s 0d<br>Matthew Kernon, matross, to 8 April, £0 8s 0d<br>Simon Kernon, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>John Lemon, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>William Long, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>John Lator, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Thomas Lawrence, matross, from 8 April, £4 3s 0d<br>John Moore, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Richard Morgan, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>John Mann, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Ennis Martin, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>William McBeth, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Patrick McDonald, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Patrick Murphy, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Matthew Mould, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Richard Mason, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>John McNabb, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>James Mannings, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Peter McKenzie, matross, from 5 June, £1 6s 0d<br>Thomas Nimble, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>John Parker, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Richard Pearce, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Samuel Packer, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>James Price, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Joseph Pinton, matross, to 20 May, £3 10s 0d<br>William Robinson, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Robert Ryley, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Charles Russell, matross, to 8 April, £0 8s 0d<br>Abraham Renew, matross, to 8 April, £0 8s 0d<br>Thomas Richardson, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Matrosses carried forward, £277 12s 0d<br>Carried forward, £3,689 6s 11d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Owen Griffiths, discharged from the Fourth Company on 8 April, came back as a matross on Thomas Sabrey's contract after the Council approved the exchange on 6 May 1776. Matthew Kernon, Charles Russell and Abraham Renew, all among the 38 time-expired men, were paid only to 8 April. |

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| | | Richard Mason<br>4 11 ..<br>John McNabb<br>4 11 ..<br>James Munnings<br>4 11 ..<br>Peter McKenzie from 5 June<br>1 6 ..<br>Thomas Nimble<br>4 11 ..<br>John Parker<br>4 11 ..<br>Richd. Pearce<br>4 11 ..<br>Saml. Packer<br>4 11 ..<br>James Price<br>4 11 ..<br>Joseph Porton to 20 May<br>3 10 ..<br>Willm. Robinson<br>4 11 ..<br>Robert Ryley<br>4 11 ..<br>Charles Russell to 8 April<br>.. 8 ..<br>Abraham Renew to 8 do.<br>.. 8 ..<br>Thos. Richardson<br>4 11 ..<br>Matrosses Carried Over<br>£ 277 12 ..<br>Carried Over<br>£ 3689 6 11<br>**Margin Notes:**<br><br>100 | James Mannings, who had asked for his discharge with them, was paid for the full quarter. He was perhaps among those who changed their minds or found no passage home. Peter McKenzie, enlisted from India on 5 June 1776, was posted to the artillery. |
| 240 | 233 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 3689 6 11<br>Matrosses brought Over<br>£ 277 12 ..<br>Richard Rowlands<br>4 11 ..<br>Alexd. Ross from 17 April<br>3 15 ..<br>Willm. Smith Senr.<br>4 11 ..<br>Willm. Smith Junr. to 15 April<br>.. 15 ..<br>Willm. Shore<br>4 11 ..<br>George Street<br>4 11 ..<br>Thomas Sabrey to 10 May<br>2 .. ..<br>Michael Scully to 8 April<br>.. 8 ..<br>Richard Smith<br>4 11 ..<br>Andrew Stark<br>4 11 ..<br>Wm. Stapleford from 21 May<br>2 1 ..<br>Thos. Snarling from 22 do.<br>2 .. ..<br>John Thompson from 20 do.<br>2 2 ..<br>John Willson<br>4 11 ..<br>Samuel Wood<br>4 11 ..<br>William Weedon<br>4 11 ..<br>Edward Ware | The list of the Artillery Company's matrosses concluded:<br>Brought forward, £3,689 6s 11d<br>Matrosses brought forward, £277 12s 0d<br>Richard Rowlands, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Alexander Ross, matross, from 17 April, £3 15s 0d<br>William Smith senior, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>William Smith junior, matross, to 15 April, £0 15s 0d<br>William Shown, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>George Street, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Thomas Sabrey, matross, to 10 May, £2 0s 0d<br>Michael Scully, matross, to 8 April, £0 8s 0d<br>Richard Smith, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Andrew Stark, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>William Stapleford, matross, from 21 May, £2 1s 0d<br>Thomas Snarling, matross, from 22 May, £2 0s 0d<br>John Thompson, matross, from 20 May, £2 2s 0d<br>John Willson, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Samuel Wood, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>William Weeden, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Edward Ware, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>John Wilkinson senior, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Robert Wood, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>John Wilkinson junior, matross, to 8 April, £0 8s 0d<br>William Webb, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>Thomas Wallington, matross, to 8 April, £0 8s 0d<br>James Walker, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>William Weaver, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>John White, matross, from 17 April, £3 15s 0d<br>James Willington, matross, from 17 April, £3 15s 0d |

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| | | 4 11 ..<br>John Wilkinson Senr.<br>4 11 ..<br>Robert Wood<br>4 11 ..<br>John Wilkinson Junr. to 8 April<br>.. 8 ..<br>William West<br>4 11 ..<br>Thos. Wallington to 8 April<br>.. 8 ..<br>James Walker<br>4 11 ..<br>Wm. Weaver<br>4 11 ..<br>John White from 17 April<br>3 15 ..<br>James Wellington from do.<br>3 15 ..<br>Fra. Walker from 5 June<br>1 6 ..<br>Wm. Faircliff<br>4 11 ..<br>Willm. Gosling Fife<br>4 11 ..<br>377 12 ..<br>Pensioners Viz.<br>Mary Beale<br>7 10 ..<br>Elizabeth Kennedy<br>7 10 ..<br>Elizabeth Powell<br>6 15 ..<br>Nathan Sample to 17 May<br>6 19 1<br>Michael Frost<br>13 15 [...]<br>42 .. ..<br>£ 4108 18 11<br>**Margin Notes:**<br><br>60 | Francis Walker, matross, from 5 June, £1 6s 0d<br>William Faircliff, matross, £4 11s 0d<br>William Gibson, fifer, £4 11s 0d<br>Matrosses, total, £377 12s 0d<br>The pensioners were:<br>Mary Beale, pensioner, £7 10s 0d<br>Elizabeth Kennedy, pensioner, £7 10s 0d<br>Elizabeth Powell, pensioner, £6 5s 0d<br>Nathan Sample, pensioner, to 17 May, £6 19s 1d<br>Michael Frost, pensioner, £13 15s 11d<br>Pensioners, total, £42 0s 0d<br>Total for the quarter, £4,108 18s 11d<br>**Interpretations**<br>William Stapleford's sergeant's pay ended on 20 May, and from 21 May he drew a matross's pay. He had been broken from the top rank of the artillery's non-commissioned officers to the very bottom, losing more than half his wage in a single step. He was the most severe of the reductions recorded that half-year. Thomas Sabrey was paid to 10 May, when he left to claim his English legacy, and Owen Griffiths took his place that day. Nathan Sample's half pay stopped at his death on 17 May 1776.<br>The pay bill for the quarter came to £4,108 18s 11d, almost the same as the £4,186 7s 3d of the first quarter. The 38 time-expired men discharged in April had been almost entirely replaced, through substitutes, men discharged from India and seamen from the homeward ships. Every recruit cost a bounty, but the garrison's strength, and so its wage bill, was held nearly steady. |
| 241 | 234 | 15th July<br>Dr. William Wrangham<br>June 30th To Cash Received from the Chest<br>£ 6149 17 ..<br>£ 6149 17 .. | William Wrangham's account as paymaster for the quarter ending 30 June 1776 had one entry on the receiving side:<br>30 June 1776, cash received from the treasury chest, £6,149 17s 0d<br>Total, £6,149 17s 0d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Wrangham drew £6,149 17s 0d from the chest for the second quarter of 1776, nearly £900 more than the £5,281 15s 10d of the first. The pay list itself was slightly smaller, at £4,108 18s 11d, so the rise lay in the other payments made through his office. The bounties paid to more than 20 recruits from India and the homeward ships, at £10 or £15 a head, would account for much of it. So would the hire of slaves and tradesmen for the watercourse from Chubb's Spring, the new houses and the extension at Longwood. |
| 242 | 235 | 1776<br>Paymaster Cr.<br>1776 By Cash paid Francis Means for Baking 20 Batches Bread<br>£ 1 15 ..<br>By do. paid Thos. Blake for Baking 180 Batches of Bread<br>15 15 ..<br>By do. paid Chas. Bradford & Thos. Pinkston Plumbers from<br>13 December 1775 to the 30 June 1776 at 2 .. 2 per Week<br>forty pounds being deducted on Acct. of that sum advanced | The paymaster's account of money paid out began:<br>Francis Moores, for baking 20 batches of bread, £1 15s 0d<br>Thomas Blake, for baking 180 batches of bread, £15 15s 0d<br>Charles Bradford and Thomas Pinkston, plumbers, from 13 December 1775 to 30 June 1776 at £2 2s 0d a week, less £40 0s 0d advanced to them in England, £80 12s 0d<br>Philip Mahoney, for 2 inquests on the bodies of James Mider and Mary, deceased, £2 10s 0d<br>Drawing 2 precepts, £0 10s 0d<br>Clerk of arraignments, £0 7s 6d |

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| | | in England<br>80 12 ..<br>By do. paid Philip Mahoney for 2 Inquests taking the Body's of James Moler and Mary Deceased<br>2 10 ..<br>By do. paid for the following Viz.<br>for drawing 2 Precepts £ .. 10 ..<br>the Clerk of Arraignments .. 7 6<br>the Cryer of the Court of Justice .. 5 ..<br>1 2 6<br>By do. paid the Surgeon of the Lord Holland for care of 10 Recruits on their Passage to this<br>Island<br>2 10 ..<br>By do. paid the Surgeon of the Duke of Grafton for his<br>care of 13 Recruits on their Passage to this Island<br>3 5 ..<br>By do. paid the Society for 24 Leagers<br>12 .. ..<br>By do. paid Captain Preston for a Pinnace with Oars<br>20 .. ..<br>By do. paid Captn. Reed for 212 Ps. Salt Provisions<br>21 4 ..<br>By do. paid Captain Stainforth for 651 Ps. do.<br>65 2 ..<br>By do. paid Captn. Rogers for the Passage of Edwd. German &<br>Willm. Wells two Invalid Soldiers to England<br>10 .. ..<br>By do. paid for taking one of the Company's Slaves who<br>was Run away<br>.. 5 ..<br>By do. paid for Making Flags for the Main Fort and Ridge House & repairg. Flags at different times<br>5 .. ..<br>By do. paid Jas. Renton for repairg. one Marker & two Tents<br>& making Bandoleers for the use of Ruperts Range<br>1 2 6<br>By do. paid the Fife Major for teaching the Young Fifers<br>2 5 6<br>By do. paid the Widow Preston her allowance<br>5 4 ..<br>By do. paid for 1300 Yams for the Stock on the Long Wood<br>1 19 ..<br>By do. paid for bundg. Rushes to thatch the Lt. Govr. House in<br>the Long Wood<br>.. 18 ..<br>By do. paid Thos. Hendcock for assistg. in the Hospital<br>2 10 ..<br>By do. paid Julio Fabiano for repairing Boats<br>11 7 6<br>By do. paid for the followg. for the use of his Majesty's Ship Thetis Viz.<br>for 6 Hogs wt. 302 at 4 £ 5 .. 8<br>for 2300 wt. Hay 5 .. 15 ..<br>10 15 8<br>Carried Over<br>£ 277 2 8 | Crier of the court, £0 5s 0d<br>Court charges, subtotal, £1 2s 6d<br>The surgeon of the *Lord Holland*, for his care of 10 recruits on their passage to the island, £2 10s 0d<br>The surgeon of the *Duke of Grafton*, for his care of 13 recruits on their passage to the island, £3 5s 0d<br>The Society, for 24 leaguers, £12 0s 0d<br>Captain Preston, for a pinnace with oars, £20 0s 0d<br>Captain Reed, for 212 pieces of salt provisions, £21 4s 0d<br>Captain Stainforth, for 651 pieces of salt provisions, £65 2s 0d<br>Captain Rogers, for the passage of Edward Garman and William Wellston, invalid soldiers, to England, £10 0s 0d<br>For catching one of the Company's slaves who had run away, £0 5s 0d<br>For making flags for the main fort and Ridge House and repairing flags at various times, £5 0s 0d<br>James Kenton, for repairing a marquee and 2 tents and making bandoliers for use at Rupert's, £1 2s 6d<br>Fife major, for teaching the young fifers, £2 5s 6d<br>Widow Preston, her allowance, £5 4s 0d<br>Yams for the stock at Longwood, 1,300, £1 19s 0d<br>Bundles of rushes to thatch the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £0 18s 0d<br>Thomas Hendrick, for helping at the hospital, £2 10s 0d<br>Julio Fabiano, for repairing boats, £11 7s 6d<br>Hogs for His Majesty's ship *Thetis*, 6, weighing 302 lb at 4d a pound, £5 0s 8d<br>Hay for His Majesty's ship *Thetis*, 2,300 lb, £5 15s 0d<br>Supplies for the Thetis, subtotal, £10 15s 8d<br>Carried forward, £277 2s 8d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Company paid a fixed reward of 5s for catching a slave who ran away from it. On an island with no way off except by ship, a runaway could only hide in the ravines and on the high ground. The reward drew soldiers and free inhabitants into hunting fugitives, as the bounty on rats and the informer's share of fines drew them into other kinds of policing.<br>The two plumbers had been hired in England at £2 2s 0d a week, high wages that showed how scarce their skill was. Part of their pay had been advanced before they sailed, and the Company deducted it here. They were the men laying the lead pipe of the watercourse from Chubb's Spring. The rushes bought to thatch part of the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood show that even the island's leading houses mixed thatch with the slate and tile brought from England. |
| 243 | 236 | 15th July<br>Dr. William Wrangham<br>June 30th To Cash brought Over<br>£ 6149 17 ..<br>Carried Over<br>£ 6149 17 .. | William Wrangham's account as paymaster carried its one receipt forward unchanged:<br>30 June 1776, cash brought forward, £6,149 17s 0d<br>Carried forward, £6,149 17s 0d |
| 244 | 237 | 1776<br>Paymaster Cr.<br>Brought Over | The paymaster's account of money paid out continued:<br>Brought forward, £277 2s 8d |

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| | | £ 277 2 8<br>By Cash paid for the following for the use of his Majesty's<br>Ship Arethusa Viz.<br>4 Turkeys<br>1 .. ..<br>24 Fowls<br>1 16 ..<br>3 Hogs<br>1 18 8<br>600 Lemons<br>.. 18 ..<br>600 lb. Hay<br>1 10 ..<br>7 2 8<br>By do. paid the Widow Caldwell her annuity from the Military<br>fund from 4 Sept. 1774 to 30 June 1776 at £ 20 per Annum<br>36 3 2<br>By do. paid Noguda Pocolum & Mass Funge their allowance<br>for Salt Provisions<br>6 11 ..<br>By do. paid for marking & Numbering 200 Stand of Arms<br>1 5 ..<br>By do. paid the Lieut. Governor for Mutton<br>3 .. ..<br>By do. paid Mr. John Bazett for 2 Sows and 18 Pigs<br>5 9 ..<br>By do. paid Rent of a Room to hold the Quartg. Sessions<br>3 .. ..<br>By do. paid Thos. Yates Sexton for makg. Graves for 4 Decd. Soldiers<br>.. 10 ..<br>By do. paid Benjn. Seale for Overseeg. the Plantations<br>3 1 6<br>By do. paid the Marshall and Goaler for Punishments<br>.. 7 6<br>By do. paid the Sub Goaler<br>1 10 ..<br>By do. paid the Auctioneer his fees attendg. an Auction<br>.. 10 ..<br>By do. paid for 42 Sheep bought from Sundries<br>42 .. ..<br>By do. paid for the followg. for the use of the Castle Viz.<br>1 Doz. Coffee Cups £ .. 14 ..<br>3 Pr. of Bottle Stands at 30/ 4 .. 10 ..<br>5 4 ..<br>By do. paid the followg. Men for Enlistg. to serve the Honble. Company<br>5 Years as Soldiers subject to the Articles of War, their respective<br>times to commence as follows Viz.<br>Willm. Lawrence 1 April 1776 £ 5<br>Thos. Venn 15<br>John Thompson 20 May 15<br>Thos. Snarlen 15<br>James Martin 22 do. 15<br>Anthy. Hawkins 15<br>Richd. Marshall 15<br>Thos. Hodgkins 25 do. 15<br>John Hodges 15<br>Richd. Kirby 15<br>John Collins 26 do. 15<br>John Moody 15<br>Fran. Walker 3 June 15<br>Carrd. Over £ 185<br>Carried Over<br>£ 393 6 6 | Turkeys for His Majesty's ship *Arethusa*, 4, £1 0s 0d<br>Fowls for His Majesty's ship *Arethusa*, 24, £1 16s 0d<br>Hogs for His Majesty's ship *Arethusa*, 3, £1 10s 8d<br>Lemons for His Majesty's ship *Arethusa*, 600, £0 18s 0d<br>Hay for His Majesty's ship *Arethusa*, 600 lb, £1 10s 0d<br>Supplies for the *Arethusa*, subtotal, £7 2s 8d<br>Widow Caldwell, her annuity from the military fund from 4 September 1774 to 30 June 1776 at £20 0s 0d a year, £36 3s 2d<br>Noqueda Pecolum and Mapse Fringe, their allowance in place of salt provisions, £6 11s 0d<br>For marking and numbering 200 stand of arms, £1 5s 0d<br>Lieutenant Governor, for mutton, £3 0s 0d<br>Mr John Bazett, for 2 kids and 10 pigs, £5 4s 0d<br>Rent of a room for the quarterly court, £3 0s 0d<br>Thomas Yates, sexton, for digging graves for 4 soldiers, £0 10s 0d<br>Benjamin Seale, for overseeing the plantations, £3 1s 6d<br>Marshal and gaoler, for punishments carried out, £0 7s 6d<br>Under-gaoler, £1 10s 0d<br>Auctioneer, his fees for attending an auction, £0 10s 0d<br>Sheep bought from various owners, 42, £42 0s 0d<br>Coffee cups for the Castle, 1 dozen, £0 14s 0d<br>Bottle stands for the Castle, 3 pairs at 30s a pair, £4 10s 0d<br>Castle, subtotal, £5 4s 0d<br>Bounty to William Lawrence, enlisted 1 April 1776, £5 0s 0d<br>Bounty to Thomas Venn, enlisted 20 May 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>Bounty to John Thompson, enlisted 20 May 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>Bounty to Thomas Snarling, enlisted 22 May 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>Bounty to James Martin, enlisted 22 May 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>Bounty to Anthony Hawkins, enlisted 25 May 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>Bounty to Richard Marshall, enlisted 25 May 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>Bounty to Thomas Hodgkins, enlisted 25 May 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>Bounty to John Hedges, enlisted 25 May 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>Bounty to Richard Kirby, enlisted 25 May 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>Bounty to John Collins, enlisted 27 May 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>Bounty to John Moore, enlisted 3 June 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>Bounty to Francis Walker, enlisted 3 June 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>Bounties carried forward, £185 0s 0d<br>Carried forward, £393 6s 6d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Each recruit signed on for five years as a soldier "subject to the articles of war", the code of military law under which desertion, mutiny and disobedience could be punished by court martial. Taking the bounty bound a seaman or discharged man to the same discipline as a soldier enlisted in England. William Lawrence, the *Morse* seaman enlisted on 1 April 1776, received only £5 0s 0d. Every man enlisted from 20 May onwards received £15 0s 0d, which shows the bounty was tripled after the April discharges. |

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| | | | Widow Caldwell's annuity of £20 0s 0d a year came from the military fund, the officers' contributory scheme whose certificates appear in the precedent book. On 12 June 1776 the Council had certified Elizabeth Caldwell's claim on the fund. This payment settled almost two years of arrears at once. The fund's rules let a widow's annuity run from her husband's death, so the delay cost her nothing but time. |
| 245 | 238 | 15th July<br>Dr. William Wrangham<br>1776 June 30 To Cash brought Over<br>£ 6149 17 ..<br>Carried Over<br>£ 6149 17 .. | William Wrangham's account as paymaster again carried its one receipt forward unchanged:<br>30 June 1776, cash brought forward, £6,149 17s 0d<br>Carried forward, £6,149 17s 0d |
| 246 | 239 | 1776<br>Paymaster Cr.<br>Brought Over<br>£ 393 6 6<br>Brought over £ 185<br>Peter McKenzie 15<br>Richard Wedgenton 5 June 15<br>John Ferguson 15<br>Israel Sinklow 15<br>John Robinson 7 do. 15<br>Thos. Row 15<br>George Hall 17 do. 15<br>290 .. ..<br>By Cash paid the following Men for relisting to serve the<br>Honble. Company 5 Years longer as Soldiers subject to the Articles<br>of War, their respective times to commence as follows Viz.<br>Thomas Blake £ 15<br>William Walter 10<br>Richard Ashton 10<br>Stephen Seymore 10<br>Thos. Sabrey 10<br>John Roberts 10<br>John Stockdell 10<br>Thos. Ford 10<br>Thos. Stephens 10<br>Willm. Golding 10<br>Willm. Powell 10<br>Thos. Lee 3 April 10<br>Willm. Jamison 10<br>Chas. Pollster 10<br>Davis Martin 10<br>Thos. Hendcock 10<br>Wm. Powell 10<br>Edw. Wickenden 10<br>Wm. Westbury 15<br>Wm. Bayley 15<br>Benj. Thomas 10<br>Jeremiah Butcher 15<br>Wm. Wills 10<br>John Johnson 10<br>Robt. Craigs 5 do. 10<br>Richd. Jerram 10<br>John Eames 10<br>Carried Over £ 290<br>Carried Over<br>£ 683 6 6 | The bounties paid for enlisting continued:<br>Brought forward, £393 6s 6d<br>Bounties brought forward, £185 0s 0d<br>Bounty to Peter McKenzie, enlisted 5 June 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>Bounty to Richard Wedington, enlisted 5 June 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>Bounty to John Ferguson, enlisted 5 June 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>Bounty to Israel Simblow, enlisted 7 June 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>Bounty to John Robinson, enlisted 7 June 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>Bounty to Thomas Row, enlisted 17 June 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>Bounty to George Hall, enlisted 17 June 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>Enlistment bounties, total, £290 0s 0d<br>The following men re-enlisted to serve the Company for five more years as soldiers, subject to the articles of war, each from the end of his former term:<br>Thomas Blake, from 3 April 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>William Walter, from 3 April 1776, £10 0s 0d<br>Richard Ashton, from 3 April 1776, £10 0s 0d<br>Stephen Seymour, from 3 April 1776, £10 0s 0d<br>Thomas Sabrey, from 3 April 1776, £10 0s 0d<br>John Roberts, from 3 April 1776, £10 0s 0d<br>John Stockdell, from 3 April 1776, £10 0s 0d<br>Thomas Ford, from 3 April 1776, £10 0s 0d<br>Thomas Stephens, from 3 April 1776, £10 0s 0d<br>William Golding, from 3 April 1776, £10 0s 0d<br>William Powell, from 3 April 1776, £10 0s 0d<br>Thomas Lee, from 3 April 1776, £10 0s 0d<br>William Jamison, from 3 April 1776, £10 0s 0d<br>Charles Pollitt, from 3 April 1776, £10 0s 0d<br>Ennis Martin, from 3 April 1776, £10 0s 0d<br>Thomas Hendrick, from 3 April 1776, £10 0s 0d<br>William Powell, from 3 April 1776, £10 0s 0d<br>Edward Wickenden, from 3 April 1776, £10 0s 0d<br>William Westbury, from 3 April 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>William Bayley, from 3 April 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>Benjamin Thomas, from 3 April 1776, £10 0s 0d<br>Jeremiah Butcher, from 3 April 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>William Wills, from 5 April 1776, £10 0s 0d<br>John Johnson, from 5 April 1776, £10 0s 0d<br>Robert Craigs, from 5 April 1776, £10 0s 0d<br>Richard Jeram, from 5 April 1776, £10 0s 0d<br>John Eames, from 5 April 1776, £10 0s 0d<br>Re-enlistment bounties, total, £290 0s 0d<br>Carried forward, £683 6s 6d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Twenty-seven men whose terms ended in early April 1776 chose to re-enlist, most of them for £10 0s 0d and four for £15 0s 0d. They had signed on just before the Council met on 8 April 1776, when 38 others refused the full £15 0s 0d bounty and asked to go home. The garrison was therefore roughly split. |

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| | | | The men who stayed took a smaller sum, while the men who held out until the meeting were offered more and still refused. The higher bounty for Blake, Westbury, Bayley and Butcher was perhaps paid to men the officers especially wished to keep.<br>Two of the re-enlisted men did not complete their new terms. Thomas Sabrey re-enlisted on 3 April and then, on 6 May 1776, paid Owen Griffiths to take his place so he could claim a legacy in England. Richard Jeram re-enlisted on 5 April and died on 9 May 1776. The Company recovered nothing from either bounty. |
| 247 | 240 | 15th July<br>Dr. William Wrangham<br>1776 June 30th To Cash brought Over<br>£ 6149 17 ..<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 6149 17 .. | William Wrangham's account as paymaster once more carried its one receipt forward unchanged:<br>30 June 1776, cash brought forward, £6,149 17s 0d<br>Carried forward, £6,149 17s 0d |
| 248 | 241 | 1776<br>Paymaster Cr.<br>Brought Over<br>£ 683 6 6<br>Relisted Men brought Over £ 290<br>James Mannaton 15<br>Thos. Farr 10<br>Wm. Warner 10<br>Edwd. Ware 10<br>John Deane 10<br>John Anderson 10<br>Thos. Price 15<br>John Johnson 15<br>John Holebrooke 5 April 1776 15<br>James Kemp 15<br>Davd. Storer 15<br>Thos. Berwick 15<br>Pat. Lynch 15<br>Thos. Wade 15<br>James Munnings 15<br>Richard White 15<br>Henry Herrenburg 15 do. 15<br>Willm. Clifton 15<br>John Potts 24 do. 15<br>John Broad 15<br>Roger Haydon 8 May 15<br>James Hudson 20 do. 15<br>Geo. Green 15<br>John Terry 24 do. 15<br>John Bates 15<br>John Griffiths 24 June 15<br>655 .. ..<br>By Cash paid for the followg. Work done at the New Houses Viz.<br>111 Days Masons<br>at 1/6<br>£ 8 6 6<br>148 do. Stone Blowers<br>at 1/6<br>11 2 ..<br>329 do. Carpenters<br>at 1/6<br>24 13 6<br>88 do. Smiths<br>at 1/6<br>6 12 ..<br>33 do. Overseers<br>at 2/<br>3 6 ..<br>91 do. do.<br>at 1/6<br>6 16 6<br>2077 do. Labourers<br>at 1/<br>103 17 ..<br>35 do. Painters | The re-enlistment bounties continued:<br>Brought forward, £683 6s 6d<br>Re-enlistment bounties brought forward, £290 0s 0d<br>James Mannaton, from 5 April 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>Thomas Farr, from 5 April 1776, £10 0s 0d<br>William Warner, from 5 April 1776, £10 0s 0d<br>Edward Ware, from 5 April 1776, £10 0s 0d<br>John Deane, from 5 April 1776, £10 0s 0d<br>John Anderson, from 5 April 1776, £10 0s 0d<br>Thomas Price, from 5 April 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>John Johnson, from 5 April 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>John Holebrooke, from 5 April 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>James Kemp, from 5 April 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>David Stone, from 5 April 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>Thomas Berwick, from 5 April 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>Patrick Lynch, from 5 April 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>Thomas Wade, from 5 April 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>James Mannings, from 5 April 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>Richard White, from 5 April 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>Henry Hosenburg, from 15 April 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>William Clifton, from 24 April 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>John Potts, from 24 April 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>John Broad, from 24 April 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>Roger Haydon, from 8 May 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>James Hudson, from 20 May 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>George Green, from 20 May 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>John Terry, from 24 May 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>John Bates, from 24 May 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>John Griffiths, from 24 June 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>Re-enlistment bounties, total, £655 0s 0d<br>Payments for work done at the new houses were:<br>Masons, 111 days at 1s 6d, £8 6s 6d<br>Stone blasters, 148 days at 1s 6d, £11 2s 0d<br>Carpenters, 329 days at 1s 6d, £24 13s 6d<br>Smiths, 88 days at 1s 6d, £6 12s 0d<br>Overseers, 33 days at 2s, £3 6s 0d<br>Overseers, 91 days at 1s 6d, £6 16s 6d<br>Labourers, 2,077 days at 1s, £103 17s 0d<br>Painters, 35 days at 2s 6d, £4 7s 6d<br>New houses, total, £169 1s 0d<br>Carried forward, £1,507 7s 6d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The re-enlistments did not stop with the refusal of 8 April 1776. Men whose terms ran out later in the quarter signed on again one by one, all at the full £15 0s 0d, from mid-April to late June. The higher bounty offered at the April meeting became the standard rate, and the Council kept to it for every man whose time expired afterwards. James Mannings, who had asked for his discharge in April, appears here as re-enlisting from 5 April at £15 0s 0d. He seems to have changed his mind after the meeting and been allowed to sign on at the date his old term ended. Altogether the Company spent £655 0s 0d on re-enlistment |

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| | | at 2/6<br>4 7 6<br>169 1 ..<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 1507 7 6 | bounties in a single quarter, on top of the bounties paid to new recruits. That was the price of keeping the garrison at strength.<br>Labourers at the new houses worked 2,077 days in the quarter, nearly double the 1,107 of the first quarter. The engineer had reported on 8 July 1776 that the houses were the main work of the quarter, and the payments confirm it. |
| 249 | 242 | 15th July<br>Dr. William Wrangham<br>1776 June 30 To Cash brought Over<br>£ 6149 17 ..<br>Carried Over<br>£ 6149 17 .. | William Wrangham's account as paymaster carried its one receipt forward unchanged:<br>30 June 1776, cash brought forward, £6,149 17s 0d<br>Carried forward, £6,149 17s 0d |
| 250 | 243 | 1776<br>Paymaster Cr.<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1507 7 6<br>By Cash paid for the following Work done at the Lieut. Governors House in the Long Wood Viz.<br>82 Days Masons<br>at 1/6<br>£ 6 3 ..<br>106 do. Carpenters<br>at 1/6<br>7 19 ..<br>4 do. Smiths<br>at 1/6<br>.. 6 ..<br>36 do. Overseers<br>at 1/6<br>2 14 ..<br>16 do. Slaters<br>at 1/6<br>1 4 ..<br>939 do. Labourers<br>at 1/<br>46 19 ..<br>12 do. Painters<br>at 2/6<br>1 10 ..<br>66 15 ..<br>By do. paid for the followg. Work done at the Plantation House<br>630 Days Labourers<br>at 1/<br>£ 31 10 ..<br>3 do. Smiths<br>at 1/6<br>.. 4 6<br>31 14 6<br>By do. paid for the following Work done Building Shops<br>for the Armourer and Smiths Viz.<br>6 Days Overseers<br>at 1/6<br>£ .. 9 ..<br>96 do. Labourers<br>at 1/<br>4 16 ..<br>5 5 ..<br>By do. paid for the following Work burning and bringing<br>Lime Viz.<br>91 Days Lime Burner<br>at 1/6<br>£ 6 16 6<br>80 do. Stone Blowers<br>at 1/6<br>6 .. ..<br>71 do. Overseers<br>at 1/6<br>5 6 6<br>74 do. Sailmakers | The paymaster's account of payments for work continued:<br>Brought forward, £1,507 7s 6d<br>Masons at the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, 82 days at 1s 6d, £6 3s 0d<br>Carpenters at the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, 106 days at 1s 6d, £7 19s 0d<br>Smiths at the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, 4 days at 1s 6d, £0 6s 0d<br>Overseers at the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, 36 days at 1s 6d, £2 14s 0d<br>Slaters at the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, 16 days at 1s 6d, £1 4s 0d<br>Labourers at the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, 939 days at 1s, £46 19s 0d<br>Painters at the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, 12 days at 2s 6d, £1 10s 0d<br>Lieutenant Governor's house, total, £66 15s 0d<br>Labourers at Plantation House, 630 days at 1s, £31 10s 0d<br>Smiths at Plantation House, 3 days at 1s 6d, £0 4s 6d<br>Plantation House, total, £31 14s 6d<br>Overseers building the armourer's and smiths' shops, 6 days at 1s 6d, £0 9s 0d<br>Labourers building the armourer's and smiths' shops, 96 days at 1s, £4 16s 0d<br>Armourer's and smiths' shops, total, £5 5s 0d<br>Lime burners, 91 days at 1s 6d, £6 16s 6d<br>Stone blasters for lime burning, 80 days at 1s 6d, £6 0s 0d<br>Overseers for lime burning, 71 days at 1s 6d, £5 6s 6d<br>Sailmakers for lime burning, 74 days at 1s 6d, £5 11s 0d<br>Labourers burning and carrying lime, 353 days at 1s, £17 13s 0d<br>Lime burning and carrying, total, £41 7s 0d<br>Smiths cleaning small arms, 73 days at 1s 6d, £5 9s 6d<br>Overseers clearing the paths at Banks's and Ladder Hill, 2 days at 2s, £0 4s 0d<br>Labourers clearing the paths at Banks's and Ladder Hill, 38 days at 1s, £1 18s 0d<br>Paths, total, £2 2s 0d<br>Carpenters repairing the Castle, 10 days at 1s 6d, £0 15s 0d<br>Carpenters making gun carriages, 5 days at 1s 6d, £0 7s 6d<br>Smiths making gun carriages, 8 days at 1s 6d, £0 12s 0d<br>Painters making gun carriages, 10 days at 2s 6d, £1 5s 0d<br>Gun carriages, total, £2 4s 6d<br>Carpenters repairing the barracks, 2 days at 1s 6d, £0 3s 0d<br>Labourers repairing the barracks, 20 days at 1s, £1 0s 0d<br>Barracks, total, £1 3s 0d<br>Carried forward, £1,664 3s 0d |

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| | | at 1/6<br>5 11 ..<br>353 do. Labourers<br>at 1/<br>17 13 ..<br>41 7 ..<br>By do. paid 78 Days Smiths Work Cleang. Small Arms<br>at 1/6<br>5 9 6<br>By do. paid for the followg. Work done clearg. Banks & Ladder Hill Path<br>2 Days Overseers<br>at 2/<br>£ .. 4 ..<br>38 do. Labourers<br>at 1/<br>1 18 ..<br>2 2 ..<br>By Cash paid for 10 Days Carpenters Work, repairg. the Castle at 1/6<br>.. 15 ..<br>By do. paid for the followg. Work done, making Gun Carriages Viz.<br>5 Days Carpenters<br>at 1/6<br>£ .. 7 6<br>8 do. Smiths<br>at 1/6<br>.. 12 ..<br>10 do. Painters<br>at 2/6<br>1 5 ..<br>2 4 6<br>By do. paid for the followg. Work, repairg. the Barracks Viz.<br>2 Days Carpenters<br>at 1/6<br>£ .. 3 ..<br>20 do. Labourers<br>at 1/<br>1 .. ..<br>1 3 ..<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1664 3 .. | **Interpretations**<br>The work at Longwood used 939 labourer-days in the quarter, nearly all of it new building on the Lieutenant Governor's extension. Slaters appeared on the island's pay for the first time, roofing the new wing with slate brought from England, while the rushes bought for thatch covered the outbuildings. Work at Plantation House fell from 2,230 labourer-days in the first quarter to 630. The labour was moved from the Governor's garden wall to the new houses and Longwood, as the Council had directed the engineer on 8 April 1776. |
| 251 | 244 | 15 July<br>Dr. William Wrangham<br>June 30 To Cash brought Over<br>£ 6149 17 ..<br>Carried Over<br>£ 6149 17 .. | William Wrangham's account as paymaster again carried its one receipt forward unchanged:<br>30 June 1776, cash brought forward, £6,149 17s 0d<br>Carried forward, £6,149 17s 0d |
| 252 | 245 | 1776<br>Paymaster Cr.<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1664 3 ..<br>By Cash paid 15 Days Painters Work done, painting Boats at 2/6<br>1 17 6<br>By do. paid 79 Days Labrs. Work at the Lieut. Govrs. Garden Long Wood at 1/<br>3 19 ..<br>By do. paid 997 do. Labrs. Work bring. Goods from the Crane at 1/<br>49 17 ..<br>By do. paid for the followg. for the use of the Govrs. Table Viz.<br>97 Fowls<br>£ 7 5 6<br>3 Turkeys<br>.. 15 ..<br>2 Ducks<br>.. 3 ..<br>73 Doz. Eggs<br>5 10 6<br>19 Pigs | The paymaster's account of money paid out continued:<br>Brought forward, £1,664 3s 0d<br>Painters painting boats, 15 days at 2s 6d, £1 17s 6d<br>Labourers at the Lieutenant Governor's garden at Longwood, 79 days at 1s, £3 19s 0d<br>Labourers bringing goods up from the crane, 997 days at 1s, £49 17s 0d<br>Fowls for the Governor's table, 97, £7 5s 6d<br>Turkeys for the Governor's table, 3, £0 15s 0d<br>Ducks for the Governor's table, 2, £0 3s 0d<br>Eggs for the Governor's table, 73 dozen, £5 10s 6d<br>Pigs for the Governor's table, 14, £5 5s 0d<br>Pork for the Governor's table, 66 lb, £1 13s 0d<br>Beef for the Governor's table, 706 lb, £16 4s 6d<br>Lambs for the Governor's table, 3, £1 10s 0d<br>Hams for the Governor's table, 19, £21 7s 9d<br>Brawn for the Governor's table, 2 barrels, £12 0s 0d<br>Herrings for the Governor's table, 1 cask, £1 5s 0d |

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| | | 5 5 ..<br>66 lb. Pork<br>1 13 ..<br>706 lb. Beef<br>16 4 8<br>3 Lambs<br>1 10 ..<br>19 Hams<br>21 7 9<br>2 Bris. Brawn<br>12 .. ..<br>1 Cask Herrings<br>1 5 ..<br>2 Kits Salmon<br>2 2 ..<br>½ lb. Spice<br>.. 6 ..<br>6 lb. Nonpareils<br>2 2 ..<br>1 Jar Gerkins<br>.. 12 ..<br>10½ lb. Dates<br>1 1 ..<br>12 Doz. Claret<br>32 8 ..<br>13 Firkins Butter<br>15 10 ..<br>4 Doz. Mince Meat<br>10 12 ..<br>21 Bottles Mustard<br>1 7 ..<br>3 Casks Biscuit<br>5 14 ..<br>2 Berkley Cheeses<br>1 3 3<br>7 Gloster do.<br>5 8 ..<br>3 Doz. Preserves<br>5 12 ..<br>4 Sugar Loaves<br>2 8 ..<br>2 Doz. Jams & Jelly's<br>6 .. ..<br>1 Cask Tongues<br>2 16 ..<br>1 Case Olives<br>2 10 ..<br>1 Box Sweetmeats<br>5 5 ..<br>10 lb. Butter<br>1 7 ..<br>3 Tubs Candied Oranges<br>5 .. ..<br>2 Bxs. Raisons<br>1 11 6<br>18 Pickles<br>2 16 6<br>2 Jars Almonds<br>2 10 ..<br>1 Jar Nutmegs<br>1 .. ..<br>6 do. Sweetmeats<br>2 5 ..<br>750 Lemons<br>.. 18 9<br>224 16 5<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 1949 12 11 | Salmon for the Governor's table, 2 pots, £2 2s 0d<br>Spice for the Governor's table, ½ lb, £0 6s 0d<br>Nonpareils for the Governor's table, 6 lb, £2 2s 0d<br>Cucumbers for the Governor's table, 1 jar, £0 12s 0d<br>Dates for the Governor's table, 10½ lb, £1 1s 0d<br>Claret for the Governor's table, 12 dozen, £32 8s 0d<br>Butter for the Governor's table, 13 firkins, £15 10s 0d<br>Mincemeat for the Governor's table, 4 dozen, £10 12s 0d<br>Mustard for the Governor's table, 21 bottles, £1 7s 0d<br>Biscuit for the Governor's table, 3 casks, £5 14s 0d<br>Berkeley cheeses for the Governor's table, 2, £1 3s 3d<br>Gloucester cheeses for the Governor's table, 7, £5 8s 0d<br>Preserves for the Governor's table, 3 dozen, £5 12s 0d<br>Sugar loaves for the Governor's table, 4, £2 8s 0d<br>Jams and jellies for the Governor's table, 2 dozen, £6 0s 0d<br>Tongues for the Governor's table, 1 cask, £2 16s 0d<br>Olives for the Governor's table, 1 case, £2 10s 0d<br>Sweetmeats for the Governor's table, 1 box, £5 5s 0d<br>Butter for the Governor's table, 10 lb, £1 7s 0d<br>Candied oranges for the Governor's table, 3 tubs, £0 5s 0d<br>Raisins for the Governor's table, 2 boxes, £1 11s 6d<br>Pickles for the Governor's table, 16 lb, £2 16s 6d<br>Almonds for the Governor's table, 2 jars, £2 10s 0d<br>Nutmegs for the Governor's table, 1 jar, £1 0s 0d<br>Sweetmeats for the Governor's table, 6 jars, £2 5s 0d<br>Lemons for the Governor's table, 750, £0 18s 9d<br>Governor's table, total, £229 16s 5d<br>Carried forward, £1,949 12s 11d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Governor's table cost £229 16s 5d in bought provisions for the quarter, on top of the stores drawn from the Company's warehouses. That was four times the first quarter's figure. The homeward fleet, the two retiring governors and the officers of the King's ships were all entertained, and the table filled with goods landed from the English store ships: hams, brawn, Berkeley and Gloucester cheeses, pots of salmon, jams and preserves. Brawn was pickled boar's meat set in jelly, a winter delicacy in England. Nonpareils were small sugared comfits used to decorate desserts. The 997 labourer-days spent carrying goods up from the crane show how much the store ships landed in the quarter, all of it hauled by hand from the landing place. |
| 253 | 246 | 15th July<br>Dr. William Wrangham<br>1776 June 30 To Cash brought Over<br>£ 6149 17 ..<br>£ 6149 17 ..<br>Island St. Helena<br>30 June 1776 | William Wrangham's account as paymaster closed with its single receipt as the total:<br>30 June 1776, cash brought forward, £6,149 17s 0d<br>Total, £6,149 17s 0d<br>The account was dated at St Helena on 30 June 1776. |

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| 254 | 247 | 1776<br>Paymaster Cr.<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1949 12 11<br>By Cash paid Mr. Jonathan Doveton for the followg. Viz.<br>77 Casks at 4/ £ 15 8<br>2 Loads Binders .. 5<br>15 13 ..<br>By Cash paid 28 Expresses upon Alarms<br>7 .. ..<br>By do. paid Forty four Discharged Soldiers their Subsistance after being discharged before they could be sent off being 2086 Days at 6d. per Day<br>52 3 ..<br>By do. paid Mr. Harper for Lodging and Diet of Charles Bradford and Richard Pinkstone Plumbers for 15 Days<br>8 5 ..<br>By do. paid Charles Bradford and Richard Pinkstone Plumbers their Allowance for Lodging and Diet from the 2 May to the 30 June at 50 Pounds per Annum<br>8 4 2<br>2040 18 1<br>Amount of Pay Account<br>4108 18 11<br>£ 6149 17 ..<br>E. Excepted<br>(Signed) Willm. Wrangham Paymaster<br>Counted and Examined the Honble. Company's Cash for the Month of June last, which is as follows Viz. | The paymaster's account of money paid out concluded:<br>Brought forward, £1,949 12s 11d<br>Mr Jonathan Doveton, for 77 casks at 4s each, £15 8s 0d<br>Mr Jonathan Doveton, for 2 loads of binders, £0 5s 0d<br>Casks and binders, subtotal, £15 13s 0d<br>Messengers sent out on 28 alarms, £7 0s 0d<br>Subsistence for 44 discharged soldiers until they could be sent off, 2,086 days at 6d a day, £52 3s 0d<br>Mr Harper, for lodging and food for Charles Bradford and Richard Pinkstone, plumbers, 15 days, £8 5s 0d<br>Charles Bradford and Richard Pinkstone, plumbers, their allowance for lodging and food from 2 May to 30 June at £50 0s 0d a year each, £8 4s 2d<br>Payments, total, £2,040 18s 1d<br>Pay list, total, £4,108 18s 11d<br>Total paid out, £6,149 17s 0d<br>William Wrangham, paymaster, signed the account, subject to the correction of any errors.<br>The Council counted and checked the Company's cash for June 1776, which stood as follows [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The cost of the April discharges did not end with the men's last day of pay. Forty-four discharged soldiers had to be fed at 6d a day until a homeward ship could take them, and they used up 2,086 days of subsistence between them, an average of nearly seven weeks each. At £52 3s 0d, keeping them cost more than a quarter's pay for 13 privates. That gave the Council a practical reason, beyond military need, to encourage substitutions and to let men sail on foreign ships such as the Danish *Tranquebar*.<br>Twenty-eight alarms in the quarter, against 15 in the first, matched the busy shipping season and the many foreign ships that passed or called. The plumbers had lodged at first with Gabriel Harper, the sheriff, and were then given a yearly allowance of £50 0s 0d each for food and lodging. |
| 255 | 248 | 15 July<br>Cash Dr.<br>1776 June 1 To Balance Remaining<br>£ 14771 15 1<br>3 To Exchange for the following Sets of Bills drawn upon the Honble.<br>the Court of Directors payable as follows Viz.<br>One Set to Mr. John Waugh £ 283 17 4<br>do. do. to John Caillard Esqr. 550<br>do. do. to Matthew Purling Esqr. 100<br>do. do. to Captain Richd. Pearce 150<br>do. do. to Matthew Purling Esqr. 500<br>do. do. to Captain Richard Doveton 530<br>do. do. to Captain George Stainforth 465 2<br>do. do. to the Revd. Mr. Willm. Lee 50<br>do. do. to Matthew Purling Esqr. 817 12 9<br>do. do. to William Larkins Esqr. 50<br>3496 12 1<br>10 To Exchange for the following Sets of Bills drawn as above payable<br>as follows<br>One Set to John Clements Esqr. £ 778 13 8<br>do. do. to the Revd. Mr. Willm. Lee 150<br>do. do. to Mr. James Baldwin 70<br>do. do. to Mr. Richard Holmes 50<br>do. do. to Thomas Means 99 10<br>1148 3 8<br>12 To Ship Grosvenor<br>9 14 ..<br>To Ship Osterley<br>13 17 4<br>To Ship Godfrey | The cash account for June 1776 was as follows. Money received came first:<br>1 June, balance brought forward, £14,771 15s 1d<br>3 June, bills drawn on the Court of Directors payable to Mr John Waugh, £283 17s 4d<br>3 June, bills payable to John Caillaud, £550 0s 0d<br>3 June, bills payable to Matthew Purling, £100 0s 0d<br>3 June, bills payable to Captain Richard Pearce, £150 0s 0d<br>3 June, bills payable to Matthew Purling, £500 0s 0d<br>3 June, bills payable to Captain Richard Doveton, £530 0s 0d<br>3 June, bills payable to Captain George Stainforth, £465 2s 0d<br>3 June, bills payable to the Reverend Mr William Lee, £50 0s 0d<br>3 June, bills payable to Matthew Purling, £817 12s 9d<br>3 June, bills payable to William Larkins, £50 0s 0d<br>3 June, bills, subtotal, £3,496 12s 1d<br>10 June, bills payable to John Clements, £778 13s 8d<br>10 June, bills payable to the Reverend Mr William Lee, £150 0s 0d<br>10 June, bills payable to Mr James Baldwin, £70 0s 0d<br>10 June, bills payable to Mr Richard Holmes, £50 0s 0d |

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| | | 13 8 6<br>To Ship Ankerwyke<br>30 11 6<br>To Ship Queen<br>11 2 1<br>To Ship Hilsborough<br>31 .. 6<br>15 To Jonathan Doveton Received of him for Stores sold in<br>the Quarter ending this Day<br>2267 9 1<br>To Licences<br>11 10 ..<br>To Customs Received 7389½ Galls. Arrack<br>92 7 4½<br>To Plantation for Provision Sold<br>51 13 10½<br>£ 21954 10 5 | 10 June, bills payable to Thomas Means, £99 10s 0d<br>10 June, bills, subtotal, £1,148 3s 8d<br>12 June, received from the ship *Grosvenor*, £9 14s 0d<br>12 June, received from the ship *Osterley*, £13 17s 4d<br>12 June, received from the ship *Godfrey*, £13 8s 6d<br>12 June, received from the ship *Ankerwyke*, £30 11s 6d<br>12 June, received from the ship *Queen*, £11 2s 1d<br>12 June, received from the ship *Hillsborough*, £31 0s 6d<br>30 June, from Jonathan Doveton for stores sold in the quarter, £2,267 9s 1d<br>30 June, licences, £11 10s 0d<br>30 June, customs duty on 7,389½ gallons of arrack, £92 7s 4½d<br>30 June, from the plantation for provisions sold, £51 13s 10½d<br>Total, £21,954 10s 5d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Customs on arrack brought in £92 7s 4½d for the quarter, against £8 8s 0d in the first. At the same 3d a gallon, that represented 7,389½ gallons landed, eleven times the 672 gallons of January to March. Each homeward Indiaman from Bengal and Batavia carried leaguers of arrack, and the fleet that lay in the road through May and June landed most of the island's year's supply in a few weeks.<br>The remittances of 3 and 10 June 1776 added more than £4,600 to the chest in a single fortnight, after the Council had refused Gabriel Harper's £2,000 on 20 May 1776 because the treasury was already too full. Most of the bills went to the councillors' own agents and creditors in England. The Council kept the treasury closed to an outside settler while councillors and ships' commanders used it freely at the end of the season. |
| 256 | 249 | 1776<br>Per Contra Cr.<br>1776 June 30 By Sundry Accounts Advanced the Paymaster to pay Salarys &c. in<br>the Quarter ending this Day<br>6149 17 ..<br>By Balance Remaining Viz.<br>In Specie<br>£ 15264 18 5<br>In Cash Notes<br>539 15 ..<br>15804 13 5<br>£ 21954 10 5<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham<br>Hen. Bazett | Money paid out and the balance in hand on 30 June 1776 were:<br>Advanced to the paymaster for salaries and other payments in the quarter, £6,149 17s 0d<br>Balance in coin, £15,264 18s 5d<br>Balance in cash notes, £539 15s 0d<br>Balance, total, £15,804 13s 5d<br>Total, £21,954 10s 5d<br>John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The treasury ended the quarter with £15,804 13s 5d, about £3,700 more than the £12,063 17s 7d it held at the end of March 1776. The paymaster's draw had risen to £6,149 17s 0d, swollen by more than £900 in bounties and a heavy building programme. The chest still grew, because the homeward fleet paid in over £8,500 in remittances in May and June, and the store sales and arrack duties of the season added more. The island had not become self-supporting. Its coin rose because private money passed through the treasury on its way to London, and every pound of it was a claim the Court of Directors would have to pay in England. |
| 257 | 250 | 22d July<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 22d Day of July 1776<br>at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Govr.<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>Major Henry Bazett | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 22 July 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett were present. The minutes of the meeting of 15 July 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>William Golding, a private, died on Tuesday 16 July 1776. |

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| | | The last Consultation was read, approved and signed dated the 15th July 1776<br>Tuesday the 16th Died William Golding Private.<br>On the 17 June last, Captain James Tippet presented the following Letter.<br>To John Skottowe Esqr. Governor & Council<br>Gentlemen<br>It having been pointed at in Council by Mr. Bazett that I had made a purchase of some Teek Timber and Planks, I beg leave to clear myself from every imputation of being thought privately Interested in such purchase, The Captain of the Dutch Ship from whom I bought it, on making an offer of it to me, told me it was intended for the Cape market but the Ship not touching there proved a great disappointment to him, adding that there was no possibility of carrying it to Holland as their Officers were not suffered to Trade, it appeared to me that Teek might be of great Utility to the Island, and Interesting to the Company, particularly in making Gun Carriages being so extremely durable this motive I beg leave to assure you induced me to Close with the Captain. According to what I have above said Gentlemen I hope may be thought not to have had any Sinister view in the purchase. I have just now related to you the particulars of my sole object being the Company's Interest, and now beg leave to make a tender of the said Teek Timber and Planks for the Honble. Company's use in making Gun Carriages, it being of a durableness peculiarly adapted for that purpose, but should you decline accepting this offer Gentlemen, I must beg it as a peculiar Favour, that you will be pleased to mention it to my Honble. Employers requesting the granting me a Contract | On 17 June 1776 Captain James Tippet had presented the following letter to Governor Skottowe and the Council. Mr Bazett had pointed out in Council that Tippet had bought some teak timber and planks, and Tippet wished to clear himself of any suspicion that he had a private interest in the purchase. The captain of the Dutch ship that had offered him the timber had said it was meant for the Cape market. The ship had not called there, which was a great disappointment to him. He could not carry it to Holland either, since his officers were not allowed to trade. Tippet had thought teak might be of great use to the island and profitable to the Company, especially for making gun carriages, as it lasted extremely well. That was what led him to close with the captain. He hoped that, on this account, the purchase would not be thought to have had any improper motive, since his only aim had been the Company's interest. He now offered the teak timber and planks for the Company's use in making gun carriages, a purpose for which their durability suited them especially well. If the Council declined the offer, he asked as a particular favour that it mention the matter to the Company and request that he be granted a contract [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Teak came from the forests of Java, Burma and western India and was carried west in Dutch and Company ships. It was dense, oily and resistant to rot and insects, which made it ideal for gun carriages exposed year round to sun, rain and salt air on the island's batteries. The oak and elm carriages sent from England rotted quickly in those conditions.<br>Tippet was both engineer and captain of artillery, so he bought timber privately that he was also in a position to recommend for the Company's own carriages. Bazett's remark in Council touched that conflict, coming in the same weeks as his quarrel with the Governor over councillors' private trade. Tippet's answer was to offer the timber to the Company outright. If it refused, he asked that London grant him a contract, which would turn a private purchase into an approved supply. |
| 258 | 251 | 1776<br>for making Gun Carriages for their use on the Island, as it will obviously be a great saving to the Honble. Company.<br>I have the Honour to be<br>St. Helena Gentlemen<br>June 17th 1776 Your most Obt. Servant<br>(Signed) Jas. Tippet<br>Mr. Bazett in answer to what Captain Tippet mentions in the foregoing Letter, about his being pointed at by him with respect to the purchase of the Dutch Captains Timber, only observed, when the Registermasters Account was laid before the Board as usual, that if Mr. Wrangham or himself had bought in a private manner, so large a quantity of Timber (which is so useful a Commodity, and not reckoned an Article of Trade) that they would be looked upon as monopolizers.<br>In consequence of Captain Tippets Letter<br>We directed him to have a Carriage for a Field piece and one for a | Tippet asked that the contract be for making gun carriages for the Company's use on the island, which he said would plainly save it a great deal. James Tippet signed the letter at St Helena on 17 June 1776.<br>Mr Bazett answered Tippet's complaint that Bazett had pointed at him over the purchase of the Dutch captain's timber. He said he had only remarked, when the register master's account was laid before the Council as usual, that Wrangham and he would have been called monopolists if either of them had privately bought so large a quantity of timber. Timber was so useful a commodity that it was not counted an ordinary article of trade.<br>Following Tippet's letter, the Council ordered him to make one carriage for a field piece and one for a nine-pounder and to lay their cost before it for examination and approval. He was also to survey every gun carriage on the island and report their condition.<br>That day the Council enlisted William Charcoal Nelson to serve the Company for five years as a fifer and gave him a bounty of £3 0s 0d.<br>John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations** |

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| | | nine pounder made, and to lay the Expence of them before Us<br>for our Examination and approval, and further Ordered him to take<br>a Survey of all the Carriages upon the Island, and Report the<br>Condition of them to Us.<br>We this Day Enlisted William Charnel Nelson<br>to serve the Honorable Company five Years as a Fifer, and gave him<br>three pounds Bounty Money.<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham<br>Hen. Bazett | Bazett's remark was a barb aimed at the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor rather than at Tippet. They had accused Bazett and Wrangham of tending towards monopoly through their trade with the shopkeepers. Bazett pointed out that the engineer, an officer of the Governor's own choosing, had bought up a large stock of timber without being called a monopolist. The register master's book recorded every package landed and its buyer, and that was how the purchase came to light.<br>The Council neither accepted nor rejected Tippet's teak. It ordered two trial carriages costed in advance and a survey of every carriage on the island. That would show how many needed replacing and what teak carriages would cost before the Company committed itself. Tippet, as engineer, was asked to prove the value of his own offer under the Council's eye. The fifer's bounty of £3 0s 0d, against £15 0s 0d for a soldier, reflected the boy's lower rank and pay. |
| 259 | 252 | 29th July<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 29th Day of July 1776<br>at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Danl. Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Govr.<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>Major Henry Bazett<br>The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed, dated the<br>22 July 1776.<br>Thursday the 25 Died Mrs. Sarah Farrell.<br>The Plumbers having represented to Us that a great part of the Leaden Pipe intended for the Conveyance<br>of Water from Chubs Spring to the Crane being in very bad<br>condition, We gave them Orders to examine the whole of it, as likewise<br>the Lead of the Church, which is very defective, and make a<br>Report to Us, In consequence of which they this Day laid before the<br>Board the following.<br>To the Worshipful the Governor and Council.<br>Gentlemen<br>In obedience to your Commands We whose Names are hereunto subscribed have carefully examined the Leaden Pipes,<br>which in general We find very defective, so as to require much<br>mending. 130 Yards of them are so very bad that We deem them<br>unserviceable, as a Work of this kind requires that great care<br>should be taken in the casting Pipes to Compleat it, so likewise<br>a proper Regard should be had to the Shipping and disposing<br>them, when on Board. We are sorry to find that neither has<br>been attended too, in the present supply. We beg leave to mention<br>one great inconvenience which has hitherto attended the<br>Shipping of Pipes. That is the being obliged to lower each<br>case, containing six pipes weighing 7 C. perpendicular, the<br>consequence of which, was, that the weight forced out the end<br>of the case and the pipes dropt into the Hold, which has | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 29 July 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett were present. The minutes of the meeting of 22 July 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>Mrs Sarah Farrell died on Thursday 25 July 1776.<br>The plumbers had told the Council that much of the lead pipe meant to carry water from Chubb's Spring to the crane was in very bad condition. The Council ordered them to examine all of it, along with the lead on the church roof, which was in very poor repair, and to report. That day they laid the following report before the Council.<br>On the Governor and Council's orders, the plumbers had carefully examined the lead pipes. They found them generally so faulty that they would need a great deal of mending, and 130 yards were so badly broken that the plumbers thought them beyond use. In work of this kind, great care was needed in casting the pipes so that they would be sound, and proper attention had to be given to loading them and stowing them on board ship. The plumbers regretted that neither had been done in the present supply. They also pointed out a great problem that had always attended the shipping of pipes. Each case held six pipes weighing 7 cwt, and the cases had to be lowered on end into the hold. As a result the weight forced out the end of the case and the pipes dropped into the hold, which damaged [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The plumbers were brought from England at high wages to lay the watercourse, and their report put the fault for the broken pipe in London. The pipes had been badly cast and badly stowed, and packing six heavy pipes in one case to be lowered on end into the hold all but guaranteed damage. By setting this down in writing, the plumbers protected themselves from blame for delays to the waterworks. The report also gave the Council evidence to send to the Court of Directors with a request for better casting and packing. A watercourse that leaked or could not be completed left the ships in the road without the easy watering that was one of the island's main services to the Company. |

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| 260 | 253 | 1776<br>damaged many of them. We humbly conceive, had they been<br>taken in at the Gun Room ports and stowed in the Wings of<br>said Room it would have prevented any such accident. We are<br>well assured it would be to the Interest of the Honble. Company,<br>if one of Us, be permitted to return to England, to assist in the Casting<br>such Pipe, as will be necessary to Compleat the present purpose,<br>one of Us will be sufficient here to finish, so far as the Pipe will<br>permit by the return of the next supply. We beg leave to acquaint<br>this Worshipful Board that We find the Lead on the Church very<br>improperly laid, and so bad as to need changing. We propose the New<br>Lead for that purpose to be milled at 9 lb. per Foot. The parts necessary<br>to be covered, with that Commodity, amounts to 996 Feet, which<br>makes the quantity requisite 8856 lb. This being the Result of<br>our Inspection. We humbly submit it to the Consideration of<br>this Worshipful Board.<br>We are<br>St. Helena With great Respect<br>29 July 1776 Your humble Servants<br>(Signed) Chas. Bradford<br>Thos. Pinckston<br>This Day the Will of Mrs. Sarah Farrell was<br>proved upon the Oaths of the Witnesses thereto which is as follows.<br>In the Name of God Amen.<br>I Sarah Farrell Wife of James Farrell late Surgeons Mate of this<br>Island, by the Power and Authority given me by an Instrument<br>in Writing before Marriage, Dated the Second day of December,<br>one Thousand seven hundred and seventy four, Impowering me<br>to Will and Bequeath by Legacies such part of the Estate, I shall<br>Die possessed of. Being now of sound and disposing Mind and<br>memory blessed be God. Do make Publish and Declare this<br>to be my Last Will and Testament. That is to say I Recommend my Soul into the Hands of Almighty God my<br>Creator, and my Body to the Earth to be decently Buried. | The plumbers went on to say that dropping the cases into the hold had damaged many of the pipes. In their view, the cases should have been taken in through the gun room ports and stowed in the wings of that room, which would have prevented any such accident. They were sure it would serve the Company's interest if one of them were allowed to return to England to help cast as much pipe as was needed to finish the present work. The other could stay to complete the work as far as the pipe on hand allowed, until the next supply came back.<br>They also told the Council that the lead on the church roof had been badly laid and was in such poor condition that it needed replacing. They proposed that the new lead be milled lead of 9 lb to the foot. The parts that had to be covered came to 996 feet, which called for 8,856 lb of lead. They submitted the results of their inspection for the Council's consideration. Charles Bradford and Thomas Pinkston signed the report at St Helena on 29 July 1776.<br>That day the will of Mrs Sarah Farrell was proved on the oaths of its witnesses. It ran as follows.<br>Sarah Farrell was the wife of James Farrell, the island's late surgeon's mate. She made her will under the power given her by a written agreement made before her marriage, dated 2 December 1774, which allowed her to leave by legacy whatever part of the estate she then held. Being of sound mind and memory, she declared this to be her last will. She commended her soul to God and asked that her body be decently buried [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>A married woman normally could not make a will, because English law placed her property in her husband's hands. Sarah Farrell could do so only because of the settlement signed before her marriage, which kept a part of the estate under her own control and gave her the right to leave it as she chose. Such agreements were made where a woman brought property of her own into a marriage, often as a widow. The Council's acceptance of the will depended on that document, and it was named at the head of the will to establish her authority to make it.<br>The plumbers' proposal to send one of them home to oversee the casting was costly, since both had been brought out at high wages. Their argument was that badly cast and badly stowed pipe would keep failing. A plumber at the foundry in England could make sure the next supply arrived sound, so the waterworks would not be held up again for want of usable pipe. |
| 261 | 254 | 29th July<br>Imprimis I Will and Direct that my just Debts by me Contracted, and Funeral Expences, be first fully paid.<br>Item To my Beloved Brothers and Sister in Law, namely,<br>Christopher, Edmund, and William Pritchard, and Elizabeth<br>Story, I give the Sum of one hundred fifty pounds each, and to<br>John the Son of Christopher, (Godson of my late Husband) I give<br>the Sum of One hundred pounds.<br>Item To my Neices Margaret Kirkpatrick (Widow) and Mary Bazett Wife of Lieut. John Bazett, I give the Sum of<br>two hundred pounds each. | Sarah Farrell directed that her lawful debts and funeral costs be paid first. She then left the following legacies:<br>Christopher Pritchard, brother-in-law, £150 0s 0d<br>Edmund Pritchard, brother-in-law, £150 0s 0d<br>William Pritchard, brother-in-law, £150 0s 0d<br>Elizabeth Story, sister-in-law, £150 0s 0d<br>John Pritchard, son of Christopher and godson of her late husband, £100 0s 0d<br>Margaret Kirkpatrick, widow, niece, £200 0s 0d<br>Mary Bazett, wife of Lieutenant John Bazett, niece, £200 0s 0d<br>John Desfountain, nephew, £30 0s 0d<br>John Seale, nephew, £30 0s 0d<br>Ruth Desfountain, niece, £20 0s 0d<br>Sarah Lake, niece, £20 0s 0d |

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| | | Item To my Nephews John Desfountain and John Seale<br>I give the Sum of thirty pounds each.<br>Item To my Neices Ruth Desfountain, and Sarah Lake and to Elizabeth the Daughter of Sarah Lake, I give the<br>Sum of twenty pounds each.<br>Item To John the Son of Lieut. Samuel Desfountain<br>I give the Sum of thirty pounds.<br>Item To Joseph Hutchinson, I give the Sum of one hundred<br>and fifty pounds.<br>Item To my Servants Patt and Betty I give the Sum of two pounds each.<br>Item To Lieutenant John Bazett, I give a Mourning Ring with a Purple Stone.<br>Item To Elizabeth Bazett, Daughter of the said Lieut. John Bazett, I give a Garnett Necklace, Earings & Sprig.<br>Item To Elizabeth Desfountain, I give a suit of Blue Sattin, a Suit of Lace, six Shifts, six pair of Stockings and<br>a Quilted Petticoat.<br>Item The remaining part of my Apparell, of what kind or nature soever, I give to Mary Bazett Wife of Lieutenant<br>John Bazett.<br>Item My further Will and Intentions is in case what I shall leave at my Decease, should amount to more than<br>the aforesaid Legacies before mentioned, I give the over plus<br>to my Brothers and Sister in Law Namely, Christopher, Edmund, and William Pritchard, and Elizabeth Story, whom I appoint Heirs to the said Overplus, after the aforesaid<br>Legacies are fully paid. | Elizabeth Lake, daughter of Sarah Lake, £20 0s 0d<br>John Desfountain, son of Lieutenant Samuel Desfountain, £30 0s 0d<br>Joseph Hutchinson, £150 0s 0d<br>Patt, her servant, £2 0s 0d<br>Betty, her servant, £2 0s 0d<br>Lieutenant John Bazett, a mourning ring set with a purple stone<br>Elizabeth Bazett, daughter of Lieutenant John Bazett, a garnet necklace, earrings and sprig<br>Elizabeth Desfountain, a blue satin gown, a set of lace, 6 shifts, 6 pairs of stockings and a quilted petticoat<br>Mary Bazett, wife of Lieutenant John Bazett, the rest of her clothing of every kind<br>If her estate came to more than these legacies, the surplus was to go to her brothers-in-law Christopher, Edmund and William Pritchard and her sister-in-law Elizabeth Story. She named them as her residuary heirs, to share whatever remained after the legacies were paid [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The will showed how closely the island's leading families were tied by marriage. Sarah Farrell's nieces and nephews belonged to the Bazett, Desfountain, Seale and Lake families, and a niece had married Lieutenant John Bazett. Christopher Pritchard was the man to whom John Bazett had remitted £50 0s 0d on 25 May 1776, so the money that day may have gone to a relation by marriage. The legacies, nearly £1,500 in cash, show she held a considerable fortune in her own right. Her marriage settlement of December 1774 had protected that fortune from her husband's control, and through this will it passed to her own family rather than his.<br>She left her two servants, Patt and Betty, £2 0s 0d each. The single names and the small sums suggest they were probably slaves or freed slaves in her household. The legacy was a mark of personal regard, but it was a token beside the hundreds left to her relations. |
| 262 | 255 | 1776<br>Lastly I Nominate, Constitute, and Appoint, The Governor<br>and Council of the said Island for the time being Executors to<br>this my last Will and Testament. Revoking all other Wills<br>by me heretofore made, Declaring this to be my Last, in the presence<br>of three Witnesses who at my Request have hereunto set their<br>Hands this twenty first day of July in the sixteenth Year of the<br>Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third of Great Britain,<br>France and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith and so forth,<br>and in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and<br>seventy six.<br>Signed Sealed and Declared by the<br>said Testatrix to be her last Will and Testament<br>in the Presence of Us, who at her Request have hereunto set Our Hands as Witnesses.<br>(Signed)<br>John Howard<br>Thos. Bazett<br>Wat. Greentree<br>(Signed)<br>Sarah Farrell (LS)<br>The Governor and Council being appointed Executors to the above Will they decline acting as such. Lieutenant | Lastly, Sarah Farrell named the Governor and Council of the island for the time being as executors of her will. She cancelled all earlier wills and declared this to be her last. She signed and sealed it on 21 July 1776, in the sixteenth year of the reign of George III, in the presence of three witnesses: John Howard, Thomas Bazett and Watkin Greentree.<br>The Governor and Council, having been named executors, declined to act. Lieutenant John Bazett was a close relation of the dead woman, and his wife was a principal legatee, so he applied to administer the estate. The Council granted him letters of administration accordingly.<br>That day two brigantines from Nantucket arrived. One was the *Falkland*, master James Whippy, and the other the *Enterprise*, master Noah Pease, both last from England. Their masters came ashore and told the Council they had put in for a few fresh supplies. They also handed in their clearances from the customs house at Nantucket, which were copied into the minutes as follows. They said they had been taken by His Majesty's ship *Fowey* and carried into Portsmouth. They had not been condemned as prizes and had been allowed to go on with their whaling voyage to the Falkland Islands. They had left Portsmouth on [...] January 1776 [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Governor and Council were often named executors by people who wanted a neutral and reliable hand over their estates. Here, though, a near relation with a strong interest was available. Leaving the estate to Lieutenant John Bazett, whose wife stood to receive the largest share of the clothing and |

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| | | John Bazett who is a near Relation to the deceased and his Wife<br>being a principal Legatee applied to Administer to the said Estate<br>We therefore granted him Letters of Administration accordingly.<br>This Day Arrived two Bergantine Fishing<br>Vessels, one Named the Falkland, Master whereof James Whippy the<br>other the Enterprize, Master, Noah Pease, both last from England,<br>The Masters of them came on Shore and acquainted Us that they<br>put into this Place for a little refreshment; at the same time<br>delivered their Clearance from the Custom House of the Island of<br>Nantucket which are transcribed and entered as follows.<br>They likewise informed Us that they were taken by His Majesty's<br>Ship Fowey, and carried into Portsmouth, and not being condemned<br>as prizes were permitted to proceed on their Whaling Voyage to the<br>Falkland Islands and that they left Portsmouth the 1st January<br>last. | a legacy of £200 0s 0d, kept the work within the family most concerned. The Council avoided the burden and any later quarrel over how it had handled a private fortune. In practice it put the estate into the hands of the Bazett family, already well represented on the Council itself.<br>The two Nantucket whalers came with a story that matched the one the *Sea Flower* had told on 22 May 1776, and they had a stronger claim to sympathy. They had been taken by a King's ship, examined at Portsmouth and released without condemnation. That meant the Admiralty had judged them lawful whalers, not rebels. Their papers from Nantucket and their release in England gave the Council grounds to treat them less harshly than the *Sea Flower*. |
| 263 | 256 | 29th July<br>last, to testify which they produced documents of their having<br>paid Expences of Greenwich Hospital, Light House Charges &c.<br>After which We Ordered the Town Adjutant on Board to Examine<br>whether they had any Guns or other offensive Arms, who returned and<br>Reported to Us they had none. We then told the Masters of said Vessels<br>that they might supply themselves with Water only, and to make<br>the quickest Dispatch, but that they could not be allowed to purchase<br>any fresh Provisions here. They thereupon repaired on Board their<br>respective Vessels and put to Sea without taking the Water they<br>were Permitted. The Masters of the aforesaid Vessels further informed<br>Us that there were a Society of Gentlemen in London, joined<br>with the Merchants of Nantucket, who has formed a Trade of<br>Fishery to the Falkland Islands, and that there were thirty of the<br>like Vessels out upon that Business.<br>Island of Nantucket<br>in the Port of Boston<br>These are to Certify all concerned that James Whippy Master or Commander of the Brig Falkland Burthen<br>140 Tons Navigated with 13 Men duly Registered bound for<br>Whaling having on Board Implements and Stores for that<br>Purpose, hath Entered and Cleared at his Majesty's Custom<br>House in Nantucket according to Law. Given under our Hands<br>and Seals of Office, this 25 Day of May in the 15 Year of the Reign<br>of Our Sovereign Lord George the Third, King of Great Britain &c.<br>Annoque Domini 1775.<br>(Signed) B. Procter Collr. | As proof of their stay at Portsmouth, the masters produced receipts showing they had paid the charges for Greenwich Hospital, lighthouses and similar dues. The Council then sent the town adjutant on board to see whether they carried guns or other weapons. He came back and reported that they had none. The Council told the masters they could take on water only and must leave as quickly as possible, but they would not be allowed to buy any fresh provisions on the island. The masters then went back on board and put to sea without taking the water they had been allowed.<br>The masters also told the Council that a society of gentlemen in London had joined with the merchants of Nantucket to set up a fishery at the Falkland Islands. Thirty vessels like theirs were out on that business.<br>The clearance for the *Falkland*, issued at Nantucket in the port of Boston, certified that James Whippy, master of the brig *Falkland*, of 140 tons, crewed by 13 men and properly registered, was bound on a whaling voyage. She carried the gear and stores needed for it and had been entered and cleared at the King's customs house at Nantucket as the law required. The officials signed and sealed it on 25 May 1775, in the fifteenth year of the reign of George III. It was a short clearance. B. Proctor, collector, and Henry Smith, naval officer, signed it.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Council treated the two whalers more leniently than the *Sea Flower*, but only by allowing them water. They were still refused fresh food, the one thing a ship long at sea most needed. Their release at Portsmouth showed they were not condemned as rebels. Even so, the Council would not let American crews buy provisions while the colonies were in revolt. The masters' decision to sail at once without even taking water suggests they found the terms not worth the delay, or wished to avoid a second inspection.<br>The receipts for Greenwich Hospital and light dues were proof that the vessels had been in an English port. Every merchant seaman paid sixpence a month towards the seamen's hospital at Greenwich, collected when a ship entered or cleared. The masters' account of a London society joined with Nantucket merchants in a Falkland fishery showed |

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| | | (Signed) Henry Smith N. Offr.<br>(Short Clearance) | how the whaling trade crossed the lines of the war. London capital still backed American crews and ships in the South Atlantic. |
| 264 | 257 | 1776<br>No. 355 JH 454 F.<br>In Pursuance of an Act made in the seventh and eighth Years of the Reign of King William the Third, Entituled<br>An Act for preventing Frauds, and Regulating Abuses in the<br>Plantation trade.<br>I Francis Rotch of London Merchant do solemnly sincerely and truly Declare and affirm, that the Ship the Falkland<br>of London whereof Jonathan Coffin is at present Master, being a<br>Square Stern Bergantine of One hundred and twenty Tons, or thereabouts,<br>was Built at Newbury Port in the Province of Massachusetts<br>Bay in Year one thousand seven hundred, seventy five and that<br>Aaron Lopez and Francis Rotch of London in Great Britain are<br>at present Owners thereof, and that no Foreigner directly or<br>indirectly, hath any share or part or Interest therein.<br>Dated at<br>the Custom House London, the twentieth day of December 1775<br>(Signed) Francis Rotch<br>Affirmed before me<br>(Signed)<br>Bissell E.<br>Reg. Genl. Office<br>Cust. Ho. London<br>Entered 22 Decr. 1775<br>R. Hunt P. Dalley<br>56 Entd. 18<br>This was a General Field Day, upon<br>the Parade of the Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and Private<br>Men of this Garrison.<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham<br>Hen. Bazett<br>**Margin Notes:**<br><br>(Signed) Wm. Bates Searcher<br>(Signed) Willm. [...] | The register was numbered 355, with a further reference of [...] 454 F.<br>Francis Rotch, a merchant of London, made a solemn declaration under an act of the seventh and eighth years of the reign of William III for preventing frauds and regulating abuses in the plantation trade. He declared that the ship *Falkland* of London, whose master was then Jonathan Coffin, was a square-sterned brigantine of about 120 tons. She had been built at Newbury Port in the province of Massachusetts Bay in 1775. Aaron Lopez and Francis Rotch of London in Great Britain were her present owners, and no foreigner had any share or interest in her, directly or indirectly. The declaration was dated at the Custom House, London, on 20 December 1775, and Francis Rotch signed it. It was affirmed before an official of the register general's office at the Port of London and entered on 22 December 1775.<br>That day the garrison's officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers held a general field day on the parade.<br>John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The register was the *Falkland*'s proof of British ownership. Under the Navigation Acts only ships owned by British subjects could trade freely within the empire. A vessel built in Massachusetts in the first year of the rebellion had been re-registered in London to two owners who declared themselves of London. That protected her from seizure as a rebel ship. Francis Rotch came from a leading Nantucket whaling family and had moved his business to London as the war began. Aaron Lopez was a prominent merchant of Newport, Rhode Island, who backed whaling ventures. The "society of gentlemen in London" the masters described was this kind of arrangement: American capital and crews working under London papers to keep the whale fishery going through the war.<br>Rotch's register named Jonathan Coffin as master, while James Whippy commanded the *Falkland* at St Helena. A change of master on the voyage was common. It also left the vessel's papers not quite matching the man presenting them, one reason the Council allowed her water but nothing more. |
| 265 | 258 | 5th August<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 5th Day of August<br>1776 at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Dan. Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Govr.<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>Major Henry Bazett<br>The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed dated the<br>29th July 1776.<br>Wednesday the 31 July, Arrived a Dutch Ship from Batavia<br>called the Hostedder, Captain Albert Hikkert<br>Burthen five hundred Tons, carrys twenty<br>Guns and eighty five Men, Loaden with<br>Coffee, Pepper and Salt Petre, bound to Amsterdam.<br>Thursday the 1st Died Simon Pick Private.<br>Friday the 2d Died Richard Slaughter do.<br>Lieutenant John Bazett this Day<br>Presented the following Petition. | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 5 August 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett were present. The minutes of the meeting of 29 July 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>On Wednesday 31 July 1776 a Dutch ship from Batavia, the *Hoogeween*, arrived under Captain Albert Hikkert. She was of 500 tons, carried 20 guns and 85 men and was loaded with coffee, pepper and saltpetre. She was bound for Amsterdam.<br>Simon Pick, a private, died on Thursday 1 August 1776. Richard Slaughter, also a private, died on Friday 2 August 1776.<br>Lieutenant John Bazett, administrator of the estate of the late Sarah Farrell, presented a petition to Governor Skottowe and the Council. He held a written agreement made before her marriage by her husband, James Farrell, the late surgeon's mate. It gave her power to dispose of whatever part of the estate she held at her death. That agreement [continues]. |

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| | | To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council of St. Helena<br>The humble Petition of John Bazett<br>Administrator to the Estate of Sarah Farrell Deceased. Sheweth<br>That your Petitioner hath in his possession an Instrument, which was granted to the Deceased Sarah<br>Farrell, by her Husband James Farrell, late Surgeons Mate,<br>before Marriage, Impowering her to dispose of such part<br>of the Estate, She should Die possessed of which Agreement he | **Interpretations**<br>Saltpetre, the main ingredient of gunpowder, was mined and refined in Bengal and Java and carried to Europe in bulk. A Dutch ship loaded with it was carrying a war material that every European power valued, which helps explain why the Council recorded each foreign ship's guns, crew and cargo.<br>Bazett's petition turned on the marriage settlement. Sarah Farrell's will was valid only for property the agreement placed in her hands. Anything outside it would belong to her husband's estate or his heirs. Before he could pay her legacies, the administrator had to know which assets the agreement covered, so he put the document before the Council. |
| 266 | 259 | 1776<br>is very desirous to have Registered, therefore Request your Worship<br>and Councils permission for the same.<br>5 August 1776 And your Petitioner will ever pray.<br>Granted<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham<br>Hen. Bazett | John Bazett wished to have the marriage agreement registered, and on 5 August 1776 he asked the Council's permission to do so. The Council granted his request.<br>John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Entering the settlement in the island's public records made it a fixed point of reference. Sarah Farrell's will depended on the agreement for its force. Once registered, the document could not be lost or disputed by anyone claiming through her husband, and the administrator could pay her legacies knowing the basis of his authority was on record. Lieutenant Bazett had good reason to secure it, since his own wife was among the principal beneficiaries. |
| 267 | 260 | 13 August<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 12th Day of August<br>1776 at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Govr.<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>Major Henry Bazett<br>The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated<br>the 5 August 1776.<br>Thursday the 8 Sailed the Dutch Ship Hostedder for Amsterdam.<br>The Expence of Artillery Stores and Stewards Accounts for the Month of July last, were this day laid before Us,<br>which were Examined, approved and are as follow Viz.<br>Artillery Stores Expended in July 1776<br>Guns Fired, Shot Fired, 18 lbs., 9 lbs., 6 lbs., 4 lbs., 3 lbs., Powder Expended lb, Powder Expended oz<br>2d Saluted the Captain of the Thetis: Guns Fired 13, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 9, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 23, Powder Expended oz 15<br>Departed do.: Guns Fired 13, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 9, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 23, Powder Expended oz 15<br>4 Departed the Duke of Grafton: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 5, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 14, Powder Expended oz 8<br>5 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 11, Powder Expended oz 0<br>Arrived the Dolphin: Guns Fired 13, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 13, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 19, Powder Expended oz 8<br>Saluted the Captain: Guns Fired 13, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 13, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 19, Powder Expended oz 8<br>fired from Purlings Battery at the Dolphin: Guns Fired 2, Shot Fired 2, 18 lbs. 2, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 | The Council held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 12 August 1776, with Governor John Skottowe, Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. It read, approved and signed the minutes of the meeting of 5 August 1776.<br>The Dutch ship *Hoogeveen* sailed for Amsterdam on Thursday 8 August 1776.<br>The Council examined and approved the accounts for artillery stores and the steward's accounts for July 1776. The artillery stores used that month were as follows:<br>2 July, salute to the captain of the *Thetis*: 13 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 4 nine-pounders, 9 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 23 lb 15 oz<br>2 July, departure of the *Thetis*: 13 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 4 nine-pounders, 9 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 23 lb 15 oz<br>4 July, departure of the *Duke of Grafton*: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 4 nine-pounders, 5 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 14 lb 8 oz<br>5 July, alarm: 6 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 11 lb 0 oz<br>5 July, arrival of the *Dolphin*: 13 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 nine-pounders, 13 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 19 lb 8 oz<br>5 July, salute to her captain: 13 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 nine-pounders, 13 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 19 lb 8 oz<br>5 July, fired at the *Dolphin* from Purling's Battery: 2 guns fired, 2 shot, 2 eighteen-pounders, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 12 lb 8 oz<br>Departure of the *Dolphin* and salute to her captain: 13 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 |

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| | | lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 12, Powder Expended oz 8<br>Departed the Dolphin & Saluted the Captain: Guns Fired 13, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 13, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 19, Powder Expended oz 8<br>16 An Alarm at Purlings Battery: Guns Fired 2, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 2, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 7, Powder Expended oz 0<br>29 A Treble Alarm: Guns Fired 11, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 8, 3 lbs. 3, Powder Expended lb 25, Powder Expended oz 8<br>the Alarm Answered: Guns Fired 2, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 1, 3 lbs. [...], Powder Expended lb 3, Powder Expended oz 8<br>A Double Alarm for 2 American Vessels passed by: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 6, 3 lbs. 3, Powder Expended lb 16, Powder Expended oz 8<br>Fired at Purlings Battery at do.: Guns Fired 1, Shot Fired 1, 18 lbs. 1, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 3, Powder Expended oz 8<br>31 An Alarm at Prosps. Bay & Turks Cap: Guns Fired 8, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 6, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 15, Powder Expended oz 0<br>Arrived a Dutch Ship: Guns Fired 13, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 13, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 19, Powder Expended oz 8<br>For the Stone Blowers at Sandy Bay: Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 60, Powder Expended oz 0<br>For the Flying Party: Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 67, Powder Expended oz 1<br>For a General Field Day: Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 139, Powder Expended oz [...]<br>For Sundry Services: Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 18 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 49, Powder Expended oz 7<br>Total: Guns Fired 128, Shot Fired 3, 18 lbs. 5, 9 lbs. 12, 6 lbs. 75, 4 lbs. 25, 3 lbs. 13, Powder Expended lb 556, Powder Expended oz 2 | nine-pounders, 13 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 19 lb 8 oz<br>16 July, alarm at Purling's Battery: 2 guns fired, 0 shot, 2 eighteen-pounders, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 7 lb 0 oz<br>29 July, false alarm: 8 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 5 four-pounders, 3 three-pounders, powder [...] lb 8 oz<br>29 July, alarm called off: 2 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 1 four-pounder, 1 three-pounder, powder 3 lb 8 oz<br>29 July, double alarm for 2 American vessels passing: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 6 four-pounders, 3 three-pounders, powder 16 lb 8 oz<br>29 July, fired at them from Purling's Battery: 1 gun fired, 1 shot, 1 eighteen-pounder, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 3 lb 8 oz<br>31 July, alarm at Prosperous Bay and Turk's Cap: 8 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 nine-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 6 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 15 lb 0 oz<br>31 July, arrival of a Dutch ship: 13 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 nine-pounders, 13 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 19 lb 8 oz<br>Stone blasters at Sandy Bay: powder 60 lb 0 oz<br>Flying party: powder 67 lb 1 oz<br>General field day: powder 139 lb 12 oz<br>Other duties: powder 49 lb 7 oz<br>Total: 128 guns fired, 3 shot, 5 eighteen-pounders, 12 nine-pounders, 75 six-pounders, 25 four-pounders, 13 three-pounders, powder [...] lb 2 oz<br>**Interpretations**<br>Purling's Battery fired live eighteen-pound shot twice in July 1776. The first was at the King's ship *Dolphin* before she was identified. The second was at two American vessels that passed without stopping. Firing on the American ships was a warning to keep clear rather than an attempt to stop them, since the battery could not reach a ship standing well out to sea.<br>The flying party was a mobile detachment that could march quickly to any threatened landing place. Its 67 lb of powder suggests it was being drilled with live firing. The alarm at Prosperous Bay and Turk's Cap on 31 July 1776 called out the defences of the windward coast, the side of the island where a surprise landing was most feared. |
| 268 | 261 | 1776<br>Lead Balls lb. oz. 13 .. 5<br>Tann'd Skins 2<br>Salt Petre 1 lb.<br>Bees Wax 4 lb.<br>Tallow 21 lb.<br>Match 12 lb.<br>Sheepskins 4<br>Cartridge Paper 17 Quires<br>Rammer Heads 4<br>Spunge do. 1<br>Linstocks 3<br>Vinegar 2 Gallons<br>Handspikes 6<br>(Signed) Jas. Tippet Captain of<br>Artillery<br>Sundrys Expended at the Honble. Company's Table in July<br>1776.<br>60 Bottles Madeira<br>£ 3 15 ..<br>28 do. Port | The artillery account for July 1776 went on to list the other stores used:<br>Lead balls, 13 lb 2 oz<br>Tanned skins, 2<br>Saltpetre, 1 lb<br>Beeswax, 4 lb<br>Tallow, 21 lb<br>Match, 12 lb<br>Sheepskins, 4<br>Cartridge paper, 17 quires<br>Rammer heads, 4<br>Sponge heads, 1<br>Linstocks, 3<br>Vinegar, 2 gallons<br>Handspikes, 6<br>James Tippet, captain of artillery, signed the account.<br>The steward's account of goods used at the Company's table in July 1776 was:<br>Madeira wine, 60 bottles, £3 15s 0d<br>Port wine, 28 bottles, £2 4s 4d<br>Lisbon wine, 21 bottles, £1 15s 3d |

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| | | 2 4 4<br>21 do. Lisbon<br>1 13 3<br>7 do. Mountain<br>.. 11 1<br>54 do. Beer<br>.. 18 ..<br>17½ Galls. Arrack<br>2 12 3<br>187 lb. Mutton<br>3 17 11<br>6 Ducks<br>.. 13 6<br>1 Goose<br>.. 5 ..<br>105 lb. Candy<br>2 14 ..<br>572 Flour<br>4 15 4<br>1 Lamb<br>.. 10 ..<br>£ 24 9 8<br>Bought for the Table<br>131½ Beef at 6d.<br>3 5 10½<br>30½ do. at 3½<br>.. 9 ..<br>2 Turkeys<br>.. 10 ..<br>37 Fowls<br>2 15 6<br>5 Pigs<br>1 5 ..<br>£ 8 5 4½ | Mountain wine, 7 bottles, £0 11s 1d<br>Beer, 54 bottles, £0 18s 0d<br>Arrack, 17½ gallons, £2 12s 3d<br>Mutton, 187 lb, £3 17s 11d<br>Ducks, 6, £0 13s 6d<br>Goose, 1, £0 5s 0d<br>Sugar candy, 108 lb, £2 14s 0d<br>Flour, 572 lb, £4 15s 4d<br>Lamb, 1, £0 10s 0d<br>Total, £24 9s 8d<br>Goods bought for the table were:<br>Beef, 131½ lb at 6d a pound, £3 5s 10½d<br>Beef, 30½ lb at 3½d a pound, £0 9s 0d<br>Turkeys, 2, £0 10s 0d<br>Fowls, 37, £2 15s 6d<br>Pigs, 5, £1 5s 0d<br>Total, £8 5s 4½d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The table's costs fell back sharply once the homeward fleet and the King's ships had gone. July's total of £24 9s 8d was below even April's, against £39 7s 0½d in June. Port dropped from 96 bottles to 28 and Madeira from 115 to 60. A linstock was a forked staff that held a burning match for firing a gun. The vinegar was used to cool the guns and to clean them after firing. |
| 269 | 262 | 12th August<br>The Executrix and Executors to the last Will and Testament of Nathan Sample Deceased this day presented an Inventory of<br>his Effects appraised by Messrs. James Colgrave, John Desfountain,<br>and John Seale, who being duly Sworn that they Valued the same<br>to the best of their knowledge. We Ordered it to be Registered.<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham<br>Hen. Bazett | The executrix and executors of the late Nathan Sample presented an inventory of his goods that day. Mr James Cotgrave, Mr John Desfountain and Mr John Seale had valued them, and each swore he had done so as accurately as he could. The Council ordered the inventory to be registered.<br>John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Sample's will gave his son, then each daughter in turn, the right to take the whole estate at its value when his widow died. The sworn valuation fixed that figure. Registering it gave John Sample, Eleanor Shirley and Catharine Jones a figure none could later dispute when one of them came to buy out the others. The same three valuers had appraised the estate of William Hayes in May 1776. The Council relied on a small group of trusted planters to value every estate on the island. |
| 270 | 263 | 19th August<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 19th Day of August 1776<br>at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Govr.<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>Major Henry Bazett<br>The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed, dated the<br>12th August 1776.<br>Tuesday the 13 Arrived the Talbots Boat at Bankses at six o'Clock in the Morning<br>do. do. the Honble. Company's Ship Talbot from Bengal<br>(last from the Cape)<br>Friday the 16 John Courts Private being killed by a fall, an<br>Inquest was held on his Body, they brought in their | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 19 August 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett were present. The minutes of the meeting of 12 August 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>On Tuesday 13 August 1776 the *Talbot*'s boat reached Banks's at six in the morning. The Company's ship *Talbot* arrived the same day from Bengal, having called last at the Cape.<br>On Friday 16 August 1776 John Coutts, a private, was killed in a fall. An inquest was held on his body, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.<br>The *Talbot* brought the island the following supplies, listed on her invoice:<br>Fine rice, 48 bags weighing 96 maunds, at [...] a maund, 165 rupees 13 annas 9 pies<br>Paddy, 13 bags weighing 14 maunds 20 seers, at [...] a maund, 17 rupees 13 annas 3 pies |

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| | | Verdict Accidental Death.<br>The Ship Talbot brought Us the<br>following Supply's Viz.<br>Invoice of Ship Talbot<br>Fine Rice<br>48 Bags Weighing Mds. 96 at 25 per Md.<br>165 13 9<br>Paddy<br>13 Bags do. Mds. 14 .. 20 at 14 per Md.<br>17 13 3<br>Wax Candles<br>4 Chests Containing C. R. Mds. Viz.<br>4 Mds. 73 at per Md. 302<br>4 do. at 60 per do. 240<br>542<br>Batavia Arrack<br>1 Leager at 150 per Leager 162<br>887 11 ..<br>Carried Over<br>887 11 .. | Wax candles, 4 maunds at 75 rupees 8 annas a maund, 302 rupees 0 annas 0 pies<br>Wax candles, 4 maunds at 60 rupees a maund, 240 rupees 0 annas 0 pies<br>Wax candles, 4 chests, subtotal, 542 rupees 0 annas 0 pies<br>Batavia arrack, 1 leaguer, at 150 current rupees, 162 rupees 0 annas 0 pies<br>Carried forward, 887 rupees 11 annas 0 pies<br>**Interpretations**<br>The *Talbot* brought far less than the Bengal ships of May 1776. She carried 48 bags of rice instead of 120, 13 bags of paddy and a single leaguer of arrack, and no sugar or gunnies. The Council had asked Calcutta on 30 April 1776 to stop sending sugar and gunnies, but that letter could not yet have arrived. The smaller load more probably reflected the space a single late-season ship could spare. A seer was the fortieth part of a maund, about 2 lb.<br>The candles were sold in two grades, at 75 rupees 8 annas and at 60 rupees a maund. The better grade was probably for the Castle and the Council chamber, and the cheaper for the guardhouses and the barracks. |
| 271 | 264 | 19th August<br>Brought Over<br>887 11 ..<br>Charges Merchandize<br>109 Gunney Bags at 16 per Ct.<br>18 13 3<br>4 Mango Plank Chests at 3 per do.<br>12 15 6<br>3 Pr. Gunnah of 16 Cobits at 1 .. 8 per Pr.<br>4 13 9<br>3 Seer Nails at 17 per Md.<br>1 4 6<br>15 Gunneys at 15 per Ct.<br>2 6 9<br>15 Seer Jute Twine at 4 .. 8 per Md.<br>1 11 ..<br>12 Seer Jute Rope at 3 .. 8 per do.<br>1 .. 9<br>40 Reed Mats at 12 .. 8 per Ct.<br>5 6 6<br>8 Red Earth<br>.. .. 6<br>Diet<br>1 9 3<br>Weighmens Work<br>.. 10 6<br>Packermens do.<br>1 9 ..<br>Cooley hire<br>36 .. ..<br>Boat hire<br>2 2 6<br>Peons Attending<br>2 2 6<br>Coopers Work<br>2 2 6<br>Carpenters Work<br>.. 9 ..<br>Sloop hire<br>135 .. ..<br>230 5 9<br>Current Rupees 1118 .. 9<br>Errors Excepted<br>(Signed) Wm. Hunter<br>for<br>William Larkins Sub Accountt.<br>Counted and Examined the Honble.<br>Company's Cash for the Month of July last, which is as follows<br>Viz. | The *Talbot*'s invoice went on to list the charges on the goods:<br>Brought forward, 887 rupees 11 annas 0 pies<br>Gunny bags, 109, at 16 current rupees a hundred, 18 rupees 13 annas 3 pies<br>Chests of mango plank, 4, at 3 rupees each, 12 rupees 15 annas 6 pies<br>Gurrah cloth, 3 pieces of 16 cubits, at 1 rupee [...] a piece, 4 rupees 13 annas 9 pies<br>Nails, 3 seers, at 17 current rupees a maund, 1 rupee 4 annas 6 pies<br>Gunnies, 15, at 15 current rupees a hundred, 2 rupees 6 annas 9 pies<br>Jute twine, 15 seers, at 4 annas 3 pies a seer, 1 rupee 11 annas 0 pies<br>Jute rope, 12 seers, at 3 annas a seer, 1 rupee 0 annas 9 pies<br>Reed mats, 40, at 12 rupees 8 annas a hundred, 5 rupees 6 annas 6 pies<br>Red earth, 8 seers, 0 rupees 0 annas 6 pies<br>Food, 1 rupee 9 annas 3 pies<br>Weighmen's work, 0 rupees 10 annas 6 pies<br>Packers' work, 1 rupee 9 annas 0 pies<br>Hire of coolies, 36 rupees 0 annas 0 pies<br>Hire of boats, 2 rupees 2 annas 6 pies<br>Peons attending, 2 rupees 2 annas 6 pies<br>Cooper's work, 2 rupees 2 annas 6 pies<br>Carpenter's work, 0 rupees 9 annas 0 pies<br>Hire of a sloop, 135 rupees 0 annas 0 pies<br>Charges, total, 230 rupees 5 annas 9 pies<br>Total in current rupees, 1,118 rupees 0 annas 9 pies<br>William Hunter signed the invoice for William Larkins, sub-accountant, subject to the correction of any errors.<br>The Council counted and checked the Company's cash for July 1776, which stood as follows [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The charges came to more than a quarter of the value of the goods, a higher share than on the larger May shipments. The sloop that carried the goods down the Hooghly to the ship cost 135 rupees, more than half the charges, whether it carried a full load or a small one. A half-sized consignment from Bengal therefore cost the island proportionally more. A cubit was the Indian measure of length from elbow to fingertip, about 18 inches. William Larkins, the sub-accountant at Calcutta, was the man to whom Matthew Bazett had remitted £50 0s 0d on 3 June 1776. |

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| 272 | 265 | Cash Dr.<br>1776 July 1 To Balance Remaining<br>£ 15804 13 5<br>To Exchange for a Set of Bills<br>drawn upon the Honorable<br>the Court of Directors payable<br>to Messieurs Downes and<br>Lucas.<br>1000 .. ..<br>To Ship Duke of Grafton<br>14 1 6<br>£ 16818 14 11<br>Per Contra Cr.<br>1776 July 31 By Balance Remaining Viz.<br>In Specie<br>£ 16278 19 11<br>In Cash Notes<br>539 15 ..<br>16818 14 11<br>£ 16818 14 11 | The cash account for July 1776 was as follows. Money received came first:<br>1 July, balance brought forward, £15,804 13s 5d<br>1 July, for a set of bills drawn on the Court of Directors payable to Messrs Downes and Lucas, £1,000 0s 0d<br>Received from the ship *Duke of Grafton*, £14 1s 6d<br>Total, £16,818 14s 11d<br>The balance in hand on 31 July 1776 was:<br>Balance in coin, £16,278 19s 11d<br>Balance in cash notes, £539 15s 0d<br>Total, £16,818 14s 11d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Governor's own bills for £400 0s 0d, granted on 1 July 1776 alongside Captain Bull's £1,000 0s 0d, do not appear among the month's receipts. The Governor perhaps paid in his money through an earlier entry or by deduction from his salary rather than in coin. With no payments in July, the chest rose again, to over £16,800, the highest balance of the year. It held far more coin than the island could spend before the next quarter's pay. |
| 273 | 266 | 19 August<br>In Consequence of the Directions given to Captain Tippet of 22d July last he this day laid before the Board the following<br>Letter together with a Return of the State and Condition of all<br>the Carriages upon the Island, and an Estimate of the Expence<br>of a Field Carriage and an Iron Gun Carriage made here Viz.<br>John Skottowe Esqr. Governor & Council, St. Helena<br>Gentlemen<br>I beg leave to acquaint you that on a strict<br>inspection into the Gun Carriages, I find that the generality of those<br>sent hither from England although to appearance in the best<br>Order for Service, on making trial to some few should a perfection<br>Out of ten Field Carriages taken for the Artillery Practice (each<br>of which costs the Honble. Company above fifty five pounds) one<br>only stood the Discharge of three Fires, with the customary<br>allowance of Powder for Practice, most of them split the first fire,<br>the defect is obvious they are purchased from the maker by Persons<br>perfectly unacquainted with the nature of a Gun Carriage, the<br>maker must (it appears clearly from the present Examination)<br>have consulted his own Interest as a decay in the Timber evinces<br>them to have been put together many Years since. I need<br>not Gentlemen observe to you further on this disagreable<br>circumstance, as it will naturally occur to yourselves, what a<br>precarious and almost certain distressing situation We should<br>find ourselves in, if call'd upon actual Service. I have the<br>Honor to be<br>Gentlemen<br>19 August 1776 Your most Obedt. Servant<br>(Signed) Jas. Tippet | Following the Council's orders of 22 July 1776, Captain Tippet laid a letter before the Council that day. With it he gave a return of the state of every gun carriage on the island and an estimate of the cost of making a field carriage and an iron gun carriage there.<br>In his letter to Governor Skottowe and the Council, dated 19 August 1776, Tippet reported the results of a close inspection. Most of the carriages sent from England looked to be in perfect order. When some were tested, however, they proved far from it. Of the ten field carriages taken out for artillery practice, each of which had cost the Company more than £45 0s 0d, only one survived three firings with the usual practice charge. Most of them split at the first shot. The fault was plain. The carriages were bought from the maker by people wholly ignorant of what a gun carriage needed. The maker must clearly have looked after his own interest, since the timber showed they had been put together many years before. Tippet needed say no more about this unpleasant matter. The Council would see for itself how dangerous and nearly hopeless the island's position would be if it were called to real action. James Tippet signed the letter.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Tippet's report justified his teak in the strongest terms. The carriages bought in England cost more than £45 apiece and failed at the first shot, so the Company was paying high prices for old, dried-out stock that a contractor had passed off as new. Only one field carriage in ten could survive practice firing. The island's defences against attack therefore looked much stronger on paper than they were. By blaming the London buyers and the maker, Tippet set up the argument for building carriages on the island from durable timber under his own supervision. That was the contract he had asked the Council to recommend to the Company on 17 June 1776. |

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| 274 | 267 | 1776<br>Return of Carriages on the Island St. Helena 19th August 1776<br>On the Line<br>lb.<br>32 .. 14<br>24 .. 2<br>16 Good<br>lb.<br>32 .. 6<br>9 .. 4<br>6 .. 1<br>11 Bad<br>On the Curtain and half Bastion<br>lb.<br>9 .. 3<br>6 .. 13<br>16 Good<br>9 .. 2<br>6 .. 6<br>8 Bad<br>Mundens Point Battery<br>lb.<br>32 .. 1<br>24 .. 13<br>9 .. 2<br>16 Good<br>lb.<br>9 .. 1 a Spare one<br>Ruperts Fort<br>lb.<br>32 .. 4<br>24 .. 1<br>12 .. 4<br>9 .. 8<br>6 .. 1<br>18 Good<br>lb.<br>32 .. 1<br>24 .. 1<br>9 .. 7<br>4 .. 1<br>10 Bad<br>NB 3 of them Spare<br>Purlings Battery<br>lb.<br>18 .. 5 Good<br>lb.<br>32 .. 2<br>18 .. 6<br>8 Bad<br>Mitchels Line<br>lb.<br>12 .. 1<br>9 .. 4<br>6 .. 2<br>3 .. 2<br>9 Good<br>lb.<br>9 .. 1<br>6 .. 2<br>4 .. 2<br>1 .. 2<br>7 Bad<br>Lemon Valley<br>lb.<br>6 .. 6 Good<br>Turks Cap<br>lb.<br>4 .. 6 Bad<br>**Margin Notes:**<br><br>(& Banks's Battery) | The return of gun carriages on the island at 19 August 1776 was as follows:<br>The Line, good: 32-pounders 14, 24-pounders 2, total 16<br>The Line, bad: 32-pounders 6, 9-pounders 4, 6-pounders 1, total 11<br>Curtain and half bastion, good: 9-pounders 3, 6-pounders 13, total 16<br>Curtain and half bastion, bad: 9-pounders 2, 6-pounders 6, total 8<br>Munden's Point Battery, good: 32-pounders 1, 24-pounders 13, 9-pounders 2, total 16<br>Munden's Point Battery, bad: 9-pounders 1, a spare one<br>Rupert's Fort, good: 32-pounders 4, 24-pounders 1, 12-pounders 4, 9-pounders 8, 6-pounders 1, total 18, of which 3 spare<br>Rupert's Fort, bad: 32-pounders 1, 24-pounders 1, 9-pounders 7, 4-pounders 1, total 10<br>Purling's Battery and Banks's Lines, good: 18-pounders 5, total 5<br>Purling's Battery and Banks's Lines, bad: 32-pounders 2, 18-pounders 6, total 8<br>Mitchel's Line, good: 12-pounders 1, 9-pounders 4, 6-pounders 2, 3-pounders 2, total 9<br>Mitchel's Line, bad: 9-pounders 1, 6-pounders 2, 4-pounders 2, 1-pounders 2, total 7<br>Lemon Valley, good: 6-pounders 6, total 6<br>Turk's Cap, bad: 4-pounders 6, total 6<br>**Interpretations**<br>The return showed the main defences of Jamestown, the Line, the curtain and Munden's Point, still largely sound. The outlying posts were in far worse shape. Purling's Battery, which had fired live shot at approaching ships four times that year, had only five serviceable carriages against eight unserviceable. Every carriage at Turk's Cap was bad, and that post covered the windward coast where the alarm of 31 July 1776 had been raised. Roughly 57 of the island's carriages were unserviceable, and they were concentrated at the landing places an enemy was most likely to try. That gave Tippet a strong case for replacing them with teak carriages built on the island. |
| 275 | 268 | 19th August<br>Gun Carriages, Spare sides &c. Remaining in Store | The return went on to list the gun carriages, spare parts and fittings in store: |

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| | | 9 .. 2<br>6 .. 2<br>3 .. 1<br>2 .. 6<br>11 Bad Carriages set up<br>lb.<br>32 .. 40<br>24 .. 6<br>12 .. 18<br>9 .. 2<br>66 Good sides of Carriages from Bombay<br>Carriage Sides in store<br>lb.<br>32 .. 10<br>24 .. 14<br>18 .. 10<br>12 .. 16<br>50 Good<br>32 .. 12<br>24 .. 14<br>12 .. 4<br>9 .. 6<br>6 .. 16<br>4 .. 12<br>2 .. 9<br>18 .. 4<br>77 Bad<br>Cartridge Cases<br>lb.<br>32 .. 43<br>9 .. 19<br>6 .. 7<br>4 .. 9<br>3 .. 3<br>81 Good<br>32 .. 57<br>18 .. 37<br>12 .. 31<br>9 .. 96<br>6 .. 8<br>4 .. 6<br>235 Bad<br>Stools<br>lb.<br>12 .. 2<br>6 .. 7<br>4 .. 8<br>17 Good<br>lb.<br>12 .. 4<br>9 .. 3<br>24 .. 1<br>6 .. 3<br>11 Bad<br>lb.<br>32 .. 8<br>24 .. 36<br>18 .. 9<br>12 .. 15<br>9 .. 31<br>6 .. 4<br>4 .. 2<br>105 Spare Axle trees good<br>lb.<br>32 .. 6<br>6 .. 2<br>8 Bad<br>Quoins<br>32 .. 32<br>24 .. 16<br>18 .. 5<br>12 .. 31<br>9 .. 15<br>6 .. 15<br>4 .. 9<br>3 .. 56 | Bad carriages, broken up: 9-pounders 2, 6-pounders 2, 3-pounders 1, 2-pounders 6, total 11<br>Spare axletrees, good: 32-pounders 8, 24-pounders 36, 18-pounders 9, 12-pounders 15, 9-pounders 31, 6-pounders 4, 4-pounders 2, total 105<br>Sides of carriages from Bombay, good: 32-pounders 40, 24-pounders 6, 12-pounders 18, 9-pounders 2, total 66<br>Sides of carriages from Bombay, bad: 32-pounders 6, 6-pounders 2, total 8<br>Carriage sides in store, good: 32-pounders 10, 24-pounders 14, 18-pounders 10, 12-pounders 16, total 50<br>Carriage sides in store, bad: 32-pounders 12, 24-pounders 14, 12-pounders 4, 9-pounders 6, 6-pounders 16, 4-pounders 12, 2-pounders 9, 10-pounders 4, total 77<br>Quoins, good: 32-pounders 32, 24-pounders 16, 18-pounders 5, 12-pounders 31, 9-pounders 15, 6-pounders 15, 4-pounders 9, 3-pounders 56, 2-pounders 2, total 173<br>Quoins, bad: 32-pounders 33, 24-pounders 16, 12-pounders 33, 9-pounders 16, 3-pounders 4, 2-pounders 4, total 96<br>Cartridge cases, good: 32-pounders 43, 9-pounders 19, 6-pounders 7, 4-pounders 9, 3-pounders 3, total 81<br>Cartridge cases, bad: 32-pounders 57, 18-pounders 37, 12-pounders 31, 9-pounders 96, 6-pounders 6, 4-pounders 6, total 235<br>Beds, good: 32-pounders 11, 24-pounders 22, 18-pounders 13, 12-pounders 6, 9-pounders 22, 6-pounders 6, 2-pounders 12, total 92<br>Stools, good: 12-pounders 2, 6-pounders 7, 4-pounders 8, total 17<br>Stools, bad: 12-pounders 4, 9-pounders 3, 24-pounders 1, 6-pounders 3, total 11<br>Transoms, good: 32-pounders 3, 24-pounders 9, 12-pounders 6, 9-pounders 4, 4-pounders 3, 2-pounders 1, total 26<br>Transoms, bad: 32-pounders 3, 24-pounders 5, 12-pounders 5, 9-pounders 10, 6-pounders 7, total 30<br>James Tippet, captain of artillery, signed the return, and the carpenter signed below him.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The stores held enough parts to rebuild many carriages, but much of them was useless. Bad cartridge cases outnumbered good ones nearly three to one, and many carriage sides were also unfit. Quoins were the wedges driven under a gun's breech to set its elevation. Beds and stools were the blocks the gun rested on, and transoms were the cross-pieces that held a carriage's two sides together. The 66 good carriage sides from Bombay were probably cut from teak in the Company's yards there. Their good condition supported Tippet's argument that Indian timber outlasted the English oak and elm that was failing in the batteries. |

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| | | 2 .. 2<br>173 Good<br>lb.<br>32 .. 23<br>24 .. 16<br>12 .. 33<br>9 .. 16<br>3 .. 4<br>2 .. 4<br>96 Bad<br>Beds<br>lb.<br>32 .. 11<br>24 .. 22<br>18 .. 13<br>12 .. 6<br>9 .. 22<br>6 .. 6<br>2 .. 12<br>92 Good<br>Transoms<br>lb.<br>32 .. 3<br>24 .. 9<br>12 .. 6<br>9 .. 4<br>4 .. 3<br>2 .. 1<br>26 Good<br>lb.<br>32 .. 3<br>24 .. 5<br>12 .. 5<br>9 .. 10<br>6 .. 7<br>30 Bad<br>(Signed)<br>Jas. Tippet<br>Captn. of Artillery | |
| 276 | 269 | 1776<br>Carpenter and Smiths Work for a Field Gun Carriage.<br>To the Iron taken from a Condemned field Carriage at 6 per lb.<br>£ 3 10 ..<br>4 Wheels for do.<br>8 .. ..<br>5 Days Carpenters work at 1/6<br>.. 7 6<br>1 do. Painter and Paint<br>.. 10 6<br>1 Pc. of Batk. Teak prime Cost<br>2 .. ..<br>14 8 ..<br>Cost in England<br>£ 45 11 4<br>In favour of the Honble. Company<br>£ 31 3 4<br>Carpenter and Smiths Work for an Iron Gun Carriage<br>To 97 lb. Iron at 3½ per lb.<br>£ .. 18 2½<br>4 Truck Wheels<br>3 11 ..<br>5 Days Carpenters Work at 1/6<br>.. 7 6<br>9 do. Smiths do. at 1/6<br>.. 13 6<br>1 Piece Batk. Teak prime Cost<br>2 .. ..<br>7 10 2½<br>Cost at Bombay<br>£ 12 13 6<br>In favour of the Honble. Company<br>£ 5 3 3½<br>Having taken Captain Tippets Letter, | The cost of making the carriages on the island was estimated as follows.<br>For a field gun carriage:<br>Iron taken from a condemned field carriage, £3 10s 0d<br>Wheels, 4, £8 0s 0d<br>Carpenter's work, 5 days at 1s 6d, £0 7s 6d<br>Painter's work and paint, 1 day, £0 10s 6d<br>Teak balk, 1 foot at prime cost, £2 0s 0d<br>Total, £14 8s 0d<br>Cost in England, £45 11s 4d<br>Saving to the Company, £31 3s 4d<br>For an iron gun carriage:<br>Iron, 97 lb, £0 18s 2½d<br>Truck wheels, 4, £3 11s 0d<br>Carpenter's work, 5 days at 1s 6d, £0 7s 6d<br>Smiths' work, 9 days at 1s 6d, £0 13s 6d<br>Teak balk, 1 piece at prime cost, £2 0s 0d<br>Total, £7 10s 2½d<br>Cost at Bombay, £12 13s 6d<br>Saving to the Company, £5 3s 3½d<br>After considering Tippet's letter, return and estimate, the Council ordered him to fit out the batteries with the new carriages already in store. All the field carriages, with a few exceptions, were useless. Since the Company's stores held no timber suitable for the purpose, the Council told him to rebuild the field artillery from the teak he had earlier offered. Making the carriages on the island would cost far less than having them sent from England.<br>The Monday before, Mr Matthew Bazett had complained that Lieutenant Thomas Statham owed him money for house rent and refused to pay. Statham was summoned to appear before the Council that day, and he produced the following paper, which Bazett asked to have entered [continues]. |

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| | | Return and Estimate into Consideration, We gave him Orders to Compleat<br>the several Batterys with the New Carriages, now in Store, and as all<br>the Field Carriages (except one) are useless We directed him to Compleat<br>that Artillery out of the Teak Timber which he before offered to the<br>Board, there being no Wood fit for that purpose in the Honorable<br>Company's Stores, as the making of them here will come much<br>Cheaper, than what they are Invoiced at from England.<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett on Monday last<br>made Complaint that Lieut. Thomas Statham owes him a Sum<br>of Money, for House Rent which he refused to pay.<br>Lieut. Thos. Statham<br>being summoned to appear before Us on this Day he produced the<br>following Paper, which Mr. Bazett desired might be Entered. | **Interpretations**<br>Tippet's figures made the case plain. A field carriage built on the island from teak cost under a third of the English price, and an iron carriage cost less than three-fifths of the Bombay price. The Council could have waited for the Court of Directors to rule on his contract. Instead it accepted his teak at once. With nearly every field carriage useless and the batteries short, the risk of leaving the island defenceless for another year outweighed any doubt about the engineer's private purchase. Bazett, who had raised that doubt in June, now saw the timber taken into the Company's service on Tippet's terms. |
| 277 | 270 | 19th August<br>(Memorandum of Facts)<br>Worthy Sir and Sirs<br>Be pleased to give me leave to acquaint you with my reasons for not immediately complying with Mr. Bazett demands,<br>as I imagined he had not reflected that I was only a Lodger in<br>the House, and that he appropriated much the most convenient as<br>well as larger part of it, with a Number of Store Houses &c. to his<br>own use, was my Reason for sending him a Letter in answer<br>to his Bill, a Copy of which I beg leave to lay before you, and to which<br>I never Received any Answer, but in about three Weeks after received<br>a Verbal Message by a Soldier demanding a return of the Bill<br>delivered, telling me at the same time, if I would not pay the<br>Money, he Mr. Bazett would take other means with me, and would<br>have me to Council on Monday, to which I made only this reply,<br>give my Compliments to Cousin Bazett. I that night waited on<br>Major Bazett to take up a Note of hand, & pay another small demand<br>for Work done by his Slave, during that Gentleman's residence<br>in Europe. I then Requested of Major Bazett to be so good as to lay<br>my case before his Brother, telling him at the same time,<br>I never meant to contest any thing with Mr. Bazett only I<br>looked on it as a great hardship, that I should pay the full Rent<br>of a House, I only ingaged part of, and that so much out of<br>Repair, that I was hardly habitable, besides the numberless<br>inconveniences I sustained, by the frequent passing and<br>Repassing of Soldiers, Sailors, and Blacks, with the noise and<br>dirt made by them packing unpacking and frequent bringing<br>in and out, Goods of every kind, which filled the House so full | Statham's paper, headed a memorandum of facts, set out his reasons for not paying Bazett at once.<br>He explained that he had not complied with Bazett's demand because he thought Bazett had forgotten that Statham was only a lodger in the house. Bazett had kept the most convenient part and most of the house for his own use, along with several storehouses. For that reason Statham had answered Bazett's bill by letter, a copy of which he laid before the Council. He never received a reply. About three weeks later a soldier brought a spoken message asking for the bill back. The soldier also told him that if he did not pay, Bazett would take other measures and would have him before the Council on the Monday. Statham replied only that Bazett should be given his compliments.<br>That night Statham called on Major Bazett to accept a note of hand and to pay another small sum owed for work done by the Major's slave while the Major was in Europe. He asked the Major to put his case to his brother. Statham said he had never meant to dispute anything with Matthew Bazett. He only thought it very hard that he should pay full rent for a house of which he had just a part, and which was so out of repair that it was barely fit to live in. He also suffered endless trouble from soldiers, sailors and slaves passing in and out, from their noise and dirt as goods were packed, unpacked and constantly carried in and out. The house was so full of vermin that he often lost by them. Rats had several times eaten the buttons off his coats and spoiled many other things.<br>He also told Major Bazett that Matthew Purling had placed him in those rooms. After he had lived there for a quarter, he went to Purling to ask what rent he owed. Purling invited him to sit down and told him the house belonged to the Company. He would never let the whole of it, though he had been offered £40 0s 0d a year for it, because he did not think himself entitled to make any profit from the Company [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The house was Company property, first assigned to Matthew Purling and then evidently taken over by Matthew Bazett, who used most of it as his home and as storehouses for his trade. Statham's complaint showed what that trade looked like from inside. Soldiers, sailors and slaves came and went at all hours carrying goods, which matches the dispute over the partners' dealings with the ships and shopkeepers in the spring. Purling's refusal to take rent from a Company house was the point Statham pressed. If the house was the Company's, a councillor had no clear right to charge a junior officer full rent for part |

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| | | of Vermin, that I was frequently a great looser by them, and<br>have had several times, the Buttons eaten of my Coats and<br>many other things quite spoiled by the Rats, I also informing<br>him, Major Bazett that when I was put in those Apartments<br>by Matthew Purling Esqr. that after my Residence one quarter<br>I waited on him to request his Demands for Rent, he then<br>desired me to sit, and told me with regard to the House, that<br>belonged to the Company, and that he never would let it all tho<br>he had been offered forty pounds per Annum for it, but that he did<br>not think himself intitled to make any Emoluments from the | of it while using the rest for private business. The quarrel gave Bazett's opponents fresh evidence of the very private trade he had defended in his minutes. |
| 278 | 271 | 1776<br>Companys House, and that he had appropriated to his own use<br>more than was adequate to the Rent he paid the Company<br>and till such times I could accomodate myself better, I was welcome<br>nay even while he staid on the Island, I should never be distressed<br>for a House saying it is not to you, but Mrs. Statham, I pay the<br>Compliment, for was you a single Man, you could shift as others<br>has done, now Gents I hoped this step taken would have prevented this Board<br>the trouble of deciding this Affair, and I flattered myself Mr. Bazett would<br>have looked on the Affair as it really was, and in consideration of my<br>Family, been satisfied to have divided the Rent between Us as it must<br>plainly appear he held the far better part of the Company's House<br>and they only demanding and allowing their Servants Ten pounds<br>per Year, really did not think Mr. Bazett had any right to demand<br>more than the one half the Rent of the House, it being Divided between<br>Us, and far be it from me to wish Mr. Bazett to pay my House Rent<br>and I look upon it equally hard to pay Store House Room for Mr.<br>Bazett, and I hope the Board will not look on my not complying<br>with Mr. Bazett demand, otherwise then I have explained<br>myself, therefore Gentlemen beg your Opinion, Perhaps you may<br>say Gentlemen, I should have waited on Mr. Bazett, but there I<br>beg you will excuse me, as I thought myself much injured by<br>being obliged to quit the House my Wife and Four small Children<br>turned into the Streets, Obliged to go into the Country in the Winter<br>Season of the Year, and to a House from its well known dampness<br>which might have cost them their lives, I again say I was<br>Obliged to go in that time of Year, when the Natives of this<br>Isle who have been any time resident at the Fort Valley, will | Purling had told Statham that he already used more of the Company's house for himself than the rent he paid the Company was worth. Until Statham could find better lodging, he was welcome to stay, even for as long as Purling remained on the island. Statham would never be troubled for a house. Purling added that if he had been a single man he could have shifted for himself, but Mrs Statham was another matter. Statham had hoped this step would spare the Council the trouble of deciding the matter. He had expected Bazett to see the affair as it really was and, out of regard for Statham's family, to agree to divide the rent between them. Bazett plainly held by far the better part of the Company's house. Since the Company itself charged and allowed its servants only £10 0s 0d a year, Statham did not believe Bazett had any right to demand more than half the rent, with the house divided between them. He had no wish for Bazett to pay his house rent, but he thought it just as hard that he should pay Bazett's storehouse rent. He hoped the Council would see his refusal of Bazett's demand only in the light he had explained, and he asked for its opinion.<br>He knew the Council might say he should have gone to see Bazett, and asked to be excused. He felt badly wronged. He had been forced to leave the house and his wife and four small children turned into the street. They had to move into the country in the wet season, to a house well known for its damp, which might have cost them their lives. He stressed that he had been forced out at a time of year when even islanders who had lived some while in the Fort Valley would not stay in the country on any account. He had also been obliged to sell his goods at a heavy loss, after the great trouble and expense of gathering them, in a place where no one could get furniture whenever he liked.<br>When he told Bazett the hardship this would cause, Bazett replied only that Statham should not stay in his house and must pay his rent. Statham then said that if the house were put in repair and Bazett would let him have the front parlour, he would gladly pay the Company's rent. Bazett told him again that he should not stay, since Bazett could have more and had been offered £30 0s 0d a year. Statham replied that he could not afford any such rent. Bazett then said he would not pay house rent for Statham, and Statham told him he had never expected or asked him to. Nor did he hope Bazett would ask him to pay storehouse rent for Bazett. After treatment of this kind, he wrote, how could he be expected [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Statham's paper turned a debt claim into an accusation. Bazett, a councillor, was charging a |

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| | | not stay in the Country on any account, I was also obliged to<br>make a Sale of my Goods to a great disadvantage, after the great<br>trouble and Expence I had to collect them, in a place where it<br>is not in a Mans power to get Furniture every day, and when I acquainted Mr. Bazett with the distresses he would reduce<br>me and my Family to he gave me for answer, what are I what's that<br>to me, you shall not stay in my House, and you shall pay me my<br>Rent. I then told him if the House was put in repair, and he would<br>give me up the Four Parlor, I would thankfully pay the Company's Rent, he told me again I should not stay in it<br>for that he could have, and was offered Thirty pounds per Year, my<br>reply was I could not afford to pay any such Rent. Mr. Bazett<br>then said he would not pay House Rent for me, I then told<br>Mr. Bazett it was what I never expected or required, neither<br>would he I hope require of me to pay Store House Rent for him<br>now after a treatment of this kind could it be expected I would | lieutenant with a young family a commercial rent for part of a Company house, while the Company itself charged its own servants only £10 a year. He also used most of the house as storerooms for his trade. Bazett's mention of a £30 offer showed that he treated the Company's house as a property he could let at market rates. Purling had expressly refused to do the same. Statham also pointed out that the eviction came at the wettest time of the southern winter. Damp, cold houses in the uplands were a real danger to children at that season, so the Council would see the human cost as well as the money. The dispute came weeks after Bazett and Wrangham had defended their private trade at length in the minutes. It now set before the Court of Directors a concrete case of a councillor using Company property for private gain at a junior officer's expense. |
| 279 | 272 | 19th August<br>enough divest myself of every Sentiment as a Soldier, and Man to wait on that Gentleman at his House, after such<br>unkind treatment, A treatment I could no ways devise the<br>meaning of, as I ever did all in my power to oblige that Family<br>and flatter myself even Mrs. Bazett has through the Blessing<br>of God and my advice, received great benefit, and also flatter<br>myself that the six Months attendance given to her Sister,<br>never neglecting her one day, let the Weather be ever so bad or<br>the Roads ever so slippery, and at a time every one had given<br>her up, but thank God her Health is now established, and<br>I am satisfied with the cure, many other things could I mention but beg pardon with troubling you so long. might<br>have hoped from so near a Relation a more grateful Return.<br>(Signed)<br>Thos. Statham<br>Sir<br>I Received a Bill from you this Morning for<br>the Rent of the House I lately lived in, and imagining you had not reflected on my situation whilst there particularly in the latter part of my occupancy, I postponed<br>payment till I made you fully acquainted with the inconveniences, distress, even danger of that situation. Permit me, Sir, to remind you that I never had<br>the whole House and possessed only the three upper Rooms,<br>a part of the Rest being common to your People, the other<br>part remaining yours, but when it became a Thoroughfare<br>when my Wife and Childrens Bed Chamber was laid open to the view of every Labourer then employed in the | After such unkind treatment, Statham could not set aside every feeling of a soldier and a man so far as to call on Bazett at his house. He could not understand the treatment at all. He had always done everything he could to oblige the Bazett family. With God's blessing and Statham's advice, Mrs Bazett herself had been greatly helped. He had also attended her sister for six months without missing a single day, however bad the weather or slippery the road, at a time when everyone had given her up. Thank God her health was now restored, and he was content with the cure. He could mention many other things but asked pardon for troubling the Council at such length. He had hoped for a more grateful return from so close a relation. Thomas Statham signed the memorandum.<br>Statham's earlier letter to Bazett, dated 15 July 1776, was copied after it. He had received Bazett's bill that morning for the rent of the house he had recently lived in. He believed Bazett had not considered his position in that house, particularly towards the end of his stay, so he was holding back payment until he had told Bazett how inconvenient, distressing and even dangerous it had been. He reminded Bazett that he had never had the whole house. He had held only the three upper rooms. The rest was shared with Bazett's people, and the other part stayed Bazett's. When the house became a thoroughfare, his wife's and children's bedroom was laid open to every labourer working on the partition. When the ceiling burst and repeatedly fell, endangering their lives, only necessity kept him there. If Bazett would consider these circumstances, Statham hoped he would not demand the full rent, and he asked to know Bazett's decision. Thomas Statham signed the letter.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Statham seems to have had some medical skill, since he claimed to have treated Mrs Bazett and nursed her sister through a long illness. That gave his complaint a personal edge, because he called the Bazetts "so near a relation". The quarrel was within an extended family as well as between a councillor and a lieutenant. It shows how closely the island's leading households were linked, and how a dispute |

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| | | partition, when the bursting and repeated falling down of the Ceiling endangered their lives, necessity alone kept me in it. If you will be pleased to consider the above circumstances, you will not I hope demand the full Rent. I shall be glad to know your determination in this respect. and am<br>15 July Sir<br>Yrs.<br>(Signed) Thos. Statham | over rent could become a matter of honour among kin.<br>Statham's letter of 15 July 1776 was calm and specific. He had held three rooms, shared the house with Bazett's workmen and storehouses and faced a collapsing ceiling over his children's bed. Entering it in the minutes put on record that he had offered reasonable terms before Bazett brought the matter to Council. |
| 280 | 273 | 1776<br>The Board having considered the above affair, are unanimously of opinion that Mr. Bazett demand is just, therefore<br>Ordered Lieutenant Thomas Statham to Discharge the same.<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham<br>Hen. Bazett | After considering the matter, the Council decided unanimously that Bazett's demand was just. It ordered Lieutenant Thomas Statham to pay it.<br>John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Council found against Statham even though his account raised the very question it had argued over since April 1776: whether a councillor could profit privately from Company property. The Council could have used his case against Bazett, as the Governor and Lieutenant Governor had used Lawson's shop. It did not. Statham had lived in the rooms and had received the lodging, whatever its faults, and he had not settled terms in advance. On the narrow question of whether he owed rent for rooms he had occupied, the answer was plain. Bazett and his brother Henry, who sat in judgement, were both among the signatories, as were the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor, who had no reason to favour Bazett. That suggests the decision rested on the debt itself, not on loyalty to a colleague. |
| 281 | 274 | 22d August<br>At a Consultation held on Thursday the 22 day of August<br>1776 at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Govr.<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>Major Henry Bazett<br>The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed dated the<br>19 August 1776.<br>Mr. William Wrangham Reports<br>that he has been on Board the Ship Talbot to Muster her<br>Company and enquire for Deserters but found none, her Muster<br>Roll is as follows Viz.<br>Muster Roll of Ship Talbot<br>Raymond Snow Commander<br>Samuel Gandy 1 Mate<br>John Lewis 2 do.<br>Henry Sherman 3 do.<br>Jos. Charles Hudson 4 do.<br>John Edwards 5 do.<br>Miles Bower 6 do.<br>Thos. Sheppard Purser<br>James Collie Surgeon<br>John Evans do. Mate<br>Willm. Mather Boatswain<br>Michl. Foster Gunner<br>Peter Pearson Carpenter<br>Henry Coker Ship Stewd.<br>Thos. Hay Capt. do.<br>Wm. Southam Cooper<br>Saml. Vener Joiner<br>John Latham Ships Cook<br>Geo. King Capt. do.<br>Isaac Blackburn Caulker<br>Saml. Glasier Sailmaker<br>Edw. Hawkins Seaman<br>Arthur Fage Armourer | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Thursday 22 August 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett were present. The minutes of the meeting of 19 August 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>Mr William Wrangham reported that he had gone on board the *Talbot* to muster her crew and look for deserters, but had found none. The muster roll of the *Talbot* began:<br>Raymond Snow, commander<br>Samuel Gandy, first mate<br>John Lewis, second mate<br>Henry Sherman, third mate<br>Sir Charles Hudson, baronet, fourth mate<br>John Edwards, fifth mate<br>Miles Bower, sixth mate<br>Thomas Sheppard, purser<br>James Collier, surgeon<br>John Evans, surgeon's mate<br>William Mather, boatswain<br>Michael Foster, gunner<br>Peter Pearson, carpenter<br>Henry Coker, ship's steward<br>Thomas Hay, captain's steward<br>William Southam, cooper<br>Samuel Vener, joiner<br>John Latham, ship's cook<br>George King, captain's cook<br>Isaac Blackburn, caulker<br>Samuel Glasser, sailmaker<br>Edward Hawkins, seaman<br>Arthur Fraser, armourer<br>George Lodge, butcher<br>Thomas Sharp, poulterer<br>George Haynes, boatswain's mate<br>William Bennet, first carpenter's mate<br>John Edwards, second carpenter's mate<br>George Fitzgerald, gunner's mate<br>William Richardson, caulker's mate<br>Charles Cooper, cooper's mate<br>Robert Pattinson, cook's mate |

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| | | Geo. Lodge Butcher<br>Thos. Sharp Poulterer<br>Geo. Haynes Boatn. Mate<br>Wm. Burnet Carpr. 1 do.<br>John Edwards 2 do.<br>Geo. Fitzgerald Gunr. do.<br>Wm. Richardson Caulk. do.<br>Charles Cooper Cooper do.<br>Robt. Pattinson Cooks do.<br>John Moore Mid. & Cox.<br>Adam Grayson Midshipman<br>Henry Bullock do.<br>Michl. Fleming 2d Master<br>Archd. Robinson do.<br>Thos. Dudgeon do.<br>Wm. Goodman do.<br>Danl. Pringle do.<br>Willm. Ward Seaman<br>Willm. Bishop<br>Thos. Kinnet<br>John Roach<br>Thos. Bagnell Seaman<br>Wm. Graham<br>Wm. Hewett<br>Robt. Bussell<br>Thos. Downing<br>Wm. Fanning<br>Lewis Smart<br>John McNeale<br>James Stephenson<br>John Davis<br>James Gill<br>Fredk. Nichols<br>Robt. Campbell<br>Thos. Richardson<br>James Sheriff<br>James Farrell<br>Thos. Hall<br>Walter Betty<br>Peter Cameron<br>Richd. Hoocks<br>John Beaton<br>Wm. McCloud | John Moore, midshipman and coxswain<br>[...] Gascoyne, midshipman<br>Henry Bullock, midshipman<br>Michael Fleming, quartermaster<br>Archibald Robinson, quartermaster<br>Thomas Dudgeon, quartermaster<br>William Goodman, quartermaster<br>David Pringle, quartermaster<br>William Ward, seaman<br>William Bishop, seaman<br>Thomas Kennet, seaman<br>John Roach, seaman<br>Thomas Bagnell, seaman<br>William Graham, seaman<br>William Hewett, seaman<br>Robert Bussell, seaman<br>Thomas Jenning, seaman<br>William Jenning, seaman<br>Lewis Sneert, seaman<br>John McNeale, seaman<br>James Stephenson, seaman<br>John Davis, seaman<br>James Gill, seaman<br>Ferdinand Nichols, seaman<br>Robert Campbell, seaman<br>Thomas Richardson, seaman<br>James Sherriff, seaman<br>James Farrell, seaman<br>Thomas Hall, seaman<br>Walter Betty, seaman<br>Peter Simarson, seaman<br>Richard Howels, seaman<br>John Braton, seaman<br>William McCleod, seaman<br>**Interpretations**<br>The *Talbot*'s fourth mate was a baronet, Sir Charles Hudson. Younger sons and impoverished heirs of landed families often entered the Company's maritime service as officers. The voyages offered the chance of a fortune through private trade and in time the command of a ship. A title did not entitle a man to rank on board, so Hudson served as a junior mate below men of plainer birth until he had earned promotion. |
| 282 | 275 | 1776<br>Jno. Gibson Seaman<br>John Robinson<br>Alexd. Taylor<br>John Kitchen<br>Wm. Conner<br>John Reynolds<br>Joseph Pilkinson<br>Wm. Lithgow<br>Joseph Lawson<br>John White<br>Edward Roach<br>Francis Pawson<br>Thos. Penny Seaman<br>John Willson<br>George Parker<br>Wm. Hoskins<br>Charles Weedon<br>Willm. Bond<br>John Heil<br>Antonio Partison<br>John Parish<br>Samuel Eaton<br>Robt. Lamberton<br>Rowland Barnes Seaman<br>Nathl. Oaks<br>Adams Deane<br>Thos. Jones<br>Wm. Sherbert<br>George Johnson<br>James Smith | The *Talbot*'s muster roll concluded:<br>John Gibson, seaman<br>John Robinson, seaman<br>Alfred Taylor, seaman<br>John Kitchen, seaman<br>William Conner, seaman<br>John Reynolds, seaman<br>Joseph Pilkinson, seaman<br>William Lithgow, seaman<br>Joseph Lawson, seaman<br>John White, seaman<br>Edward Roach, seaman<br>Francis Pawson, seaman<br>Thomas Penny, seaman<br>John Willson, seaman<br>George Parker, seaman<br>William Hoskins, seaman<br>Charles Weedon, seaman<br>William Bond, seaman<br>John Hill, seaman<br>Antonio Parlisano, seaman<br>John Panish, seaman<br>Samuel Eaton, seaman<br>Robert Lamburton, seaman<br>Rowland James, seaman<br>Nathaniel Oaks, seaman<br>Adam Deane, seaman<br>Thomas Jones, seaman<br>William Sherbert, seaman<br>George Johnson, seaman<br>James Smith, seaman |

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| | | Geo. Sommerville<br>Edward Ross<br>James Johnson<br>John Hackley<br>Passengers<br>Captn. Thos. Conway<br>Mrs. Conway<br>Tilly Kettle Esqr.<br>John Smith<br>Two Boys<br>One Girl & Two Servts.<br>(Signed)<br>Raymond Snow<br>Bought of Captain Raymond Snow on<br>Account of the Honble. Company, twenty five Sheep and four<br>Baskets of Garden Seeds, amounting to twenty seven pounds<br>fifteen Shillings, he chusing Certificates for the same, We have<br>granted him the usual ones accordingly.<br>The Honble. East India Company Dr.<br>To Captain Raymond Snow<br>25 Sheep<br>at 15/<br>£ 18 15 ..<br>4 Baskets of Garden Seeds at 45/<br>9 .. ..<br>£ 27 15 ..<br>Errors Excepted<br>(Signed)<br>Thos. Sheppard | George Sommerville, seaman<br>Edward Voss, seaman<br>James Johnson, seaman<br>John Hackley, seaman<br>Her passengers were:<br>Captain Thomas Conway, passenger<br>Mrs Conway, passenger<br>Tilly Kettle, passenger<br>John Smith, passenger<br>Boys, 2, passengers<br>Girl, 1, passenger<br>Servants, 2, passengers<br>Raymond Snow signed the roll.<br>The Council bought 25 sheep and 4 baskets of garden seeds for the Company from Captain Raymond Snow for £27 15s 0d. Snow chose to be paid in certificates, and the Council issued them in the usual way. The bill read:<br>Sheep, 25 at 15s each, owed by the Company to Captain Raymond Snow, £18 15s 0d<br>Garden seeds, 4 baskets at 45s each, £9 0s 0d<br>Total, £27 15s 0d<br>Thomas Sheppard signed the bill, subject to the correction of any errors.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Tilly Kettle was the English portrait painter who had spent several years in India painting nawabs, Company officials and their families. He was returning home on the *Talbot*. Painters went to India for the same reason as Company servants, because the wealth of the Bengal elite created a market for portraits that London could not match.<br>The sheep and seeds came from the *Talbot*'s call at the Cape. They cost the same 15s a head that Captain Kent charged in March 1776. The island still relied on passing ships for fresh seed, as its gardens could not keep their stock true from season to season. |
| 283 | 276 | 22d August<br>The Storekeeper this Day delivered the following Account<br>of Stores short Received from Ship Talbot Viz.<br>C. qrs. lb.<br>4 .. 1 .. Rice<br>1 .. .. 19 Paddy<br>12 Candles<br>Short Weight occasioned by Wastage<br>1 Leager Arrack Gages 140 Gallons wants to fill 8 Galls.<br>Galls. 132 Received<br>22 August 1776<br>Jonn. Doveton<br>Store Keeper<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett this day laid<br>before the Board the following Letter in Answer to Lieutenant<br>Thomas Stathams Memorandum of Facts, as entered in<br>Consultation of Monday last.<br>To John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. &c. Council of St. Helena<br>Gentlemen<br>It gives me real concern, that I was necessitated<br>on the 12 Instant, to make a Complaint to the Council against<br>Lieut. Statham as it is the first I ever had occasion to prefer<br>to the Board, & I am convinced not another Man on the<br>Island in a Gentlemans Station would have behaved as he<br>has done, to given me all this trouble. On the 11th<br>of last Month I desired Sergeant Yates, to make out a<br>Bill, and carry it to Lieut. Statham, not in the least | The storekeeper handed in the following account of stores from the *Talbot* that had arrived short:<br>Rice, 4 cwt 1 qr 0 lb, short in weight through wastage<br>Paddy, 1 cwt 0 qr 19 lb, short in weight through wastage<br>Candles, 12 lb, short in weight through wastage<br>Arrack, 1 leaguer gauged at 140 gallons, 8 gallons short of full, 132 gallons received<br>Jonathan Doveton, storekeeper, signed the account on 22 August 1776.<br>Mr Matthew Bazett laid before the Council a letter to Governor Skottowe and the Council answering the memorandum of facts entered by Lieutenant Thomas Statham at the meeting of 19 August 1776.<br>Bazett regretted having been forced on 12 August 1776 to complain to the Council about Statham. It was the first time he had needed to trouble the Council in this way. He was sure no other man on the island of a gentleman's standing would have behaved as Statham had and given him so much trouble. On 16 July 1776 he had asked Sergeant Yates to draw up a bill and take it to Statham. After waiting more than two years, Bazett had no doubt Statham would pay at once. The bill charged Lieutenant Statham £15 0s 0d for ten months' house rent owed to Mr Matthew Bazett. Yates took the bill accordingly. He reported that Statham had told him he did not have the money then but would settle on the following Saturday. When Yates went back to him at that time, he said he would not pay it [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Bazett's bill charged £15 0s 0d for ten months, or £18 0s 0d a year. That was more than the £10 a year the Company allowed its own servants in house rent, as Statham had argued, though far below the |

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| | | doubting, after a forbearance of above two Years, but he<br>would have immediately paid it. The Bill is as follows<br>Lieut. Statham to Mr. Matthew Bazett Dr. To 18 Months<br>House Rent £ 15. Received the Contents for. Yates accordingly<br>carried the said Bill, he informed me Lieut. Statham told him,<br>he had not then the Money, but would settle it on the Saturday<br>following; Yates going to him at that time he waved paying it | £30 Bazett said he had been offered. Bazett also pointed out that he had waited more than two years for payment. That weakened Statham's case that the rent was an unexpected demand. The dispute now turned on whether Statham had first promised to pay and then refused. |
| 284 | 277 | 1776<br>telling him he would speak to me about it and went into<br>the Country, the next night I received the Letter he mentions,<br>to which I did not think it necessary to return an Answer as it<br>contained several untruths with respect to the Company's Workmen,<br>I had nothing to do with them. hearing no more of Lieut. Statham<br>for some time, I sent Yates again to desire he would return the<br>Bill, and as he did not chuse to pay it I would take another method<br>to oblige him, he told Yates he had left the Bill in the Country,<br>but would bring it down the first time he came to the Valley about<br>a fortnight after, finding that Lieut. Statham, neither returned the<br>Bill as he promised, or paid the Money, or ever thought it worth his<br>while to speak to me about it, I sent the same person again to<br>him on Friday the 9th Instant, to acquaint him I should lodge a<br>Complaint to the Board against him the Monday following,<br>and desired he would not be out of the way, he replied very well,<br>from which I naturally concluded he would not go from the<br>Valley, when he was sent for to attend Council, the Sergeant<br>returning acquainting the Board Lieut. Statham had that<br>morning gone into the Country, this I thought strange Conduct<br>and requested he might have an Order to attend the Monday<br>following, which he accordingly did, when I desired to know his<br>reasons for not paying the Bill, and why he went into the<br>Country, when I requested he would not be absent? he replied<br>the message was only a verbal one by a Soldier, and immediately<br>pulled a Paper out of his Pocket, which he read to the Board,<br>as I observed he had advanced several falsitys therein, and in my<br>opinion, had treated me extremely ill. I requested it might be<br>Entered on Consultation which I would Answer.<br>When Mr. Purling left the Island I thought<br>myself entitled to that House of the Company's he was allotted<br>and applied to the Board for it in lieu of the £ 10 per Year I | Statham had told Yates he would speak to Bazett about the bill himself, and then went into the country. The next night Bazett received the letter Statham had mentioned. It contained several untrue statements about the Company's workmen, so Bazett saw no need to reply, as he had nothing to do with them. Hearing nothing further from Statham for some time, Bazett sent Yates again to ask for the bill back. If Statham would not pay, Bazett would find another way to make him. Statham told Yates he had left the bill in the country but would bring it down the first time he came to the valley, in about a fortnight.<br>When Statham neither returned the bill nor paid, nor thought it worth speaking to him, Bazett sent the same man to him on Friday 9 August 1776. Yates was to tell him that Bazett would complain to the Council the following Monday and to ask him not to be away. Statham answered that this was very well, so Bazett assumed he would stay in the valley. When he was sent for to attend the Council, however, the sergeant reported that Statham had gone into the country that morning. Bazett found this strange and asked for an order requiring him to attend the following Monday, which the Council gave. At that meeting Bazett asked Statham why he had not paid the bill and why he had gone into the country when he had been asked not to be absent. Statham replied that the message had been only a spoken one carried by a soldier. He then pulled a paper from his pocket and read it to the Council. Bazett found that it contained several falsehoods and treated him very badly. He had suggested it be entered in the minutes, which he would now answer.<br>When Mr Purling left the island, Bazett had believed himself entitled to the Company's house Purling had been given. He applied to the Council for it in place of the £10 0s 0d a year he received in house rent, telling the Council he regarded it as his right, since all his predecessors had enjoyed the same. To his great surprise Mr Corneille strongly opposed him, though in the end the matter was decided in his favour. Bazett thought this very ungenerous in Corneille, who held both a town house and a country house belonging to the Company, the first a palace by comparison. At the time Bazett supposed Corneille wanted the house for Lieutenant Statham. It was well known that Bazett had never been given a Company house in all his long service. He had gone eight years without one of his own, nor had he asked for one. When he was ordered to take a seat on the Council, he was offered [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Bazett's answer showed how the house came to him. It had passed to him on Purling's departure in place of his rent allowance, over Corneille's objection. The quarrel with Statham was therefore tied to the wider feud with the Lieutenant Governor. Bazett suggested Corneille had wanted the house for Statham, and Statham's paper was entered while Corneille sat at the table. Bazett also contrasted his own long years without a Company house with Corneille's town and country residences. That made |

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| | | received for House Rent telling the Gentlemen, I looked upon it<br>as my right, as all my predecessors had been indulged with it,<br>but to my very great astonishment, I found myself strongly<br>opposed by Mr. Corneille, however it was at last determined<br>in my favour, I thought it extremely ungenerous in that Gentleman, as he possessed both a Town and Country House<br>of the Company's the former a Palace when compared with this; I told him at the time I imagined he wanted it<br>for Lieut. Statham. It is well known I never was allowed<br>a House of the Company's during the long time I have been in their Service notwithstanding, I was eight Years<br>without having one of my own, neither did I apply for one, when I was Ordered a Seat at the Board, I was | the dispute over a junior officer's rent part of the running quarrel between the two councillors over who benefited from the Company's property. |
| 285 | 278 | 22d August<br>offered £ 24 per Annum for the said House, which I refused, was<br>likewise applied to by some of my near Relations who were<br>Company's Servants, and entirely destitute of a House in this<br>Valley to live in, I told them I did not chuse to turn Lieut.<br>Statham out as it might be thought partial, and begged they<br>would not press me, Lieut. Statham had been about seven<br>Months in the House, and never having the good manners<br>or Complaisance to speak to me about the terms, or to know<br>my sentiments, whether he should continue in it, or offering to give me any thing for living there, altho' he knew<br>I paid the Company Quarterly £ 2 .. 10 for the said House,<br>this I could not but look upon as very extraordinary and<br>ungenteel behavior, and took an opportunity of speaking to<br>him about it, he made some frivolous excuse, said he intended<br>to mention it, was extremely obliged to me, and hoped, I<br>would let him Remain in it, and he would pay me whatever I desired. I replied he might continue in the House<br>that I required nothing more than the £ 10 per Annum which I paid the Company notwithstanding I had been offered £ 24 per Year for it, he appeared quite satisfied, and<br>very thankful. Lieut. Statham never coming near me on the expiration of the Year, I imagined he might be short of Money, therefore did not press him, and waited<br>two or three Months longer, but finding he took no notice<br>was obliged to speak to him once more on the Subject, at<br>the same time telling him he must provide himself other<br>Lodgings, asking him if he imagined I should compliment<br>him with £ 10 per Year, he replied he did not, and intended<br>paying me, but pleaded he was destitute of a House, I told | When Bazett was ordered to take a seat on the Council, he was offered £24 0s 0d a year for the house and refused it. Some close relations of his, who were Company servants and had nowhere to live in the valley, also asked him for it. He told them he would not turn Lieutenant Statham out, since it might look like favouritism, and asked them not to press him.<br>Statham had lived in the house about seven months without ever having the manners or courtesy to speak to Bazett about terms. He had not asked whether he might stay, nor offered to pay anything for living there, though he knew Bazett paid the Company £2 10s 0d a quarter for it. Bazett thought this very strange and ungentlemanly behaviour and took a chance to raise it with him. Statham made some trivial excuse, said he had meant to mention it, declared himself very obliged and hoped Bazett would let him stay, offering to pay whatever Bazett wanted. Bazett replied that Statham could stay and that he asked no more than the £10 0s 0d a year he paid the Company, even though he had been offered £24 0s 0d. Statham seemed quite satisfied and very grateful.<br>When the year was up Statham never came near him. Bazett supposed he might be short of money, so he did not press him and waited two or three months more. When Statham still took no notice, Bazett had to speak to him again. He told him he must find other lodgings and asked whether he expected Bazett to make him a present of £10 0s 0d a year. Statham said he did not and meant to pay, but pleaded that he had no other house. Bazett told him that was not so, since he had one in the country and could also go to the barracks. Statham still insisted he had nowhere to go. Bazett then said he could stay until 31 December if he chose, but must certainly leave then, since the house was let. Bazett declared that this was all that had ever passed between them on the subject.<br>Statham's statements about Bazett putting the house in repair after he had it, and giving up the front parlour, Bazett called plain falsehoods. He believed Statham's reputation for truthfulness was by now fairly well known. Statham's claim about being forced into the country at a cold time of year was further proof of it. November and December were plainly warm months on the island, with the sun directly overhead at the start of November, and he had returned to the country very late. As for Statham's claim that he had to sell his household furniture for lack of a place to put it [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Bazett's dates undid one of Statham's most moving complaints. Statham had described his family |

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| | | him that could not be the case, as he had one in the Country<br>likewise the Barracks to go to, he still representing he was distressed<br>I then acquainted him, he might if he chose remain until<br>the 31 December, but he should positively go out at that period,<br>this I declare was all that ever passed between Us on the Topic,<br>after I had the House, what he asserts about its being put<br>into repair, giving up the front Parlour &c. I solemnly affirm to be palpable falsitys, indeed his Character, with<br>respect to his Veracity, I believe is pretty well established, what<br>he advances about going into the Country, at that cold Season<br>of the Year &c. is a further proof of it, as it is evident Novr.<br>and December are warm Months the Sun being Vertical<br>in the beginning of the former, and reckoned very late to retire<br>to the Country, what he says about being obliged to Sell his<br>House furniture, from the want of a place to put them in, | being driven into a damp country house in the wet season. Bazett pointed out that the move fell in November and December, the warm months on St Helena, when the sun stood almost directly overhead. The detail suggests Statham had moved out in late 1775 and that the rent claimed covered the earlier ten months. Bazett also set the rent he actually charged, £10 a year, against the £24 he had been offered. That presented his terms as a favour, since he had charged Statham no more than the Company charged him. It undercut Statham's charge that a councillor was profiting from a Company house at a junior officer's expense. |
| 286 | 279 | 1776<br>is without the least foundation as there are always Houses<br>to be let and frequently Sold. I can recollect fourteen that have<br>been disposed of on this side of the Bridge, since he has been on<br>the Island, and don't doubt but there has been as many on the<br>other, besides the apartments allotted him in the Officers Barracks<br>for some time past he has been paid House Rent by the Company<br>but as he found he could live in mine for little or nothing, he make<br>himself extremely easy about providing another. In regard to<br>his speaking to Major Bazett &c. I can only say that Major<br>Bazett never mentioned that circumstance to me, but since asking<br>him about it, he informed me Lieut. Statham did speak to him<br>about it, he told him as it was a private affair he had nothing<br>to do with it. with respect to what he says about his Conversation with Mr. Purling, I must acknowledge am<br>dubious of the truth of several of his assertions, as I have often<br>heard that Gentleman say, he repented ever letting Lieut.<br>Statham go into the House, as he was always making some<br>frivolous Complaints of his Servants especially the Person who<br>he put there to take care of his things. As to what he mentioned about the Rats, it is well known every House<br>in the Island is infested with them, particularly in this Valley, & especially Old ones. the inconveniencys he says he<br>sustained by the frequent passing of Soldiers Blacks &c. is in a<br>great degree false, as only a few of my Stores were kept in one Room | Bazett said Statham's claim about selling his furniture had no basis at all. There were always houses to be let and often sold. Bazett could recall 14 that had changed hands on this side of the bridge since Statham came to the island, and he did not doubt as many had on the other side. Statham also had rooms allotted to him in the officers' barracks, and for some time the Company had paid him house rent. Having found he could live in Bazett's house for little or nothing, he had made himself very comfortable and taken no trouble to find another.<br>As for Statham's talk with Major Bazett, the Major had never mentioned it to him. When Bazett later asked him, the Major said Statham had spoken to him, but he had told Statham it was a private matter and nothing to do with him. Bazett also doubted several of Statham's claims about his conversation with Mr Purling. He had often heard Purling say he regretted ever letting Statham into the house, since Statham was always making trivial complaints about his servants, especially the man Purling had left in charge of his belongings.<br>Every house on the island was well known to be overrun with rats, especially in the valley and particularly the old houses. Statham's account of the trouble caused by soldiers and slaves passing to and fro was largely untrue. Only a few of Bazett's goods were kept in one room. The back room was useless because the roof leaked constantly, and there was seldom any reason to go into it. Bazett could not see why Statham told this in such detail. Even if it had been so, Bazett was astonished that Statham had not left a house he found so inconvenient and unpleasant.<br>Statham had mentioned being sent for once when Mrs Bazett was ill. Wanting all the advice the island could give, Bazett had asked Mr Barclay the surgeon to consult Mr Pritchard and Mr Statham, the only medical men then on the island, and he had paid both for their trouble. Statham admitted as much, so Bazett did not regard it as any obligation. He had never learned what Statham prescribed or advised. As for Statham's work for Mrs Doveton, Bazett knew nothing of it. He did know that both the ships' surgeons and the island's surgeons had attended her. If Statham had brought about a cure, as he claimed, |

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| | | (the Back one being useless on account of its constantly leaking)<br>it was but seldom there was occasion to go into it. I can easily<br>perceive his motive for mentioning this in so circumstantial<br>a manner, but admitting it had been so, I am astonished as<br>it was so very inconvenient and disagreable he did not quit<br>it. He takes Notice of being sent for once when Mrs. Bazett<br>was ill. I being desirous of having all the advice the Place<br>afforded, Requested Mr. Barclay the Surgeon, to consult with<br>Messrs. Pritchard and Statham, as they were the only Men of the profession then on the Island. I satisfied both<br>of them for their trouble, this Lieut. Statham acknowledges<br>consequently do not look upon it as any obligation, with<br>respect to what he prescribes or advised never came to my<br>knowledge, his being employed to Mrs. Doveton, I am an<br>entire Stranger to. I know the Surgeons of the Ships attended<br>her as well as those of the Island, if Lieut. Statham (as he<br>says) performed a cure, I am convinced Mr. Doveton satisfied<br>him for his trouble, and am surprized he should mention<br>this as an obligation done me. | Bazett was sure Mr Doveton had paid him for it. He was surprised Statham should count it as a favour done to Bazett.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Bazett answered each of Statham's grievances with a fact Statham could not easily dispute. Statham could have taken rooms in the officers' barracks or drawn the Company's house rent and gone elsewhere, so he had stayed by choice. The rats were common to every house in the valley. The medical service Statham claimed as a kindness had been paid for. Mrs Doveton's sister was the patient Statham described as nursed for six months, which suggests Mrs Bazett and Mrs Doveton were sisters. The Bazett and Doveton households were therefore linked by marriage, and both drew on the same small group of medical men on the island. |
| 287 | 280 | 22d August<br>I flatter myself Gentlemen I have made it<br>clearly appear to you, that Lieut. Statham has behaved extremely ungenteel and ungratefully to me, by saying what he<br>has and giving all this trouble, out of compassion to his family<br>I declare, I should not have Ordered him out of the House, if he<br>had but behaved with common complaisance and civility;<br>what he says with respect to the apartments, he occupied<br>the same as when Mr. Purling left it, which were all the upper Story consisting of a Closet and two Chambers one of<br>14½ Feet by 14, the other 15 Feet by 14½ and a drawing<br>Room 18 Feet by 14½ below Stairs a Hall of 14 Feet by 14½<br>a back Hall 19 Feet by 15, a large Closet, a Cellar 15 Feet<br>by 4½ a Servants Room 13 feet by 8, a Kitchen 17½ feet by 12, Stair Case, Stable &c. &c. and three back Yards at<br>that time, and all for £ 10 per Year. I believe Lieut. Statham will find it difficult to accommodate himself so well<br>again for that Sum, The part I kept were the large Parlour and Back Room not above ⅓ of the House, as will<br>appear by the account transmitted to England, the Cellars<br>were distinct Buildings. It is very evident I did not desire<br>to benefit one penny by the House more than from the use<br>of the Cellars and Store Rooms, the Society being greatly | Bazett trusted he had shown the Council plainly that Statham had behaved very ungentlemanly and ungratefully towards him, both in what he said and in all the trouble he had caused. Bazett declared that he would never have ordered Statham out of the house, out of pity for his family, if Statham had behaved with ordinary courtesy and civility.<br>On the rooms, Statham had held them exactly as Mr Purling left them. Upstairs there was a closet and two bedrooms, one 14½ feet by 14 and the other 15 feet by 14½, and a drawing room 18 feet by 14½. Downstairs there was a hall 14 feet by 14½, a back hall 19 feet by 15, a large closet, a cellar 15 feet by 14½, a servants' room 13 feet by 8, a kitchen 17½ feet by 12, a staircase, a stable and three back yards. At that time Statham had it all for £10 0s 0d a year. Bazett believed Statham would struggle to find such lodging again for that sum. The part Bazett kept was the large parlour and the back room, no more than a third of the house, as the account sent to England would show. The cellars were separate buildings.<br>Bazett said it was plain he had not sought a penny's profit from the house beyond the use of the cellars and storerooms. The Society had been badly short of them, and that was his main reason for asking for it. When the house was allotted to him, no Company servant was put out. Mr Kay, recommended to him by a close friend, moved in when Statham left. Bazett believed Kay had no cause to complain. He was sure Kay had already recovered more than a year's rent by letting the bedroom to gentlemen from the ships when they were short of lodgings. Kay had the large parlour and the other rooms Bazett had given up to him. Bazett would certainly have done the same for Statham if Statham had treated him with ordinary good manners.<br>Bazett found Statham's reason for not coming to speak to him very odd. Statham had lived in his house for 18 months and in all that time, Bazett |

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| | | distressed on that account which was my principal motive<br>for asking for it, by my being allotted this House, no Company's<br>Servant was deprived. Mr. Kay who was recommended to<br>me by a particular friend, I put into it upon Lieut. Stathams<br>going out and believe that Gentleman has no reason to complain, being convinced he has received more than the<br>Years Rent already, by letting the Bed Chambers when the Gentlemen of the Ships were distressed for Lodgings<br>the large Parlour, and the other Rooms that I have given<br>up to Mr. Kay. I assuredly would have done the same to<br>Lieut. Statham, had he behaved to me with common good<br>manners, the reason he assigns for not coming to speak to<br>me are very curious, he inhabited my House eighteen Months, during that time I declare he never said one Syllable to me, except those times before mentioned, when<br>I was obliged to begin the Subject, it must appear so contrary to my intentions to distress him, that had he possessed but common gratitude he might be sensible of my kindness in letting him remain three Months longer, (after all his misbehavior) than I intended,<br>He says after such ill treatment as he Received from me, | declared, had never said a word to him except on the three occasions already described, when Bazett had to raise the subject himself. He thought it must be plain that he never meant to distress Statham. Had Statham shown ordinary gratitude, he would have seen Bazett's kindness in letting him stay three months longer than intended after all his misbehaviour. Statham had said that after such ill treatment from Bazett, he [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Bazett admitted for the first time why he wanted the house. The Society needed its cellars and storerooms. That was the trading partnership the Governor had described in May 1776, and Bazett confirmed that a Company house allotted to a councillor in place of his rent allowance was being used as its warehouse. His claim that he sought no profit from the house rested on a narrow meaning of profit, rent from lodgers, and left out the value of free storage for his trade. Mr Kay, Statham's successor, let rooms to ships' officers, which shows how readily Company houses near the landing place earned money from the shipping season. |
| 288 | 281 | 1776<br>he could not divest himself of every Sentiment as a Soldier and Man to wait on me &c. I cannot but admire<br>Lieut. Stathams extreme delicacy in this point, by fearing his<br>Honor would suffer by it, as it is a nicety of Sentiment I could<br>scarcely have suspected him of, considering the treatment he<br>submitted to, in being abused had a Cane shook over his Head<br>and threatened to be kicked &c. on the publick Parade before all<br>the Guard; indeed he had suffered himself to be used, not long<br>before in the Street much in the same manner, all of which<br>he brought on by allowing himself too great a liberty of Speech,<br>which he is particularly noted for, his behavior on these<br>occasions was looked upon by his Brother Officers in so despicable<br>a light, that several of them were determined to go to the<br>Governor to acquaint him his Conduct had been so much<br>unlike an Officer, that they were resolved not to Rank with<br>him, but out of mere Compassion to his family they let it drop,<br>there are but few of them that will associate or keep him<br>Company. but Gentlemen this Mans Character is so well<br>known that I need not say any thing more of him, but only<br>to observe, that I think myself exceedingly ill treated, in his<br>asserting palpable falsitys, refusing to return the Bill, going | Statham had written that, after such ill treatment, he could not set aside every feeling of a soldier and a man so far as to call on Bazett. Bazett said he could only admire Statham's extreme sensitivity on this point and his fear that his honour would suffer. He would hardly have suspected Statham of such fine feelings, given the treatment Statham had put up with before. On the public parade, in front of the whole guard, Statham had been insulted, had a cane shaken over his head and been threatened with a kicking. Not long before, he had let himself be treated in much the same way in the street. Bazett said Statham had brought all of this on himself by the very free way he spoke, for which he was well known. His fellow officers had thought his conduct on these occasions so contemptible that several of them resolved to go to the Governor. They meant to tell him Statham had behaved so unlike an officer that they would not serve alongside him. Only out of pity for his family did they let the matter drop. Few of them would now keep company with him.<br>Bazett said Statham's character was so well known that he need say no more. He considered himself very badly treated by Statham's plain falsehoods, by his refusal to return the bill and by his going into the country when Bazett had asked him to stay and attend the Council. Statham had forced him to trouble the Council to recover what was justly owed. Bazett also complained of Statham's insolence in saying he would not pay storehouse rent for Bazett and that Bazett had no right to demand more than half the rent. In effect, Statham was plainly suggesting Bazett had no right to the house, which Bazett could only regard as a gross insult to his position in the Company's service.<br>Since the Council had ordered Statham to pay the rent, Bazett said it must have thought he had a fair claim to what he demanded. He did not doubt that the Company's houses would in future be managed on a different footing, and that the Company would put a stop to many of the island's |

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| | | into the Country when I desired he would be in the way<br>to attend the Council, Obliging me to trouble the Board<br>to get what was justly owing me saying that he would not pay Store House Rent for me, and his insolence in saying I had no right to demand more than half the Rent<br>&c. In fact he plainly insinuates I have no right to the House, which I cannot but deem a gross affront to the Station I fill in the Company's Service.<br>As you have Gentlemen Ordered Lieut. Statham<br>to pay the Rent you must consequently think I had a just<br>right to what I demanded. I don't doubt but the Company's<br>Houses will be settled in future upon another footing, and<br>that our Honorable Masters, will put a stop to many of the<br>proceedings and irregularitys of this Place.<br>I am<br>St. Helena Gentlemen<br>22 August 1776 Your most Obedt. Servant<br>(Signed) M. Bazett | improper proceedings and irregularities. M. Bazett signed his letter at St Helena on 22 August 1776.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Bazett turned from the rent to Statham's standing as an officer. A man who failed to answer an insult on the parade with a challenge or a complaint lost his reputation among his fellow officers, who might refuse to serve with him. Raising this in the Council's minutes was meant to destroy the credit of Statham's account before the Court of Directors.<br>His closing hope that the Company's houses would be "settled upon another footing" was a final shot at Corneille. The Lieutenant Governor had opposed Bazett's claim to the house and held two Company houses of his own. Bazett was asking the Court to set fixed rules, so that the allotment of Company houses would no longer depend on the favour of the Governor and his deputy. |
| 289 | 282 | 22d August<br>We this Day granted the following Sets of Bills<br>of Exchange, drawn upon the Honble. the Court of Directors Viz.<br>One Set to Daniel Corneille Esqr. for twenty<br>eight pounds, seven shillings, payable to Messrs. Stainforth<br>Osborne and Company (or Order)<br>One Set to the Attorneys of Mr. Robert Barclay<br>for one hundred and ten pounds, eight Shillings, payable to<br>himself (Or Order)<br>One Set to Matthew Bazett Esqr. for nine<br>hundred and forty four pounds, ten shillings, payable to<br>Mr. John Wilkinson (or Order)<br>One Set to William Wrangham Esqr. for<br>one hundred pounds, payable to Captain Richard Pearce<br>(or Order)<br>One Set to Major Henry Bazett for one<br>hundred and fifty pounds, payable to Matthew Purling Esqr.<br>(or Order).<br>One Set to Captain James Tippet for<br>four hundred pounds, payable to Mr. Thomas Wood (or Order)<br>And One Set to the Reverend Mr. Robertes<br>Carr for one hundred pounds, payable to Mr. Frederick Hindley<br>(or Order) all drawn at ninety Days sight.<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham<br>Hen. Bazett | That day the Council granted the following sets of bills of exchange drawn on the Court of Directors, all payable 90 days after presentation:<br>Daniel Corneille, 1 set, payable to Messrs Stainforth, Osborne and Company or their order, £28 7s 0d<br>Attorneys of Mr Robert Barclay, 1 set, payable to Barclay himself or his order, £110 8s 0d<br>Matthew Bazett, 1 set, payable to Mr John Wilkinson or his order, £944 10s 0d<br>William Wrangham, 1 set, payable to Captain Richard Pearce or his order, £100 0s 0d<br>Major Henry Bazett, 1 set, payable to Matthew Purling or his order, £150 0s 0d<br>Captain James Tippet, 1 set, payable to Mr Thomas Wood or his order, £400 0s 0d<br>The Reverend Mr Robert Carr, 1 set, payable to Mr Frederick Hadley or his order, £100 0s 0d<br>John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Matthew Bazett remitted £944 10s 0d, the largest sum any councillor sent home that year. It was far more than his yearly salary as councillor and accountant, so it must have come mainly from trade, the same trade the Society carried on from the cellars of the Company house he had just defended. Captain Tippet sent £400 0s 0d in the same week that the Council took his teak into the Company's service. Both remittances showed how private business and public office ran together among the island's leading men, the very point the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor had pressed in May 1776. |
| 290 | 283 | 26th August<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 26 Day of August<br>1776 at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Dan. Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Govr.<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>Major Henry Bazett<br>The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed dated<br>the 22 August 1776. | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 26 August 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett were present. The minutes of the meeting of 22 August 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>The Company's ship *Talbot* sailed for England on Friday 23 August 1776.<br>The Council ordered the following notice to be published at St Helena on 26 August 1776. Everyone on the island was to send to the secretary's office, on or before 20 September 1776, an exact signed account of their family, land and cattle. They were |

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| | | Friday the 23 Sailed the Honble. Company's Ship Talbot for England.<br>Ordered the following Advertisement to be Published Viz.<br>Island St. Helena 26 August 1776<br>This is to give Notice to all Persons upon the said Island that they are hereby required to send into the Secretary's<br>Office on or before the 26 September next ensuing an exact<br>signed account of their Familys Land and Cattle, and to attend<br>at the Castle on Monday the 30 of the same Month, to pay<br>their Rents and Revenues due to the Honble. Company for<br>the Year past.<br>Notice is hereby further given that the Honble. Company's Stores will shut from the 2d of September to the 2d<br>of October next.<br>Per Order of Council<br>(Signed) R. Wright Secy.<br>Appointed Major Henry Bazett<br>to inspect and take the Remains of the Honble. Stores for the<br>present Year, as usual. | also to attend at the Castle on Monday 30 September 1776 to pay the rents and dues owed to the Company for the past year. The notice added that the Company's stores would be closed from 2 September to 2 October 1776. B. Wright, secretary, signed it on the Council's orders.<br>The Council appointed Major Henry Bazett to inspect and take stock of what remained in the Company's stores for the year, as usual.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The yearly returns of family, land and cattle served the Company in two ways. They fixed the rents and dues each landholder owed. They also gave the Council a census of the island's people and livestock, needed for defence, rationing and the limits on goats and sheep. Owners had to sign their accounts, which made them answerable for any false return. Closing the stores for a month allowed the annual stocktaking. Nothing could be issued or sold while every item was counted against the books. Giving the task to Major Henry Bazett, the newest councillor, put an officer outside the storekeeper's chain to check the storekeeper's accounts. |
| 291 | 284 | 26th August<br>Messrs. William Webber Doveton and<br>Richard Knipe this day presented the following Petitions Viz.<br>To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council of St. Helena.<br>The humble Petition of Willm. Webber Doveton Sheweth<br>That your Petitioner being desirous to dispose<br>of his Right in a Lease for a piece of Ground in this Valley,<br>Request your Worship and Councils permission so to do, and be<br>pleased to accept of Mr. Nathaniel Kennedy Tenant for the<br>same.<br>26 August 1776 And your Petitioner will ever pray.<br>Granted<br>To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council of St. Helena.<br>The humble Petition of Richard Knipe.<br>Sheweth<br>That your Petitioner being desirous to dispose<br>of nine and a half Acres of Lease Land lying in the West Division of this Island, Request your Worship and<br>Councils permission for so doing, and to accept of Mr. Samuel Knipe<br>Tenant of the same.<br>26 August 1776 And your Petitioner will ever pray. | Mr William Webber Doveton and Mr Richard Knipe each presented a petition to Governor John Skottowe and the Council on 26 August 1776.<br>Doveton wished to sell his right in a lease of a piece of ground in the valley. He asked the Council's permission and asked it to accept Mr Nathaniel Kennedy as the new tenant. The Council granted his request.<br>Knipe wished to sell nine and a half acres of leased land in the west division of the island. He asked the Council's permission and asked it to accept Mr Samuel [...] as the new tenant [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Both men were selling leases on Company land, and each needed the Council's consent to the buyer before the sale could go through. Doveton and Kennedy were Company servants, a factor and a writer, so the ground in the valley stayed among the Company's own men. Knipe was a lieutenant and had been appointed overseer of the west division in April 1776. The Council's approval of each new tenant let it keep track of who held its land and ensured each holder was someone it accepted. |
| 292 | 285 | 1776<br>Minute of the Lieutenant Governor<br>Mr. Corneille could never conceive that in an altercation between Mr. Bazett and Lieut. Statham that his<br>Name should be called in question by the former, asserting "that<br>"Mr. Corneille strongly opposed his succeeding to the House which his<br>"Predecessor in Office enjoyed before." This Mr. Corneille positively denys,<br>and surely he must be very unhappy in explaining his Idea of<br>things, or Mr. Bazett more so in not comprehending a plain<br>meaning, as Mr. Corneille can safely say he never opposed either | The Lieutenant Governor entered a minute of his own. Mr Corneille said he could never have imagined that a quarrel between Mr Bazett and Lieutenant Statham would lead Bazett to call his name into question. Bazett had claimed that Corneille strongly opposed his succeeding to the house his predecessor in office had held. Corneille flatly denied this. Bazett must either have been very unlucky in explaining what he meant, or very slow to grasp a plain meaning. Corneille could safely say he had never opposed Bazett, or any other gentleman, enjoying a Company house that his office entitled him to. He had only disagreed with Bazett over the local property attached to that holding, and he believed most of Bazett's colleagues on the Council had done the same. Corneille had always argued that the right to a house belonged to the senior ranks who |

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| | | his, or any other Gentlemans enjoying the benefit of one of the<br>Honble. Company's Houses that the right of Office allowed them;<br>but only differed with him, and he believes most of his Coadjutors<br>at the Board in the local property which they annexed to that<br>possession as Mr. Corneille always argued that the right belonged<br>to the Senior Ranks in want of Houses, but was and is still<br>doubtfull, whether the intention of that Possession intitled<br>the Proprietor to convert the same to a Store House, or let it to<br>any other Person, as they thought proper. This and this only<br>has ever been his opinion respecting the Honble. Company's<br>Houses, if he has mistaken that point, assures Mr. Bazett<br>that he shall readily adopt in future that which he hopes<br>will be determined by our Honble. Employers. As it is theirs<br>to give, and theirs to take away.<br>26 August 1776 (Signed) Danl. Corneille<br>This was a General Field Day upon<br>the Parade of the Officers, Non Commissioned Officers<br>and Private Men of this Garrison.<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham<br>Hen. Bazett<br>**Margin Notes:**<br><br>2d | needed one. He had doubted, and still doubted, whether holding a house entitled its occupant to turn it into a storehouse or let it to anyone he pleased. That and nothing else had been his view of the Company's houses. If he was wrong on the point, he assured Bazett he would readily follow whatever the Company decided in future, as he hoped it would. It was the Company's to give and the Company's to take away. Daniel Corneille signed the minute on 26 August 1776.<br>That day the garrison's officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers held a general field day on the parade.<br>John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Corneille drew the line that Bazett's letter had blurred. A senior servant had a fair claim to live in a Company house. Whether he could use it as a warehouse for private trade, or let it out at a profit, was a different question. Bazett had done both, storing the Society's goods in the cellars and charging Statham rent. Corneille did not ask the Council to rule against him. He put the question to the Court of Directors. Its answer would settle whether the Company's houses were lodgings for its servants or assets they could exploit. |
| 293 | 286 | 2d September<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 2d Day of September<br>1776 at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Danl. Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Govr.<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>Major Henry Bazett Absent taking<br>the Inventory of the Stores.<br>The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed dated the<br>26 August 1776.<br>Friday the 30 August, Arrived the Honble. Company's Ship Mercury<br>from the Cape of Good Hope.<br>Mr. Bazetts Reply to the Lieut. Govrs.<br>Minute of Monday last.<br>Mr. Bazett cannot help expressing<br>his astonishment, that the Lieut. Govr. should positively deny<br>his opposing him, when he applied to the Board for the House<br>Mr. Purling possessed, as he cannot conceive it could be deemed<br>otherwise, than an opposition. the Lieut. Govr. arguing strongly<br>against his having the said House, at least the Altercation<br>on this Subject, was carried so far, that Mr. Bazett told the Board,<br>that if it was thought, he had no right to it, Requested the<br>Members of Council, would enter their Sentiments on | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 2 September 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham were present. Major Henry Bazett was absent, taking the inventory of the stores. The minutes of the meeting of 26 August 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>The Company's ship *Mercury* arrived from the Cape of Good Hope on Friday 30 August 1776.<br>Mr Bazett replied to the Lieutenant Governor's minute of the previous Monday. He could not help expressing astonishment that the Lieutenant Governor should flatly deny opposing him when he applied to the Council for the house Mr Purling had held. Bazett could not see how it could be taken as anything but opposition. The Lieutenant Governor had argued strongly against his having the house, and at least the dispute on the subject had gone so far that Bazett told the Council that if it was thought he had no right to the house, he asked the councillors to record their views in the minutes for the Court of Directors to decide. In Bazett's eyes this was taking the argument as far as it could go. He asked Mr Corneille why Bazett would have needed to make that request if he had met no objection. Nor could he see what cause there was for any dispute about the house, unless Corneille had wanted it for Lieutenant Statham or someone else in particular. Bazett had asked only for what his predecessor had enjoyed, and he had given up his house rent in exchange, so the Company could suffer no loss or harm. He was fully convinced that if either of the other gentlemen had sided with the Lieutenant Governor, that [continues].<br>**Interpretations** |

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| | | Consultation, for the information & decision, of the Honble. the<br>Court of Directors, this was carrying the Argument, as far as<br>possible. Mr. Bazett begs leave to ask Mr. Corneille, were was the<br>necessity for his making this request to the Board, if he had not<br>met with objections? or what occasion there was, for any Disputes<br>about the House, (if Mr. Corneille had not wanted it for Lieut.<br>Statham, or some other particular Person) Mr. Bazett only<br>asking for what his Predecessor enjoyed, and as he gave up his<br>House Rent, consequently it could not be any loss, or detriment<br>to the Company. He is fully persuaded, had either of the other<br>Gentlemen, joined in Sentiments with the Lieut. Governor | Bazett's reply rested on his request, at the original hearing, that each councillor's view be entered for the Court of Directors. He argued that nobody asks for a dispute to be referred to London unless someone has opposed him. That made Corneille's denial hard to sustain. Bazett also pressed his earlier point that the Company lost nothing, since he had given up his rent allowance for the house. Corneille's objection, however, was not to his living there but to his using it for trade, and Bazett left that untouched. |
| 294 | 287 | 1776<br>that he should have been deprived of the House. Mr. Bazett<br>begs leave to appeal to the Governor and Mr. Wrangham, for the<br>truth of what he has asserted, with respect to Mr. Corneilles<br>Objections, (and if the Lieut. Governor will admit of Mr. Wrights<br>Evidence) likewise calls on that Gentleman to give it. Mr. Bazett<br>acknowledges his Ideas are so confused, that he is at a loss to<br>understand the Lieut. Govrs. meaning, where he says "Only differed<br>"with him, and he believes most of his Coadjutors at the Board in<br>"the local property which they annexed to that possession." Mr. Bazett<br>confesses this declaration, is above his comprehension. As to the Lieut.<br>Governors doubts about the propriety of one Company's Servant<br>letting a House allotted him, to another. He and every Member<br>of the Board, is sensible, this has been a constant practice, & as it<br>cannot be of any consequence to the Honble. Company, thinks this<br>a very immaterial circumstance to mention. Mr. Bazett begs leave<br>to ask Mr. Corneille why he did not object to Mr. Purlings keeping<br>the said House in his possession, (making what use of it he thought<br>proper) for some Years, before he let Mr. Statham go into it?<br>Mr. Bazett thinks the Lieut. Governor quite prudent "assuring<br>"them that he shall readily adopt in future that which he hopes<br>"will be determined by Our Honble. Employers." It is surely the Duty<br>of every Servant to do the same, whether it happens to coincide with<br>their Private Opinions or not. Mr. Corneille says he could not<br>conceive that in an Altercation between Mr. Bazett & Mr. Statham<br>that his Name should be called in question by the former. Mr. Bazett<br>is surprised the Lieut. Governor should be at a loss to account for it, | Bazett was sure that if either of the other councillors had sided with the Lieutenant Governor, he would have lost the house. He appealed to the Governor and Mr Wrangham to confirm what he said about Mr Corneille's objections. If the Lieutenant Governor would allow Mr Wright's evidence, he called on him as well. Bazett admitted his own ideas were so muddled that he could not understand the Lieutenant Governor's statement that he had "only differed with him, and believes most of his colleagues at the Council, on the local property attached to that holding". The remark was beyond him.<br>As for the Lieutenant Governor's doubts about whether a Company servant could properly let a house allotted to him to someone else, Corneille and every member of the Council knew this had been constant practice. It could make no difference to the Company, so Bazett thought it hardly worth mentioning. He asked Mr Corneille why he had never objected to Mr Purling keeping the same house for some years, using it as he thought fit, before Purling let Statham move in.<br>Bazett thought the Lieutenant Governor very wise to promise he would readily follow whatever the Company decided in future. That was surely the duty of every servant, whether or not it matched his private opinion.<br>Mr Corneille had said he could not imagine why his name should be called into question in a quarrel between Bazett and Statham. Bazett was surprised he could not account for it. Corneille must remember that, during the arguments in Council about the house, he had asked Bazett whether he meant Lieutenant Statham to stay in it. Bazett could only regard the question as highly improper, since he did not think the Lieutenant Governor had any right to question him on that point. Nor did Bazett think himself answerable to anyone for whom he let the house to, so long as they did no damage to it.<br>On 19 August 1776, when Lieutenant Statham read to the Council the paper he called a memorandum of facts, Bazett had asked, for the reasons already given, that it be entered in the minutes so he could answer it. The Lieutenant Governor at once asked Statham whether he wished to have it entered. Bazett assured himself that the Governor and the other members [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Bazett's defence rested on custom. Company servants had always let their allotted houses as they pleased, so a practice the Council had long tolerated could not suddenly be called improper. Purling had |

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| | | as he must remember in the Arguments at the Board about the<br>House, he asked Mr. Bazett, whether he intended Lieut. Statham<br>should remain in the House. This Question Mr. Bazett could not<br>but look upon as highly improper, as he did not conceive, the Lieut.<br>Governor had any right to interrogate him on that head, neither<br>does Mr. Bazett think himself accountable to any one, for the use he<br>puts the said House to, provided he does nothing to damage it.<br>On the 19 Ultimo when Lieut. Statham read the Paper to the<br>Board, he entitles a Memo. of Facts. Mr. Bazett for reasons<br>he has before assigned, Requested it might be inserted on<br>Consultation, which he would Answer, the Lt. Govr. immediately<br>applied to Lieut. Statham, to know whether he meant to have it<br>entered. Mr. Bazett flatters himself the Govr. and other Members | done the same without objection. The weakness of the argument was that Purling, by Statham's account, had refused to make any profit from the house. Bazett had charged rent and used the cellars for the Society's goods. Corneille's question about whether Statham would stay showed that the Lieutenant Governor had taken an interest in the officer's lodging. That gave some colour to Bazett's suspicion that the quarrel over the house had always been, in part, a contest over Statham. |
| 295 | 288 | 2 September<br>of the Board, would have done him the justice, to Order the<br>said Paper to be entered, whether it met with the Lieut. Govrs.<br>approbation, or whether Lieut. Statham chose it or not.<br>The above instances, incline Mr. Bazett to conclude, the<br>Lieut. Governor Interests himself strongly in Lieut. Stathams<br>cause.<br>St. Helena (Signed)<br>2d Septr. 1776 M. Bazett<br>Lieutenant Thomas Statham in Answer to<br>the Complaint of Matthew Bazett Esqr.<br>To the Worshipful the Governor Lieutenant Governor and<br>Council of St. Helena.<br>Worshipful Sir and Sirs<br>It properly belongs to me indeed to express<br>much concern for giving you this trouble, and much do I feel,<br>but I am certain your humanity will generously permit, expects and even requires me to say something for myself in<br>answer to the unjust, as well as severe accusations of Mr. Bazett.<br>To that humanity therefore I appeal for my excuse time will<br>not permit me to make that variety of just reflections that<br>I properly could on the Impropriety and the evident malicious tendency of Mr. Bazett accusations against me,<br>for surely that Gentleman would have acted more consistantly<br>with that dignity (which he points out) of his Station had he confined his resentment towards me even within<br>those bounds, which Our cause naturally prescribed however<br>in return, I shall confine myself to the Defence of my own<br>Character, nor seek to injure his by any false or true relation,<br>that has no reference to the first cause of Our dispute, and | Bazett was sure the Governor and the other members of the Council would have done him the justice of ordering Statham's paper entered whether or not the Lieutenant Governor approved and whether or not Statham wished it. These instances led Bazett to conclude that the Lieutenant Governor was taking a strong personal interest in Statham's cause. M. Bazett signed his reply at St Helena on 2 September 1776.<br>Lieutenant Thomas Statham then answered Matthew Bazett's complaint in a letter to the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor and the Council. He was very sorry to trouble them. He was sure, however, that their generous humanity would allow and even expect him to say something in his own defence against Bazett's unjust and harsh accusations, and he appealed to that humanity to excuse him. There was not time to set out all the fair comments he could make on how improper Bazett's charges were and how plainly malicious. Bazett would have acted more in keeping with the dignity of his position, which he had stressed, if he had confined his resentment to the limits their dispute naturally set. Statham, for his part, would limit himself to defending his own character. He would not try to harm Bazett with any false or true account unrelated to the original cause of their quarrel. He hoped his defence would avert the ruin of himself and his family, which Bazett had so plainly tried to bring about [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Statham chose not to answer like with like. Bazett had gone beyond the rent to attack Statham's standing as an officer, raising the insult on the parade and the comrades who would not serve with him. Statham promised to keep to the original dispute and defend only his own character. The restraint served him well before the Court of Directors. It presented Bazett as the man who had turned a small debt into an attempt to ruin an officer and his family, and Statham as the injured party who would not stoop to the same. |

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| | | hope that my Defence will be able to divert that ruin of me<br>and my Family, which Mr. Bazett has so apparently endeavored to plan. | |
| 296 | 289 | 1776<br>The Defence which I first made before the Honble. Board is an Answer to many preposterous assertions advanced<br>in Mr. Bazetts Complaint. The Receipt of a Bill and message<br>by Sergt. Yates was acknowledged but I deny that I told him I<br>had not the money, or that I would pay it on the Saturday<br>following; but these are mistakes necessarily arising from the<br>Impoliteness of Verbal messages, and in asserting or denying any<br>thing. I hope my Word may have at least equal Weight with<br>that of Sergt. Yates, making due allowance for the influence Mr.<br>Bazetts elevated situation may have on him in opposition to my<br>depressed one. Mr. Bazett says he had nothing to do with<br>the Company's Workmen, nevertheless, the Yard was laid open,<br>one end of the House pulled down and remained so for some time<br>while the falling down of the Ceiling occasioned so much Dust<br>and Dirt, as to render the other room useless, and I was obliged<br>to remove my Family in September as it being not safe for them<br>to continue longer in the House, but this inconveniency I conceived<br>as brought on me with a design that I should quit the House the<br>sooner, and am justly confirmed in that Opinion from the declaration<br>Mr. Bazett made before the Board saying he wished he had taken<br>his first Resolution and turned me out of the House when it first<br>became his with respect to that part of Mr. Bazetts Complaint<br>in which he is pleased to call my Veracity in question, in what<br>I have advanced concerning Mr. Purling I am confident should<br>that Gentleman being in England be asked of the truth of what<br>I have said that he would acknowledge it, and I declare that<br>when Mr. Bazett told me I should continue in the House,<br>I understood I was to have the other apartments given up to<br>me and until that should be, I never entertained a thought of<br>paying the whole Rent allotted by the Honble. Company. Mr.<br>Bazett is further pleased to say he satisfied me for my attendance<br>on Mrs. Bazett whereas I never did require nor ever received any<br>reward but Mrs. Statham informs me Mrs. Bazett sent her a few<br>Yards of fine Cloth, and desired her acceptance of it. with respect<br>to Mr. Bazetts humorous Observation on my delicacy of Sentiment | Statham said the defence he had first made before the Council answered many of the false claims in Bazett's complaint. He admitted receiving a bill and a message from Sergeant Yates. He denied telling Yates that he had no money or that he would pay on the following Saturday. Such mistakes were bound to arise from the unreliability of spoken messages, whether anything was asserted or denied. He hoped his word would count at least as much as Sergeant Yates's, allowing for the influence Bazett's high position might have on the sergeant against Statham's low one.<br>Bazett said he had nothing to do with the Company's workmen. Yet the yard had been opened up and one end of the house pulled down and left so for some time. The falling ceiling caused so much dust and dirt that the other rooms became unusable. In September Statham had to move his family out, as it was no longer safe for them to stay in the house. He believed this trouble had been brought on him deliberately so that he would leave the sooner. He was fully confirmed in that view by Bazett's statement before the Council that he wished he had acted on his first resolve and turned Statham out of the house as soon as it became his.<br>On the part of Bazett's complaint that questioned his truthfulness, Statham was confident that if Mr Purling were asked in England whether what Statham had said was true, he would confirm it. Statham declared that when Bazett told him he could stay in the house, he understood he was to have the other rooms given up to him. Until that happened, he never thought of paying the whole rent the Company had set. Bazett also claimed to have paid Statham for attending Mrs Bazett. Statham had never asked for or received any reward. Mrs Statham told him Bazett had sent her a few yards of fine cloth, and she had declined to accept it.<br>As for Bazett's witty remark about Statham's delicate feelings, he was at first inclined to smile at it with him. But when Bazett went on to repeat as truth the false tales of some ill-natured busybody, of whom the island had no shortage, Statham compared that account with his memory of conduct more than once praised as a gallant defence of his King and country. He burned with honest anger at so serious an accusation. Whatever Bazett's purpose in this most improper departure from the matter in dispute [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Statham's answer turned on the timing of the damage to the house. If one end was pulled down and the ceiling left falling while he still lived there, he had a claim to pay less than full rent for rooms he could not use. His charge that the work was done to drive him out was serious. It suggested that a councillor had used repairs to a Company house to force out a lodger without the trouble of evicting him. Mrs Statham's refusal of the cloth answered Bazett's claim that he had paid for Statham's medical help. If no payment had been accepted, the attendance stood as a favour, and Bazett's later treatment of the family looked less excusable. Statham also invoked his record in the King's service to answer the charge of cowardice on the parade, though he gave no details. |

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| | | I am at first inclined to smile with him, but when he proceeds<br>to represent as truth the false Relations of some evil minded<br>busy Body, a Character not infrequent on this Island and I<br>compare the representation with the remembrance of a Conduct<br>more than once approved of for its gallant defence of my King<br>and Country I glow with an heartfelt indignation at the unjust imputation. What views Mr. Bazett may have<br>in this most improper deviation from the Subject in question | |
| 297 | 290 | 2d September<br>further than it regards me, I will not be so uncharitable as to<br>make any Conjecture concerning, but consistently with that<br>Spirit of Mildness which I resolved to take for my guide at first,<br>will go thro' my defence, and leave it to my Enemy to be precipitated<br>by passion falshood and Malice. And here Sirs I must beg<br>leave to give you an unvarnished account of the affair that<br>happened between Mr. Richard Goodwin and me, on which<br>Mr. Bazetts unfavorable Sentiments of my Honor are founded<br>some time past being in the Guard Room in Company with Lts. Stewart, Molloy and Desfountain, the latter being<br>then Officer of the Guard Mr. Richard Goodwin came into<br>the Guard Room and the Conversation happened to turn<br>on the impropriety of sudden Marriages to which Mr. Rogers<br>(then late) Marriage with Miss Jacks had given rise.<br>I observed there had been as imprudent and hasty Marriages<br>before now, Mr. Goodwin flew in a passion and demanded<br>whose? I replied Mr. Burdets, he then said, do you put that<br>(the former) Girl upon a footing with that Lady? I answered<br>most undoubtedly for I look upon a virtuous Girl as on a<br>footing with any on the Island, at which he was greatly enraged and many Words followed, Mr. G. saying come<br>along with me and left the Guard Room Door, and went<br>as far as the Garden when he turned about swearing he would cane me and shook his cane at me, now when it is<br>considered in what place I was, the Officer of the Guard and<br>two others present. I should be glad if Mr. Bazett can shew<br>me how it was in my power to prevent that Gentlemans<br>threats, or take any satisfaction? The Officer of the Guard<br>said, if I offered to follow he would put me under an Arrest.<br>My Familys Bread was the Stake of my disobeying him, but what prevented Mr. Goodwin from putting his threats<br>in Execution I know not as I never conceived myself from | Statham would not be so uncharitable as to guess at Bazett's purpose beyond what concerned himself. Keeping to the spirit of restraint he had resolved to make his guide, he would continue his defence and leave his enemy to be driven by passion, falsehood and malice.<br>He then gave the Council a plain account of his quarrel with Mr Richard Goodwin, on which Bazett's low opinion of his honour rested. Some time before, Statham had been in the guardroom with Lieutenants Stewart, Malloy and Desfountain, the last being officer of the guard. Mr Richard Goodwin came into the guardroom, and talk turned to the folly of hasty marriages, prompted by Mr Rogers's recent marriage to Miss Jacks. Statham remarked that there had been equally imprudent and hasty marriages before. Goodwin flew into a rage and demanded to know whose. Statham replied, Mr Burdet's. Goodwin asked whether Statham put that girl on the same footing as the lady. Statham answered that he certainly did, since he regarded a virtuous girl as the equal of anyone on the island. Goodwin was furious and many words followed. Goodwin told Statham to come along with him and left the guardroom. When they had gone as far as the garden, he turned round, swore he would cane Statham and shook his cane at him.<br>Statham asked the Council to consider where this happened. He was the officer of the guard, and two others were present. He would be glad if Bazett could show him how he could have prevented Goodwin's threats or taken any satisfaction. The officer of the guard had said that if Statham followed Goodwin, he would put him under arrest. His family's livelihood was at stake if he disobeyed. He did not know what stopped Goodwin from carrying out his threats, since Statham never hid from him or made him any concession. The articles of war under which he served forbade him to give or accept any challenge, but he hoped always to act on the defensive.<br>Bazett had referred to a second quarrel. Statham assured the Council that the offending person had given him full satisfaction, coming to beg his pardon and admitting, in the presence of Mr Leech and Mr J. Desfountain, that he was sorry for what he had said in anger. Bazett further charged him with telling lies and being troublesome. Statham called on him to prove it and could not see why Bazett should [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Statham's account turned the charge of cowardice into one of discipline. An officer on guard could not leave his post to fight, and the articles of war forbade duels between men in the King's or the Company's service. Goodwin had threatened him at a moment when the guard officer had warned that following him would mean arrest. Answering a civilian's cane with a challenge would have cost Statham his commission and his family's support. His fellow officers' contempt, as Bazett described it, rested on a code of honour that the military law he |

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| | | him, or ever made him any Concession. The Articles of<br>War under which I serve prevent me from giving or receiving any Challenge but I hope always to Act upon the Defensive, with respect to a second dispute which Mr. Bazett alludes to I can assure you Gentlemen,<br>the Offending Person gave me every satisfaction, I could wish<br>asking my Pardon and acknowledging in the presence of<br>Messrs. Leech and I. Desfountain he was sorry for what<br>passed in his passion. Mr. Bazett further charges me with speaking falsitys and being troublesome; all which I call on him to prove, nor do I see why that Gentleman<br>should | served under expressly forbade him to follow. The quarrel itself began with Statham defending a woman of lower rank as the equal of a lady. That shows how sharply the island's small society guarded the boundaries of rank in marriage. |
| 298 | 291 | 1776<br>should be so vehemently angry with me as he evidently was during my attendance on the Board, whilst endeavoring<br>to represent the inconveniency I sustained when a lodger in<br>the Honble. Company's House, and if I was mistaken with<br>regard to the Rent surely I had a right to expect (without the<br>imputation of Arrogating any thing to myself) to be informed<br>by the Honble. Board, to whose Decision Mr. Bazett himself made me of that Board<br>when I was Ordered to withdraw, whereas I should have thought without<br>derogating any thing from the Dignity of his Station that as he was<br>equally tied with me at the same Bar his service should for that<br>time avail nothing. with regard to my Character as an Officer permit<br>me to observe that it is now near eight Years since I had the Honor<br>of Serving the Honble. Company, as to what it was when I entered<br>into this Service I presume to call upon the Lieut. Governor to<br>witness that which was given me by a General Officer, with whom<br>I had the Honor to be on actual Service, and with respect to my<br>Conduct in this Service I further presume to appeal both to the<br>Governor & Lt. Govr. that I have never during that period of near<br>eight Years ever been called before this Board, or ever received any<br>reprimand from any of my Commanding Officers for any Defect<br>in my Duty. Neither do I now Sir (notwithstanding Mr. Bazetts bitter<br>accusations against me) consider myself in the light of a<br>Delinquent. No my being summoned before this Honble. Board,<br>was so far from being what I wished to decline, that I sought it<br>and courted it. The Sum of fifteen pounds (poor as I am) was not<br>an object of Contention with the legality of the Demand. Tho' I been<br>so long resident upon this Island, I have not yet imbibed<br>enough of its native Spirit of Envy to wish to Rob any Man | Statham could not see why Bazett should be so violently angry with him, as he plainly was while Statham attended the Council to describe the problems he had suffered as a lodger in the Company's house. If he was wrong about the rent, he surely had a right to expect the Council to tell him so without being accused of claiming anything for himself. Yet when Statham was ordered to withdraw, Bazett himself sat as one of the Council deciding the case. Statham would have thought that, without lowering the dignity of his position, Bazett should have been treated as equally bound with him at that moment, though his own services counted for nothing then.<br>On his character as an officer, Statham pointed out that he had served the Company for nearly eight years. He appealed to the Lieutenant Governor to confirm the testimonial he had been given by a general officer, under whom he had seen active service before he entered the Company's service. On his conduct in the Company's service, he appealed to the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor. In nearly eight years he had never been called before the Council or received any rebuke from his commanding officers for any failure of duty. Despite Bazett's bitter accusations, he did not now regard himself as an offender. Far from wishing to avoid being summoned before the Council, he had welcomed and sought it. The sum of £15 0s 0d, poor as he was, was no object of dispute beside the justice of the claim. Though he had lived so long on the island, he had not yet absorbed enough of its native envy to want to rob any man of the privileges or advantages proper to his position. He therefore rejected Bazett's suggestion that he was denying Bazett's right to the house.<br>Statham wished only to draw the Company's attention to the problems its junior servants suffered on the island for want of proper rules about houses and many other matters. He would count himself extremely happy, whatever he might suffer from continued persecution, if he could be even a small means of putting a stop to the island's improper proceedings and irregularities. Thomas Statham signed the letter.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Statham's strongest procedural point was that Bazett sat in judgement on his own claim. Statham was ordered out of the room while the Council decided, but Bazett stayed and signed the unanimous ruling in his own favour, as did his brother Henry. In a court that would have been plainly improper. The Council made no distinction between members' private disputes and public business.<br>Statham echoed Bazett's own closing phrase, the hope that the Company would stop "the proceedings and irregularities of this place". Each man claimed to |

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| | | of Privileges or advantages usual to his Station, therefore I disavow<br>Mr. Bazetts supposition that "I am denying his title to the House"<br>But I avow that I wish to call down the attention of Our<br>Common Masters to the inconveniencies their inferior Servants<br>suffer here for want of a due regulation, concerning Houses,<br>and many other things, and I shall think myself extremely<br>happy, (in despite of whatever I may suffer from a continuance<br>of Persecution) should I prove an Inferior Instrument of<br>putting a stop to the proceedings and irregularities of this place.<br>I am with Respect Sirs<br>Your Obedient Servant<br>(Signed) Thos. Statham | be the reformer exposing abuses, and each left the Court of Directors to decide who had the better claim. Statham's point about junior servants, who were left without fixed rights to lodging and dependent on the goodwill of their seniors, was one the Court could act on whichever man it believed. |
| 299 | 292 | 2d September<br>Upon Reading the above the Board agreed that Major Bazett should be sent for to hear the same.<br>The above being read a second time to the Board they observed the<br>following Illiberal Reflections upon the Government and Natives<br>of this Island, which they have selected, and required Lieut.<br>Statham to give his Reasons for what he has advanced, in<br>Writing.<br>"I should have thought without derogating any<br>"thing from the Dignity of his Station, that as he was equally<br>"tied with me at the same Bar, his Voice should for that time<br>"avail nothing."<br>"Tho' I have been so long Resident upon this<br>"Island, I have not yet Imbibed enough of its Native Spirit<br>"of Envy, to wish to rob any Man of Privileges or Advantages<br>"usual to his Station."<br>"I avow that I wish to call down the attention<br>"of Our Common Masters to the inconveniences their inferior<br>"Servants suffer here for want of a due regulation concerning<br>"Houses and many other things and I shall think myself<br>"extremely happy (in despite of whatever I may suffer from a<br>"continuance of persecution) should I prove an Inferior Instrument<br>"of putting a Stop to the proceedings and Irregularities of this<br>"place."<br>The Master at Arms this Day reported that four hundred Firelock Barrels Locks and Stocks and twenty two<br>Blunderbusses are Rotten and unfit for Service. In consequence of<br>which We agreed to take the opportunity of the Mercurys Return to<br>send them to England.<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham<br>Hen. Bazett | After hearing Statham's letter, the Council agreed to send for Major Bazett so that he could hear it too.<br>When the letter was read to the Council a second time, the members picked out three passages they regarded as ungenerous reflections on the island's government and its people. They ordered Lieutenant Statham to explain in writing what he meant by them.<br>The first was Statham's remark that Matthew Bazett, being bound with him at the same bar, should have had no say at that moment, without any slight to the dignity of his position.<br>The second was his claim that, though he had lived so long on the island, he had not yet absorbed enough of its native envy to want to rob any man of the privileges or advantages proper to his position.<br>The third was his declaration that he wished to draw the Company's attention to the problems its junior servants suffered on the island for want of proper rules about houses and many other matters. He had said he would count himself extremely happy, whatever persecution he might suffer, if he could be even a small means of putting a stop to the island's improper proceedings and irregularities.<br>That day the master at arms reported that 400 firelock barrels, locks and stocks and 22 blunderbusses were rotten and unfit for service. The Council therefore agreed to send them to England when the *Mercury* returned.<br>John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Council turned on Statham after reading his defence twice. It had let Bazett's attacks on Statham's honour and truthfulness stand without comment. Statham's remarks about the island's "native envy", about a councillor sitting in judgement on his own case and about "irregularities" were treated as reflections on the government itself. A junior officer who criticised the Council's procedure, and implied the islanders were envious, was called to account in writing. The councillors' own private quarrels had been entered freely in the record. The third passage repeated almost word for word the hope Bazett had expressed in his own letter of 22 August 1776, yet only Statham was asked to explain it.<br>The return of 400 rotten muskets matched Tippet's report on the gun carriages. Arms and fittings sent from England decayed in the island's damp interior, and much of the armoury could not be relied on in action. |
| 300 | 293 | 9th September | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 9 September 1776. Lieutenant |

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| | | At a Consultation held on Monday the 9th Day of September<br>1776 at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Govr.<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>Major Henry Bazett<br>The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed dated<br>the 2 September 1776.<br>The Expence of Artillery Stores and Stewards Accounts for the Month of August last were this day laid before<br>Us, which were Examined, approved, and are as follow Viz.<br>Artillery Stores Expended in August 1776<br>Guns Fired, Shot Fired, 32 lbs., 18 lbs., 6 lbs., 4 lbs., 3 lbs., Powder Expended lb, Powder Expended oz<br>3 Departed a Dutch Ship: Guns Fired 13, Shot Fired 0, 32 lbs. 0, 18 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 13, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 19, Powder Expended oz 8<br>13 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, Shot Fired 0, 32 lbs. 0, 18 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 11, Powder Expended oz 0<br>Arrived the Talbot: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 32 lbs. 0, 18 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 9, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 13, Powder Expended oz 9<br>23 Departed do.: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 32 lbs. 0, 18 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 9, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 13, Powder Expended oz 9<br>At a Whale from Purlings Battery & the Line: Guns Fired 3, Shot Fired 3, 32 lbs. 1, 18 lbs. 2, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 26, Powder Expended oz 10<br>30 An alarm Arrived the Mercury: Guns Fired 15, Shot Fired 0, 32 lbs. 0, 18 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 9, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 28, Powder Expended oz 9<br>Practice in Ruperts Range: Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 32 lbs. 0, 18 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 99, Powder Expended oz 0<br>for a Garrison Field Day: Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 32 lbs. 0, 18 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb [...], Powder Expended oz 0<br>Sold to William Wrangham Esqr.: Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 32 lbs. 0, 18 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 8, Powder Expended oz 0<br>For Stone Blowing: Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 32 lbs. 0, 18 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 64, Powder Expended oz 0<br>Sundry Services priming &c.: Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 32 lbs. 0, 18 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 158, Powder Expended oz 6<br>Total: Guns Fired 55, Shot Fired 3, 32 lbs. 1, 18 lbs. 2, 6 lbs. 40, 4 lbs. 8, 3 lbs. 4, Powder Expended lb 617, Powder Expended oz 7<br>Lead Ball lb. oz. 3 .. 12<br>Tallow 19<br>Bees Wax 8<br>Match 12<br>Cartridge Paper 18 Quires<br>Sheets Wire 1 Fine<br>Mallets 1<br>Spunge Staff 1<br>(Signed)<br>James Tippet Captn. of Artillery | Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett were present. The minutes of the meeting of 2 September 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>The Council examined and approved the accounts for artillery stores and the steward's accounts for August 1776. The artillery stores used that month were as follows:<br>8 August, departure of a Dutch ship: 13 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 thirty-two-pounders, 0 eighteen-pounders, 13 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 22 lb 8 oz<br>13 August, alarm: 6 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 thirty-two-pounders, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 11 lb 0 oz<br>13 August, arrival of the *Talbot*: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 thirty-two-pounders, 0 eighteen-pounders, 9 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 15 lb 9 oz<br>23 August, departure of the *Talbot*: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 thirty-two-pounders, 0 eighteen-pounders, 9 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 15 lb 9 oz<br>23 August, fired at a whale from Purling's Battery and the Line: 3 guns fired, 3 shot, 1 thirty-two-pounder, 2 eighteen-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 26 lb 10 oz<br>30 August, alarm and arrival of the *Mercury*: 15 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 thirty-two-pounders, 0 eighteen-pounders, 9 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 25 lb 9 oz<br>Practice at Rupert's range: powder 24 lb 0 oz<br>Garrison field day: powder [...]<br>Sold to William Wrangham: powder 8 lb 0 oz<br>Stone blasting: powder 64 lb 0 oz<br>Other duties, priming and similar: powder 138 lb 6 oz<br>Total: 55 guns fired, 3 shot, 1 thirty-two-pounder, 2 eighteen-pounders, 40 six-pounders, 8 four-pounders, 4 three-pounders, powder [...] lb 7 oz<br>Lead balls, 3 lb 12 oz<br>Tallow, 19 lb<br>Beeswax, 8 lb<br>Match, 12 lb<br>Cartridge paper, 10 quires<br>Spirits of wine, 1 pint<br>Mallets, 1<br>Sponge staves, 1<br>James Tippet, captain of artillery, signed the account.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The garrison fired three live shot at a whale from Purling's Battery and the Line. Whales came close inshore off the island, and a large dark shape moving towards the landing places could pass at a distance for a boat. The gunners may also have used the whale as a live target for practice, since Tippet had just reported the island's carriages and guns in poor condition. Either way, firing a thirty-two-pounder and two eighteen-pounders at a whale cost more powder than most salutes. The whaling crews from Nantucket had passed only weeks before, and the shots show how alert the batteries were to anything that moved on the water. |
| 301 | 294 | 9th September<br>Sundrys Expended at the Honble. Company's Table in August 1776<br>65 Bottles Madeira<br>£ 4 1 3<br>27 do. Port<br>2 2 9<br>15 do. Lisbon | The steward's account of goods used at the Company's table in August 1776 was:<br>Madeira wine, 65 bottles, £4 1s 3d<br>Port wine, 27 bottles, £2 2s 9d<br>Lisbon wine, 15 bottles, £1 3s 9d<br>Mountain wine, 8 bottles, £0 12s 8d<br>Beer, 62 bottles, £1 0s 8d<br>Arrack, 16 gallons, £2 8s 0d |

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| | | 1 3 9<br>8 do. Mountain<br>.. 12 8<br>62 do. Beer<br>1 .. 8<br>16 Galls. Arrack<br>2 8 ..<br>33½ lb. Beef<br>.. 8 10½<br>124 Mutton<br>2 11 8<br>6 Fowls<br>.. 9 ..<br>9 Ducks<br>.. 13 6<br>109 Candy<br>2 14 6<br>623 lb. Flour<br>5 3 10<br>3 Lambs<br>1 10 ..<br>3 Goats<br>1 10 ..<br>£ 26 10 5½<br>Bought for the Table<br>160½ Beef at 6d.<br>4 .. 4½<br>47½ do. at 3½<br>.. 13 9½<br>4 Turkeys<br>1 .. ..<br>40 Fowls<br>3 12 ..<br>9 Pigs<br>2 5 ..<br>£ 11 11 2<br>We this Day Received the following Letter<br>from Captain James Tippet Viz.<br>The Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor & Council.<br>Gentlemen<br>I beg leave to request your attention to<br>some few observations as the are the result of long reflection | Beef, 35½ lb, £0 8s 10½d<br>Mutton, 124 lb, £2 11s 8d<br>Fowls, 6, £0 9s 0d<br>Ducks, 9, £0 13s 6d<br>Sugar candy, 109 lb, £2 14s 6d<br>Flour, 623 lb, £5 3s 10d<br>Lambs, 3, £1 10s 0d<br>Goats, 3, £1 10s 0d<br>Total, £26 10s 5½d<br>Goods bought for the table were:<br>Beef, 160½ lb at 6d a pound, £4 0s 4½d<br>Beef, 47½ lb at 3½d a pound, £0 13s 9½d<br>Turkeys, 4, £1 0s 0d<br>Fowls, 40, £3 12s 0d<br>Pigs, 9, £2 5s 0d<br>Total, £11 11s 2d<br>That day the Council received the following letter from Captain James Tippet, addressed to Governor John Skottowe and the Council. Tippet asked them to consider a few observations, the result of long reflection [continues]. |
| 302 | 295 | 1776<br>accompanied by the most sanguine hope that the will in you<br>meet with the earliest Redress.<br>In the first place I must Notice a reduction of one hundred pounds<br>a Year in the Salary, which took date on my succeeding Captain<br>Mitchell, whence this has Originated I know not, conscious of no<br>deficiency warranting such Reduction, on the Contrary I am hopeful<br>it will appear, that an Addition thereto, rather than a curtail,<br>might with justice have been expected My predecessor was not<br>only allowed a House, but had the sole advantage of a discretionary<br>power, to supply those Men employed at the Works with Arrack,<br>which on a moderate calculation, is known to have brought him<br>in three or four hundred pounds annually, These Gentlemen<br>were indulgences I have never experienced, on the Contrary<br>for the first three Years of my Residence, I was under the<br>necessity of providing myself with a House, for which I paid<br>forty pounds a Year Rent, in lieu thereof I had only the | Tippet wrote that his observations came with the warmest hope that they would quickly win redress from the Council.<br>First, he pointed to a cut of £100 0s 0d a year in his salary, which dated from the day he succeeded Captain Mitchell. He did not know why it had been made. He was aware of no failing that justified such a cut, and hoped it would be seen that an increase, rather than a reduction, might fairly have been expected. His predecessor had been given a house. He had also enjoyed the sole right, at his own discretion, to supply arrack to the men working on the fortifications, which on a modest estimate was known to have brought him three or four hundred pounds a year. Tippet had never enjoyed these favours. On the contrary, for his first three years on the island he had to find his own house, for which he paid £40 0s 0d a year in rent. In return he received only the usual allowance of £10 0s 0d a year, and he now feared every day that the back part of the building he lived in would collapse.<br>He had also been given extra duties, which seemed wholly at odds with the cut in his salary and the loss of every privilege or perquisite his predecessor had enjoyed. He now took turns on duty with the captains of infantry and trained their men in firing the great guns, besides drilling his own company twice a week. From all this, he thought it must be plain that services his predecessor had been excused, and which were therefore thought unnecessary, had not been properly rewarded. He |

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| | | Customary allowance of ten pounds a Year, and am now<br>dayly apprehensive the Back part of the Building I live in<br>will fall down. Additional Duties have been thought obligatory which appear wholly inconsistent with the Reduction of my Salary, & the loss of every the least Privilege<br>or Emolument my Predecessor enjoyed such as the doing<br>Duty in rotation with the Captains of Infantry and Instructing<br>their Men in the Long Gun Practice, exclusive of my attendance twice a Week with my own Company, should it<br>Gentlemen from what I have now remarked to you, (as I think<br>it must) appear that services wholly dispensed with, and<br>Consequently deemed unnecessary in my Predecessor, have not<br>met with a due requital, I persuade myself you will candidly represent them to my Honble. Employers, who on<br>your Report of the above facts, will I trust, fail not to remove the cause which I think have proceeded rather from<br>an inattentiveness than any imaginary want of ability in me.<br>I have the Honor to be<br>St. Helena Gentlemen<br>4th Septr. 1776 Your most Obt. Servant<br>(Signed) Jas. Tippet | trusted the Council would fairly report these facts to the Company. He believed that on the Council's report the Company would remove the cause, which he thought came from neglect rather than any supposed lack of ability in him. James Tippet signed the letter at St Helena on 4 September 1776.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Tippet's predecessor had held the right to sell arrack to the men on the works, and that was worth far more than his salary. It was the same kind of perquisite that let a Company officer make money from the men under him, with every drink sold putting the soldiers' wages into the officer's pocket. Withdrawing it, and cutting the salary as well, left the engineer and captain of artillery noticeably poorer than the officer before him. That helps explain Tippet's private purchase of teak and his remittance of £400 0s 0d in August 1776. An officer denied the old perquisites found other ways to add to his income.<br>His complaint about housing echoed Captain Howard's letter of 24 June 1776 and Lieutenant Statham's grievance. The Company's £10 a year house allowance was far below what decent lodging cost on the island. Officers without a Company house paid the difference themselves, while those who held one, like Bazett, could let it at a profit. |
| 303 | 296 | 9th September<br>The following are the Answers of the Governor and Messrs. Wrangham and Wright to the Question proposed by Mr.<br>Bazett in his Reply of Monday last to the Lieut. Governors<br>Minute entered in the preceeding Consultation.<br>The Governor in reply to Mr. Bazetts request to mention whether he conceived what Mr. Corneille said respecting<br>the Company's Houses as an opposition to his having it, declares<br>that himself and Mr. Corneille had frequently conversed<br>long before on this Subject, wherein their Sentiments differed<br>in the manner they are entered on Consultation. And he<br>believes what Mr. Corneille said on this Subject proceeded<br>from a desire to express his own Ideas on the same and<br>without an inclination to oppose Mr. Bazett having the House his Predecessor enjoyed before him.<br>Mr. Wrangham in Answer to<br>the question put to him by Mr. Bazett in his Minute of Monday last, i.e. whether or not he understood Mr. Corneille<br>opposed his being put in possession of the House belonging<br>to the Honorable Company which his predecessor Mr. Purling<br>enjoyed before him (when he made application for it) declares<br>that to the best of his Judgement Mr. Corneilles reasoning<br>upon that head, implied an objection, what confirms him in this opinion is the answer Mr. Bazett made upon the occasion, requesting that if it did not meet with the approbation of the Board, their Opinions might | The Governor, Mr Wrangham and Mr Wright then answered the question Mr Bazett had put in his reply of 2 September 1776 to the Lieutenant Governor's minute.<br>The Governor, asked whether he had seen Mr Corneille's remarks about the Company's houses as opposition to Bazett having the house, said that he and Corneille had often discussed the subject long before. Their views had differed in the way recorded in the minutes. He believed Corneille had spoken on the matter to express his own ideas, without wishing to stop Bazett from having the house his predecessor had held.<br>Mr Wrangham was asked whether he had understood Mr Corneille to oppose Bazett being given the Company's house his predecessor, Mr Purling, had held when Bazett applied for it. He said that in his judgement Corneille's reasoning on that point amounted to an objection. He was confirmed in that view by Bazett's answer at the time, which asked that if his request did not meet with the Council's approval, the members' opinions be entered in the minutes and the matter referred to the Court of Directors.<br>Mr Wright answered Bazett's question as entered in Bazett's minute of 2 September 1776. He remembered that soon after Mr Purling left the island, Bazett had applied to the Council for the Company house his predecessor had held, in place of the £10 0s 0d a year house rent, and that a [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Governor carefully separated a difference of opinion from opposition. He confirmed that Corneille had objected in principle but denied that Corneille had meant to keep the house from Bazett. Wrangham, Bazett's ally, gave the plainer answer that the objection was real. The secretary, Wright, whose evidence Corneille had earlier refused to allow, was now asked for his memory of events. Allowing Wright to speak on this point, after refusing him on the question of what the Governor had said in May |

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| | | be entered upon Consultation, and the matter referred to the<br>decision of the Honorable Court of Directors.<br>Mr. Wright in Answer to Mr. Bazetts<br>question as entered in that Gentlemans Minute of the 2d<br>instant, Replys that he remembers that soon after Mr.<br>Purling left the Island, Mr. Bazett applied to the Board<br>for the House of the Company's his Predecessor enjoyed in<br>lieu of the ten pounds per Year House Rent and that | 1776, showed the Council giving way a little to Bazett's demand for independent testimony. |
| 304 | 297 | 1776<br>a strong argument ensued by the Lieut. Governor and Mr. Bazett<br>respecting said House, as to the particulars Mr. Wright cannot<br>charge his Memory with, as he did not pay much attention<br>thereto, but recollects Mr. Corneille said that it remained a<br>doubt with him, whether one Company's Servant had a right to let<br>a House allotted him to another, or not.<br>Mr. Bazett this day laid the following before<br>the Board.<br>To John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council of St. Helena<br>Gentlemen<br>I did not purpose troubling you again with<br>respect to Lieut. Stathams Conduct to me, but upon the perusal<br>of the Paper he addressed on Monday last to the Governor, Lieut.<br>Governor and Council, I find it necessary to make a few<br>Remarks, and to reply to some parts, just to point out the<br>Falsitys thereof.<br>It is evinced from my Conduct to Lieut. Statham,<br>and from what I declared in my Paper of the 22 Ultimo that<br>I never intended to Order him out of the House, or to say any<br>thing of his Character (from a principle of pity to his Family)<br>had he behaved to me with common Civility. He avows he had<br>courted the opportunity of bringing it to this Crisis, and I cannot<br>help observing the modest Compliment he pays the Honble.<br>Board, (as he calls it) when he still considers my demand<br>as illegal, casting thereby a glaring reflection on your Justice<br>in Ordering it to be paid, but this rests entirely with you<br>Gentlemen. Lieut. Statham says, his first defence before<br>the Board, was an Answer, to many preposterous assertions<br>advanced by me, You are sensible Gentlemen what a palpable falsity this is, as I did not, until three Days after Reply to his paper, which could not therefore be an<br>answer, or in consequence of any thing I said, by this assertion<br>you will perceive what flagrant untruths he is capable of<br>advancing, and the public manner in which he has done<br>it. | Wright recalled that a heated argument followed between the Lieutenant Governor and Mr Bazett about the house. He could not remember the details, as he had not paid much attention. He did recall Mr Corneille saying he still doubted whether one Company servant had a right to let a house allotted to him to another.<br>Mr Bazett laid a further letter before Governor John Skottowe and the Council that day. He had not meant to trouble them again about Lieutenant Statham's conduct towards him. On reading the paper Statham had addressed to the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor and the Council on 2 September 1776, however, he found it necessary to make a few remarks and answer some parts of it, simply to point out its falsehoods.<br>Bazett said his conduct towards Statham, and what he had declared in his paper of 22 August 1776, showed he had never meant to order Statham out of the house or say anything about his character, out of pity for his family, if Statham had treated him with ordinary civility. Statham admitted he had sought the chance to bring matters to this point. Bazett could not help noticing the modest compliment Statham paid the Council, as he called it, while still treating Bazett's demand as unlawful. That cast a glaring reflection on the Council's justice in ordering it paid, but Bazett left that to the Council itself. Statham said his first defence before the Council was an answer to many absurd claims made by Bazett. The Council knew how plainly false that was, since Bazett did not reply to Statham's paper until three days later. Statham's paper could not therefore have been an answer to anything Bazett had said. From this claim, Bazett said, the Council would see what glaring untruths Statham was capable of putting forward, and the public way in which he had done it [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Wright's evidence confirmed the substance of Corneille's position. His objection was not to Bazett living in the house but to letting it out, which was the point Corneille had made in his own minute. The secretary's account therefore supported Corneille more than Bazett, even though Bazett had asked for him as a witness.<br>Bazett now turned Statham's restraint against him. Statham had promised to confine himself to his own defence, and Bazett set about showing that the defence contained errors of fact. If Statham's "first defence" could not have been an answer to Bazett, since Bazett had not yet written, then Statham was careless with the truth, which was the charge Bazett had made from the start. |
| 305 | 298 | 9th September | Bazett said Statham's conduct must convince everyone how little he cared to keep the good |

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| | | it, must convince the World, how little, he is solicitous to preserve<br>the fair Character, he so eminently boasts to have possessed.<br>As he denys sending me the message by Sergeant Yates, this<br>Mans testimony, will clear up the Point, if you will be at<br>the trouble of enquiring into it, I shall only observe, that in<br>the Letter he Wrote me, he says he postponed Payment &c. which<br>certainly corroborates what Yates acquainted me he said. With<br>regard to what Lt. Statham says, about the end of the House<br>being pulled down &c. you as well as every one else, know it is not<br>truth, what he calls the end of the House, is only part of a<br>Room, which is rather a detached Building consequently<br>could not Effect the other apartments as he represents. He says<br>he removed his Family into the Country in Septr. as it was<br>the 18 of that Month, before I said any thing to him about<br>going out of the House; I am confident, it was a considerable<br>time after, before his Family left the Valley. what Lt. Statham<br>advances with respect to the satisfaction made him, for his<br>advice, when once sent for to Mrs. Bazett is so much of a<br>piece with the rest of his Illiberal Assertions & Reflections<br>and at the same time so very insignificant that I am sorry<br>to be compelled to take notice of so trifling a matter, but<br>for the sake of truth, I think it necessary to say what<br>Lieut. Statham calls a few Yards of Cloth, was in fact a<br>piece of fine Sannahs, which Mrs. Bazett thought more<br>polite to present his Wife, than for me to make a<br>recompence by pecuniary offer to one in a Gentlemans<br>Station. As I do not understand Lieut. Stathams<br>meaning with respect to my being equally tied (as he says)<br>with him, at the same Bar, I leave it to you Gentlemen<br>to explain it, my Complaint you well know, was in the<br>usual way, after which you are sensible, I had nothing<br>more to do with it, it rests with you, and your decision<br>is a proof of the necessity for my Complaint. In regard to<br>what he says about his quarrel with Mr. Goodwin, I shall<br>not make any Comments thereon, as three Military<br>Gentlemen sit at the Board, and must be the best<br>judges whether his Conduct therein, is consistent with<br>that gallant behavior, which he boasts more than once | character he boasted of. Statham denied sending Bazett the message by Sergeant Yates, and the sergeant's evidence would settle the point if the Council would ask him. Bazett would only note that in his own letter Statham said he had "postponed payment". That plainly supported what Yates had reported.<br>As for Statham's claim that the end of the house was pulled down, the Council and everyone else knew it was untrue. What Statham called the end of the house was only part of one room, which was really a separate building. It could not have affected the other rooms as he claimed. Statham said he moved his family into the country in September. It was 10 September before Bazett said anything to him about leaving, and Bazett was sure it was some time later before the family left the valley.<br>Statham's statement about the payment made for his medical advice, when he was sent for to attend Mrs Bazett, was of a piece with his other ungenerous claims and remarks. It was also so trifling that Bazett was sorry to have to notice it at all, but for the sake of truth he felt he must. What Statham called a few yards of cloth was in fact a piece of fine sannahs. Bazett had thought it more polite to present it to Statham's wife than to offer a money payment to a man of a gentleman's rank.<br>Bazett did not understand what Statham meant by saying the two of them were equally bound at the same bar, and left it to the Council to explain. His complaint, as the Council knew, had been made in the usual way. After that he had nothing more to do with it. The decision rested with the Council, and its ruling proved that his complaint had been needed.<br>On Statham's quarrel with Mr Goodwin, Bazett would make no comment. Three military gentlemen sat on the Council and must be the best judges of whether Statham's conduct had matched the gallant behaviour he had boasted of more than once [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Sannahs were a fine white cotton cloth woven in Bengal, finer than longcloth and used for shirts, neckcloths and women's dress. A whole piece was a substantial gift worth several pounds. Bazett's point was that a gentleman could not be paid fees like a tradesman, so courtesy required a present to his wife instead. Statham's wife had refused it, so in Statham's eyes the attendance remained an unpaid favour.<br>Bazett's remark that "three military gentlemen" sat on the Council referred to the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor and Major Henry Bazett, his own brother. He invited the officers among them to judge Statham's courage without saying so himself. That left the charge of cowardice in the record while appearing to stand back from it. |
| 306 | 299 | 1776<br>has met with approbation; The other quarrel was<br>with Mr. Mahoney, that Gentleman informs me<br>what Lt. Statham has advanced, about his asking Pardon<br>is entirely false the two other Gentlemen, who he says were<br>present at the time, likewise tell me, they never heard<br>Mr. Mahoney make any such concession. Lt. Stathams<br>consummate Effrontery in advancing this untruth, in so<br>circumstantial and public a manner, makes no<br>alteration | Bazett went on to the other quarrel, with Mr Mahoney. Mahoney had told him that Statham's claim that Mahoney asked his pardon was entirely false. The two other gentlemen Statham said were present also told Bazett they had never heard Mahoney make any such apology. Statham's utter effrontery in putting forward this untruth in such detail and so publicly did not change Bazett's opinion of his truthfulness. It must surely convince the Council, and everyone else, that Statham could tell the most glaring lies.<br>Statham had directly charged Bazett, in his letter to the Council, with falsehood and malice. Bazett |

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| | | in the opinion I before entertained of his veracity, but must<br>surely convince you Gentlemen, as well as every one else<br>that he is capable of telling the most notorious Falsitys.<br>He has in his address to the Board, directly charged me with falshood and malice. The accusations of a Man notorious for his defiance of truth, have little weight<br>I trust in producing the Effects he wishes, my Character<br>Gentlemen is I hope, so well established, as not to be soiled<br>by the breath of such a Slanderer, and under this conviction,<br>I rest perfectly contented, for to take other notice of it, would<br>be to debase myself. I cannot leave the Subject without expressing my wonder, what Lieut. Statham is in pursuit<br>of by his Conduct throughout, at the best, he cannot be any<br>gainer, unless indeed, by an improvement in his Diction,<br>for his Writings now before you Gentlemen, are very different<br>from the Letter he addressed to me from Greenhill almost to a<br>miracle, but as miracles are ceased I shrewdly suspect some<br>insiduous Incendiary, to be his adviser, who really possessed of<br>that Spirit of Envy, Lt. Statham so unjustly charges on the<br>Natives of this Island, in endeavoring to foment quarrels in<br>the Community, to what end himself only knows.<br>To conclude this disagreable Business, as I do not think it necessary to say any thing more in Reply to Lieut.<br>Stathams Paper of Monday last. I shall only repeat to you Gentlemen, that I think he has treated me with the greatest Rudeness throughout the whole of this affair, & don't<br>doubt but his behavior will appear in the same light to Our Honble. Masters, to whose candor and justice I humbly<br>submit my Conduct in this, as well as in every other respect. I forbear to take notice (as it does not personally | trusted that the accusations of a man known for his disregard of truth would carry little weight. His own character, he hoped, was too well established to be harmed by such a slanderer, so he was quite content. To take further notice would only lower himself. He could not leave the subject without wondering what Statham hoped to gain by his conduct throughout. At best he could gain nothing, unless perhaps an improvement in his writing. The papers now before the Council differed almost miraculously from the letter Statham had sent Bazett from Greenhill. Since miracles had ceased, Bazett strongly suspected some sly troublemaker was advising him, someone who really possessed the envy Statham so unjustly charged to the island's people, and who was trying to stir up quarrels in the community for ends of his own.<br>To close this unpleasant business, Bazett saw no need to say more in answer to Statham's paper of 2 September 1776. He would only repeat that Statham had treated him with the greatest rudeness throughout the whole affair. He did not doubt that the Company would see Statham's behaviour in the same light, and he humbly submitted his own conduct to its fairness and justice in this as in every other respect. He would refrain from noticing, since it did not personally [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Bazett's suggestion that a hidden adviser had written Statham's polished papers repeated the charge Wrangham had made against the Governor's answer of 27 May 1776. In both cases the accused side was said to have been helped by a better writer behind the scenes. Bazett described this adviser as the real source of envy and discord on the island, which pointed again at the Lieutenant Governor, whom he had already accused of taking up Statham's cause. Bazett was presenting the quarrel over Statham's rent as one more front in the wider contest between Corneille's party and his own. |
| 307 | 300 | 9th September<br>concern me otherwise than as a Member of the Council)<br>of Lieut. Stathams behavior in publicly arraigning the justice of the Board, casting Reflections on the Natives of the Island, censuring the Government of the Place &c.<br>I make no doubt, but this extraordinary Step of his, will<br>have proper cognizance taken of it, to me his presumptuous<br>Conduct, points out the insolence and litigiousness of his<br>disposition, and calls in my Opinion, for immediate remedy<br>being applied to it.<br>I am<br>St. Helena Gentlemen<br>9th Septr. 1776 Your most Obt. Servant<br>(Signed) M. Bazett<br>The Governor this Day laid before the Board<br>the following Minute Viz.<br>The Governor in consequence of the disagreable altercations which has lately happened at the Board of Council, between Mr. Matthew Bazett and Lieut. Statham | Bazett added that he would leave aside, except as a member of the Council, Statham's public attack on the Council's justice and his reflections on the island's people and government. He had no doubt this extraordinary step would be properly dealt with. To him, Statham's presumptuous conduct showed an insolent and contentious nature that called for an immediate remedy. M. Bazett signed his letter at St Helena on 9 September 1776.<br>The Governor then laid a minute of his own before the Council. Because of the recent unpleasant quarrels between Mr Matthew Bazett and Lieutenant Statham at the Council table, he wished to assure the Company that the affair had caused him much concern. He knew he had always made it his aim to conduct the Company's business at the island with mildness and fairness. On Bazett's complaint against Statham for not paying the rent, the Governor had thought Statham should be ordered to pay. He also believed the house had become Bazett's by right of succession when Mr Purling left the Company's service. Yet the Governor had to admit he was greatly surprised to hear [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Bazett finished by asking the Council to punish Statham for his remarks about the island's |

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| | | begs leave to assure our Honble. Employers it has occasioned<br>him much Concern, especially as he is conscious to himself<br>it has allways been his study to conduct the Company's Business at this Presidency with lenity and Candour. With respect to Mr. Bazetts Complaint against Lieut. Statham, for his not paying him for the rent of his House, the Governor was of Opinion, that Lieut. Statham<br>should be Ordered to Comply with, because Mr. Skottowe<br>was likewise of Opinion that the said House became Mr. Bazetts in right of succession when Mr. Purling resigned the Honble. Company's Service. Yet the Governor<br>must acknowledge he was greatly surprised to hear Mr. | government and people, which turned the junior officer's defence into an offence. The Governor's minute began by placing himself above the quarrel. He confirmed that he had supported Bazett's right to the house and Statham's duty to pay. His closing phrase signalled that he was about to criticise someone, and the order of his remarks suggested it would be Bazett. |
| 308 | 301 | 1776<br>Mr. Bazett express himself with so much warmth of temper<br>to Lieut. Statham, during his attendance before the Board,<br>in so much, that the President reminded Mr. Bazett, that<br>Lieut. Statham stood there, in the Character of an Officer<br>and a Gentleman. With respect to the circumstances of ill<br>Behavior that Mr. Bazett accuses Lieut. Statham of, the Governor declares no Report of the kind was ever made to him<br>neither did he ever know Lieut. Statham deficient in any<br>Part of his Duty, as an Officer in this Garrison, therefore could<br>not help being much surprised at Mr. Bazett accusing Lieut.<br>Statham of said ill behavior, which admitting to have been<br>true, (in the manner Mr. Bazett asserts, and that the rest of his<br>Brother Officers, from the laudable consideration of lenity,<br>as well as on account of his Family, consisting of a Wife and<br>four Children, had determined to overlook, and make no<br>Report of the same, to the Commander in Chief) a contrary<br>Conduct in another Gentleman, so long too after this affair<br>may have happened, is, according to the Governors Idea, a<br>flagrant impeachment of his want of humanity. The Governor likewise was astonished at Mr. Bazett accusing<br>an Officer, in his presence of suffering himself to be ill treated because had any such circumstance been ever reported to him, he undoubtedly would as Commander in Chief<br>of the Military here have taken proper Notice of it, therefore was at a loss to conceive how Mr. Bazett with<br>propriety, could imagine he had any just Plea to mention<br>the same, either in his Publick or Private Station, unless<br>the Governor had thought proper to lay the same before the Board<br>of Council because as Commander in Chief of the Military<br>he considers the whole of that department invested in himself except in the instance of General Court Martials. | The Governor was greatly surprised at how heatedly Mr Bazett spoke to Lieutenant Statham while Statham was before the Council. It was so marked that the Governor, as President, reminded Bazett that Statham stood there as an officer and a gentleman.<br>As for the instances of misconduct Bazett charged Statham with, the Governor declared that no report of that kind had ever been made to him. Nor had he ever known Statham fail in any part of his duty as an officer of the garrison. He was therefore much surprised at Bazett's accusation. Even if it were true in the way Bazett claimed, and Statham's fellow officers had decided out of kindness, and because of his wife and four children, to overlook it and not report it to the Commander-in-Chief, it was a different matter for another gentleman to raise it so long afterwards. In the Governor's view that plainly showed a want of humanity.<br>The Governor was also astonished that Bazett should accuse an officer, in his presence, of allowing himself to be insulted. Had any such incident been reported to him, he would certainly have taken proper notice of it as Commander-in-Chief of the military on the island. He could not see what right Bazett, in his public or private position, could think he had to mention it, unless the Governor had chosen to lay it before the Council. As Commander-in-Chief, he regarded the whole of that department as resting in himself, except for general courts martial.<br>The Governor also had to record that the previous Monday he had seen another instance of Bazett's ungentlemanly and uncontrolled temper. Bazett had told the President very abruptly and rudely in Council that he did not care for him. Mr Skottowe had replied only that such a declaration from Bazett meant nothing. Yet he could not help feeling considerably hurt [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Governor stepped in to protect his own authority as much as Statham. An officer's honour and conduct fell under the Commander-in-Chief, not the Council. By raising the parade-ground insult in a civil dispute, Bazett had trespassed on the Governor's military command, and the Governor said so plainly. He had never received any report against Statham, so Bazett's charge was mere hearsay. The Governor also recorded Bazett's personal rudeness to him. With that, the quarrel over a house became a matter of a councillor's conduct towards the President of the Council, a far more serious charge to lay before the Court of Directors. |

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| | | The Governor must now observe, that last Monday he experienced another instance of Mr. Bazetts ungenteel and ungovernable Temper, by his telling the President very abruptly and unmannerly in Council, that he did not care for him, to which Mr. Skottowe only replied that Mr. Bazetts uncivil declaration amounted to nothing<br>Yet could not help feeling himself considerably hurt from | |
| 309 | 302 | 9th September<br>so unmerited an insult, and request that Mr. Corneille and Mr. Wrangham, who were then present, will signify<br>whether they did not consider Mr. Bazetts Conduct in the same light.<br>Thus circumstanced Mr. Skottowe takes upon himself to earnestly recommend it to the Gentlemen of Council and<br>to Mr. Bazett particularly to avoid contention and passion<br>at the Board, as every Member, will have unquestionable<br>liberty to express his Sentiments in his turn on every Subject in debate, when offered regularly, and at the same<br>time to assure them he will consider himself as Governor of this<br>Island, and means to preside over, and Conduct the Honble. Company's Affairs on it, with that integrity and disinterestedness which has ever influenced his Conduct during near eighteen Years he has had the Honour of being in the Company's Service.<br>The Governor now replys to the last part of Mr. Bazetts<br>address to the Board, that he is not conscious, or has the<br>least knowledge of those proceedings and irregularitys he mentions, Yet acknowledges it possible for small irregularities to happen in this, as well as in other Societys, which however, he can declare he has never neglected to redress, and remedy, conjunctively with the<br>Board of Council or separately, whenever made known to him, and that he thinks such a reflection from a Member of the Board, when it was his Duty, had he known of any subsisting, to have informed the Governor of the same, which having neglected to do,<br>must consider the said assertion to exist only in his own imagination, and cannot but consider it only as a further proof of Mr. Bazetts wish to insult Mr. Skottowe<br>in his publick Character, as Governor of this Island.<br>St. Helena (Signed)<br>9th Septr. 1776 John Skottowe | The Governor felt considerably hurt by so undeserved an insult. He asked Mr Corneille and Mr Wrangham, who had both been present, to say whether they did not see Bazett's conduct the same way.<br>In these circumstances Mr Skottowe took it upon himself to urge the members of the Council, and Bazett in particular, to avoid quarrels and anger at the Council table. Every member would have full freedom to give his views in turn on any subject under debate, provided he did so in proper order. At the same time the Governor assured them he would preside as Governor of the island and conduct the Company's affairs with the honesty and impartiality that had guided him through nearly 18 years in the Company's service.<br>He then answered the last part of Bazett's letter. He knew nothing of the improper proceedings and irregularities Bazett mentioned. He admitted that small irregularities might occur here as in any other community. He declared, however, that he had never failed to correct them, together with the Council or on his own, whenever they came to his notice. A member of the Council who knew of any such irregularity had a duty to report it to the Governor. Bazett had not done so, and the Governor could only conclude that the irregularities existed in Bazett's imagination. He regarded the remark as further proof of Bazett's wish to insult Mr Skottowe in his public character as Governor of the island. John Skottowe signed the minute at St Helena on 9 September 1776.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Bazett's hope that the Company would stop "the proceedings and irregularities of this place" was aimed at the Governor's administration. Skottowe answered it as a charge against himself and put the burden back on Bazett. A councillor who saw wrongdoing and failed to report it was neglecting his own duty, and one who complained of wrongs he could not name was insulting the Governor. The Governor had previously avoided open confrontation with Bazett, apologising for heat in debate in May 1776. Now he asked his colleagues to bear witness against Bazett's conduct. The long quarrel had reached the point where the Governor himself was a party, and the Court of Directors would have to judge between its Governor and its senior councillor. |
| 310 | 303 | 1776<br>The Governor having called upon Messrs. Corneille and Wrangham to Answer to a part of his Minute they replied as<br>follows.<br>The Governor having called upon Mr. Corneille relative to Mr. Bazetts having "abruptly and unmannerly in Council<br>said that he did not care for him," Mr. Corneille can declare to the<br>best of his recollection that it arose upon Mr. Skottowes telling<br>that Gentleman that his warmth of Temper at that Board<br>was very unbecoming, and that he would take further Notice<br>of the same. that Mr. Corneille agreeing in Sentiment with | The Governor called on Mr Corneille and Mr Wrangham to answer part of his minute, and they replied as follows.<br>Mr Corneille was asked about Mr Bazett having said "very abruptly and rudely in Council" that he did not care for the Governor. To the best of his memory, it arose when Mr Skottowe told Bazett that his heated temper at the Council table was very unbecoming and that he would take further notice of it. Mr Corneille then agreed with Mr Skottowe. In answer to both of them, Bazett said he did not care for either of them, and that was how Corneille understood the remark.<br>Mr Wrangham was asked whether he did not see Bazett's abrupt and rude remark to the President, that he did not care for him, in the way the Governor had described it. He said he had not been paying attention at the time and did not clearly hear or follow the |

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| | | Mr. Skottowe, Mr. Bazett in answer to both, said he did not<br>care for either of Us, and in that light Mr. Corneille understood<br>Mr. Bazetts expression.<br>In answer to the Governors Request that<br>I would declare whether I did not consider Mr. Bazetts telling the President very abruptly and unmannerly in Council, (that he did not care for him) in the same light as he has set forth, I declare that at that time I was inattentive, and did not distinctly hear or understand<br>the altercation between them, but remember perfectly well that the Governor said he would give an Answer or<br>Charge in Writing to something Mr. Bazett had set forth,<br>and that I heard the words, I don't care, but cannot say whether they were addressed to the Governor himself or in<br>answer to the Declaration he had just then made, (but think it most likely to the latter) I likewise heard a Reply<br>that it was at least ungenteel.<br>Mr. Bazett Requests of Messrs.<br>Wrangham and Wright to answer to the following Questions Viz. | argument between them. He remembered well that the Governor said he would answer in writing, or make a charge in writing, about something Bazett had said. He also heard the words "I don't care". He could not say whether they were addressed to the Governor himself or were an answer to the Governor's declaration just made, though he thought the latter more likely. He also heard a reply that the remark was at least ungentlemanly.<br>Mr Bazett then asked Mr Wrangham and Mr Wright to answer the following questions [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The two witnesses' answers made the Governor's charge harder to dismiss. Corneille confirmed it and added that Bazett had said he cared for neither of them. Wrangham, Bazett's ally in every earlier dispute, would not deny the words. He offered only a milder reading: "I don't care" may have meant Bazett was indifferent to the Governor's threat of a written charge, not to the Governor himself. Even so, he admitted hearing the remark called ungentlemanly at the table. Bazett's own partner therefore gave the Court of Directors no clear defence of his conduct, which is presumably why Bazett at once put questions of his own to Wrangham and the secretary. |
| 311 | 304 | 9th September<br>Whether they did not hear the Governor say to<br>him that he intended Charging him with some mis-Conduct, or Words to that Effect, and whether they did not<br>hear him make the following Reply to the Governor, that if he<br>did it openly, and avowedly he was ready to answer it, if not he<br>could not be responsible for what the Governor laid to his<br>Charge or Words to that purport.<br>Mr. Bazett desires Messrs. Wrangham<br>and Wright will declare, whether they heard the Governor<br>say any thing to him on Monday last, with respect to his Warmth, or any thing relative thereto.<br>Mr. Wrangham in Answer to Mr.<br>Bazetts request declares that he did hear the Governor say<br>that he should give an Answer or Charge to something amiss in his Conduct, or Words to that purpose, and that his<br>Answer was that if he did it openly and avowedly, or words<br>to that purpose he would answer it, or otherwise could not be<br>responsible for what he should lay to his Charge, upon which the Governor replyed that he scorned to lay any charge against a Man behind his Back that he would not avow to his Face, or Words to that purpose.<br>Mr. Wrangham declares that he does not<br>recollect the Governors taking notice of Mr. Bazetts warmth<br>of Expression on Monday last.<br>In answer to Mr. Bazetts question to me<br>I declare, that I heard the Governor say he had some remarks<br>to make upon the Conduct of Mr. Bazett towards Lieut. Statham,<br>to which Mr. Bazett replied he hoped he would do it openly<br>that he might have an opportunity to answer them. The<br>Governor said he most assuredly would, I then heard Mr.<br>Bazett say I don't care. Mr. Bazett also desiring that I | Bazett put two questions to Mr Wrangham and Mr Wright. First, had they not heard the Governor tell him he meant to charge him with some misconduct, or words to that effect? Had they not also heard Bazett reply that if the Governor did so openly and avowedly, he was ready to answer it, but otherwise he could not be responsible for whatever the Governor laid to his charge? Second, had they heard the Governor say anything to him on the previous Monday about his heated manner, or anything connected with it?<br>Mr Wrangham answered that he did hear the Governor say he would make an answer or a charge about something wrong in Bazett's conduct, or words to that effect. Bazett had replied that if the Governor did so openly and avowedly he would answer it, but otherwise he could not be responsible for what the Governor laid to his charge. The Governor then said he would scorn to lay a charge against a man behind his back that he would not make to his face, or words to that effect. Wrangham did not remember the Governor taking any notice of Bazett's heated language on the previous Monday.<br>Mr Wright answered that he heard the Governor say he had some remarks to make on Bazett's conduct towards Lieutenant Statham. Bazett replied that he hoped the Governor would make them openly, so that he would have a chance to answer them. The Governor said he certainly would. Wright then heard Bazett say, "I don't care." Asked whether he heard the Governor say anything to Bazett on the previous Monday about his heated manner, Wright did not remember the Governor doing so at that time. Asked whether the words "I don't care" referred to what the Governor had said, and not to the Governor himself, Wright said that was how he understood them.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Bazett's questions were framed to change the meaning of his remark. If the Governor had threatened a charge and Bazett had answered that he wanted it made openly, then "I don't care" meant he did not fear the charge, not that he despised the Governor. Both witnesses supported that reading. Neither remembered the Governor rebuking Bazett's temper that day, which also undercut Corneille's account that the remark followed such a rebuke. The secretary, whose evidence Corneille had earlier |

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| | | would declare whether I heard the Governor say any thing<br>to him on Monday last with respect to his Warmth, or any<br>thing relative thereto. I declare I do not remember that the<br>Governor did at that period. Mr. Bazett further desiring I<br>would declare whether the words, "I don't care" were in reference to<br>what the Governor had said, or not, to this I declare I understood<br>they were. | refused, now gave the version most favourable to Bazett. The Court of Directors would be left with Corneille's account on one side and two witnesses' more limited accounts on the other. |
| 312 | 305 | 1776<br>The Lieutenant Governor requested to put the following question to Mr. Bazett.<br>Mr. Corneille requests to ask of Mr. Bazett<br>in consequence of his conclusion in his Minute under date 2 September<br>that Mr. Corneille Interests himself strongly in Lieut. Stathams<br>cause, likewise Mr. Bazetts insinuation in suspecting some<br>Insiduous Incendiary to be his adviser in this affair, whether in<br>either or both these cases he points at Mr. Corneille as the Person<br>whom he suspects.<br>Mr. Bazett in Reply is surprised<br>Mr. Corneille should put the above question to him, as he has<br>not accused him of being the Person.<br>In Obedience to the Orders Lieut. Thomas<br>Statham received from the Board on Monday last he this Day<br>produced the following Viz.<br>Lieutenant Stathams Explanation<br>of the several Articles Objected to in his Defence.<br>To the Worshipful the Governor Lieut. Governor & Council of<br>St. Helena.<br>Worshipful Sirs<br>Upon the supposition that there was a similitude<br>between the Board of Council here in their proceedings with respect to<br>causes of Complaint, and Our Courts of Justice in England, I should<br>have thought, that no Man could sit as Judge and act as Plaintiff<br>in the same cause, and Mr. Bazett continuing his Seat at the Board<br>while I was Ordered to withdraw, was a circumstance that carried<br>with it the appearance at least of that Gentlemans acting in<br>that double Capacity so incongruent with Equity; whereas a<br>temporary Retirement upon such an Occasion, was by no<br>means | The Lieutenant Governor asked to put a question to Mr Bazett. In his minute of 2 September 1776, Bazett had concluded that Mr Corneille was taking a strong personal interest in Lieutenant Statham's cause. In his letter of 9 September 1776, he had also suggested that some sly troublemaker was advising Statham. Corneille asked whether, in either or both of these cases, Bazett meant Corneille as the person he suspected.<br>Bazett replied that he was surprised Mr Corneille should put the question to him, as he had not accused him of being the person.<br>Following the Council's orders of the previous Monday, Lieutenant Thomas Statham produced a letter that day to the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor and the Council. In it he explained each of the passages in his defence that the Council had objected to.<br>On the first, Statham said he had supposed the Council's proceedings on complaints worked in the same way as the courts of justice in England. If so, he would have thought no man could sit as judge and appear as plaintiff in the same case. Mr Bazett had kept his seat at the Council table while Statham was ordered to withdraw. That at least gave the appearance of Bazett acting in a double role, which went against fairness. A brief withdrawal on such an occasion would [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Bazett's reply avoided the question. He had plainly pointed at Corneille when he wrote that the Lieutenant Governor was taking up Statham's cause, and his remark about a sly adviser came straight after. Saying he had not accused Corneille "of being the person" let him leave the suspicion on the record without having to stand behind it.<br>Statham's first explanation stated a basic principle of justice: no man should judge his own case. Under English law a judge with an interest in a suit had to stand aside. The Council had no such rule, and its members were both parties and judges in the private quarrels brought before it. Statham was asking the Court of Directors to consider whether the island's highest tribunal should observe the safeguards of English courts. |
| 313 | 306 | 9th September<br>means incompatible with Mr. Bazetts Dignity as a Member of<br>the Board but would have exhibited a manifest proof that<br>impartiality which may still have directed the judgement<br>that was passed, and to which I have submitted.<br>In support of the 2d Exceptionable Article I shall only say, that I have heard of, that I have seen, that I have<br>felt the Effects of that unkind Spirit I mentioned, and if an | Statham said a brief withdrawal would in no way have lowered Bazett's dignity as a member of the Council. It would have given clear proof of the impartiality that may still have guided the judgement passed, to which Statham had submitted.<br>On the second passage, Statham said only that he had heard, seen and felt the effects of the unkind spirit he described. If an injured, oppressed and insulted man, as the accusations made against him showed him to be, had in the anguish of his heart made a general remark instead of a particular one, no man with ordinary human feeling would take advantage of it. Nor would such a man stain his love for his country by resenting it. When he began his |

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| | | injured, Oppressed, and insulted Man (Witness the accusations<br>brought against me) in the anguish of his heart made a general reflection instead of a partial one, no Man acquainted<br>with the feelings of humanity would take an advantage of<br>such a reflection, nor sully his Love for his Country by a<br>resentment of it. when I first entered upon my Defence,<br>I resolved to avoid with all caution every expression that might<br>look like a return of ill nature, But Gentlemen, place yourselves<br>in imagination a while in my situation, view me sitting down to Write my Defence, and reading again and again<br>Mr. Bazetts Ebullition of malice towards me, and then think<br>what might you not feel, what might you not express, and<br>why Sirs am I to be called back for the least seeming devious<br>Step, when Mr. Bazett has roamed unrestrained thro' the<br>wilds of Resentment?<br>I now come to the last Article. this indeed may need a comment, I adopted Mr. Bazetts own conclusion<br>(see his Complaint) as a wish or expectation, apparently<br>not so suitable for that Gentleman or his Station, as becoming me and my Brethren in inferiority to make. what irregularities Mr. Bazett could wish to put a Stop to. I<br>know not, surely he does not aim at such a extention of power as to have pecuniary demands instantly complied<br>with, without suffering any inquiry into the legality of them. I will not suppose Mr. Bazett capable of such absolute<br>and despotic Sentiments but be that as it may, his views<br>in penning this wish (or expectation) were certainly very<br>different from those I entertained in transcribing it, what<br>mine were I am now to unfold, I wished to call down (compare<br>this Island with Bengal or any other Settlements and the<br>propriety of the expression must be admitted) the attention<br>of Our Honble. Masters who stand in that relation to you<br>Sirs, as well as to me (which is what I mean by the Epithete Common) to the inconveniences their inferior<br>Servants suffer here for a want of some due regulation with | defence, he had resolved to avoid with all care any expression that might look like returning ill nature. He asked the Council to imagine itself in his position for a while. He had sat down to write his defence, reading over and over Bazett's outburst of malice towards him. What might the Council not feel, and what might it not say? And why should he be called to account for the slightest step out of line, when Bazett had roamed freely through every corner of resentment?<br>He came last to the third passage, which he admitted might need explaining. He had borrowed Bazett's own conclusion, from Bazett's complaint, as a wish or expectation that seemed less suited to that gentleman or his motives than to Statham and his fellow junior servants. He did not know what irregularities Bazett wished to stop. Surely Bazett did not aim at such power that money demands would be met instantly, without any enquiry into whether they were lawful. Statham would not suppose Bazett capable of such high-handed and despotic views. Whatever the case, Bazett's intentions in writing that wish were certainly very different from Statham's in copying it. Statham now explained his own. He wished to draw the attention of the Company, who stood in the same relation to the Council as to him, which was what he meant by calling them common masters, to the problems its junior servants suffered on the island for want of some proper rules [continues]. He compared the island with Bengal or any other settlement, and said the fitness of the expression must be admitted.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Statham's answer turned each objection back on the Council. His "native envy" remark, he said, was the cry of a man under attack, and the Council had allowed Bazett far worse without a word. His wish to end the island's "irregularities" was Bazett's own phrase, copied deliberately, so the Council could hardly punish him for repeating a councillor's words. Calling the Company their "common masters" reminded the councillors that they and a junior lieutenant served the same employer. The Council's authority over him was delegated, not its own. The comparison with Bengal suggested that larger settlements had fixed rules for housing and allowances, which St Helena lacked. |
| 314 | 307 | 1776<br>with respect to the Houses belonging to the Company which regulation<br>I will presume Sirs with all due deference, and submission thus to<br>delineate. "That Gentlemen having Houses of their own which<br>"they choose to reside in and filling such Stations in the Honble.<br>"Company's Service, to which the said Company have thought<br>"proper to assign Houses. that they should not be at liberty to | Statham said the rules he had in mind concerned the houses belonging to the Company. With all due respect, he set out what they should be. Gentlemen who owned houses of their own and chose to live in them, while holding posts for which the Company had seen fit to provide houses, should not be free to dispose of the Company's houses through favour or for profit. They should instead let the next most senior of the Company's servants live in such houses, paying the set and fixed rent. If the dispute between Bazett and himself led the directors to establish such a rule, or any other they thought best, Statham would count himself fortunate on the whole, even though he would probably remain under Bazett's displeasure. |

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| | | "dispose of the said Houses according to the influence of favour or<br>"Profit, but that they should permit the next in seniority of<br>"the Company's Servants to inhabit such Houses paying<br>"the allotted and determined rent." And Sirs should this dispute<br>which has been carried on between Mr. Bazett and me, be a<br>means of the Directors establishing such, or any other Regulation<br>which to their wisdom shall seem most proper, I shall congratulate myself upon the whole, notwithstanding I am<br>likely to incur a continuance of Mr. Bazetts displeasure. I considered that Gentlemans turning me out of a House<br>the greater part of which he had appropriated to his own use<br>demanding the whole Rent putting in a former Servant immediately, and that too with every added convenience possible,<br>as a partial, irregular, and most distressful proceeding, to<br>guard against any thing of the kind for the future, I avow<br>to have been my design in contesting the legality of Mr. Bazetts<br>demand of the whole Rent, which as I had never agreed to<br>pay I thought I could do it consistently with Equity nor was it<br>prompted to it by any personal dislike.<br>I should be most unhappy indeed should the Governor<br>or Lieut. Governor interpret any part of my defence as implying the least disrespect to their Government a mistake<br>I submit to those Gentlemen to avoid, not on mere consideration<br>of the penalty I might incur for such signification but as it<br>would be wholly foreign to my intention and in every respect<br>unjust.<br>I am Worshipful Sir and Sirs<br>With due respect<br>Your most Obedt. Servant<br>(Signed)<br>Thos. Statham<br>This Consultation Adjourned until four o'Clock<br>in the Afternoon. | Statham regarded Bazett's conduct as partial, irregular and most disrespectful. Bazett had turned him out of a house most of which he had kept for his own use, demanded the whole rent and at once put in a junior servant, with every extra convenience. Statham declared that his aim in disputing whether Bazett could lawfully demand the whole rent, which he had never agreed to pay, was to guard against anything of the kind in future. He believed he could do this consistently with fairness and was not moved by any personal dislike.<br>He would be most unhappy if the Governor or the Lieutenant Governor read any part of his defence as showing the slightest disrespect to their government. Such a mistake would be one he had particularly wished to avoid, not only because of the penalty he might incur, but because it would be wholly against his intention and in every way unjust. Thomas Statham signed the letter.<br>The consultation was adjourned until four o'clock in the afternoon.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Statham's proposed rule was precise. An official who owned a private house should not also hold a Company house to let or use as a store. The Company's houses should pass by seniority to servants who needed them, at a fixed rent. That went to the heart of Corneille's objection and Bazett's practice. It also answered Captain Howard's and Captain Tippet's complaints, since senior officers without houses would have a claim before juniors favoured by whoever held a property. Statham's charge that Bazett had put a junior servant, Kay, into the house after evicting him suggested the house was being given by favour, not need. By ending with assurances of respect to the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor, Statham separated his quarrel with Bazett from any challenge to their authority, and aligned himself with them. |
| 315 | 308 | 9th September<br>Upon the meeting of the Board according to Adjournment, they Received the following Letter from Mr. Bazett<br>Viz.<br>John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council of St. Helena.<br>Gentlemen<br>As we are to meet this Afternoon at<br>four o'Clock, purposely to consider and determine on Lieut.<br>Stathams Answer, to the Questions given him on the 2 Instant<br>to explain. I should wish that my voice might be unnecessary<br>in the decision, because being more concerned in the Altercation,<br>which he has brought on, than any other Member of the Board<br>It might seem, that I am more interested. But should it so | When the Council met again after the adjournment, it received a letter from Mr Bazett addressed to Governor John Skottowe and the Council. They were to meet that afternoon at four o'clock specifically to consider and decide on Lieutenant Statham's answer to the questions he had been asked on 2 September 1776 to explain. Bazett wished his vote might not be needed in the decision. He was more involved than any other member in the quarrel Statham had brought on, so it might seem he had a greater interest. If his opinion did become necessary, however, his duty to the Company would oblige him to vote according to his own views, without prejudice from any personal resentment towards Lieutenant Statham. M. Bazett signed the letter at St Helena on 9 September 1776.<br>The Council directed the secretary to send Matthew Bazett the following reply. On the Council's instructions, the secretary told him in answer to his letter of that day that it was the Council's view that his [continues].<br>**Interpretations** |

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| | | happen, that my Opinion becomes requisite; I shall then as<br>my Duty to my Honorable Employers, obliges me, give my<br>Vote according to my Sentiments, unprejudiced by any Personal<br>Resentment to Lieutenant Statham.<br>I am<br>St. Helena Gentlemen<br>9th September 1776 Your most humble Servant<br>(Signed)<br>M. Bazett<br>To which we directed the Secretary to Return<br>him the following Answer Viz.<br>To Matthew Bazett Esqr.<br>Sir<br>I am directed by the Board to acquaint you in<br>answer to yours of this date, that it is their Sentiments, that<br>your | Bazett's letter conceded Statham's central procedural point without admitting it. He had sat in judgement on his own rent claim on 19 August 1776. Now, faced with a decision on Statham's remarks, he offered to stand aside, though only if his vote was not needed. With five members, his absence would leave the decision to the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, Wrangham and Henry Bazett. The offer let him appear impartial while keeping the right to vote if the Council divided evenly. |
| 316 | 309 | 1776<br>your Opinion be taken collectively with the rest of the Board on<br>the Illiberal Reflections cast upon the Government, and the natives<br>in General, but as far as the matter respects yourself they judge<br>your Opinion by no means, should be taken and will inform you<br>when they require your attendance.<br>I am<br>St. Helena Sir<br>9th September 1776 Your humble Servant<br>(Signed)<br>B. Wright Secy.<br>Mr. Corneille then Offered the<br>following Question to the Board Viz.<br>Mr. Corneille request to be informed from<br>the Board whether they are to consider the matter now before<br>them collectively from the beginning, or partially to the exceptions<br>the Board have taken against Lieut. Stathams Reflections and<br>assertions, to which he has answered. Mr. Corneille thinks this<br>ought first to be determined, the more as we will then be able<br>to determine upon Mr. Bazetts request of absence.<br>It is unanimously agreed by the Members present<br>at the Board, that their Opinions be taken collectively on the<br>Illiberal reflections cast upon the Government and Natives of<br>this Island, but as the altercation which has been carried on<br>between Mr. Bazett and Lieut. Statham, advancing Facts as<br>well as denying the same to each other does fully appear in<br>both those Gentlemens several addresses, We judge it most<br>expedient to leave the Whole matter to the determination<br>of the Honorable the Court of Directors.<br>John Robinson Corporal this Day applied<br>to Us for his Discharge from the Garrison having procured<br>John Nicholls a Seaman from the Ship Mercury to serve the<br>Remainder of his Contracted time.<br>Granted | The Council's reply told Bazett that his opinion should be taken together with the rest of the Council's on the ungenerous reflections cast on the government and the island's people in general. As far as the matter concerned Bazett himself, however, his opinion should on no account be taken. The Council would let him know when it needed him to attend. B. Wright, secretary, signed the reply at St Helena on 9 September 1776.<br>Mr Corneille then put a question to the Council. He asked whether it was to consider the whole matter before it from the beginning, or only the objections it had raised against the remarks and statements of Lieutenant Statham, which Statham had now answered. Corneille thought this should be settled first, so the Council could then decide on Bazett's request to stand aside.<br>The members present agreed unanimously that their opinions should be taken together on the ungenerous reflections cast on the island's government and people. Bazett and Statham had each put forward facts and each denied the other's, as their several letters fully showed. The Council therefore judged it best to leave the whole matter to the Court of Directors to decide.<br>Corporal John Robinson applied that day for his discharge from the garrison. He had found John Nicholls, a seaman from the *Mercury*, to serve out the rest of his contracted time. The Council granted the request.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Council drew back from deciding the quarrel itself. With each man denying the other's account and both appealing to London, a ruling on the island would only have produced fresh protests. It kept one point for itself, the remarks about the government and the island's people. That was the only part touching the Council's own authority, and the one on which Bazett could properly vote. Everything else, including who had told the truth about the house and whether Statham was a coward, was sent to the Court of Directors. The decision ended months of entries in the minutes without either man winning on the island. |
| 317 | 310 | 9th September<br>Mr. Britannicus Alexander Wright this | Mr Britannicus Alexander Wright asked that day to pay £20 0s 0d into the Company's treasury. The |

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| | | day applied to Us to pay twenty pounds into the Honorable Company's<br>Cash, which Sum We have received and given him Bills of<br>Exchange drawn upon the Honorable the Court of Directors<br>payable to Mr. William Thornthwaite (or Order) at Ninety days<br>sight.<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>I sign to this Consultation as far<br>as to that part I was present but<br>with exception to the Governors unjust<br>and illiberal Minute entered therein<br>against me.<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham<br>Hen. Bazett | Council received the sum and gave him bills of exchange drawn on the Court of Directors, payable to Mr William Thornthwaite or his order 90 days after presentation.<br>John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. Bazett added a note to his signature. He signed only for the parts of the consultation at which he had been present, and he excepted the Governor's minute against him, which he called unjust and ungenerous.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Every member had to sign the minutes as a true record before they went to London. Bazett could not refuse without seeming to reject the whole consultation, so he signed with a written reservation. He did not dispute that the Governor's minute had been entered. He refused to accept its charges against him as part of a record bearing his name. The Court of Directors would see the dispute in the minutes and also in the signatures at the foot of the page, where a senior councillor openly called the Governor's words unjust. |
| 318 | 311 | 10th September<br>At a Consultation held on Tuesday the 10 day of September<br>1776 at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Govr.<br>Mr. William Wrangham<br>Major Henry Bazett of Council<br>The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed dated the 9<br>of September 1776.<br>Agreeable to the determination of yesterdays Consultation, in considering the matter before Us and confirming<br>our Opinions to the Exceptionable parts of Lieut. Stathams Paper<br>as entered in Consultation of the 2d Instant, We accordingly<br>met, and sent for Mr. Bazett to attend the Board. Upon which<br>he addressed the following Letter Viz.<br>To John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council of St. Helena.<br>Gentlemen<br>As you have called upon me to give my<br>Sentiments, with respect to Lieut. Stathams Conduct, I must<br>beg leave to observe (for particular Reasons) that I think it would<br>be proper for me to decline altogether, giving my Opinion, but<br>should you Gentlemen absolutely insist on it it is that Lieut.<br>Stathams Behavior be referred to the Decision of Our Honorable<br>Masters, as they must be at all times, and in all cases, the<br>Ultimate Judges. This Gentlemen is all I have to say, on the<br>matter in debate.<br>I am<br>St. Helena Gentlemen<br>10 Septr. 1776 Your most humble Servant<br>(Signed) M. Bazett<br>Mr. Bazetts Reasons for Non attendance admitted. | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Tuesday 10 September 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett were present. The minutes of the meeting of 9 September 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>As decided at the previous day's meeting, the Council met to consider the matter before it and to give its opinions on the objectionable parts of Lieutenant Statham's paper entered in the minutes of 2 September 1776. It sent for Mr Bazett to attend, and he replied with a letter to Governor Skottowe and the Council.<br>Bazett wrote that since the Council had asked for his views on Statham's conduct, he wished to say that, for particular reasons, he thought it right to decline giving any opinion at all. If the Council insisted, however, his opinion was that Statham's behaviour should be referred to the Company, who must always and in every case be the final judges. That was all he had to say on the matter. M. Bazett signed the letter at St Helena on 10 September 1776.<br>The Council accepted Bazett's reasons for not attending.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Bazett withdrew from the one decision on which the Council had said his vote was proper. Having been rebuked by the Governor the day before, and having signed the minutes under protest, he chose not to sit with the men he was in dispute with. His single sentence of opinion, that the matter should go to London, repeated what the Council had already decided for the rest of the quarrel. By staying away he also avoided any later charge that he had judged a case in which he was the injured party, the point Statham had pressed. |
| 319 | 312 | 10th September<br>The Board having determined on their measures with respect to the Altercation between Mr. Bazett and Lieut. Statham | Having settled how to deal with the quarrel between Mr Bazett and Lieutenant Statham, the Council turned to the ungenerous remarks Statham had made about the island's government and people in general. |

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| | | they proceed to take under consideration the Illiberal Reflections<br>cast on the Government and Natives of this Island in General.<br>First with respect to what Lieut. Statham<br>advances of Mr. Bazetts being tryed at the same Bar with him We<br>have to observe that Mr. Bazetts application to the Board, was only for<br>the Rent of his House, which Lieut. Statham had hired, And it was<br>unanimously agreed by the rest of the Board (Mr. Bazetts opinion<br>not being taken) that it was a just Debt, and should be accordingly paid.<br>As We therefore did not look upon it in the same light as Lieut. Statham<br>represents it. We did not conceive it necessary Mr. Bazett should<br>withdraw.<br>Secondly with Regard to Lieut. Stathams<br>illiberal reflections cast upon the Natives of the Island in General<br>We consider them as unjust and unmerited.<br>Lastly Concerning Lieut. Stathams unjust<br>reflections cast upon the Government, are of Opinion that his<br>Excuses (as mentioned in his Explanation of yesterday) are by no<br>means admissable, having not produced one instance in<br>support of his assertion respecting the proceedings and irregularitys of this Place.<br>Upon duly weighing and considering the<br>above Affair We beg leave only to offer our Opinion to the Honorable<br>the Court of Directors, which is, that Lieut. Statham has<br>behaved in an insolent and unbecoming manner, by having<br>thrown many very unjust Illiberal and unmerited Reflections upon the Government and Natives of this Island<br>in General which tend to the Subversion of all Subordination<br>Order and Harmony in this Place. As the whole of the above<br>Affair is fully stated upon the Face of Our Consultations We<br>think it most adviseable upon the whole to submit the same<br>to their Consideration and determination.<br>After the above Resolution the Lieutenant<br>Governor and Major Bazett desired to have the subsequent<br>separate Minutes Entered. | First, on Statham's claim that Bazett was bound at the same bar with him, the Council pointed out that Bazett's application had concerned only the rent of the house Statham had occupied. The rest of the Council had agreed unanimously, without taking Bazett's opinion, that it was a just debt and should be paid. The Council therefore did not see the matter as Statham described it and had not thought it necessary for Bazett to withdraw.<br>Second, the Council regarded Statham's remarks about the island's people in general as unjust and undeserved.<br>Last, on Statham's unjust remarks about the government, the Council held that his excuses, given in his explanation of the day before, could not be accepted. He had not produced a single example to support his claim about the island's improper proceedings and irregularities.<br>After weighing the whole affair, the Council gave its opinion to the Court of Directors. Lieutenant Statham had behaved in an insolent and unbecoming way. He had made many very unjust, ungenerous and unsupported remarks about the island's government and people in general, which tended to undermine all discipline, order and harmony in the settlement. The whole affair was fully set out in the minutes, so the Council thought it best to submit everything to the Court for its consideration and decision.<br>After this resolution, the Lieutenant Governor and Major Bazett asked to have the following separate minutes entered.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Council's ruling ignored a point it had itself conceded. It held that Bazett need not withdraw because the rest of the Council had decided the rent without his opinion. Yet Bazett had signed the unanimous ruling of 19 August 1776, and his brother Henry had voted on it. The Council also faulted Statham for producing no example of irregularities, though the phrase had first come from Bazett, who was not asked for his examples either. Its verdict that Statham's words threatened "subordination" showed what mattered most to the Council: a junior officer questioning the conduct of the government in writing could not be allowed to pass. The private quarrel went to London undecided, but Statham went there with a formal censure attached. |
| 320 | 313 | 1776<br>Mr. Corneille having duly considered the exceptionable parts of Lieut. Stathams Rejoinder as entered in<br>Consultation of 2d September together with his Answer to those<br>several assertions entered in Consultation of the 9 Instant. Is of<br>Opinion, as to the first Article, that Lieut. Stathams Apology to<br>the Board for advancing a supposition of partiality in them is<br>sufficient. As Mr. Corneille thinks that in every decision of the<br>Board where a Member becomes a party concerned, he, that Member<br>ought to be desired to withdraw during that Period.<br>As to the second Article Mr. Corneille considers | Mr Corneille had considered the objectionable parts of Lieutenant Statham's reply entered in the minutes of 2 September 1776, together with Statham's answer to them entered on 9 September 1776. On the first point, he thought Statham's apology to the Council for suggesting it had been partial was enough. Corneille believed that in every decision of the Council in which a member was a party, that member ought to be asked to withdraw for that time.<br>On the second point, Corneille regarded Statham's very ungenerous remarks about the island's people as an unprovoked insult to them, and most unbecoming in a gentleman.<br>On the third and last point, Statham had claimed that improper proceedings and irregularities went unnoticed by the government, and that he would be glad to expose them to the Company for correction. He had pointed to none. Corneille considered this |

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| | | Lieut. Stathams very illiberal Reflections thrown out upon the<br>Natives here as an unprovoked insult from him to them, and<br>very unbecoming the Character of a Gentleman.<br>And as to the third and last Reflection upon the Government of this Island Advancing that proceedings and<br>irregularitys subsist here unnoticed by them, and that he<br>should further be happy in laying them open for redress to Our<br>Honorable Employers, which proceedings and irregularitys he<br>has no ways pointed out is altogether a style of insolence and<br>invidious insinuation highly unwarrantable and only existing<br>in the turpitude of his own mind.<br>Upon the whole then Mr. Corneille considers Lieut. Statham<br>as very culpable, and deserving of the highest censure. Yet when he<br>presents to his View a Wife and four helpless Children, innocent in<br>the Fathers Offence, tho' sure to be sufferers in his punishment.<br>He cannot but let humanity in this case take place of strict<br>Justice, And gives as his Opinion that Lieut. Statham be suspended<br>the Honorable Company's Service for two Months from the date<br>hereof.<br>Major Bazett begs leave to offer his Opinion<br>in the following Manner.<br>That the very unjust Reproach and Insolent Reflections, thrown on the Government of this Island, and the Natives<br>in General, by Lieut. Statham, whose Answer thereto of yesterday,<br>does not in his Opinion exculpate him therefrom, but rather<br>tends to Subvert the Respect and obedience due to the authority<br>and appointment of this Board therefore deserves their highest Censure, even to suspension of the Service. But as<br>moderation is what Major Bazett would wish this Board | altogether a style of insolence and spiteful insinuation, wholly unjustified and existing only in the turmoil of Statham's own mind.<br>On the whole, Corneille judged Statham very much at fault and deserving of the severest censure. Yet when he thought of Statham's wife and four helpless children, innocent of the father's offence but sure to suffer by his punishment, he could only let mercy take the place of strict justice in this case. His opinion was that Statham should be suspended from the Company's service for two months from that date.<br>Major Bazett then gave his own opinion. In his view, Statham's answer of the day before did not clear him of the very unjust reproaches and insulting remarks he had made about the island's government and its people in general. It rather tended to undermine the respect and obedience owed to the authority and appointment of the Council. Statham therefore deserved the highest censure, even suspension from the service. Major Bazett wished the Council to show moderation, however [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Corneille conceded the procedural point Statham had made. A member who was a party to a dispute should withdraw, which amounted to an admission that Bazett should not have sat on the rent case. He then turned severe on the remarks about the island's people and government and proposed suspension. Even reduced by his appeal to mercy, this was a heavy penalty for words alone, since a suspended officer lost his pay. Corneille had been accused of taking Statham's side. His proposal of a two months' suspension answered that charge on the record. Major Bazett, brother of Statham's opponent, agreed that suspension was deserved but argued for moderation. Both men wanted to appear firm and fair before London. |
| 321 | 314 | 10th September<br>to pursue, through all their determinations. Is therefore of<br>Opinion, that the Sentiments of the Board be Collected thereon,<br>The whole submitted to the Honorable the Court of Directors, and<br>the determination thereof be left to their decision. And Major Bazett cannot help as a Military Officer, farther acquit himself, by observing, if that part of Mr. Bazetts Letter wherein Lieut. Stathams Character and Behavior is<br>mentioned, So derogatory to the Character of an Officer and a<br>Gentleman, should be taken up, by this Board, an enquiry<br>before a Court Martial is the most regular and proper mode of doing it.<br>(Signed) Henry Bazett<br>In consequence of the above Opinions<br>of the Majority of the Board, The whole of this Affair is<br>humbly Submitted to the Honorable the Court of Directors.<br>John Skottowe | Major Bazett wished the Council to show moderation in all its decisions. His opinion was therefore that the Council's views should be gathered, the whole matter submitted to the Court of Directors and the decision left to it. As a military officer, he also felt bound to add one further point. If the Council took up the part of Mr Bazett's letter that described Lieutenant Statham's character and conduct as damaging to the reputation of an officer and a gentleman, the most regular and proper way of doing so would be an enquiry before a court martial. Henry Bazett signed the minute.<br>In accordance with the opinions of the majority of the Council, the whole affair was humbly submitted to the Court of Directors.<br>John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The majority rejected Corneille's proposal to suspend Statham and sent the whole matter to London. Statham kept his pay and post until the Court of Directors ruled. Major Bazett's point about a court martial cut both ways. It agreed with the Governor that an officer's honour could not be judged by the Council on the strength of a civilian's |

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| | | Dan. Corneille<br>Wm. Wrangham<br>Hen. Bazett | letter. It also offered a formal route by which his brother's charges of cowardice could still be pursued, before a tribunal of officers and on sworn evidence rather than hearsay. The Council took neither step on the island, so the charges stood unproved and unpunished until London answered, perhaps a year or more later. |
| 322 | 315 | 12th September<br>At a Consultation held on Thursday the 12th Day of September<br>1776 at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Governor<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>Major Henry Bazett<br>The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed dated the<br>10 September 1776.<br>Mr. Bazett this Day gave in the following<br>Reply to the Governors Minute of Monday last.<br>Mr. Bazett in answer to the Govrs. Minute<br>of Monday last, begs leave to observe, the Govr. accuses him of a<br>warmth of Temper, to Lt. Statham, when Mr. Bazett desired<br>to know why Lt. Statham, did not remain in the Valley to<br>attend the Council as he Requested; and at the same time<br>observing that he (Lt. Statham) had that morning rode to<br>his House in the Country, the distance of seven or eight Miles<br>though he insinuated he was not able to surrender Arms, with<br>the rest of the Officers, it being a Field Day. This observation<br>gave Lt. Statham such great Offence, that he desired Mr. Bazett<br>"to hold his Tongue and not talk to him in that manner"<br>with several other expressions of the same kind. This Extraordinary behavior before the Board, and to a Member of it.<br>Mr. Bazett expected the President would have reprimanded him<br>for, and not only for that, but for his unbecoming Conduct, in<br>obliging Mr. Bazett, to trouble the Council with a Complaint,<br>that might have been so easily avoided, but instead of that, the<br>Governor desired Mr. Bazett "not to talk to an Officer so" or<br>words to that Effect. In his Minute speaking of the Officers<br>Compassion for Lt. Stathams Family, the Govr. says "a Contrary<br>"Conduct in another Gentleman, so long too, after this affair may<br>"have happened, is according to the Govrs. Idea a flagrant impeachment<br>"of his want of humanity." Notwithstanding the bitterness<br>of this Sarcasm, Mr. Bazett hopes, he has as much humanity<br>as Mr. Skottowe, and begs to ask him, what reasons he has<br>to suppose the Contrary? he also would be glad to refer the Govr.<br>to | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Thursday 12 September 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett were present. The minutes of the meeting of 10 September 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>Mr Bazett gave in a reply to the Governor's minute of 9 September 1776. The Governor had accused him of speaking heatedly to Lieutenant Statham. That had happened when Bazett asked why Statham had not stayed in the valley to attend the Council as requested. Bazett had remarked at the same time that Statham had ridden that morning to his house in the country, seven or eight miles away, though he claimed he was too unwell to attend under arms with the other officers on a field day. This remark offended Statham so much that he told Bazett to hold his tongue and not speak to him in that manner, with several other remarks of the same kind. Bazett had expected the President to rebuke Statham for such extraordinary behaviour before the Council and towards one of its members. He had also expected a rebuke for Statham's unbecoming conduct in forcing Bazett to trouble the Council with a complaint that might easily have been avoided. Instead the Governor told Bazett not to speak to an officer in that way, or words to that effect.<br>In his minute, speaking of the officers' pity for Statham's family, the Governor had said that contrary conduct in another gentleman, so long after the affair, showed a plain want of humanity. Despite the harshness of that remark, Bazett hoped he had as much humanity as Mr Skottowe. He asked what reason the Governor had to suppose otherwise. He would also be glad to refer the Governor [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Bazett's reply added a new fact. Statham had excused himself from a garrison field day as unfit, yet ridden seven or eight miles to his country house the same morning. That turned the question from Bazett's tone to Statham's honesty and duty. If true, it was a breach of military discipline that the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, ought to have noticed. Bazett also turned the Governor's charge of inhumanity back on him. A junior officer had told a councillor to hold his tongue at the Council table without rebuke, while the councillor was reprimanded. The account presented the Governor as protecting Statham, the same partiality Bazett had already charged against Corneille. |
| 323 | 316 | 12th September | Bazett referred the Governor to Lieutenant Statham's paper headed a memorandum of facts and |

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| | | to Lieut. Stathams Paper, entitled a "Memdm. of Facts" and<br>his Answer, where he will fully see the aggravated Reasons<br>which led to mentioning the Circumstance at all. and Mr. Bazetts so long forbearance, should he thinks, convince,<br>that Pity to Lieut. Stathams Family acted as strongly in his breast, as any other Mans, and would have prevented<br>his saying any thing about it, till called forth, in a manner<br>to defend himself. These facts and Conclusions, are so very<br>plain, that Mr. Bazett cannot but express his astonishment<br>at the Govr. being so acrimonious on the Occasion. Mr. Skottowe<br>cannot say, he did not hear of the Quarrel between Mr. Goodwin<br>and Lieut. Statham, for, but the other Day, he acknowledged he<br>did hear it, he will not take upon himself to assign the the Reasons, which prevented his taking notice of it, but tho'<br>Mr. Skottowe is now of Opinion, Mr. Bazett had no just<br>"plea to mention the same, either in his Public or Private<br>"Station, unless the Govr. had thought proper to lay the same<br>"before the Board of Council &c." Mr. Bazett doubts not but the<br>Govr. would have thought otherwise, had he been reproached<br>and insulted as Mr. Bazett has been.<br>The Govr. Charges Mr. Bazett with telling him<br>in Council, "he did not care for him" This is astonishing, and<br>so far is it from Mr. Bazetts Idea, of the Respect due to Mr. Skottowes Station, and the behavior of one Gentleman<br>towards another, that he absolutely and positively denies<br>it, or that he even thought of making use of such an expression<br>to the President. Mr. Bazett is certainly convinced Mr. Skottowe misunderstood him, as he did on another occasion<br>the same Day, and accused Mr. Bazett in consequence, but on<br>Messrs. Wrangham and Wright being applied to and they<br>acquitting Mr. Bazett, the Govr. acknowledged he was mistaken.<br>Mr. Bazett will explain the Words, which probably led the<br>Govr. into this mistake, it was on the Govr. threatening to bring<br>a Charge against him, in regard to what he said to Lt. Statham<br>&c. that Mr. Bazett might reply, "he did not care for any<br>"thing that was alledged against him, provided it was done<br>"openly," and he is still of the same way of thinking, for<br>conscious of the integrity of his own intentions, he is unconcerned, or careless about what Charge is brought against him, and if done openly, he doubts not to acquit himself to his Honble. Masters, and to the World; private accusations indeed, he neither can,<br>or | to his own answer to it. There the Governor would see the provoking reasons that led Bazett to mention the incident at all. Bazett's long forbearance should, in his view, show that pity for Statham's family moved him as strongly as any other man. That pity would have kept him silent had he not been forced to defend himself. These facts and conclusions were so plain that he could not help expressing his astonishment at the Governor's harshness on the occasion.<br>Mr Skottowe said he had not heard of the quarrel between Mr Goodwin and Lieutenant Statham. The other day, however, he admitted he had heard of it. Bazett would not presume to give the reasons that had kept the Governor from taking notice of it. Mr Skottowe was now of the opinion that Bazett had no right to mention it in his public or private position unless the Governor had chosen to lay it before the Council. Bazett had no doubt the Governor would have thought otherwise had he been reproached and insulted as Bazett had been.<br>The Governor charged Bazett with telling him in Council that he did not care for him. Bazett said this was astonishing and far from his idea of the respect due to Mr Skottowe's position, or of how one gentleman should behave to another. He flatly denied it and denied ever thinking of using such words to the President. He was sure Mr Skottowe had misunderstood him, as he had on another occasion the same day, when the Governor accused Bazett but then admitted his mistake after Mr Wrangham and Mr Wright were asked and cleared Bazett. Bazett would explain the words that probably misled the Governor. When the Governor threatened to bring a charge against him for what he had said to Statham, Bazett replied that he did not care about anything alleged against him, provided it was done openly. He still thought the same. Knowing the honesty of his own intentions, he was unconcerned about any charge brought against him. If it were made openly, he did not doubt he could clear himself before the Company and the world. Private accusations, indeed, he neither cared [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Bazett pointed to a weakness in the Governor's case. Skottowe had at first said he knew nothing of the Goodwin quarrel, then admitted he had heard of it. If the Commander-in-Chief knew an officer had been threatened with a cane and let it pass, his rebuke to Bazett for raising it looked less like principle than convenience. Bazett's explanation of "I don't care" matched the account Wrangham and Wright had given. He meant he was indifferent to any charge made openly, not that he cared nothing for the Governor. The phrase he chose, that he could clear himself "to the world", showed that he expected the minutes to be read in London and wanted his version on record. |
| 324 | 317 | 1776 | Private accusations, Bazett said, he neither cared about nor was obliged to answer. He again declared |

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| | | or is obliged to Answer. Mr. Bazett again asserts, he did not make use of the expression Mr. Skottowe Charges him with, and that it is entirely repugnant to his notions of propriety, and good manners, and must own it gives him concern to think, the Govr. could even suspect, much less accuse him, of such a want of respect, he trusts he never gave him reasons for judging so harshly. Mr. Bazett must also observe, that Mr. Corneille is liable to mistakes as is apparent from his answer to the Govrs. question, where he says the expression "he did not care for him" arose upon Mr. Bazetts warmth of Temper at the Board &c. for Messrs. Wrangham and Wright, when called upon, declared they never heard a word about warmth or any thing relative to it, Mr. Bazett finds, he is charged both by the Govr. and Lt. Governor with being, of a very warm and ungovernable Temper, it is a Character, he has hitherto escaped, nor was he ever engaged (till of late) in any disputes, public or private, which surely indicates a different disposition, but even in his younger days had been noted for a violence of Temper, at his present time of life, the stronger passions naturally subside and give way, to the more moderate Rules of Prudence, but Old or young, the Man who hears himself insulted and his Character vilified, surely may be excused, for defending himself, with a becoming warmth, and let him here observe, that the Man who can tamely submit, and not defend his Character, when violently attacked, and injured, would be very little capable of exerting himself in defence of those Rights, required in numberless Instances, by his Employers, but will appeal in the present case, to the other Members of the Board, and the Secretary, to declare, if they ever knew him guilty of rude or unbecoming Language, at this Council? the Charge therefore he will be bold to say, exists not in reality, but in the Ideas of the Govr. and Lieut. Govr. to whom, having become anxious and wanting something to alledge against him, they have fallen on this thought. he had hoped, there was an end to their disputes, and sorry is he to find, by the Govrs. minute of Monday last, they are reviving; and supposed, that Lt. Statham, is become a Man of so much consequence, as to be the cause. Mr. Bazett knows not if he again is to be attacked, or from what quarter, it may come but he is prepared, and his Defence shall be in his innocency and conscious attachment to his Employers Service. | that he had not used the expression Mr Skottowe charged him with. It went entirely against his ideas of propriety and good manners, and he admitted it troubled him that the Governor could even suspect him, let alone accuse him, of such disrespect. He trusted he had never given the Governor reason to judge him so harshly.<br>Bazett also pointed out that Mr Corneille was liable to mistakes, as his answer to the Governor's question showed. Corneille had said the remark that Bazett "did not care for him" arose from the Governor rebuking Bazett's heated manner at the Council table. Yet Mr Wrangham and Mr Wright, when asked, declared they never heard a word about heated manner or anything connected with it.<br>Both the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor charged Bazett with a very hot and uncontrolled temper. He had never had that reputation until now. He had never been involved, until lately, in any public or private dispute, which surely showed a different nature. Even if he had been known in his younger days for a violent temper, at his present age the stronger passions naturally weakened and gave way to the gentler rules of prudence. Yet a man who heard himself insulted and his character attacked might surely be excused for defending himself with fitting warmth. Bazett added that a man who tamely gave way and did not defend his character when violently attacked and injured would be little fit to exert himself in defence of his employers' rights, as had been required of him in countless cases. He appealed to the other members of the Council and the secretary to say whether they had ever known him to quarrel or use rude or unbecoming language at the Council table. He would boldly say the charge existed not in fact but only in the minds of the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor. Having taken against him and wanting something to allege, they had hit on this idea.<br>He had hoped their disputes had ended, and he was sorry to find from the Governor's minute of 9 September 1776 that they were being revived. He supposed Lieutenant Statham had become a man of so much importance as to be the cause. He did not know whether he would be attacked again or from what quarter. He was prepared, and his defence would rest on his innocence and his conscious loyalty to his employers' service.<br>In answer to the last part of the Governor's charge about irregularities, Bazett thought several things that had happened during the recent disputes, besides the matter of houses, would point them out. He must ask leave to remind [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Bazett argued that a councillor's readiness to defend his own honour was part of his fitness to defend the Company's rights. A man who would not stand up for himself could not be trusted to stand up for his employers. It was a shrewd answer to the charge of temper, since it made his heat a sign of loyalty. His appeal to Wrangham and the secretary was safe ground. Both had already given evidence favourable to him on the "I don't care" remark. Bazett had earlier been unable to name any irregularities when the Governor challenged him. He now promised to point some out, starting from the recent disputes themselves. |

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| | | In answer to the last part of the Govrs. Charge with respect to "Irregularitys &c." Mr. Bazett thinks several things occurred in the course of these late Disputes (besides Houses) that would point them out, and he must beg leave to remind | |
| 325 | 318 | 12th September Mr. Skottowe, that they do not exist "only in his own "imagination," for that he has more than once, mentioned them, particularly last Year when on an Examination into a Complaint of Theft against the Guard at Ruperts, Mr. Bazett discovered, that neither Ruperts, or Mitchels Line were Sergeants guards, he owns, he was much astonished, that places of such Consequence, should be left in charge of a Corporal or lance Corporal (particularly as there are thirty Sergeants on the Establishments) for it is well known, that they are the most probable Places of Attack from an Enemy, as being easiest of access, Mitchels Line particularly, which being so distant from this Valley, might be surprised before proper force, could get thither, to repel an Enemy. It is unnecessary to mention, the fatal Consequences, of their once getting into the Country. Mr. Bazett at the same time mentioned how necessary he thought it was, to continue the retaining Wall, of the West end of Ruperts Battery, to the Rock, as the Bank was fallen down in many places, and of course, nothing to retard an Enemy, who had once Effected a Landing from getting immediate possession of the Works, to Complete the Wall, Mr. Bazett thinks £ 20 would be the utmost expence, so essential a Business, and of so little cost, is yet neglected, the Board have often talked of it, and he hopes will now Order it to be executed; above all things for the good of the Company's Affairs, entrusted to their care, he hopes they will put a final period to these Altercations, and that Harmony may be restored. St. Helena (Signed) 12 Septr. 1776 M. Bazett Mr. Bazetts appeal to Mr. Wrangham Major Bazett and Mr. Wright, "but will appeal in the "present case to the other Members of the Board and Secretary "to declare if they ever knew him guilty, of Rude or unbecoming "language at this Council" to which they returned the following Answers. | Bazett reminded Mr Skottowe that the irregularities did not exist only in his imagination, since he had mentioned them more than once, particularly the year before. At an examination into a complaint of theft against the guard at Rupert's, Bazett found that neither Rupert's nor Mitchel's Line was guarded by a sergeant. He was much astonished that posts of such importance were left in the charge of a corporal or lance corporal, especially as the establishment had 30 sergeants. Everyone knew these were the places an enemy would most probably attack, being the easiest to reach. Mitchel's Line in particular lay so far from the valley that it might be taken by surprise before a proper force could get there to drive off an enemy. He need not describe the fatal consequences if an enemy once got into the country.<br>Bazett had also pointed out at the time how necessary it was to continue the retaining wall from the west end of Rupert's Battery to the rock. The bank had fallen down in many places, and nothing would stop an enemy who had landed from taking the works at once. Bazett thought £20 0s 0d at most would complete the wall. Yet so essential a piece of work, costing so little, was still neglected, though the Council had often talked of it. He hoped the Council would now order it done. Above all, for the good of the Company's affairs entrusted to them, he hoped they would put a final end to their quarrels so that harmony might be restored. M. Bazett signed his reply at St Helena on 12 September 1776.<br>Bazett had appealed to Mr Wrangham, Major Bazett and Mr Wright to say whether they had ever known him to quarrel or use rude or unbecoming language at the Council table. They returned the following answers [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Bazett finally named irregularities, and they were military, the Governor's own department as Commander-in-Chief. Rupert's and Mitchel's Line guarded landing places on the leeward coast where an enemy could come ashore. Gun carriages there had just been reported unserviceable, and they were now left to corporals while 30 sergeants served elsewhere. A broken retaining wall that £20 would mend showed how cheap neglect could prove fatal. Turning the quarrel to the island's defences, during a war with the American colonies and with France expected to join it, gave the Court of Directors a concrete reason to doubt the Governor's management. It also answered the Governor's challenge to name a single irregularity. |
| 326 | 319 | 1776 In answer to the above Appeal Mr. Wrangham declares that he does not recollect Mr. Bazetts having been guilty of any Rude or unbecoming language at the Council Board. Major Bazett in Answer to Mr. Bazett declares he never observed him behave with any disrespect to the President | Mr Wrangham answered that he did not remember Mr Bazett ever using rude or unbecoming language at the Council table.<br>Major Bazett said that in the short time he had sat on the Council he had never seen Mr Bazett behave with any disrespect to the President or any other member. No one could deny that Mr Bazett had a naturally loud voice and argued his case with proper spirit. How far that was justified he left to |

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| | | or any other Member of the Council, during the short time, he<br>has had the Honor of a Seat at the Board. That Mr. Bazett has<br>naturally a loud voice, and does support his Arguments with<br>proper Spirit cannot be denyed, how far he may be justifyable<br>in so doing must leave to further judgements; that he was<br>warm in the Altercation which past between him and Lieutenant<br>Statham the 10 Ultimo cannot be denyed. But must also<br>observe Lieutenant Statham was unbecomingly so to Mr. Bazett,<br>and before this Board.<br>Mr. Wright in answer to Mr. Bazetts<br>question Replys that he never heard Mr. Bazett make use<br>of any unbecoming or Rude language to the Board.<br>Captain George Forbes this day applied to Us<br>to pay three hundred pounds into the Honorable Company's Cash,<br>which Sum We have received and given him Bills of Exchange drawn upon the Honorable the Court of Directors<br>payable to himself (or Order) at ninety Days sight.<br>The Governor signs this Consultation<br>with an exception to Mr. Bazetts last<br>address to the Board which however Mr. Skottowe<br>does not think merits any answer as the whole<br>of the affair is submitted to the Honble. Court of Directors determination.<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham<br>Hen. Bazett | others to judge. Nor could anyone deny that Mr Bazett had been heated in the quarrel with Lieutenant Statham on 19 August 1776. The Major had to add, however, that Statham had behaved in an unbecoming way to Mr Bazett, and before the Council.<br>Mr Wright answered that he had never heard Mr Bazett use unbecoming or rude language to the Council.<br>Captain George Forbes asked that day to pay £300 0s 0d into the Company's treasury. The Council received the sum and gave him bills of exchange drawn on the Court of Directors, payable to himself or his order 90 days after presentation.<br>John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. The Governor added a note to his signature. He excepted Mr Bazett's latest letter to the Council, which he did not think worth any answer, since the whole affair had been submitted to the Court of Directors for its decision.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The three witnesses cleared Bazett of rudeness to the Council, though each in guarded terms. Wrangham did not remember any. The Major admitted his brother was loud and had been heated with Statham, but blamed Statham for provoking him. Wright's evidence was the plainest denial. None of them answered the narrower charge that Bazett had said he did not care for the Governor. The Governor now signed with a reservation of his own, as Bazett had done on 9 September 1776, refusing to answer Bazett's last letter. Each side had protested against the other at the foot of the record, which left nothing for the island to settle and everything for the Court of Directors. |
| 327 | 320 | 16th September<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 16 Day of September<br>1776 at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Governor<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>Major Henry Bazett<br>The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed dated the 12 September 1776.<br>Friday the 13 Sailed the Honorable Company's Ship Mercury<br>for England.<br>Counted and Examined the Honorable<br>Company's Cash for the Month of August last, which is as follows Viz. | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 16 September 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett were present. The minutes of the meeting of 12 September 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>The Company's ship *Mercury* sailed for England on Friday 13 September 1776.<br>The Council counted and checked the Company's cash for August 1776, which stood as follows [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The *Mercury* carried home the minutes of the months of dispute between the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, Bazett and Statham. She also took the 400 rotten muskets and 22 blunderbusses the Council had ordered sent back on 2 September 1776, along with the remittances of Bazett, Tippet, Forbes and others. The Court of Directors would read the councillors' quarrels in the same shipment that brought the money several of them had sent home. |
| 328 | 321 | Cash Dr.<br>1776 August 1 To Balance Remaining<br>£ 16818 14 11<br>19 To Exchange for the following Sets of Bills drawn upon the Honble. the Court of Directors, payable as follows Viz.<br>One Set to Mr. John Wilkinson £ 944 10<br>do. do. to Mr. Thomas Woods 400<br>do. do. to Mr. Robert Barclay 110 8<br>do. do. to Captn. Richard Pearce 100<br>do. do. to Matthew Purling Esqr. 150<br>do. do. to Stainforth, Osborne and Company 28 7 | The cash account for August 1776 was as follows. Money received came first:<br>1 August, balance brought forward, £16,818 14s 11d<br>Bills drawn on the Court of Directors payable to Mr John Wilkinson, £944 10s 0d<br>Bills payable to Mr Thomas Woods, £400 0s 0d<br>Bills payable to Mr Robert Barclay, £110 8s 0d<br>Bills payable to Captain Richard Pearce, £100 0s 0d<br>Bills payable to Matthew Purling, £150 0s 0d<br>Bills payable to Stainforth, Osborne and Company, £28 7s 0d |

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| | | do. do. to Fredk. Hindley Esqr. 100<br>1833 5 ..<br>To Ship Talbot<br>60 14 10<br>£ 18712 14 9<br>Per Contra Cr.<br>1776 Augt. 22 By Balance Remaining Viz.<br>In Specie<br>£ 18172 19 9<br>In Cash Notes<br>539 15 ..<br>18712 14 9<br>£ 18712 14 9<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham<br>Hen. Bazett | Bills payable to Frederick Hindley, £100 0s 0d<br>Bills, subtotal, £1,833 5s 0d<br>Received from the ship *Talbot*, £60 14s 10d<br>Total, £18,712 14s 9d<br>The balance in hand at the end of August 1776 was:<br>Balance in coin, £18,172 19s 9d<br>Balance in cash notes, £539 15s 0d<br>Total, £18,712 14s 9d<br>John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the account.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The chest passed £18,700 in August 1776, its highest level of the year, with no payments made between quarter days. Over half the month's receipts came from Matthew Bazett's single remittance of £944 10s 0d. In May 1776 the Council had turned away Gabriel Harper's £2,000 because the treasury was already too full. In the three months since, it had taken in more than £6,000 in remittances from its own councillors, officers and the ships' commanders. The Company's treasury on the island had in effect become a channel for its servants to send their private earnings safely home. |
| 329 | 322 | 23d September<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 23d Day of September<br>1776 at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Governor<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>Major Henry Bazett<br>The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed dated<br>the 16 September 1776.<br>Lieutenant Charles Ross Stewart<br>this Day presented the following Petition Viz.<br>To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor and Council.<br>The humble Petition of Lieut. Charles Ross Stewart Sheweth<br>That your Petitioner finding an<br>advantage would result to himself and others his Neighbours<br>from your gracious grant to him of a small piece of the Honorable Company's Waste Land consisting of about three quarters of an Acre so contiguously situate as not only<br>to contract his Fence, but also to secure him and others from<br>common trespass, humbly entreats your Worship and the other<br>Gentlemen of Council to grant him the said Parcel of Land.<br>And he will ever pray &c.<br>September 23d 1776 | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 23 September 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett were present. The minutes of the meeting of 16 September 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>Lieutenant Charles Ross Stewart presented a petition to Governor Skottowe and the Council, dated 23 September 1776. He asked to be granted a small piece of the Company's waste land of about three quarters of an acre. It lay so close beside his own ground that he could bring it within his fence. That would benefit both him and his neighbours and also protect him and others from common trespass [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Waste land was unenclosed Company ground left open to common grazing. Stray goats, sheep and cattle wandered across it and onto neighbouring holdings. Stewart's case was that taking the strip inside his fence would close a gap through which animals and people trespassed. It was the same concern behind the Council's rules on fences and goat ranges. A small grant to a reliable tenant cost the Company little and brought the land under someone's control and upkeep. |
| 330 | 323 | 30th September<br>Granted at the Rent of two shillings and six<br>pence per Acre.<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham<br>Hen. Bazett<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 30th Day of September<br>1776 at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Govr.<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>Major Henry Bazett | The Council granted Stewart's request at a rent of £0 2s 6d a year.<br>John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes.<br>Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 30 September 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett were present. The minutes of the meeting of 23 September 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>That day the garrison's officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers held a general field day on the parade.<br>**Interpretations** |

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| | | The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed dated the<br>23 September 1776.<br>This was a General Field-day upon the<br>Parade of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Private<br>Men of this Garrison. | The rent of £0 2s 6d a year was nominal, less than the cost of a single sheep. The Council was not trying to raise income from the strip. It wanted the land fenced and cared for, and a small rent kept the ground as a Company lease. The Company could recover it later, and the grant was entered in the land register like any other holding. |
| 331 | 324 | 30 Septr.<br>Pursuant to an Order in Consultation of<br>the 26 of last Month, the Planters this Day attended to pay their<br>Rents and Revenues due to the Honorable Company for the Year<br>past which amounts to £632. 19. 11½. The Rent Roll is as<br>follows Viz.<br>Ground Rent, Tree Land, Lease Land, £, s, d<br>Samuel Alexander 5 Acs. @ 4/ per Ann.: Ground Rent 0, Tree Land 34½, Lease Land 52½, £ 14, s 1, d 9<br>John Alexander 15½ acs. @ 1/ per Ac. 40 acs. @ 2/6 per Ac.: Ground Rent 0, Tree Land 7½, Lease Land 113½, £ 23, s 18, d 6<br>George Alexander: Ground Rent 0, Tree Land 47½, Lease Land 105½, £ 28, s 11, d 6<br>Martin Bagley 4½ acs. @ 2/6 per Ac. 3 acs. @ 1/ per Ac.: Ground Rent 0, Tree Land 0, Lease Land 22½, £ 4, s 9, d 3<br>Ons. Beales Capt.: Ground Rent 5/3, Tree Land 10, Lease Land 13½, £ 4, s 2, d 9<br>Richard Beale: Ground Rent 9/, Tree Land 41, Lease Land 24, £ 8, s 6, d 0<br>John Bagley Senr.: Ground Rent 0, Tree Land 0, Lease Land 20, £ 5, s 0, d 0<br>John Bagley Junr. 20 acs. @ 1/ per Ac. 25½ acs. @ 3/6 per Ac.: Ground Rent 16/6, Tree Land 64, Lease Land 73½, £ 19, s 18, d 6½<br>Richard Bagley Senr. 17½ acs. @ 4/ per Ac. [...]: Ground Rent 3, Tree Land 44, Lease Land 125½, £ 31, s 11, d 0<br>Edw. Bagley 12½ acs. @ 3/ per Ac. 3½ acs. @ 1/6 per Ac.: Ground Rent 0, Tree Land 25, Lease Land 64½, £ 15, s 8, d 6<br>Mattw. Bazett 15 @ 1/ per Ac. 17½ acs. @ 1/6 per Ac.: Ground Rent 10/, Tree Land 212, Lease Land 112½, £ 33, s 2, d 10½<br>Orlando Bagley's Capt. 21 acs. @ 2/6 per Acre: Ground Rent 0, Tree Land 41½, Lease Land 67, £ 16, s 4, d 0<br>Henry Bazett Esqr. [...] @ 6/ per Ac. 2 [...] @ 1/6 per Ac.: Ground Rent 13/, Tree Land 75, Lease Land 59, £ 15, s 3, d 6<br>John Bazett: Ground Rent 26/6, Tree Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 1, s 5, d 6<br>Orlando Bagley 19 acs. @ 1/6 per Ac. 21½ @ 3/ per Acre: Ground Rent 0, Tree Land 0, Lease Land 95½, £ 17, s 8, d 6<br>Thomas Burnham: Ground Rent 0, Tree Land 19, Lease Land 13½, £ 4, s 6, d 6<br>William Beale: Ground Rent 0, Tree Land 9½, Lease Land 15½, £ 4, s 5, d 6<br>Robert Bullard: Ground Rent 13/, Tree Land 15½, Lease Land 0, £ 1, s 8, d 6<br>George Bird: Ground Rent 17/, Tree Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 17, d 0<br>James Colgrave: Ground Rent 0, Tree Land 13, Lease Land 100, £ 25, s 13, d 0<br>Jos. Chamberlain Capt.: Ground Rent 15/, Tree Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 15, d 0<br>James Desfountain: Ground Rent 3/, Tree Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 3, d 0<br>John Doveton's Capt.: Ground Rent 0, Tree Land 86½, Lease Land 8, £ 6, s 6, d 6<br>Jonn. Doveton: Ground Rent 24/2, Tree Land 129½, Lease Land 4, £ 8, s 12, d 11 | On 30 September 1776, under the Council's order of 26 August 1776, the planters attended to pay the rents and dues owed to the Company for the past year. These came to £632 19s 11½d. The rent roll began as follows:<br>Samuel Alexander, 5 acres at 4s a year: ground rent 0, fee land 34½ acres, lease land 52½ acres, £14 1s 9d<br>John Alexander, 15½ acres at 2s a year and 40 acres at 2s 6d a year: ground rent 0, fee land 71½ acres, lease land 113½ acres, £23 18s 6d<br>George Alexander: ground rent 0, fee land 47½ acres, lease land 102½ acres, £28 11s 6d<br>Martin Bagley, 4½ acres at 2s 6d a year and 3¾ acres at 1s a year: ground rent 0, fee land 0 acres, lease land 22½ acres, £4 9s 3d<br>Orris Beale's orphans: ground rent 5s 3d, fee land 10 acres, lease land 13½ acres, £4 2s 9d<br>Richard Beale: ground rent 9s, fee land 41 acres, lease land 24 acres, £8 6s 0d<br>John Bagley senior: ground rent 0, fee land 0 acres, lease land 20 acres, £5 0s 0d<br>John Bagley junior, 20 acres at 6s a year and 25½ acres at 3s 6d a year: ground rent 14s 6d, fee land 64 acres, lease land 73½ acres, £19 18s 6½d<br>Richard Bagley, 17½ acres at 4s a year and 4½ acres at 5s a year: ground rent 3s, fee land 44 acres, lease land 123½ acres, £31 11s 0d<br>Edward Bagley, 12½ acres at 3s a year and 3½ acres at 1s a year: ground rent 0, fee land 25 acres, lease land 64½ acres, £15 8s 6d<br>Matthew Bazett, 15 acres at 1s a year and 17½ acres at 1s 6d a year: ground rent 10s, fee land 212 acres, lease land 112½ acres, £33 2s 10½d<br>Orlando Bagley's orphans, 21 acres at 2s 6d a year: ground rent 0, fee land 41½ acres, lease land 67 acres, £16 4s 0d<br>Henry Bazett, 8 acres at 6s a year and 2 acres at 1s a year: ground rent 14s, fee land 75 acres, lease land 59 acres, £15 3s 6d<br>John Bazett: ground rent 26s 6d, fee land 0 acres, lease land 0 acres, £1 5s 6d<br>Orlando Bagley, 19 acres at 1s 6d a year and 21½ acres at 3s a year: ground rent 0, fee land 0 acres, lease land 95½ acres, £17 8s 6d<br>Thomas Burnham: ground rent 0, fee land 19 acres, lease land 13½ acres, £4 6s 6d<br>William Beale: ground rent 0, fee land 9½ acres, lease land 15½ acres, £4 5s 6d<br>Robert Bullard: ground rent 13s, fee land 15½ acres, lease land 0 acres, £1 8s 6d<br>George Bird: ground rent 17s, fee land 0 acres, lease land 0 acres, £0 17s 0d<br>James Colgrave: ground rent 0, fee land 13 acres, lease land 100 acres, £25 13s 0d<br>Joseph Chamberlain's orphans: ground rent 15s, fee land 0 acres, lease land 0 acres, £0 15s 0d<br>James Desfountain: ground rent 3s, fee land 0 acres, lease land 0 acres, £0 3s 0d<br>John Doveton's orphans: ground rent 0, fee land 86½ acres, lease land 8 acres, £6 6s 6d<br>Jonathan Doveton: ground rent 24s 6d, fee land 128½ acres, lease land 4 acres, £8 12s 11d<br>Isaac Doveton, 9½ acres at 1s a year: ground rent 0, fee land 119½ acres, lease land 39½ acres, £14 1s 0d |

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| | | Isaac Doveton 9½ acs. @ 1/ per Ac.: Ground Rent 0, Tree Land 114½, Lease Land 39½, £ 14, s 1, d 0<br>John Desfountain 12½ acs. @ 1/3 per Ac.: Ground Rent 0, Tree Land 20, Lease Land 85½, £ 19, s 10, d 11<br>Wm. Webber Doveton: Ground Rent 10/, Tree Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 10, d 0<br>Saml. Desfountain: Ground Rent 17/, Tree Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 17, d 0<br>Henry Easthope: Ground Rent 0, Tree Land 14, Lease Land 28, £ 7, s 14, d 0<br>James Easthope: Ground Rent 0, Tree Land 11, Lease Land 8, £ 2, s 11, d 0<br>Carried Over: Ground Rent 0, Tree Land 1102½, Lease Land 1358½, £ 339, s 4, d 0 | John Desfountain, 12½ acres at 1s 3d a year: ground rent 0, fee land 20 acres, lease land 85½ acres, £19 10s 11d<br>William Webber Doveton: ground rent 10s, fee land 0 acres, lease land 0 acres, £0 10s 0d<br>Samuel Desfountain: ground rent 7s, fee land 0 acres, lease land 0 acres, £0 7s 0d<br>Henry Easthope: ground rent 0, fee land 14 acres, lease land 28 acres, £7 14s 0d<br>James Easthope: ground rent 0, fee land 11 acres, lease land 8 acres, £2 11s 0d<br>Carried forward: fee land 1,102½ acres, lease land 1,358½ acres, £339 4s 0d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The rent roll shows three kinds of holding. Fee land had been granted to early settlers and their heirs outright and paid only a small quitrent, a token acknowledgement of the Company's ownership. Lease land was held for a term or for named lives at a fixed rent and carried most of the charge. Ground rent was paid on house plots in Jamestown, which is why officials such as James Desfountain and William Webber Doveton paid ground rent alone. The rates noted beside some names were for parcels held on special terms, often recent grants of waste land like Lieutenant Stewart's strip at 2s 6d. The same families that filled the Council, the garrison and the parish offices, the Bazetts, Bagleys, Dovetons and Desfountains, held most of the land. Matthew Bazett alone held 212 acres of fee land, the largest such holding on the page. |
| 332 | 325 | 1776<br>Ground Rent, Free Land, Lease Land, £, s, d<br>Brought Over: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 1102½, Lease Land 1358, £ 339, s 4, d 0<br>Michael Frost: Ground Rent 15/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 15, d 0<br>Julis Fabiano: Ground Rent 15/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 15, d 0<br>Richard Goodwin: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 49, Lease Land 27, £ 9, s 4, d 0<br>John Goodwin: Ground Rent 14/4, Free Land 67½, Lease Land 28, £ 11, s 1, d 10<br>James Greentree 26 Acs. @ 2/6 per Ac.: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 41½, Lease Land 44, £ 9, s 16, d 6<br>James Greentrees Capt. 33½ @ 4/ per Ac.: Ground Rent 5/, Free Land 65, Lease Land 93, £ 25, s 1, d 9<br>Robert Gurling 9 @ 1/6 per Ac. 15½ @ 3/ per Ac. 2½ @ 5/ per Ac.: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 23, Lease Land 27½, £ 3, s 10, d 3<br>Richard Harper: Ground Rent 22/6, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 1, s 2, d 6<br>George Hayes: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 30, Lease Land 6½, £ 3, s 2, d 6<br>Margaret Harper: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 10, Lease Land 26, £ 7, s 0, d 0<br>William Hayes Capt. 30½ ac. @ 1/6 per Ac. 25 @ 2/ per Ac.: Ground Rent 10, Free Land 52½, Lease Land 77, £ 12, s 9, d 4½<br>Gabriel Harper 6 @ 1/ per Ac. 4½ @ 3/ per Ac. [...] @ 2/ per Ac.: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 40, Lease Land 11½, £ 3, s 1, d 9<br>Elisha Isaac: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 25, Lease Land 5, £ 2, s 10, d 0<br>William Jenkins 29½ acs. @ 2/ per Acre: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 0, Lease Land 35½, £ 5, s 19, d 0<br>Hugh Jones: Ground Rent 3/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 3, d 0<br>Martha Jecks: Ground Rent 16/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 16, d 0<br>Gabriel Jecks: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 0, Lease Land 8, £ 2, s 0, d 0<br>Samuel Knipe 20 Acs. @ 5/ per Ac. for 5 Months: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 51½, Lease Land 29, £ 10, s 0, d 0 | The rent roll continued:<br>Brought forward: fee land 1,102½ acres, lease land 1,358 acres, £339 4s 0d<br>Michael Frost: ground rent 15s, fee land 0 acres, lease land 0 acres, £0 15s 0d<br>Julio Fabiano: ground rent 15s, fee land 0 acres, lease land 0 acres, £0 15s 0d<br>Richard Goodwin: ground rent 0, fee land 49 acres, lease land 27 acres, £9 4s 0d<br>John Goodwin: ground rent 14s 4d, fee land 67½ acres, lease land 28 acres, £11 1s 10d<br>James Greentree, 26 acres at 2s 6d a year: ground rent 0, fee land 41½ acres, lease land 44 acres, £9 16s 6d<br>James Greentree's orphans, 33½ acres at 4s a year: ground rent 5s, fee land 65 acres, lease land 93 acres, £25 1s 9d<br>Robert Gurling, 9½ acres at 1s 6d a year, 15½ acres at 3s a year and 2½ acres at 3s a year: ground rent 0, fee land 23 acres, lease land 27½ acres, £3 10s 3d<br>Richard Harper: ground rent 22s 6d, fee land 0 acres, lease land 0 acres, £1 2s 6d<br>George Hayes: ground rent 0, fee land 30 acres, lease land 6½ acres, £3 2s 6d<br>Margaret Harper: ground rent 0, fee land 10 acres, lease land 26 acres, £7 0s 0d<br>William Hayes's orphans, 30½ acres at 1s 6d a year and 23 acres at 1s a year: ground rent 10s, fee land 52½ acres, lease land 77 acres, £12 9s 4½d<br>Gabriel Harper, 6 acres at 1s a year, 4½ acres at 3s a year and ½ acre at 2s a year: ground rent 0, fee land 40 acres, lease land 11½ acres, £3 1s 9d<br>Elisha Isaac: ground rent 0, fee land 25 acres, lease land 5 acres, £2 10s 0d<br>William Jenkins, 29½ acres at 2s an acre: ground rent 0, fee land 0 acres, lease land 35½ acres, £5 19s 0d<br>Hugh Jones: ground rent 3s, fee land 0 acres, lease land 0 acres, £0 3s 0d<br>Martha Jacks: ground rent 16s, fee land 0 acres, lease land 0 acres, £0 16s 0d<br>Gabriel Jacks: ground rent 0, fee land 0 acres, lease land 8 acres, £2 0s 0d |

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| | | Richard Knipe: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 0, Lease Land 2, £ 0, s 10, d 0<br>Nath. Kennedy: Ground Rent 5/3, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 5, d 3<br>Elizabeth Kennedy: Ground Rent 17/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 17, d 0<br>Robert Leech: Ground Rent 4/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 4, d 0<br>Thomas Leech: Ground Rent 12/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 12, d 0<br>Elizabeth Lambe: Ground Rent 14/6, Free Land 0, Lease Land 10, £ 3, s 4, d 6<br>Benjamin Mason 31 acs. @ 1/6 per Ac.: Ground Rent 13/6, Free Land 42, Lease Land 84½, £ 18, s 10, d 5<br>Richard Mason 7½ acs. @ 2/6 per Ac. 3 acs. @ 4/ per Ac.: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 48½, Lease Land 57½, £ 14, s 7, d 4½<br>Elizabeth Powell: Ground Rent 3/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 3, d 0<br>John Peirce: Ground Rent 57/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 4, £ 3, s 17, d 0<br>James Pritchard: Ground Rent 22/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 1, s 2, d 0<br>John Prestons Capt.: Ground Rent 15/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 15, d 0<br>John Robinson 45½ acs. @ 1/6 per Ac.: Ground Rent 8/, Free Land 116½, Lease Land 71, £ 15, s 19, d 7<br>John Seale 5½ acs. @ 4/ per Ac. 5½ @ 1/6 per Ac.: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 34½, Lease Land 68, £ 16, s 13, d 6<br>Solomon St. Maurice: Ground Rent 50/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 2, s 10, d 0<br>Benj. Seale 10½ acs. @ 1/ per Ac.: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 0, Lease Land 21, £ 3, s 9, d 0<br>Fran. Seale: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 10½, Lease Land 33½, £ 8, s 14, d 0<br>George Seale: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 0, Lease Land 7½, £ 1, s 17, d 6<br>Charles Ross Stewart 6½ acs. @ 6/ per Ac. 2½ acs. @ 2/ per Ac.: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 73, Lease Land 57½, £ 18, s 18, d 10½<br>Ann Sample: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 25, Lease Land 11, £ 4, s 0, d 0<br>Carried Over: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 1859½, Lease Land 2098½, £ 559, s 1, d 2 | Samuel Knipe, 20 acres at 5s a year for 5 months: ground rent 0, fee land 51½ acres, lease land 29 acres, £10 0s 8d<br>Richard Knipe: ground rent 0, fee land 0 acres, lease land 2 acres, £0 10s 0d<br>Nathaniel Kennedy: ground rent 5s 3d, fee land 0 acres, lease land 0 acres, £0 5s 3d<br>Elizabeth Kennedy: ground rent 7s, fee land 0 acres, lease land 0 acres, £0 7s 0d<br>Robert Leech: ground rent 4s, fee land 0 acres, lease land 0 acres, £0 4s 0d<br>Thomas Leech: ground rent 12s, fee land 0 acres, lease land 0 acres, £0 12s 0d<br>Elizabeth Lambe: ground rent 14s 6d, fee land 0 acres, lease land 10 acres, £3 4s 6d<br>Benjamin Mason, 31 acres at 1s 6d a year: ground rent 15s 6d, fee land 42 acres, lease land 84½ acres, £18 10s 5d<br>Richard Mason, 7½ acres at 2s 6d a year and 3 acres at 4s a year: ground rent 0, fee land 48½ acres, lease land 57½ acres, £14 7s 4½d<br>Elizabeth Powell: ground rent 3s, fee land 0 acres, lease land 0 acres, £0 3s 0d<br>John Price: ground rent 57s, fee land 0 acres, lease land 4 acres, £3 17s 0d<br>James Pritchard: ground rent 22s, fee land 0 acres, lease land 0 acres, £1 2s 0d<br>John Preston's orphans: ground rent 15s, fee land 0 acres, lease land 0 acres, £0 15s 0d<br>John Robinson, 45½ acres at 1s 6d a year: ground rent 8s, fee land 116½ acres, lease land 71 acres, £15 19s 7½d<br>John Seale, 5½ acres at 4s a year and 5½ acres at 1s 6d a year: ground rent 0, fee land 34½ acres, lease land 68 acres, £16 13s 6d<br>Solomon St Maurice: ground rent 50s, fee land 0 acres, lease land 0 acres, £2 10s 0d<br>Benjamin Seale, 10½ acres at 1s a year: ground rent 0, fee land 0 acres, lease land 21 acres, £3 9s 0d<br>Francis Seale: ground rent 0, fee land 10½ acres, lease land 33½ acres, £8 14s 0d<br>George Seale: ground rent 0, fee land 0 acres, lease land 7½ acres, £1 17s 6d<br>Charles Ross Stewart, 6½ acres at 6s a year and 2½ acres at 2s a year: ground rent 0, fee land 73 acres, lease land 57½ acres, £18 18s 10½d<br>Ann Sample: ground rent 0, fee land 25 acres, lease land 11 acres, £4 0s 0d<br>Carried forward: fee land 1,859½ acres, lease land 2,098¾ acres, £559 1s 2d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Several holdings were entered under "orphans", among them those of James Greentree, William Hayes and John Preston. The land of a dead tenant whose children were under age stayed in the family's name and was managed for them by executors or guardians. Those trustees answered to the Council for the rent. William Hayes's orphans held the estate whose will the Council proved on 15 April 1776. Samuel Knipe paid rent on 20 acres for only five months, the land he had recently taken over from Richard Knipe with the Council's leave. That shows the Company charged rent from the day a transfer took effect, not for the whole year. |
| 333 | 326 | 30 September<br>Ground Rent, Free Land, Lease Land, £, s, d<br>Brought Over: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 1859½, Lease Land 2098½, £ 559, s 1, d 2<br>John Shortley: Ground Rent 10/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 10, d 0<br>Society: Ground Rent 4/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 4, d 0<br>Thomas Statham: Ground Rent 20/3, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 1, s 0, d 3 | The rent roll concluded:<br>Brought forward: fee land 1,859½ acres, lease land 2,098¾ acres, £559 1s 2d<br>John Shirley: ground rent 10s, fee land 0 acres, lease land 0 acres, £0 10s 0d<br>Society: ground rent 4s, fee land 0 acres, lease land 0 acres, £0 4s 0d<br>Thomas Statham: ground rent 20s 3d, fee land 0 acres, lease land 0 acres, £1 0s 3d<br>James Torbet's orphans: ground rent 12s, fee land 0 acres, lease land 0 acres, £0 12s 0d |

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| | | James Torbets Capt.: Ground Rent 12/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 12, d 0<br>John Worrall: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 71, Lease Land 33, £ 11, s 16, d 0<br>William Wrangham 1½ acs. @ 2/6 per Ann. 6½ acs. @ 1/6 per Acre: Ground Rent 58/11, Free Land 165½, Lease Land 142½, £ 36, s 7, d 8<br>John Whitchurch: Ground Rent 9/6, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 9, d 6<br>Simon Whaley: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 0, Lease Land 2, £ 0, s 10, d 0<br>Willm. Young 6½ acs. @ 1/6 per Ac.: Ground Rent 5/, Free Land 79½, Lease Land 35½, £ 11, s 18, d 10½<br>Stephen Young 3 acs. @ 1/ per Ac.: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 30, Lease Land 38½, £ 10, s 10, d 6<br>Total: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 2205½, Lease Land 2339½, £ 632, s 19, d 11½<br>We this Day Granted the following<br>Leases Viz. One to Mr. Gabriel Harper for ten and a quarter<br>Acres of Land, One to Lieutenant Charles Ross Stewart for seven<br>and a half Acres, and one to Mr. Samuel Knipe for twelve<br>and a quarter Acres, all lying in the West Division of this<br>Island and at the Rent of two shillings and six pence per Acre.<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham<br>Hen. Bazett | John Worrall: ground rent 0, fee land 71 acres, lease land 33 acres, £11 16s 0d<br>William Wrangham, [...] acres at 2s a year and 6¾ acres at 1s a year: ground rent 58s 11d, fee land 165½ acres, lease land 142½ acres, £36 7s 8d<br>John Whitchurch: ground rent 9s 6d, fee land 0 acres, lease land 0 acres, £0 9s 6d<br>Simon Whaley: ground rent 0, fee land 0 acres, lease land 2 acres, £0 10s 0d<br>William Young, 6½ acres at 1s 6d a year: ground rent 5s, fee land 79½ acres, lease land 35½ acres, £11 18s 10½d<br>Stephen Young, 3 acres at 1s a year: ground rent 0, fee land 30 acres, lease land 38½ acres, £10 10s 6d<br>Total: fee land 2,205½ acres, lease land 2,339½ acres, £632 19s 11½d<br>That day the Council granted three leases of land in the west division of the island, all at a rent of £0 2s 6d an acre. Mr Gabriel Harper received ten and a quarter acres, Lieutenant Charles Ross Stewart seven and a half acres and Mr Samuel Knipe twelve and a quarter acres.<br>John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Society paid ground rent of 4s, the same body of merchants whose cellars and trade had been at the centre of the quarrels between the Governor and Bazett. It held a plot in its own name. Thomas Statham also paid ground rent, for a house plot of his own in the valley. Bazett had argued on 22 August 1776 that Statham had somewhere else to go. The whole island yielded the Company just under £633 a year in rents. That was less than the quarter's bounties and building wages, and a small fraction of the £4,000 or more paid out each quarter in salaries. |
| 334 | 327 | 7 October<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 7th Day of October 1776<br>at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Governor<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>Major Henry Bazett<br>The last Consultation was read approved, and Signed dated the<br>30th September 1776.<br>The Engineer this Day presented the following Letter to the Board.<br>To John Skottowe Esqr. Governor and Council<br>Gentlemen<br>I have the honor to acquaint you that the Artificers and Labourers were chiefly Employed during the last quarter<br>in carrying onwards the addition to the Lieut. Governors House<br>in the Long Wood, which I have the pleasure to acquaint you<br>is now almost Compleat, likewise carrying forward the New Houses,<br>and the Garden Wall at the Plantation House, and lastly the<br>Armory and Smiths Shops as I could occasionally spare<br>Hands. Here. - I do intend with your permission Gentlemen<br>this Quarter prosecuting with all expedition the New Houses,<br>the Garden Wall at the Plantation House, and the Armory and<br>Smiths Shops.<br>I have the Honour to be<br>Gentlemen | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 7 October 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett were present. The minutes of the meeting of 30 September 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>The engineer, James Tippet, presented a letter to Governor Skottowe and the Council, dated at St Helena on 7 October 1776. During the past quarter the tradesmen and labourers had worked mainly on the extension to the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, which was now almost finished. They had also carried on with the new houses and the garden wall at Plantation House. Lastly, they had worked on the armoury and the smiths' shops whenever he could spare men. With the Council's permission, he meant to press on as fast as possible this quarter with the new houses, the garden wall at Plantation House and the armoury and smiths' shops.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Longwood extension, ordered on 29 January 1776, took most of the island's labour for the quarter and was the first of the year's works to near completion. The three new houses had been reported as needing little more than carpentry in April 1776, yet they were still unfinished six months later. That supported the complaint Tippet had made on 8 April 1776 that too many works were running at once for the workforce available. The Lieutenant Governor's residence was put first. The houses meant to relieve officers such as Captain Howard and Lieutenant Statham waited. |

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| | | Your most Obt. Servant<br>(Signed) James Tippet<br>St. Helena<br>Octr. 7th 1776 | |
| 335 | 328 | 7 October<br>To which We directed the Secretary to return him the following Answer Viz.<br>To Captain James Tippet Engineer<br>Sir<br>I am directed by the Governor and Council to acquaint you that as they know the New Houses only require<br>Carpenters Work, to Compleat them, and likewise the Smiths<br>and Armourers Shops almost Compleated, as to the Masons<br>Work. You are to expedite the finishing of the above Buildings<br>After which it is their Orders that you are as soon as possible<br>to build a strong double Wall from the West Bastion at Ruperts to the Hill towards Munden's Battery, likewise<br>to persue the Garden Wall at the Plantation House with<br>the two Masons belonging to the Honorable Companys<br>Pastures.<br>I am<br>Sir<br>Your humble Servant<br>(Signed) B. Wright Secy.<br>St. Helena<br>7 October 1776.<br>Lieutenant James Greentree<br>and the Executors to the last Will and Testament of William<br>Hayes Senr. Deceased this Day presented the following Petitions. | The Council directed the secretary to send Captain James Tippet, engineer, a reply dated at St Helena on 7 October 1776. The Governor and Council knew that the new houses needed only carpentry to finish them, and that the masons' work on the smiths' and armourers' shops was almost done. Tippet was to hurry on the completion of these buildings. After that, he was to build, as soon as possible, a strong double wall from the west bastion at Rupert's along the hill towards Munden's Battery. He was also to carry on the garden wall at Plantation House using the two masons who worked on the Company's pastures. B. Wright, secretary, signed the reply.<br>Lieutenant James Greentree and the executors of the late William Hayes senior presented the following petitions that day [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The order for a strong double wall from Rupert's towards Munden's Battery followed directly from Bazett's minute of 12 September 1776. He had complained that the retaining wall at the west end of Rupert's was fallen in many places and that an enemy landing there could take the works at once. The Governor had refused to answer Bazett's letter, yet the Council now ordered the very work he had pressed for. The dispute was left to London, but the practical point was taken up on the island. Taking the two pasture masons for the Plantation House wall freed the main workforce for the defences. |
| 336 | 329 | 1776<br>To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council of St. Helena.<br>The humble Petition of James Greentree<br>Sheweth<br>That your Petitioner being desirous to dispose of his right in a Lease for a piece of Ground in this Valley, Requests<br>your Worship and Councils permission so to do, and accept of<br>Lieut. Thomas Statham Tenant for the same.<br>And your Petitioner will ever pray.<br>7th October 1776<br>Granted<br>To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council of St. Helena.<br>The humble Petition of John Worrall and William Hayes Executors to the last Will and Testament of William Hayes Senr.<br>Deceased.<br>Sheweth<br>That your Petitioners upon inspecting the Writings of the said Deceased could not find any Lease for six Acres of Land<br>lying in Prosperous Bay Valley apprehends it must be lost.<br>They likewise set forth that they have a Lease for one Acre of Land<br>lying in the said Valley expired. Your Petitioners therefore humbly<br>request that your Worship and Council will be pleased to grant<br>them renewals of the above Leases and to have both Parcels of<br>Land inserted in one Lease. | James Greentree petitioned Governor John Skottowe and the Council on 7 October 1776. He wished to sell his right in a lease of a piece of ground in the valley and asked permission to do so, with Lieutenant Thomas Statham accepted as the new tenant. The Council granted his request.<br>John Worrall and William Hayes, executors of the will of the late William Hayes senior, also petitioned the Council. On going through the dead man's papers, they could find no lease for six acres of land in Prosperous Bay Valley and feared it must have been lost. They also stated that their lease of one acre in the same valley had expired. They asked the Council to renew both leases and to put both parcels into a single lease. They further asked leave to sell at public auction all the leased land belonging to the estate, which came to 77 acres. The Council granted the petition.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Statham, recently ordered to pay Bazett's rent, was now taking a lease of ground in the valley. He was perhaps securing a house plot of his own, so he would no longer depend on a Company house or another man's goodwill. Bazett had said Statham had a house in the country and somewhere to go, and this suggests Statham now meant to settle in the valley in his own right.<br>The Hayes petition showed the Company's land register in use. The lease for six acres was lost, but the Council's records proved the tenure, as the register's separate column for "lost or mislaid" leases provided. Selling all 77 leased acres at auction followed Hayes's will, which ordered the estate turned into money for his six children. The Council's |

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| | | Your Petitioners likewise begs your permission to dispose of all<br>the Lease Land belonging to the Estate of the said William Hayes<br>containing seventy seven Acres, by Publick Auction.<br>And your Petitioners will ever pray<br>Granted | consent was needed both to renew the leases and to approve their sale. |
| 337 | 330 | 7th October<br>Ordered the following Advertisements to<br>be Published.<br>Island St. Helena<br>7 October 1776.<br>This is to give Notice to all the Inhabitants<br>upon the said Island that on Wednesday next in the Afternoon<br>will be sold by Publick Auction five Young Bulls of the English Breed belonging to the Honorable Company. Credits<br>will be given for them until the 1 Day of January next ensuing.<br>Per Order of Council<br>B. Wright Secy.<br>The Ship Mercury brought from<br>the Cape on Account of the Honorable Company the following<br>Articles, which were omitted being Entered upon Consultation<br>before her departure for England. | The Council ordered the following notice to be published at St Helena on 7 October 1776. On the following Wednesday afternoon, five young bulls of English breed belonging to the Company would be sold at public auction. Buyers would be given credit until 1 January 1777. B. Wright, secretary, signed the notice on the Council's orders.<br>The *Mercury* had brought certain goods from the Cape for the Company. They had not been entered in the minutes before she sailed for England, and the list followed [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Selling young English bulls to the planters spread better breeding stock through the island's herds, which were mostly small cattle descended from Cape and early stock. The Company gained more from improving every farmer's cattle than from keeping the bulls on its own pastures. Credit until the new year let planters buy at auction before the season's crops and sales had brought in cash. The bulls probably came with the *Mercury* or on an earlier store ship, part of the Council's wider effort that year to stock the island with better animals and plants, as its June 1776 order to the Cape for fruit trees and game had shown. |
| 338 | 331 | 1776<br>The Honble. Company on Accot. of St. Helena Dr.<br>To Christn. Brand and Abraham Chiron<br>35000 lbs. Fine Flower @ Rix 4½ @ 100<br>1575<br>1000 Wax Candles in 2 Chests @ 4 Schs.<br>500<br>30 Sheep @ 2 Rix<br>60<br>1 Chest No. 1 is 74 Fruit Trees<br>1 [...] 2 30 Do. Do.<br>104 Trees @ 1 Rix<br>104<br>1 Box No. 1 12 Cristal Grapes<br>2 12 Muscats<br>3 12 Large Sort<br>36 Slips @ 9 pence<br>6 6<br>One Sack of Peas 6 Rix One of Beans 5<br>11<br>Charges Merchandize<br>157 Canvas Bags for the Flower @ 6 Schs. 117 6<br>2 Boxes for the Candles 4 4<br>3 Do. for the Trees 4<br>4 Stools for the Flower 40<br>Duty on the Flower @ 16 per 100 116 6<br>Coolies & Wagon hire 30<br>Two Bags for the Peas and Beans 1 4<br>314 4<br>Rix 2571 2<br>Cape of Good Hope<br>19 August 1776<br>Christoff Brand & Abm. Chiron<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham<br>Hen. Bazett | The account of the Company for St Helena with Christoffel Brand and Abraham Chiron at the Cape of Good Hope was as follows:<br>Fine flour, 35,000 lb at 4½ rix-dollars a hundredweight, 1,575 rix-dollars<br>Wax candles, 1,000 lb in 2 chests at 4 schellings a pound, 500 rix-dollars<br>Sheep, 30 at 2 rix-dollars each, 60 rix-dollars<br>Fruit trees, chest number 1, 74 trees<br>Fruit trees, chest number 2, 30 trees<br>Fruit trees, 104 at 1 rix-dollar each, 104 rix-dollars<br>Vine cuttings, box number 1, 12 crystal grapes<br>Vine cuttings, box number 2, 12 muscat grapes<br>Vine cuttings, box number 3, 12 large grapes<br>Vine cuttings, 36 at 9 pence each, 6 rix-dollars 6 schellings<br>Pease, 1 sack, 6 rix-dollars, and beans, 1 sack, 5 rix-dollars, together 11 rix-dollars<br>Canvas bags for the flour, 157 at 6 schellings each, 117 rix-dollars 6 schellings<br>Boxes for the candles, 2, 4 rix-dollars 4 schellings<br>Boxes for the trees, 3, 4 rix-dollars<br>Lighters for the flour, 4, 40 rix-dollars<br>Duty on the flour at 16 schellings a hundredweight, 116 rix-dollars 6 schellings<br>Coolies and wagon hire, 30 rix-dollars<br>Bags for the pease and beans, 2, 1 rix-dollar 4 schellings<br>Charges, subtotal, 314 rix-dollars 4 schellings<br>Total, 2,571 rix-dollars 2 schellings<br>Christoffel Brand and Abraham Chiron signed the account at the Cape of Good Hope on 19 August 1776. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The rix-dollar was the money of account at the Dutch Cape, divided into 8 schellings. Brand and Chiron were Cape merchants who acted as the English Company's agents there and supplied visiting ships. The *Mercury* had carried the Council's order of 24 June 1776 for flour, sheep, candles and fruit trees, |

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| | | | and these goods were the result. The Cape sent 104 grafted fruit trees and three kinds of grape vine, but none of the antelope, hares or songbirds the Council had also asked for. Live game was harder to catch, cage and ship than trees. Cape duty on exported flour added more than 7 per cent to its cost, and the Dutch authorities taxed every English purchase. Even so, the Cape was the island's nearest and surest source of bread grain. |
| 339 | 332 | 14 October<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the the 14 Day of October<br>1776 at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Danl. Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Govr.<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>Major Henry Bazett<br>The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed dated the 7<br>October 1776.<br>We this Day Executed the Renewal of a<br>Lease to the Executors of William Hayes Senr. Deceased, for five and<br>a half Acres of Land lying in Prosperous Bay Valley, at the Rent<br>of five shillings per Acre.<br>Edward Hayes Fifer, this Day applied<br>for his Discharge from the Garrison, having served the Honorable<br>Company his Contracted time.<br>Granted<br>The Plantation Accounts for the quarter<br>and the Expence of Artillery Stores and Stewards Accounts for the<br>Month of September last, were this Day laid before Us, which<br>were Examined, approved of and are as follows Viz. | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 14 October 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett were present. The minutes of the meeting of 7 October 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>That day the Council signed the renewal of a lease to the executors of the late William Hayes senior for five and a half acres of land in Prosperous Bay Valley, at a rent of £0 5s 0d an acre.<br>Edward Hayes, a fifer, applied for his discharge from the garrison, having served out his contracted time. The Council granted his request.<br>The plantation accounts for the quarter and the accounts for artillery stores and the steward's accounts for September 1776 were laid before the Council, which examined and approved them. They were as follows [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The renewed lease covered five and a half acres, not the six plus one acre the executors had described on 7 October 1776. The Council's own register settled the true extent of the land once the original deed was found to be lost. The rent of £0 5s 0d an acre was double the 2s 6d charged on the new grants to Harper, Stewart and Knipe. A renewal was the Company's chance to bring old rents up to current rates. The executors needed the lease in hand before they could sell the land, so they paid the higher rent. |
| 340 | 333 | 1776<br>Account of the Honble. Companys Stock of Neat Cattle &c. from the 1 July to 30th September 1776<br>Neat Cattle Bulls, Neat Cattle Cows, Neat Cattle Calves, Neat Cattle Yearlings, Neat Cattle Heifers, Neat Cattle Steers, Neat Cattle Oxen, Neat Cattle Total, Sheep Ewes, Sheep Weathers, Sheep Lambs, Sheep Rams, Sheep Total, Goats Ewes, Goats Weathers, Goats Kids, Goats Rams, Goats Total, Hogs Sows, Hogs Shoats, Hogs Pigs, Hogs Boars, Hogs Total, Horses Horses, Horses Mares, Horses Total, Poultry Fowls, Poultry Ducks, Poultry Turkeys, Poultry Geese<br>Remaining: Neat Cattle Bulls 7, Neat Cattle Cows 100, Neat Cattle Calves 69, Neat Cattle Yearlings 49, Neat Cattle Heifers 19, Neat Cattle Steers 17, Neat Cattle Oxen 22, Neat Cattle Total 283, Sheep Ewes 338, Sheep Weathers 26, Sheep Lambs 88, Sheep Rams 9, Sheep Total 461, Goats Ewes 59, Goats Weathers 3, Goats Kids 22, Goats Rams 5, Goats Total 89, Hogs Sows 7, Hogs Shoats 8, Hogs Pigs 26, Hogs Boars 1, Hogs Total 42, Horses Horses 5, Horses Mares 9, Horses Total 14, Poultry Fowls 110, Poultry Ducks 44, Poultry Turkeys 35, Poultry Geese 21<br>Encreased: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 9, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 0, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 9, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Weathers 0, Sheep Lambs 64, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 64, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 19, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 19, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 0, Horses Horses 1, Horses Mares 1, Horses Total 2, Poultry Fowls 46, Poultry Ducks 18, Poultry Turkeys 34, Poultry Geese 6 | Daniel Corneille signed the following account of the Company's livestock from 1 July to 30 September 1776, subject to the correction of any errors.<br>Cattle at 1 July: bulls 7, cows 100, calves 69, yearlings 49, heifers 19, steers 17, oxen 22, total 283<br>Sheep at 1 July: ewes 338, wethers 26, lambs 88, rams 9, total 461<br>Goats at 1 July: ewes 59, wethers 3, kids 22, rams 5, total 89<br>Hogs at 1 July: sows 7, shoats 8, pigs 26, boars 1, total 42<br>Horses at 1 July: horses 5, mares 9, total 14<br>Poultry at 1 July: fowls 110, ducks 44, turkeys 35, geese 21<br>Cattle born: bulls 0, cows 0, calves 9, yearlings 0, heifers 0, steers 0, oxen 0, total 9<br>Sheep born: ewes 0, wethers 0, lambs 64, rams 0, total 64<br>Goats born: ewes 0, wethers 0, kids 19, rams 0, total 19<br>Hogs born: sows 0, shoats 0, pigs 0, boars 0, total 0<br>Horses born: horses 1, mares 1, total 2<br>Poultry hatched: fowls 46, ducks 18, turkeys 34, geese 6<br>Sheep bought: ewes 0, wethers 3, lambs 0, rams 0, total 3<br>Sheep received: ewes 0, wethers 43, lambs 0, rams 0, total 43<br>Cattle total: bulls 7, cows 100, calves 78, yearlings 49, heifers 19, steers 17, oxen 22, total 292<br>Sheep total: ewes 338, wethers 72, lambs 152, rams 9, total 571<br>Goats total: ewes 59, wethers 3, kids 41, rams 5, total 108 |

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| | | Bought: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 0, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 0, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 0, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Weathers 3, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 3, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 0, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 0, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 0, Horses Horses 0, Horses Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 0, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkeys 0, Poultry Geese 0<br>Received: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 0, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 0, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 0, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Weathers 43, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 43, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 0, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 0, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 0, Horses Horses 0, Horses Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 0, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkeys 0, Poultry Geese 0<br>Total: Neat Cattle Bulls 7, Neat Cattle Cows 100, Neat Cattle Calves 78, Neat Cattle Yearlings 49, Neat Cattle Heifers 19, Neat Cattle Steers 17, Neat Cattle Oxen 22, Neat Cattle Total 292, Sheep Ewes 338, Sheep Weathers 72, Sheep Lambs 152, Sheep Rams 9, Sheep Total 571, Goats Ewes 59, Goats Weathers 3, Goats Kids 41, Goats Rams 5, Goats Total 108, Hogs Sows 7, Hogs Shoats 8, Hogs Pigs 26, Hogs Boars 1, Hogs Total 42, Horses Horses 6, Horses Mares 10, Horses Total 16, Poultry Fowls 156, Poultry Ducks 62, Poultry Turkeys 69, Poultry Geese 27<br>Killed: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 3, Neat Cattle Calves 1, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 4, Neat Cattle Steers 1, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 9, Sheep Ewes 12, Sheep Weathers 54, Sheep Lambs 5, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 71, Goats Ewes 1, Goats Weathers 2, Goats Kids 1, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 4, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 4, Hogs Pigs 2, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 6, Horses Horses 0, Horses Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 12, Poultry Ducks 15, Poultry Turkeys 2, Poultry Geese 0<br>Dead: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 1, Neat Cattle Calves 3, Neat Cattle Yearlings 2, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 0, Neat Cattle Oxen 1, Neat Cattle Total 7, Sheep Ewes 8, Sheep Weathers 7, Sheep Lambs 17, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 32, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 0, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 0, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 3, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 3, Horses Horses 0, Horses Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 16, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkeys 3, Poultry Geese 0<br>Remaining: Neat Cattle Bulls 7, Neat Cattle Cows 96, Neat Cattle Calves 74, Neat Cattle Yearlings 47, Neat Cattle Heifers 15, Neat Cattle Steers 16, Neat Cattle Oxen 21, Neat Cattle Total 276, Sheep Ewes 318, Sheep Weathers 11, Sheep Lambs 130, Sheep Rams 9, Sheep Total 468, Goats Ewes 58, Goats Weathers 1, Goats Kids 40, Goats Rams 5, Goats Total 104, Hogs Sows 7, Hogs Shoats 4, Hogs Pigs 21, Hogs Boars 1, Hogs Total 33, Horses Horses 6, Horses Mares 10, Horses Total 16, Poultry Fowls 128, Poultry Ducks 47, Poultry Turkeys 64, Poultry Geese 27<br>Changed the Specie: Neat Cattle Bulls 9, Neat Cattle Cows 102, Neat Cattle Calves 61, Neat Cattle Yearlings 28, Neat Cattle Heifers 26, Neat Cattle Steers 29, Neat Cattle Oxen 21, Neat Cattle Total 276, Sheep Ewes 334, Sheep Weathers 44, Sheep Lambs 81, Sheep Rams 9, Sheep Total 468, Goats Ewes 63, Goats Weathers 13, Goats Kids 22, Goats Rams 6, Goats Total 104, Hogs Sows 7, Hogs Shoats 25, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 1, Hogs Total 33, Horses Horses 6, Horses Mares 10, Horses Total 16, Poultry Fowls 128, Poultry Ducks 47, Poultry Turkeys 64, Poultry Geese 27 | Hogs total: sows 7, shoats 8, pigs 26, boars 1, total 42<br>Horses total: horses 6, mares 10, total 16<br>Poultry total: fowls 156, ducks 62, turkeys 69, geese 27<br>Cattle killed: bulls 0, cows 3, calves 1, yearlings 0, heifers 4, steers 1, oxen 0, total 9<br>Sheep killed: ewes 12, wethers 54, lambs 5, rams 0, total 71<br>Goats killed: ewes 1, wethers 2, kids 1, rams 0, total 4<br>Hogs killed: sows 0, shoats 4, pigs 2, boars 0, total 6<br>Horses killed: horses 0, mares 0, total 0<br>Poultry killed: fowls 12, ducks 15, turkeys 2, geese 0<br>Cattle died: bulls 0, cows 1, calves 3, yearlings 2, heifers 0, steers 0, oxen 1, total 7<br>Sheep died: ewes 8, wethers 7, lambs 17, rams 0, total 32<br>Goats died: ewes 0, wethers 0, kids 0, rams 0, total 0<br>Hogs died: sows 0, shoats 0, pigs 3, boars 0, total 3<br>Horses died: horses 0, mares 0, total 0<br>Poultry died: fowls 16, ducks 0, turkeys 3, geese 0<br>Cattle at 30 September: bulls 7, cows 96, calves 74, yearlings 47, heifers 15, steers 16, oxen 21, total 276<br>Sheep at 30 September: ewes 318, wethers 11, lambs 130, rams 9, total 468<br>Goats at 30 September: ewes 58, wethers 1, kids 40, rams 5, total 104<br>Hogs at 30 September: sows 7, shoats 4, pigs 21, boars 1, total 33<br>Horses at 30 September: horses 6, mares 10, total 16<br>Poultry at 30 September: fowls 128, ducks 47, turkeys 64, geese 27<br>Cattle regraded by age: bulls 9, cows 102, calves 61, yearlings 28, heifers 26, steers 29, oxen 21, total 276<br>Sheep regraded by age: ewes 334, wethers 44, lambs 81, rams 9, total 468<br>Goats regraded by age: ewes 63, wethers 13, kids 22, rams 6, total 104<br>Hogs regraded by age: sows 7, shoats 25, pigs 0, boars 1, total 33<br>Horses regraded: horses 6, mares 10, total 16<br>Poultry regraded: fowls 128, ducks 47, turkeys 64, geese 27<br>Slaves born: 1 boy named James Blake<br>Slaves born: 1 boy named George Scanderbeg<br>Slaves born: 1 girl named Rebecca Tim<br>Yams used for the slaves, 15,810<br>Yams used for the livestock, 16,500<br>Yams bought for the livestock, 1,300<br>Total yams, 33,610<br>**Interpretations**<br>Yams issued to the Company's slaves rose from 6,930 in the second quarter of 1776 to 15,810 in the third. In April 1776 the Council had ordered the slaves fed on the failing salt meat in larger rations, and that meat had now been used up. The slaves went back to their staple food, though still well below the 48,730 yams of the first quarter. Three slave children were born and none died, against three deaths and no births the quarter before.<br>The wethers fell to 11 by the end of September, the lowest point of the year, after the heavy killing for the Governor's table and the King's ships in May and June. The 43 wethers received were the sheep bought at the Cape by Brand and Chiron and landed from the *Mercury* on 30 August 1776, besides the 25 bought from Captain Snow of the *Talbot*. They went straight |

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| | | Slaves Born 1 Boy Named James Blake<br>1 Do. George Scanderbeg<br>1 Girl Do. Rebecca Tim<br>Yams Expended for the Slaves<br>15810<br>Do. for the Stock<br>16500<br>Do. Bought for Do.<br>1300<br>Total<br>33610<br>E. Excepted<br>(Signed) D. Corneille | to slaughter, and the flock depended on its ewes and lambs to recover. |
| 341 | 334 | 14th October<br>Artillery Stores expended in September 1776<br>Guns Fired, 6 lbs., Powder Expended lb, Powder Expended oz<br>13th Departed the Mercury Packet: Guns Fired 9, 6 lbs. 9, Powder Expended lb 15, Powder Expended oz 9<br>Sold to William Wrangham Esqr.: Guns Fired 0, 6 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 4, Powder Expended oz 0<br>For a General Field Day: Guns Fired 0, 6 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 87, Powder Expended oz 8<br>Practice at Ruperts Range: Guns Fired 0, 6 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 190, Powder Expended oz 0<br>For Sundry Services: Guns Fired 0, 6 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 81, Powder Expended oz 1<br>Total: Guns Fired 9, 6 lbs. 9, Powder Expended lb 378, Powder Expended oz 2<br>Lead Ball<br>5 lb. 14<br>Tallow<br>12<br>Paper<br>6 Quires<br>Gun Carriages at Mitchells Line<br>7<br>(Signed) James Tippet Capt. of<br>Artillery.<br>Sundry's Expended at the Honble. Companys Table in September 1776<br>65 Bottles Madeira<br>£ 4 1<br>46 Do. Port<br>3 12 10<br>19 Do. Lisbon<br>1 10 1<br>6 Do. Mountain<br>9 6<br>64 Do. Beer<br>1 1 4<br>17 Galls. Arrack<br>2 11<br>272 lb. Beef<br>2 19 8<br>282 lb. Mutton<br>4 4 2<br>2 Turkeys<br>10<br>1 Goose<br>5<br>104 lb. Curry<br>2 12<br>2 Lambs<br>1<br>12 Fowls<br>18<br>£ 25 14 7 | Captain James Tippet of the artillery signed the following account of artillery stores used in September 1776:<br>13 September, departure of the *Mercury* packet: 9 guns fired, 9 six-pounders, powder 15 lb 9 oz<br>Sold to William Wrangham: powder 4 lb 0 oz<br>General field day: powder 87 lb 8 oz<br>Practice at Rupert's range: powder 190 lb 0 oz<br>Other duties: powder 81 lb 1 oz<br>Total: 9 guns fired, 9 six-pounders, powder 378 lb 2 oz<br>Lead balls, 5 lb 14 oz<br>Tallow, 12 lb<br>Cartridge paper, 6 quires<br>Gun carriages at Mitchel's Line, 7<br>The steward's account of goods used at the Company's table in September 1776 was:<br>Madeira wine, 65 bottles, £4 1s 0d<br>Port wine, 46 bottles, £3 12s 10d<br>Lisbon wine, 19 bottles, £1 10s 1d<br>Mountain wine, 6 bottles, £0 9s 6d<br>Beer, 64 bottles, £1 1s 4d<br>Arrack, 17 gallons, £2 11s 0d<br>Beef, 272 lb, £2 19s 8d<br>Mutton, 202 lb, £4 4s 2d<br>Turkeys, 2, £0 10s 0d<br>Goose, 1, £0 5s 0d<br>Sugar candy, 104 lb, £2 12s 0d<br>Lambs, 2, £1 0s 0d<br>Fowls, 12, £0 18s 0d<br>Total, £25 14s 7d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Practice at Rupert's range used 190 lb of powder in September 1776, half the month's total and far more than any earlier practice that year. It came after Tippet's report of 19 August 1776 that most field carriages split at the first shot, and Bazett's warning of 12 September 1776 about the weakness of Rupert's and Mitchel's Line. The seven gun carriages sent to Mitchel's Line were among the new ones in store that the Council had ordered fitted to the batteries. The defences criticised in the Council's quarrel were being tested and refitted within the month. |
| 342 | 335 | 1776<br>Bought for the Table<br>84¾ lb. Beef @ 6d.<br>£ 2 2 4½<br>28 Do. @ 3½ | Goods bought for the Company's table in September 1776 were:<br>Beef, 84¾ lb at 6d a pound, £2 2s 4½d<br>Beef, 28 lb at 3½d a pound, £0 8s 2d<br>Turkeys, 2, £0 10s 0d |

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| | | 8 2<br>2 Turkeys<br>10<br>30 Fowls<br>2 5<br>8 Pigs<br>2<br>£ 7 5 6½<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham<br>Hen. Bazett | Fowls, 30, £2 5s 0d<br>Pigs, 8, £2 0s 0d<br>Total, £7 5s 6½d<br>John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. |
| 343 | 336 | At a Consultation held on Monday the 21 Day of October 1776<br>at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Govr.<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>Major Henry Bazett<br>The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed dated the<br>14 October 1776.<br>Wednesday the 16th Died Thomas Hendcock Private<br>The Paymaster this Day brought in<br>his accounts, and the Storekeeper his Collections for the Quarter<br>Commencing the 1 July and ending the 30 September last,<br>which were Examined, approved and are as follows Viz. | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 21 October 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett were present. The minutes of the meeting of 14 October 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>Thomas Hendrick, a private, died on Wednesday 16 October 1776.<br>That day the paymaster brought in his accounts and the storekeeper his collections for the quarter from 1 July to 30 September 1776. The Council examined and approved them, and they were as follows [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Thomas Hendrick was one of the men who re-enlisted from 3 April 1776 for a bounty of £10 0s 0d. He was probably also the Thomas Hendrick paid £2 10s 0d that year for helping at the hospital. Like Richard Jeram before him, he died within months of signing on again, so the Company had his bounty without the five years' service it was meant to secure. |
| 344 | 337 | 1776<br>List of the Honble. Companys Civil and Military Servants<br>upon the Island St. Helena with their several Salary's Diet<br>Money &c. for the Quarter ending the 30 September 1776.<br>John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>150 ..<br>Do. Allowance for Servants<br>31 14 9<br>181 14 9<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Governor<br>62 10<br>Do. Diet Money<br>25<br>87 10 ..<br>Matthew Bazett Esqr. of Council<br>22 10<br>Do. Accountant<br>27 10<br>Do. Diet Money<br>15<br>65 .. ..<br>William Wrangham Esqr. of Council<br>10 ..<br>Do. Diet Money<br>15<br>Do. House Rent<br>2 10<br>Do. Assist. to the Governor<br>10<br>Do. Paymaster<br>27 10<br>65 ..<br>Henry Bazett Esqr. of Council<br>10 ..<br>Do. House Rent<br>2 10<br>12 10 | The list of the Company's civil and military servants at St Helena, with their salaries, diet money and other allowances for the quarter ending 30 September 1776, began:<br>John Skottowe, Governor, salary, £150 0s 0d<br>John Skottowe, allowance for servants, £31 14s 9d<br>John Skottowe, total, £181 14s 9d<br>Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, salary, £62 10s 0d<br>Daniel Corneille, diet money, £25 0s 0d<br>Daniel Corneille, total, £87 10s 0d<br>Matthew Bazett, member of Council, salary, £22 10s 0d<br>Matthew Bazett, as accountant, £27 10s 0d<br>Matthew Bazett, diet money, £15 0s 0d<br>Matthew Bazett, total, £65 0s 0d<br>William Wrangham, member of Council, salary, £10 0s 0d<br>William Wrangham, diet money, £15 0s 0d<br>William Wrangham, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>William Wrangham, as assistant to the Governor, £10 0s 0d<br>William Wrangham, as paymaster, £27 10s 0d<br>William Wrangham, total, £65 0s 0d<br>Henry Bazett, member of Council, salary, £10 0s 0d<br>Henry Bazett, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>Henry Bazett, total, £12 10s 0d<br>Robert Carr, chaplain, £55 0s 0d<br>Jonathan Doveton, storekeeper, salary, £27 10s 0d<br>Jonathan Doveton, diet money, £15 0s 0d<br>Jonathan Doveton, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>Jonathan Doveton, total, £45 0s 0d<br>Britannicus Alexander Wright, secretary, salary, £27 10s 0d<br>Britannicus Alexander Wright, diet money, £15 0s 0d<br>Britannicus Alexander Wright, total, £42 10s 0d |

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| | | Robartes Carr Chaplain<br>55 ..<br>Jonathan Doveton Storekeeper<br>27 10<br>Do. Diet Money<br>15 ..<br>Do. House Rent<br>2 10 .<br>45<br>Brevt. Ensn. Wright Secretary<br>27 10<br>Do. Diet Money<br>15<br>42 10<br>James Tippet Engineer<br>50 ..<br>John Goodwin Factor<br>12 10<br>Do. Diet Money<br>10 ..<br>Do. House Rent<br>2 10<br>Do. Collector of Customs<br>12 10<br>37 10 ..<br>Carried Over<br>£ 641 14 9 | James Tippet, engineer, £50 0s 0d<br>John Goodwin, factor, salary, £12 10s 0d<br>John Goodwin, diet money, £10 0s 0d<br>John Goodwin, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>John Goodwin, as collector of customs, £12 10s 0d<br>John Goodwin, total, £37 10s 0d<br>Carried forward, £641 14s 9d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Major Henry Bazett now drew a full quarter's councillor's salary of £10 0s 0d and house rent. He received no diet money, unlike his brother and Wrangham, perhaps because as a major he already drew allowances with his military pay. James Desfountain, factor and assistant storekeeper, no longer appeared after John Goodwin, where he had stood in the two earlier quarters. Tippet's engineer's pay stayed at £50 0s 0d a quarter, the reduced rate he had complained of on 4 September 1776. |
| 345 | 338 | 21 October<br>Brought Over<br>£ 641 14 9<br>James Desfountain Factor<br>12 10 ..<br>Do. Diet Money<br>10 ..<br>Do. House Rent<br>2 10<br>Do. Assist. Storekeeper<br>5<br>30 ..<br>William Webber Doveton Factor<br>12 10<br>Do. Diet Money<br>10<br>Do. House Rent<br>2 10<br>25 ..<br>Robert Leech Writer<br>7 10<br>Do. Diet Money<br>10 .<br>Do. House Rent<br>2 10<br>Do. Clerk of the Works<br>6 16 10½<br>26 16 10½<br>John Doveton Writer<br>7 10<br>Do. Diet Money<br>10 ..<br>Do. House Rent<br>2 10<br>20<br>Nathaniel Kennedy Writer<br>7 10<br>Do. Diet Money<br>10 .<br>Do. House Rent<br>2 10<br>20 ..<br>John Congreve Judge Advocate<br>12 10<br>Do. Schoolmaster<br>7 10<br>Do. House Rent<br>2 10 . | The list of the Company's servants continued:<br>Brought forward, £641 14s 9d<br>James Desfountain, factor, salary, £12 10s 0d<br>James Desfountain, diet money, £10 0s 0d<br>James Desfountain, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>James Desfountain, as assistant storekeeper, £5 0s 0d<br>James Desfountain, total, £30 0s 0d<br>William Webber Doveton, factor, salary, £12 10s 0d<br>William Webber Doveton, diet money, £10 0s 0d<br>William Webber Doveton, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>William Webber Doveton, total, £25 0s 0d<br>Robert Leech, writer, salary, £7 10s 0d<br>Robert Leech, diet money, £10 0s 0d<br>Robert Leech, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>Robert Leech, as clerk of the works, £6 16s 10½d<br>Robert Leech, total, £26 16s 10½d<br>John Doveton, writer, salary, £7 10s 0d<br>John Doveton, diet money, £10 0s 0d<br>John Doveton, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>John Doveton, total, £20 0s 0d<br>Nathaniel Kennedy, writer, salary, £7 10s 0d<br>Nathaniel Kennedy, diet money, £10 0s 0d<br>Nathaniel Kennedy, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>Nathaniel Kennedy, total, £20 0s 0d<br>John Congreve, judge advocate, salary, £12 10s 0d<br>John Congreve, as schoolmaster, £7 10s 0d<br>John Congreve, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>John Congreve, total, £22 10s 0d<br>Thomas Stroud, surgeon, salary, £25 0s 0d<br>Thomas Stroud, diet money, £10 0s 0d<br>Thomas Stroud, total, £35 0s 0d<br>David Kay, surgeon's mate, salary, £23 15s 0d<br>David Kay, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>David Kay, total, £26 5s 0d<br>Philip Mahoney, clerk of the peace, salary, £27 7s 6d<br>Philip Mahoney, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>Philip Mahoney, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>Philip Mahoney, total, £36 14s 4½d<br>George Lamb, steward, salary, £7 10s 0d<br>George Lamb, for overseeing the bakehouse, £3 0s 0d<br>George Lamb, total, £10 10s 0d<br>Carried forward, £894 11s 0d |

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| | | 22 10<br>Thomas Stroud Surgeon<br>25 .<br>Do. Diet Money<br>10 .<br>35<br>David Kay Surgeons Mate<br>23 15<br>Do. House Rent<br>2 10<br>26 5<br>Philip Mahony Clk. of ye. Peace<br>27 7 6<br>Do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>Do. House Rent<br>2 10<br>36 14 4½<br>George Lamb Steward<br>7 10<br>Do. Overr. the Bake House<br>3 ..<br>10 10 .<br>Carried Over<br>£ 894 11 .. | **Interpretations**<br>Thomas Stroud, the surgeon, no longer drew any house rent. His allowance had been cut part way through the second quarter, which suggested he had moved into a Company house, and it now stopped entirely. His salary rose from £19 15s 0d to £25 0s 0d a quarter, perhaps under the Court's orders that arrived on the *Duke of Grafton* in June 1776. David Kay, the surgeon's mate, kept his rent allowance. He was probably the Mr Kay who took over the Company house that Bazett let after Statham left. If so, he drew £10 a year in house rent while living in a Company house and letting its bedroom to ships' officers. |
| 346 | 339 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 894 11<br>Thomas Bazett Superintendt. of the Works<br>25<br>Solomon St. Maurice Master at Arms<br>6 5<br>Samuel Alexander<br>7 10<br>John Worrall Overseers<br>15<br>John Robinson Carpenter<br>25<br>Simon Whaley Do. Mate<br>12 10<br>Henry Winfield Masons Do.<br>20<br>John Samuel Do. Apprentice<br>12 10<br>Joseph Seagers Armourer<br>15<br>Joseph Griffiths Cooper<br>15<br>James Carmichael Gardener<br>10<br>John Price Marshall & Goaler<br>7 10<br>Isaac Clark Groom<br>2<br>John Joyce Clock & Instrumt. Cleaner<br>1 5<br>John King Patroon<br>7 10<br>Thomas Yates Clerk of the Parish<br>6 10<br>The Drum Major Instructg. the Young Drumrs.<br>1<br>Hugh Jones Superintendt. of the Blacks<br>10<br>John Scott Registermaster<br>10<br>First Company Viz.<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Major<br>59 6 3<br>Thomas Bazett Captain Lieut.<br>27 7 6<br>Do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>Do. House Rent<br>2 10 | The list of the Company's servants continued:<br>Brought forward, £894 11s 0d<br>Thomas Bazett, superintendent of the works, £25 0s 0d<br>Solomon St Maurice, master at arms, £6 5s 0d<br>Samuel Alexander, overseer, £7 10s 0d<br>John Worrall, overseer, £15 0s 0d<br>John Robinson, carpenter, £25 0s 0d<br>Simon Whaley, carpenter's mate, £12 10s 0d<br>Henry Winfield, mason's mate, £20 0s 0d<br>John Daniel, mason's apprentice, £12 10s 0d<br>Joseph Seager, armourer, £15 0s 0d<br>Joseph Griffiths, cooper, £15 0s 0d<br>James Carmichael, gardener, £10 0s 0d<br>John Price, marshal and gaoler, £7 10s 0d<br>Isaac Clark, groom, £2 0s 0d<br>John Joyce, clock and instrument cleaner, £1 5s 0d<br>John King, patroon, £7 10s 0d<br>Thomas Yates, parish clerk, £6 10s 0d<br>Drum major, for teaching the young drummers, £1 0s 0d<br>Hugh Jones, superintendent of the slaves, £10 0s 0d<br>John Scott, register master, £10 0s 0d<br>The officers of the First Company were:<br>Daniel Corneille, major, £59 6s 3d<br>Thomas Bazett, captain lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>Thomas Bazett, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>Thomas Bazett, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>Thomas Bazett, total, £36 14s 4½d<br>James Elgin, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>James Elgin, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>James Elgin, total, £34 4s 4½d<br>Richard Knipe, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>Richard Knipe, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>Richard Knipe, total, £34 4s 4½d<br>Charles Ross Stewart, garrison adjutant, £18 5s 0d<br>William Roberts, town adjutant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>William Roberts, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>William Roberts, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>William Roberts, total, £36 14s 4½d<br>Carried forward, £1,413 9s 9d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Thomas Bazett now served as captain lieutenant of the First Company, Corneille's own company, having moved from the Fourth. Charles Ross Stewart drew only his adjutant's allowance of £18 5s 0d here, |

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| | | 36 14 4½<br>James Elgee Lieutenant<br>27 7 6<br>Do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>34 4 4½<br>Richard Knipe Lieut.<br>27 7 6<br>Do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>34 4 4½<br>Charles Ross Stewart Garrison Adjutant<br>10 5 .<br>William Roberts Town Adjt.<br>27 7 6<br>Do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>Do. House Rent<br>2 10<br>36 14 4½<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1415 9 9 | without a lieutenant's pay, which suggests he now held his lieutenancy in another company or had been promoted. The Bazett family's hold on the garrison went on widening. Thomas commanded Corneille's company in the major's frequent absence on civil business, while Henry held the Second Company. |
| 347 | 340 | 21 October<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1413 9 9<br>Serjeants Viz.<br>Abraham Jervis<br>7 13 4<br>James Mannaton<br>7 13 4<br>Andrew Alexander<br>7 13 4<br>John Desbrough<br>7 13 4<br>William Goalby<br>7 13 4<br>James McShane<br>7 13 4<br>46 ..<br>Corporals Viz.<br>John Garell<br>5 7 4<br>Edward Banks<br>5 7 4<br>Francis Ives<br>5 7 4<br>Thomas Close<br>5 7 4<br>Duncan McNaughton<br>5 7 4<br>Michl. McNamara<br>5 7 4<br>32 4 .<br>Drummers Viz.<br>John Iwaters<br>5 7 4<br>Richard Philpots<br>5 7 4<br>George Walls<br>5 7 4<br>16 2<br>John Leech Cadet<br>7 13 4<br>Private Viz.<br>Richard Ashton<br>3 16 8<br>Edward Aldridge<br>3 16 8<br>William Benson<br>3 16 8<br>Richard Brown<br>3 16 8<br>Thomas Berwick<br>3 16 8<br>William Baily | The officers and men of the First Company continued:<br>Brought forward, £1,413 9s 9d<br>Abraham Jarvis, sergeant, £7 13s 4d<br>James Mannaton, sergeant, £7 13s 4d<br>Andrew Alexander, sergeant, £7 13s 4d<br>John Desborough, sergeant, £7 13s 4d<br>William Goathy, sergeant, £7 13s 4d<br>James McShane, sergeant, £7 13s 4d<br>Sergeants, total, £46 0s 0d<br>John Gazell, corporal, £5 7s 4d<br>Edward Banks, corporal, £5 7s 4d<br>Francis Ives, corporal, £5 7s 4d<br>Thomas Close, corporal, £5 7s 4d<br>Duncan McNaughton, corporal, £5 7s 4d<br>Michael McNamara, corporal, £5 7s 4d<br>Corporals, total, £32 4s 0d<br>John Twaites, drummer, £5 7s 4d<br>Richard Platfoot, drummer, £5 7s 4d<br>George Watts, drummer, £5 7s 4d<br>Drummers, total, £16 2s 0d<br>John Leech, cadet, £7 13s 4d<br>Richard Ashton, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Edward Aldridge, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Benson, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Richard Broom, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Thomas Berwick, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Bayly, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Baker, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Bull, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Brocklebank, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Jonathan Bartlett, private, £3 16s 8d<br>George Brocher, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Patrick Connor, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Charlton, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Privates carried forward, £49 16s 8d<br>Carried forward, £1,515 9s 1d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Every rank's quarterly pay rose slightly: a sergeant's from £7 11s 8d to £7 13s 4d, a corporal's from £5 6s 2d to £5 7s 4d and a private's from £3 15s 10d to £3 16s 8d. Pay was reckoned by the day, and the quarter from July to September had 92 days, against 91 in April to June and 91 in January to March. The daily rates had not changed. The extra day added a few pence to every man's wage. |

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| | | 3 16 8<br>John Baker<br>3 16 8<br>John Bull<br>3 16 8<br>John Brocklebank<br>3 16 8<br>Jon. Bartlett<br>3 16 8<br>George Brooker<br>3 16 8<br>Robt. Conner<br>3 16 8<br>John Charlton<br>3 16 8<br>Private Carried Over<br>£ 49 16 8<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1515 9 1 | |
| 348 | 341 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1515 9 1<br>Private brought Over<br>£ 49 16 8<br>William Copsun<br>3 16 8<br>Richard Craigs<br>3 16 8<br>Peter Chapman<br>3 16 8<br>Richard Cook<br>3 16 8<br>John Davis<br>3 16 8<br>John Dove<br>3 16 8<br>James Drake<br>3 16 8<br>John Ellis<br>3 16 8<br>William Edwards<br>3 16 8<br>William Fisher<br>3 16 8<br>Stephen Francis<br>3 16 8<br>Thomas Fuller<br>3 16 8<br>William Greenwood<br>3 16 8<br>John Griffiths<br>3 16 8<br>William Gosford<br>3 16 8<br>John Houston<br>3 16 8<br>Philip Hayes<br>3 16 8<br>Thos. Hendcock<br>3 16 8<br>Bernard Hartier<br>3 16 8<br>William Hardie<br>3 16 8<br>Edward Hughes<br>3 16 8<br>John Hall<br>3 16 8<br>Edward Hayes<br>3 16 8<br>John Johnson<br>3 16 8<br>Fran. Jones<br>3 16 8<br>Thomas Kelly | The list of the First Company's privates continued:<br>Brought forward, £1,515 9s 1d<br>Privates brought forward, £49 16s 8d<br>William Coppin, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Richard Craigs, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Peter Chapman, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Richard Cook, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Davis, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Dove, private, £3 16s 8d<br>James Drake, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Ellis, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Edwards, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Fisher, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Stephen Ferris, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Thomas Fuller, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Greenwood, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Griffiths, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Gosford, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Houston, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Philip Hayes, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Thomas Hendrick, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Bernard Haslie, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Hardie, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Edward Hughes, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Hall, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Edward Hayes, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Johnson, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Francis Jones, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Thomas Kelly, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Thomas Love, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Patrick Lynch, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Michael Leonard, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Duncan McLaren, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Mumford, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Mudge, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Peter Moffett, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Daniel Morgan, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Richard Nichols, private, £3 16s 8d<br>James Neale, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Charles Pollitt, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Privates carried forward, £191 13s 4d<br>Carried forward, £1,515 9s 1d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Thomas Hendrick drew a full quarter's pay to 30 September, though he died on 16 October 1776. Edward Hayes, listed here as a private, was the fifer discharged on 14 October 1776, and he too was paid in full for the quarter because his service ran past its end. John Hall, enlisted from the *Mercury* in June 1776, had now completed his first full quarter in the ranks. |

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| | | 3 16 8<br>Thomas Love<br>3 16 8<br>Patrick Lynch<br>3 16 8<br>Michael Leonard<br>3 16 8<br>Duncan McLaron<br>3 16 8<br>William Mumford<br>3 16 8<br>William Mudge<br>3 16 8<br>Peter Moffett<br>3 16 8<br>David Morgan<br>3 16 8<br>Richard Nichols<br>3 16 8<br>James Neale<br>3 16 8<br>Charles Pollitter<br>3 16 8<br>Private Carried Over<br>£ 191 13 4<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1515 9 1 | |
| 349 | 342 | 21 October<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1515 9 1<br>Private brought Over<br>£ 191 13 4<br>William Page<br>3 16 8<br>Alexander Paxton<br>3 16 8<br>William Pruett<br>3 16 8<br>William Robinson<br>3 16 8<br>Thomas Rogers<br>3 16 8<br>Anthy. Reynolds<br>3 16 8<br>John Reville<br>3 16 8<br>George Roe<br>3 16 8<br>Thomas Ross<br>3 16 8<br>William Swaby<br>3 16 8<br>Joseph Stacy<br>3 16 8<br>James Snell<br>3 16 8<br>William Smelt<br>3 16 8<br>Gregory Sutherwood<br>3 16 8<br>John Small<br>3 16 8<br>William Seale<br>3 16 8<br>Thomas Stuck<br>3 16 8<br>Alexd. Scott Ent. 8 July 1776<br>3 10 10<br>John Tanton<br>3 16 8<br>Thomas Townsend<br>3 16 8<br>John Taylor<br>3 16 8<br>William Taylor | The list of the First Company's privates concluded:<br>Brought forward, £1,515 9s 1d<br>Privates brought forward, £191 13s 4d<br>William Page, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Alexander Paxton, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Pruitt, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Robinson, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Thomas Rogers, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Anthony Reynolds, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Revells, private, £3 16s 8d<br>George Roe, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Thomas Row, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Swaby, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Joseph Stacy, private, £3 16s 8d<br>James Snell, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Smelt, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Gregory Southwood, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Small, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Seale, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Thomas Stark, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Alexander Scott, private, enlisted 8 July 1776, £3 10s 10d<br>John Tanton, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Thomas Townsend, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Taylor, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Taylor, private, £3 16s 8d<br>George Thomas, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Benjamin Ure, private, £3 16s 8d<br>George Wall, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Thomas Wendell, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Bartholomew Welch, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Walters, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Henry Wood, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Edward Wickenden, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Westbury, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Robert Wright, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Wiltes, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Williams, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Privates, total, £321 14s 2d<br>Carried forward, £1,837 3s 3d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Alexander Scott was one of the four seamen who deserted from the *Duke of Grafton* and were enlisted on 8 July 1776 for a bounty of £10 0s 0d. He was paid from that day. The other three, John Chalmers, Cornelius Flower and John Wales, would appear in other companies. |

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| | | 3 16 8<br>George Thomas<br>3 16 8<br>Benj. Wise<br>3 16 8<br>George Wall<br>3 16 8<br>Thomas Windall<br>3 16 8<br>Bartho. Welch<br>3 16 8<br>John Walters<br>3 16 8<br>Henry Wood<br>3 16 8<br>Edwd. Wickenden<br>3 16 8<br>William Westbury<br>3 16 8<br>Robt. Wright<br>3 16 8<br>William Welders<br>3 16 8<br>William Williams<br>3 16 8<br>321 14 2<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1837 3 3<br>**Margin Notes:**<br><br>1st | |
| 350 | 343 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1837 3 3<br>Second Company Viz.<br>Henry Bazett Esqr. Major<br>59 6 3<br>James Greentree Lieut.<br>27 7 6<br>Do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>Do. House Rent<br>2 10<br>36 14 4½<br>John Bazett Lieut.<br>27 7 6<br>Do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>Do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>36 14 4½<br>Arthur Upton Lieut.<br>27 7 6<br>Do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>34 4 4½<br>Serjeants Viz.<br>James Seale<br>7 13 4<br>William Wells<br>7 13 4<br>Joseph McCartney<br>7 13 4<br>William Carter<br>7 13 4<br>Henry Batchelor<br>7 13 4<br>Robt. Withers<br>7 13 4<br>46 ..<br>Corporals Viz.<br>John Richards<br>5 7 4<br>George Clary<br>5 7 4 | The officers and men of the Second Company were:<br>Brought forward, £1,837 3s 3d<br>Henry Bazett, major, £59 6s 3d<br>James Greentree, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>James Greentree, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>James Greentree, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>James Greentree, total, £36 14s 4½d<br>John Bazett, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>John Bazett, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>John Bazett, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>John Bazett, total, £36 14s 4½d<br>Arthur Upton, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>Arthur Upton, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>Arthur Upton, total, £34 4s 4½d<br>Francis Seale, sergeant, £7 13s 4d<br>William Wills, sergeant, £7 13s 4d<br>Joseph McCartney, sergeant, £7 13s 4d<br>William Carter, sergeant, £7 13s 4d<br>Henry Batchelder, sergeant, £7 13s 4d<br>Robert Withers, sergeant, £7 13s 4d<br>Sergeants, total, £46 0s 0d<br>John Richards, corporal, £5 7s 4d<br>George Clary, corporal, £5 7s 4d<br>John Terrill, corporal, £5 7s 4d<br>Henry Yates, corporal, £5 7s 4d<br>John Ash, corporal, £5 7s 4d<br>Richard Page, corporal, £5 7s 4d<br>Corporals, total, £32 4s 0d<br>Benjamin Seale, drummer, £5 7s 4d<br>John Wyatt, drummer, £5 7s 4d<br>Drummers, total, £10 14s 8d<br>Daniel Bye, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Andrew Bowell, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Privates carried forward, £7 13s 4d<br>Carried forward, £2,093 1s 3½d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Richard Page had become a corporal. He was among the 38 time-expired men who refused the £15 0s 0d bounty in April 1776, then came back a week later as John McAllister's paid substitute. Within six months he had been given a stripe, which suggests he was one of the experienced soldiers the officers were glad to keep. The man who would not re-enlist for |

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| | | John Terrell<br>5 7 4<br>Henry Yates<br>5 7 4<br>John Ash<br>5 7 4<br>Richard Page<br>5 7 4<br>32 4 .<br>Drummers Viz.<br>Benjn. Seale<br>5 7 4<br>John Wyell<br>5 7 4<br>10 14 8<br>Private Viz.<br>Daniel Bye<br>3 16 8<br>Andw. Boswell<br>3 16 8<br>Private Carried Over<br>£ 7 13 4<br>Carried Over<br>£ 2093 1 3½ | the Company's bounty had stayed on another man's terms and been rewarded with promotion. |
| 351 | 344 | 21 October<br>Brought Over<br>£ 2093 1 3½<br>Private brought Over<br>£ 7 13 4<br>John Bales<br>3 16 8<br>John Cunningham<br>3 16 8<br>George Chapman<br>3 16 8<br>George Cumberlidge<br>3 16 8<br>William Charnock Fifer Ent. 22 July<br>2 19 2<br>William Duncan<br>3 16 8<br>William Davis<br>3 16 8<br>Peter Ellam<br>3 16 8<br>John Eames<br>3 16 8<br>William Fullwood Disch. 3 July<br>6 8<br>John Fellows<br>3 16 8<br>Richard Fox<br>3 16 8<br>John Ferguson<br>3 16 8<br>John Goodale<br>3 16 8<br>Robt. Greene<br>3 16 8<br>Josiah Gentleman<br>3 16 8<br>William Graywick<br>3 16 8<br>Samuel Hiles<br>3 16 8<br>John Holebrook<br>3 16 8<br>James Hudson<br>3 16 8<br>John Ham<br>3 16 8<br>Robert Hardie<br>3 16 8<br>John Hayne<br>3 16 8 | The list of the Second Company's privates continued:<br>Brought forward, £2,093 1s 3½d<br>Privates brought forward, £7 13s 4d<br>John Bates, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Cunningham, private, £3 16s 8d<br>George Chapman, private, £3 16s 8d<br>George Cumberledge, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Charcoal, fifer, enlisted 22 July 1776, £2 19s 2d<br>William Dennan, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Davis, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Peter Ellam, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Eames, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Fullwood, private, discharged 8 July 1776, £0 6s 8d<br>John Fellows, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Richard Fox, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Ferguson, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Goodsole, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Robert Green, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Josiah Gentleman, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Greywick, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Samuel Hiles, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Holebrooke, private, £3 16s 8d<br>James Hudson, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Ham, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Robert Hardie, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Hayne, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Thomas Harrison, private, £3 16s 8d<br>George Hatch, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Hargate, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Charles Holloway, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Kendrew, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Hughes, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Jacob Miram, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Thomas Hart, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Thomas Hodgkins, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Anthony Hawkins, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Holliday, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Samuel Instone, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Johnson, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Privates carried forward, £141 6s 2d<br>Carried forward, £2,093 1s 3½d<br>**Interpretations**<br>William Charcoal was the fifer William Charcoal Nelson, enlisted on 22 July 1776 for a bounty of £3 0s 0d and paid from that day. William Fullwood was paid only to 8 July 1776, when the Council granted his discharge after his contracted time ended. |

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| | | Thomas Harrison<br>3 16 8<br>George Hatch<br>3 16 8<br>John Hagate<br>3 16 8<br>Charles Holloway<br>3 16 8<br>William Hindon<br>3 16 8<br>John Hughes<br>3 16 8<br>Jacob Hiriam<br>3 16 8<br>Thomas Hart<br>3 16 8<br>Thomas Hodgskins<br>3 16 8<br>Anthy. Hutchins<br>3 16 8<br>John Holliday<br>3 16 8<br>Saml. Instone<br>3 16 8<br>William Johnson<br>3 16 8<br>Private Carried Over<br>£ 141 6 2<br>Carried Over<br>£ 2093 1 3½ | |
| 352 | 345 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 2093 1 3½<br>Private brought Over<br>£ 141 6 2<br>John James<br>3 16 8<br>Andrew Jocelcomb<br>3 16 8<br>Arthur Jennings<br>3 16 8<br>William Jones<br>3 16 8<br>John Jones<br>3 16 8<br>John King<br>3 16 8<br>Henry Kirkham<br>3 16 8<br>William Kirby<br>3 16 8<br>Thomas Little<br>3 16 8<br>Thomas Lee<br>3 16 8<br>James Laddy<br>3 16 8<br>Thomas Lambley<br>3 16 8<br>Charles Lockstone<br>3 16 8<br>John Mariot<br>3 16 8<br>John McCullen<br>3 16 8<br>Peter Mahan<br>3 16 8<br>Thomas Mintle<br>3 16 8<br>Isaac Murkett<br>3 16 8<br>James Maloney<br>3 16 8<br>Patk. McLauchlan<br>3 16 8 | The list of the Second Company's privates continued:<br>Brought forward, £2,093 1s 3½d<br>Privates brought forward, £141 6s 2d<br>John James, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Andrew Isalcombe, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Arthur Jennings, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Jones, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Jones, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John King, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Henry Kirkham, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Kirby, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Thomas Little, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Thomas Lee, private, £3 16s 8d<br>James Laddy, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Thomas Lambley, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Charles Lockstone, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Morris, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John McCullin, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Peter Mahan, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Thomas Mintle, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Isaac Mitchel, private, £3 16s 8d<br>James Maloney, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Patrick McLaughlan, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Mardrum, private, enlisted 8 July 1776, £3 12s 4d<br>Reeves Osborne, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Jacob Peters, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Phillips, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Simon Pick, private, died 1 August 1776, £1 6s 8d<br>Hans Peter, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Parsons, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Henry Rushing, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Roberts, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Quin Raccoon, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Peter Roberts, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Samuel Reddish, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Robert Rattle, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Strife, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Frederick Sheffer, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Salisbury, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Privates carried forward, £276 13s 2d<br>Carried forward, £2,093 1s 3½d<br>**Interpretations** |

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| | | Wm. Mordaunt Ent. 5 July<br>3 1[...] 4<br>Reeves Osbourn<br>3 16 8<br>Jacob Peters<br>3 16 8<br>John Phillips<br>3 16 8<br>Simon Peck Decd. 1 August<br>1 6 8<br>Hans Peter<br>3 16 8<br>William Powers<br>3 16 8<br>Henry Peirbury<br>3 16 8<br>John Roberts<br>3 16 8<br>Owen Rawson<br>3 16 8<br>Peter Roberts<br>3 16 8<br>Saml. Reddish<br>3 16 8<br>Robt. Rattle<br>3 16 8<br>John Stripe<br>3 16 8<br>Fredk. Sheffer<br>3 16 8<br>John Salisbury<br>3 16 8<br>Private Carried Over<br>£ 276 13 2<br>Carried Over<br>£ 2093 1 3½ | William Mardrum, the Bencoolen recruit who deserted from the *Duke of Grafton*, was paid as a private from 8 July 1776. The Council had kept him only until it could send him on to Fort Marlborough, but in the meantime he served and drew pay like any other soldier. Simon Pick was paid to his death on 1 August 1776, as recorded in the minutes of 5 August 1776. |
| 353 | 346 | 21 October<br>Brought Over<br>£ 2093 1 3½<br>Private brought Over<br>£ 276 13 2<br>James Stone<br>3 16 8<br>Thomas Smith<br>3 16 8<br>John Sheans<br>3 16 8<br>Baptista Tibbett<br>3 16 8<br>Benjn. Thomas<br>3 16 8<br>John Vaughan<br>3 16 8<br>Richard White<br>3 16 8<br>John Walters<br>3 16 8<br>William Warren<br>3 16 8<br>James Willson<br>3 16 8<br>Thos. Watts<br>3 16 8<br>John Wales Ent. 8 July<br>3 10 10<br>322 6 8<br>Third Company Viz.<br>John Howard Captain<br>59 6 8<br>Samuel Desfountain Lieut.<br>27 7 6<br>Do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>Do. House Rent<br>2 10 | The list of the Second Company's privates concluded:<br>Brought forward, £2,093 1s 3½d<br>Privates brought forward, £276 13s 2d<br>James Stone, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Thomas Smith, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Sheen, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Baptista Tibbett, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Benjamin Thomas, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Vaughan, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Richard White, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Walters, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Warren, private, £3 16s 8d<br>James Willson, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Thomas Watts, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Wales, private, enlisted 8 July 1776, £3 10s 10d<br>Privates, total, £322 6s 8d<br>The officers and men of the Third Company were:<br>John Howard, captain, £59 6s 8d<br>Samuel Desfountain, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>Samuel Desfountain, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>Samuel Desfountain, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>Samuel Desfountain, total, £36 14s 4½d<br>Robert Gurling, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>Robert Gurling, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>Robert Gurling, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>Robert Gurling, total, £36 14s 4½d<br>James Youd, sergeant major, £12 5s 4d<br>John Deale, sergeant, £7 13s 4d<br>John Terry, sergeant, £7 13s 4d<br>Thomas Kilock, sergeant, £7 13s 4d<br>George Jarman, sergeant, £7 13s 4d<br>John Anderson, sergeant, to 13 August, £3 11s 8d<br>Richard Pearce, sergeant, from 14 August, £4 1s 8d<br>Sergeants, total, £50 12s 0d |

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| | | 36 14 4½<br>Robert Gurling Lieut.<br>27 7 6<br>Do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>Do. House Rent<br>2 10 .<br>36 14 4½<br>Serjeants Viz.<br>James Youd Serjt. Major<br>12 5 4<br>John Peale<br>7 13 4<br>John Terry<br>7 13 4<br>Thomas Hilleck<br>7 13 4<br>George Garman<br>7 13 4<br>John Anderson to 15 August<br>3 11 8<br>Richard Pearce from 14 Do.<br>4 1 8<br>50 12<br>Corporals Viz.<br>Richard Pearce to 15 August<br>2 10 2<br>John Johnson<br>5 7 4<br>Joseph Wright<br>5 7 4<br>James Roberts<br>5 7 4<br>Thos. Williams<br>5 7 4<br>Stephen Freeman<br>5 7 4<br>Joseph Middleton fr. 14 August<br>5 7 4<br>32 4 .<br>Carried Over<br>£ 2630 18 11½<br>**Margin Notes:**<br><br>1st | Richard Pearce, corporal, to 13 August, £2 10s 2d<br>John Johnson, corporal, £5 7s 4d<br>Joseph Waites, corporal, £5 7s 4d<br>James Roberts, corporal, £5 7s 4d<br>Thomas Williams, corporal, £5 7s 4d<br>Stephen Trueman, corporal, £5 7s 4d<br>Joseph Middleton, corporal, from 14 August, £2 17s 2d<br>Corporals, total, £32 4s 0d<br>Carried forward, £2,630 18s 11½d<br>**Interpretations**<br>James Youd had replaced John Terry as sergeant major, and Terry returned to an ordinary sergeant's pay. Terry had signed the order of 6 May 1776 recommending Captain Lawson's shop to the soldiers. Bazett later complained of that order as favouritism. Losing the senior post may have been a quiet consequence of that affair, or simply a change of duties. Sergeant John Anderson's pay ended on 13 August, and Corporal Richard Pearce and Private Joseph Middleton each moved up a step the next day. Anderson was one of the men who had re-enlisted from 5 April 1776 for £10 0s 0d. |
| 354 | 347 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 2630 18 11½<br>Drummers Viz.<br>James Moyce<br>5 7 4<br>Robt. Terrell<br>5 7 4<br>10 14 8<br>Private Viz.<br>John Allen<br>3 16 8<br>William Ashfield<br>3 16 8<br>John Anderson from 14 August<br>2 .. 10<br>Joseph Blackwell<br>3 16 8<br>William Blackman<br>3 16 8<br>Thomas Baily<br>3 16 8<br>Richard Bickerstaff<br>3 16 8<br>Wm. Caleb Baldwin<br>3 16 8<br>Jeremiah Butcher<br>3 16 8<br>John Brad<br>3 16 8 | The Third Company's list continued:<br>Brought forward, £2,630 18s 11½d<br>James Moyce, drummer, £5 7s 4d<br>Robert Terrill, drummer, £5 7s 4d<br>Drummers, total, £10 14s 8d<br>John Allen, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Ashfield, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Anderson, private, from 14 August, £2 0s 10d<br>Joseph Blackwell, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Blackman, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Thomas Bailey, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Richard Bickerstaff, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Caleb Baldwin, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Jeremiah Butcher, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Broad, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Blake, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Caleb Broadway, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Brown, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Samuel Brandwood, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Cooksey, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Richard Cole, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Josiah Cummings, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Clemans, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Coffee, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Thomas Dawson, private, £3 16s 8d<br>James Dennis, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Deane, private, £3 16s 8d<br>James Deighton, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Thomas Dowman, private, £3 16s 8d |

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| | | William Blake<br>3 16 8<br>Caleb Broadway<br>3 16 8<br>John Brown<br>3 16 8<br>Saml. Branwood<br>3 16 8<br>William Cockrey<br>3 16 8<br>Richard Close<br>3 16 8<br>Josiah Cummings<br>3 16 8<br>John Cannans<br>3 16 8<br>John Coffee<br>3 16 8<br>Thos. Dawson<br>3 16 8<br>James Dennis<br>3 16 8<br>John Drane<br>3 16 8<br>James Daughton<br>3 16 8<br>Thos. Dowman<br>3 16 8<br>Charles Field<br>3 16 8<br>Fran. Flinn<br>3 16 8<br>Jno. Fowler<br>3 16 8<br>Cornelius Flower Ent. 8 July<br>3 10 10<br>Wm. Golding Decd. 1 Do.<br>13 4<br>George Greene<br>3 16 8<br>John Gilmore<br>3 16 8<br>Joseph Gress<br>3 16 8<br>John Germain<br>3 16 8<br>Private Carried Over<br>£ 121 5<br>Carried Over<br>£ 2641 13 7½ | Charles Field, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Francis Flinn, private, £3 16s 8d<br>David Fowler, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Cornelius Flower, private, enlisted 8 July 1776, £3 10s 10d<br>William Golding, private, died 16 July 1776, £0 13s 4d<br>George Green, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Gilmore, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Joseph Gibb, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Germain, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Privates carried forward, £121 5s 0d<br>Carried forward, £2,641 13s 7½d<br>**Interpretations**<br>John Anderson came back as a private from 14 August, so he had been broken from sergeant to the ranks, not discharged. He was the sixth non-commissioned officer reduced in 1776, and like the others his fall showed only in the change in his daily pay. William Golding, who had re-enlisted from 3 April 1776 for £10 0s 0d, died on 16 July 1776 after barely three months of his new term. |
| 355 | 348 | 21 October<br>Brought Over<br>£ 2641 13 7½<br>Private brought Over<br>£ 121 5<br>Benjn. Gerrard<br>3 16 8<br>Henry Hosenburg<br>3 16 8<br>Roger Hayden<br>3 16 8<br>James Hawkins<br>3 16 8<br>Peter Hankin<br>3 16 8<br>William Haddon<br>3 16 8<br>Joseph Hewett<br>3 16 8<br>John Hedges<br>3 16 8<br>Christ. Johnson<br>3 16 8<br>Thomas Johnson<br>3 16 8 | The list of the Third Company's privates continued:<br>Brought forward, £2,641 13s 7½d<br>Privates brought forward, £121 5s 0d<br>Benjamin Garrard, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Henry Hosenburg, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Roger Haydon, private, £3 16s 8d<br>James Hawkins, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Peter Hanlin, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Haddon, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Joseph Hewitt, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Hedges, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Christopher Johnson, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Thomas Johnson, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Joyce, private, £3 16s 8d<br>James Jordan, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Jones, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Thomas Lyne, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Charles Lewellen, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Latham, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Stephen Lippet, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Thomas Langley, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Joseph Middleton, private, to 13 August, £1 15s 10d<br>Thomas McDerman, private, £3 16s 8d |

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| | | John Joyce<br>3 16 8<br>James Jordan<br>3 16 8<br>John Jones<br>3 16 8<br>Thos. Lyne<br>3 16 8<br>Charles Lewellin<br>3 16 8<br>John Latham<br>3 16 8<br>Stephen Lisset<br>3 16 8<br>Thos. Langley<br>3 16 8<br>Joseph Middleton to 13 Augt.<br>1 15 10<br>Thos. McDearman<br>3 16 8<br>Robt. May<br>3 16 8<br>John Moore<br>3 16 8<br>Richd. Marshall<br>3 16 8<br>Israel Moon<br>3 16 8<br>William Nichols<br>3 16 8<br>Danl. Patrick<br>3 16 8<br>William Parker<br>3 16 8<br>Thos. Pritchard<br>3 16 8<br>John Pink<br>3 16 8<br>John Peer<br>3 16 8<br>Wm. Powell<br>3 16 8<br>Robt. Parkinson<br>3 16 8<br>Chas. Pottiker<br>3 16 8<br>James Richardson<br>3 16 8<br>James Lee<br>3 16 8<br>Charles Smith<br>3 16 8<br>Private Carried Over<br>£ 257 4 2<br>Carried Over<br>£ 2641 13 7½ | Robert May, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Moyce, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Richard Marshall, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Israel Moon, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Nichols, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Daniel Patrick, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Parker, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Thomas Pritchard, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Pink, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Phier, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Powell, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Robert Parkinson, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Christopher Pattiker, private, £3 16s 8d<br>James Richardson, private, £3 16s 8d<br>James Rox, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Charles Smith, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Privates carried forward, £257 4s 2d<br>Carried forward, £2,641 13s 7½d |
| 356 | 349 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 2641 13 7½<br>Private brought Over<br>£ 257 4 2<br>Thomas Smith<br>3 16 8<br>John Smith<br>3 16 8<br>Thomas Stevens<br>3 16 8<br>Peter Shores<br>3 16 8<br>James Savory<br>3 16 8<br>Richard Turner<br>3 16 8<br>William Tucker<br>3 16 8 | The list of the Third Company's privates concluded:<br>Brought forward, £2,641 13s 7½d<br>Privates brought forward, £257 4s 2d<br>Thomas Smith, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Smith, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Thomas Stevens, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Peter Shores, private, £3 16s 8d<br>James Savory, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Richard Turner, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Tucker, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Samuel Willson, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Willson, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Wood, private, £3 16s 8d<br>George Wood, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Webb, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Wickens, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Charles Williams, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Richard Wedington, private, £3 16s 8d |

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| | | Saml. Willson<br>3 16 8<br>William Willson<br>3 16 8<br>John Wood<br>3 16 8<br>George Wood<br>3 16 8<br>William Webb<br>3 16 8<br>William Wickens<br>3 16 8<br>Charles Williams<br>3 16 8<br>Richard Widgenton<br>3 16 8<br>Peter White<br>3 16 8<br>318 10 10<br>Fourth Company Viz.<br>Solomon St. Maurice Captain<br>59 6 8<br>Charles Ross Stewart Lieutenant<br>27 7 6<br>Do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>Do. House Rent<br>2 10 .<br>36 14 4½<br>Thomas Statham Lieutenant<br>27 7 6<br>Do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>Do. House Rent<br>2 10 ..<br>36 14 4½<br>Nathan Greentree Lieut.<br>27 7 6<br>Do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>34 4 4½<br>Serjeants Viz.<br>William Clifton<br>7 13 4<br>Thomas Blake<br>7 13 4<br>Thomas Farris<br>[...] 13 4<br>Hatton Walker<br>[...] 13 4<br>Saml. Johnson<br>7 13 4<br>John Gunnige<br>[...] 13 4<br>46 ..<br>Carried Over<br>£ 3173 3 10<br>**Margin Notes:**<br><br>1st | Peter White, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Privates, total, £318 10s 10d<br>The officers and men of the Fourth Company were:<br>Solomon St Maurice, captain, £59 6s 3d<br>Charles Ross Stewart, captain lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>Charles Ross Stewart, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>Charles Ross Stewart, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>Charles Ross Stewart, total, £36 14s 4½d<br>Thomas Statham, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>Thomas Statham, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>Thomas Statham, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>Thomas Statham, total, £36 14s 4½d<br>Watkin Greentree, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>Watkin Greentree, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>Watkin Greentree, total, £34 4s 4½d<br>William Clifton, sergeant, £7 13s 4d<br>Thomas Blake, sergeant, £7 13s 4d<br>Thomas Ferris, sergeant, £7 13s 4d<br>Hatton Walker, sergeant, £7 13s 4d<br>Samuel Johnson, sergeant, £7 13s 4d<br>John Gunning, sergeant, £7 13s 4d<br>Sergeants, total, £46 0s 0d<br>Carried forward, £3,173 3s 10d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Charles Ross Stewart had taken Thomas Bazett's place as captain lieutenant of the Fourth Company, which explains why his garrison adjutant's allowance appeared on its own under the First Company. Thomas Statham continued to draw his lieutenant's pay and house rent in full, despite the Council's censure of 10 September 1776. The majority had refused Corneille's proposal to suspend him, and the pay list shows that refusal in effect. |
| 357 | 350 | 21 October<br>Brought Over<br>£ 3173 3 10<br>Corporals Viz.<br>Michael Sooley<br>5 7 4<br>John Kelly<br>5 7 4<br>John Paine<br>5 7 4<br>Mattw. Robinson<br>5 7 4<br>Wm. Hamilton to 26 August<br>3 6 6<br>Jacob Lacey from 27 Do. | The Fourth Company's list continued:<br>Brought forward, £3,173 3s 10d<br>Michael Foley, corporal, £5 7s 4d<br>John Kelly, corporal, £5 7s 4d<br>John Pain, corporal, £5 7s 4d<br>Matthew Robinson, corporal, £5 7s 4d<br>William Hamilton, corporal, to 26 August, £3 6s 6d<br>Jacob Davis, corporal, from 27 August, £2 0s 10d<br>John Robinson, corporal, discharged 9 September, £4 2s 11d<br>Robert Green, corporal, from 10 September, £1 4s 6d<br>Corporals, total, £32 4s 0d |

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| | | 2 .. 10<br>John Robinson Disch. 9 Sept.<br>4 2 11<br>Robert Green fr. 10 Do.<br>1 4 6<br>32 4 .<br>Drummers Viz.<br>John Morton<br>5 7 4<br>William Venn<br>5 7 4<br>10 14 8<br>Private Viz.<br>James Anderson<br>3 16 8<br>John Arden<br>3 16 8<br>Jeremiah Albert<br>3 16 8<br>John Allen<br>3 16 8<br>Jacob Bull<br>3 16 8<br>John [...]<br>3 16 8<br>Fredk. Beard<br>3 16 8<br>Robt. Barff<br>3 16 8<br>Jeffery Bond<br>3 16 8<br>Robert Bond<br>3 16 8<br>Thomas Brown<br>3 16 8<br>William Bridgeford<br>3 16 8<br>Joseph Bonham<br>3 16 8<br>John Cook<br>3 16 8<br>Robt. Curtis to 16 Augt.<br>1 19 2<br>Benj. Courtney<br>3 16 8<br>James Casey<br>3 16 8<br>James Collins<br>3 16 8<br>Maurice Downey<br>3 16 8<br>Robt. Deacons<br>3 16 8<br>Thomas Drury<br>3 16 8<br>Private Carried Over<br>£ 78 12 6<br>Carried Over<br>£ 3216 2 6 | John Martin, drummer, £5 7s 4d<br>William Venn, drummer, £5 7s 4d<br>Drummers, total, £10 14s 8d<br>James Anderson, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Arden, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Jeremiah Albert, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Allen, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Jacob Brell, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Blinkhorn, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Frederick Beard, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Robert Barff, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Jeffery Bond, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Robert Box, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Thomas Brown, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Bridgford, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Joseph Brougham, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Cook, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Robert Coutts, private, to 16 August, £1 19s 2d<br>Benjamin Courtney, private, £3 16s 8d<br>James Cracey, private, £3 16s 8d<br>James Collins, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Maurice Downey, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Robert Downs, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Thomas Deery, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Privates carried forward, £78 12s 6d<br>Carried forward, £3,216 2s 6d<br>**Interpretations**<br>John Robinson was the corporal discharged on 9 September 1776 after finding John Nicholls, a seaman from the *Mercury*, to serve out his time. Robert Green was promoted the next day to take his stripe. Robert Coutts was paid to 16 August, the day the minutes of 19 August 1776 recorded the death in a fall of John Coutts, a private, so the two names refer to the same man. |
| 358 | 351 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 3216 2 6<br>Private brought Over<br>£ 78 12 6<br>John Drane<br>3 16 8<br>William Edwards<br>3 16 8<br>Charles Edgels<br>3 16 8<br>James Eales<br>3 16 8<br>Charles Frazier<br>3 16 8<br>Thomas Ford | The list of the Fourth Company's privates continued:<br>Brought forward, £3,216 2s 6d<br>Privates brought forward, £78 12s 6d<br>John Dean, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Edwards, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Charles Edgels, private, £3 16s 8d<br>James Eales, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Charles Frazier, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Thomas Ford, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Gray, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Thomas Griffiths, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Felix Hyden, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Joseph Holloway, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Peter Higgins, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Edward Hazell, private, £3 16s 8d |

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| | | 3 16 8<br>John Gray<br>3 16 8<br>Thomas Griffiths<br>3 16 8<br>Felix Hyder<br>3 16 8<br>Joseph Holloway<br>3 16 8<br>Peter Higgens<br>3 16 8<br>Edward Harell<br>3 16 8<br>Samuel Harrant<br>3 16 8<br>John Howe<br>3 16 8<br>John Harper<br>3 16 8<br>William Hamilton from 27 Aug.<br>1 9 2<br>Robert Green to 9 Sept.<br>2 19 2<br>Jacob Davis<br>3 16 8<br>John Jacks<br>3 16 8<br>William Jamison<br>3 16 8<br>William Johnson<br>3 16 8<br>Richard Jansen<br>3 16 8<br>James Kemp<br>3 16 8<br>Edward Lambourn<br>3 16 8<br>Philip Laggot<br>3 16 8<br>Richard Lowe<br>3 16 8<br>Richard Moyce<br>3 16 8<br>Thomas Morist<br>3 16 8<br>Abraham Moyes<br>3 16 8<br>Joseph Martin<br>3 16 8<br>Charles Morist<br>3 16 8<br>Charles Mannerine<br>3 16 8<br>James Martin<br>3 16 8<br>James Moody<br>3 16 8<br>Andrew Nodling<br>7 6<br>John Nichols fr. 10 Sept.<br>3 10 8<br>James Oliphant<br>3 16 8<br>Thomas Owens<br>3 16 8<br>Thomas Perry<br>Private Carried Over<br>£ 221 18 4<br>Carried Over<br>£ 3216 2 6 | Samuel Harrant, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Howe, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Harper, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Hamilton, private, from 27 August, £1 9s 2d<br>Robert Green, private, to 9 September, £2 19s 2d<br>Jacob Davis, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Jacks, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Jamison, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Johnson, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Richard Janson, private, £3 16s 8d<br>James Kemp, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Edward Lambourn, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Philip Leggett, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Richard Lowe, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Richard Moyce, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Thomas Morris, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Abraham Major, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Joseph Martin, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Charles Moriss, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Charles Monnessier, private, £3 16s 8d<br>James Martin, private, £3 16s 8d<br>James Moody, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Andrew Nodding, private, £0 7s 6d<br>John Nicholls, private, from 10 September, £3 16s 8d<br>James Oliphant, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Thomas Owens, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Thomas Perry, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Privates carried forward, £221 18s 4d<br>Carried forward, £3,216 2s 6d<br>**Interpretations**<br>William Hamilton came back as a private on 27 August, the day after his corporal's pay stopped, so he too had been broken to the ranks. That made seven non-commissioned officers reduced in the garrison during 1776. Jacob Davis was raised to corporal in his place. John Nicholls, the *Mercury*'s seaman who took over Corporal John Robinson's contract, was paid from 10 September 1776. As a substitute he entered at the lowest rank, not in the stripe Robinson had held. |
| 359 | 352 | 21 October<br>Brought Over<br>£ 3216 2 6<br>Private brought Over<br>£ 221 18 4 | The list of the Fourth Company's privates concluded:<br>Brought forward, £3,216 2s 6d<br>Privates brought forward, £221 18s 4d<br>William Perkiss, private, £3 16s 8d |

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| | | William Perkiss<br>3 16 8<br>William Powell<br>3 16 8<br>Walter Pritchard<br>3 16 8<br>John Power<br>3 16 8<br>Wm. Pratt<br>3 16 8<br>James Proctor<br>3 16 8<br>Edward Ryley<br>3 16 8<br>Adam Scott<br>3 16 8<br>Arthur Shell<br>3 16 8<br>Stephen Seymore<br>3 16 8<br>David Storer<br>3 16 8<br>Fran. Shambier<br>3 16 8<br>Andw. Streeman<br>3 16 8<br>Thos. Stowe<br>3 16 8<br>George Jones<br>3 16 8<br>Richd. Slaughter to 2 Augt.<br>1 7 6<br>John Thompson<br>3 16 8<br>John Towers<br>3 16 8<br>Rudolph Tesper<br>3 16 8<br>Thomas Ward<br>3 16 8<br>William Walter<br>3 16 8<br>Henry Williams<br>3 16 8<br>James Wood<br>3 16 8<br>James York<br>3 16 8<br>Thomas Hayes Fifer<br>3 16 8<br>315 .. 10<br>Artillery Company<br>James Tippet Captain<br>59 6 8<br>John Shortley Lieut.<br>27 7 6<br>Do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>Do. House Rent<br>2 10 .<br>36 14 4½<br>James Molley Lieut.<br>27 7 6<br>Do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>34 4 4½<br>John Potts Lieut.<br>27 7 6<br>Do. Diet Money<br>6 16 10½<br>34 4 4½<br>Carried Over£<br>**Margin Notes:**<br><br>1st | William Powell, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Walter Pritchard, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Power, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Pratt, private, £3 16s 8d<br>James Proctor, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Edward Ryley, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Adam Scott, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Arthur Shell, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Stephen Seymour, private, £3 16s 8d<br>David Stone, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Francis Shambler, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Andrew Shuman, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Thomas Stowe, private, £3 16s 8d<br>George Towns, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Richard Slaughter, private, to 2 August, £1 7s 6d<br>John Thompson, private, £3 16s 8d<br>John Towns, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Rudolph Tipper, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Thomas Ward, private, £3 16s 8d<br>William Walter, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Henry Williams, private, £3 16s 8d<br>James Wood, private, £3 16s 8d<br>James York, private, £3 16s 8d<br>Thomas Hayes, fifer, £3 16s 8d<br>Privates, total, £315 0s 10d<br>The officers of the Artillery Company were:<br>James Tippet, captain, £59 6s 3d<br>John Shirley, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>John Shirley, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>John Shirley, house rent, £2 10s 0d<br>John Shirley, total, £36 14s 4½d<br>James Malloy, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>James Malloy, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>James Malloy, total, £34 4s 4½d<br>John Potts, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d<br>John Potts, diet money, £6 16s 10½d<br>John Potts, total, £34 4s 4½d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Richard Slaughter was paid to his death on 2 August 1776, recorded in the minutes of 5 August 1776 a day after Simon Pick's. Four soldiers of the garrison died between mid-July and mid-August, among them William Golding and John Coutts. That rate of loss kept the Council recruiting from every ship that called. |

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| 360 | 353 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 3695 12 8½<br>Serjeants Viz.<br>John Whitchurch<br>9 4 .<br>John Turner<br>9 4 .<br>James Parfett<br>9 4 .<br>Saml. Hingrove<br>9 4 .<br>John Smith<br>9 4 ..<br>Thomas Yates<br>9 4 .<br>55 4 .<br>Corporals Viz.<br>Thomas Price<br>6 18<br>Thomas Wade<br>6 18<br>Thomas Fare<br>6 18<br>John Love<br>6 18<br>Alexander Campbell<br>6 18<br>James Dawson<br>6 18<br>41 8<br>Bombardiers Viz.<br>Robert Cunningham<br>6 18 .<br>Joseph Peale<br>6 18 .<br>Mark Balls<br>6 18<br>Thomas Ashworth<br>6 18<br>27 12<br>Gunners Viz.<br>Richard Waterhouse<br>6 2 8<br>John Blackwell<br>6 2 8<br>William Hamilton<br>6 2 8<br>James Baird<br>6 2 8<br>Thomas Tilley<br>6 2 8<br>James Renton<br>6 2 8<br>Richard Sikers<br>6 2 8<br>George Pentin<br>6 2 8<br>49 1 4<br>Drummers Viz.<br>Alexander Branson<br>5 7 4<br>Carried Over<br>£ 3874 5 4½ | The officers and men of the Artillery Company continued:<br>Brought forward, £3,695 12s 8½d<br>John Whitchurch, sergeant, £9 4s 0d<br>John Turner, sergeant, £9 4s 0d<br>James Parfett, sergeant, £9 4s 0d<br>Samuel Kingrove, sergeant, £9 4s 0d<br>John Smith, sergeant, £9 4s 0d<br>Thomas Yates, sergeant, £9 4s 0d<br>Sergeants, total, £55 4s 0d<br>Thomas Price, corporal, £6 18s 0d<br>Thomas Wade, corporal, £6 18s 0d<br>Thomas Farr, corporal, £6 18s 0d<br>John Love, corporal, £6 18s 0d<br>Alexander Campbell, corporal, £6 18s 0d<br>James Dawson, corporal, £6 18s 0d<br>Corporals, total, £41 8s 0d<br>Robert Cunningham, bombardier, £6 18s 0d<br>Joseph Peale, bombardier, £6 18s 0d<br>Mark Balls, bombardier, £6 18s 0d<br>Thomas Alesworth, bombardier, £6 18s 0d<br>Bombardiers, total, £27 12s 0d<br>Richard Waterhouse, gunner, £6 2s 8d<br>John Blackwell, gunner, £6 2s 8d<br>William Hamilton, gunner, £6 2s 8d<br>James Baird, gunner, £6 2s 8d<br>Thomas Tilley, gunner, £6 2s 8d<br>James Kenton, gunner, £6 2s 8d<br>Richard Ackers, gunner, £6 2s 8d<br>George Pinton, gunner, £6 2s 8d<br>Gunners, total, £49 1s 4d<br>Alexander Branson, drummer, £5 7s 4d<br>Carried forward, £3,874 5s 4½d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The artillery's numbers held steady through the quarter with no promotions or reductions, unlike the infantry companies. Sergeants John Whitchurch and James Parfett, the two shopkeepers at the centre of the dispute over Captain Lawson's goods, kept their rank and pay. Their trading had been the subject of months of argument in the Council, but none of it touched their standing in the garrison. |
| 361 | 354 | 21 October<br>Brought Over<br>£ 3874 5 4½<br>Matrosses Viz.<br>William Allen<br>4 12 .<br>James Anderson<br>4 12<br>Charles Abraham<br>4 12<br>Benj. Burton | The Artillery Company's list continued with its matrosses:<br>Brought forward, £3,874 5s 4½d<br>William Allen, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>James Anderson, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Charles Abraham, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Benjamin Burton, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Joseph Bowman, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>John Barchard, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Stephen Barnett, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Thomas Bowen, matross, £4 12s 0d |

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| | | 4 12 .<br>Joseph Bowman<br>4 12<br>John Barchard<br>4 12<br>Stephen Barrett<br>4 12<br>Thomas Bowen<br>4 12 .<br>Thomas Blake<br>4 12<br>John Brown<br>4 12 .<br>John Cope<br>4 12 ..<br>John Coleman<br>4 12<br>Mattw. Craven<br>4 12<br>John Corbett<br>4 12<br>Thomas Connell<br>4 12<br>John Clark<br>4 12<br>Anthony Clark<br>4 12<br>Isaac Clark<br>4 12 .<br>John Coleman<br>4 12 .<br>James Crookshanks<br>4 12 .<br>John Chalmers Ent. 8 July<br>4 5<br>Robt. Davidson<br>4 12<br>George Dodds<br>4 12<br>Joseph Daily<br>4 12<br>John Eaton<br>4 12<br>Joseph Fellows<br>4 12<br>Wm. Faircliff<br>4 12<br>John Feake<br>4 12 .<br>Chas. Greenwood<br>4 12 .<br>Richard Gibbs<br>4 12<br>Owen Griffiths<br>4 12 .<br>Owen Howard<br>4 12<br>Mathw. Hooper<br>4 12 .<br>Matrosses Carried Over<br>£ 151 9<br>Carried Over<br>£ 3874 5 4½ | Thomas Blake, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>John Brown, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>John Cope, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>John Coleman, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Matthew Craven, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>John Corbett, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Thomas Connell, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>John Clark, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Anthony Clark, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Isaac Clark, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>John Coleman, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>James Crookshanks, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>John Chalmers, matross, enlisted 8 July 1776, £4 5s 0d<br>Robert Davidson, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>George Dodd, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Joseph Daily, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>John Euston, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Joseph Fellows, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>William Faircliff, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>John Feake, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Christopher Greenawald, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Richard Gibbs, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Owen Griffiths, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Owen Howard, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Mullis Hooper, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Matrosses carried forward, £151 9s 0d<br>Carried forward, £3,874 5s 4½d<br>**Interpretations**<br>John Chalmers, the fourth of the seamen who deserted from the *Duke of Grafton* and enlisted on 8 July 1776, went to the artillery as a matross. The four deserters were spread across four different units. Distributing new men in this way stopped them forming a group within any single company, which mattered for men who had already shown they would run from a ship. |
| 362 | 355 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 3874 5 4½<br>Matrosses brought Over<br>£ 151 9<br>William Harrison<br>4 12<br>Maynard Hayes<br>4 12 ..<br>William Holloway<br>4 12 ..<br>John Hyde | The list of the Artillery Company's matrosses continued:<br>Brought forward, £3,874 5s 4½d<br>Matrosses brought forward, £151 9s 0d<br>William Harrison, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Maynard Hayes, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>William Holloway, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>John Hyde, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>John Haywood, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Henrick Hoffstat, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>James Judge, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Thomas Jones, matross, £4 12s 0d |

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| | | 4 12 .<br>John Haywood<br>4 12 .<br>Henderick Hoffstat<br>4 12 .<br>James Judge<br>4 12 .<br>Thomas Jones<br>4 12<br>Edward Joyce<br>4 12<br>Robt. Jackson<br>4 12<br>Simon Hannon<br>4 12<br>John Lemon<br>4 12<br>William Long<br>4 12<br>Israel Lambley<br>4 12 .<br>John Lane<br>4 12<br>John Moore<br>4 12 ..<br>John Mann<br>4 12 .<br>Caius Martin<br>4 12 .<br>Wm. McBeth<br>4 12 .<br>Patk. McDonald<br>4 12 .<br>Patk. Murphy<br>4 12 .<br>Richd. Morgan<br>4 12 .<br>Matthew Mould<br>4 12<br>Richard Mason<br>4 12 .<br>John McNabb<br>4 12 .<br>James Mannings<br>4 12 .<br>Peter McKenzie<br>4 12<br>Dand. McLane<br>4 12<br>Thos. Nimble<br>4 12<br>Richard Pearce<br>4 12 .<br>John Parker<br>4 12<br>James Pricy<br>4 12 .<br>Samuel Parker<br>4 12 .<br>John Nagle<br>4 12 .<br>William Robinson<br>4 12 .<br>Matrosses Carrd. Over<br>£ 312 9<br>Carried Over<br>£ 3874 5 4½<br>**Margin Notes:**<br><br>1st | Edward Joyce, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Robert Jackson, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Simon Kernon, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>John Lemon, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>William Long, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Israel Lambley, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>John Lane, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>John Moore, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>John Mann, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Ennis Martin, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>William McBeth, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Patrick McDonald, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Patrick Murphy, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Richard Morgan, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Matthew Mould, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Richard Mason, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>John McNabb, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>James Mannings, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Peter McKenzie, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Daniel McLane, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Thomas Nimble, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Richard Pearce, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>John Parker, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>James Price, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Samuel Packer, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>John Nagle, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>William Robinson, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Matrosses carried forward, £312 9s 0d<br>Carried forward, £3,874 5s 4½d |
| 363 | 356 | 21 October<br>Brought Over<br>£ 3874 5 4½<br>Matrosses brought Over<br>£ 312 9 | The list of the Artillery Company's matrosses concluded:<br>Brought forward, £3,874 5s 4½d<br>Matrosses brought forward, £312 9s 0d<br>Robert Ryley, matross, £4 12s 0d |

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| | | Robert Ryley<br>4 12<br>Thomas Richardson<br>4 12<br>Richard Rowlands<br>4 12<br>Hugh Ross<br>4 12 .<br>William Smith<br>4 12<br>Richard Smith<br>4 12 .<br>William Shore<br>4 12 .<br>Andrew Stark<br>4 12 .<br>George Street<br>4 12<br>William Stapleford<br>4 12 .<br>Thomas Snarden<br>4 12 .<br>John Stockdell<br>4 12 ..<br>John Thompson<br>4 12 ..<br>Ralph Tadman<br>4 12 ..<br>Thomas Venn<br>4 12 ..<br>John Willson<br>4 12 ..<br>Samuel Wood<br>4 12 .<br>Robt. Wood<br>4 12<br>William Weeden<br>4 12<br>John Wilkinson<br>4 12<br>Edward Ware<br>4 12<br>Wm. Weaser<br>4 12 .<br>Wm. Wests<br>4 12 .<br>James Walker<br>4 12 .<br>John White<br>4 12<br>James Willington<br>4 12<br>Fran. Walker<br>4 12<br>Wm. Warner<br>4 12<br>Robt. Walton<br>4 12<br>James Wells<br>4 12 .<br>William Lawrence<br>4 12 .<br>John Lucas<br>4 12 .<br>Wm. Gisborng Fifer<br>4 12 .<br>464 5 .<br>Carried Over<br>£ 4248 10 4½ | Thomas Richardson, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Richard Rowlands, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Hugh Ross, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>William Smith, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Richard Smith, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>William Shore, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Andrew Stark, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>George Street, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>William Stapleford, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Thomas Snarling, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>John Stockdell, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>John Thompson, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Ralph Tedman, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Thomas Venn, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>John Willson, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Samuel Wood, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Robert Wood, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>William Weeden, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>John Wilkinson, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Edward Ware, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>William Weaver, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>William Webb, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>James Walker, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>John White, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>James Willington, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Francis Walker, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>William Warner, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>Robert Walton, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>James Wells, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>William Lawrence, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>John Lucas, matross, £4 12s 0d<br>William Gibson, fifer, £4 12s 0d<br>Matrosses, total, £464 5s 0d<br>Carried forward, £4,248 10s 4½d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Several infantrymen had moved into the artillery during the quarter, among them Ralph Tedman, John Stockdell, William Warner and Thomas Venn, the *Grosvenor*'s seaman. A matross earned about 15s more a quarter than an infantry private. The transfers rebuilt the artillery after the April discharges, as Tippet needed trained men for the guns and new carriages. William Stapleford, broken from sergeant to matross in May 1776, still served in the ranks of the company he had once helped lead. |
| 364 | 357 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 4248 10 4½<br>Pensioners Viz.<br>Michael Frost<br>13 15 11 | The pensioners were:<br>Brought forward, £4,248 10s 4½d<br>Michael Frost, pensioner, £13 15s 11d<br>Mary Beale, pensioner, £7 10s 0d<br>Elizabeth Kennedy, pensioner, £7 10s 0d<br>Elizabeth Powell, pensioner, £6 5s 0d |

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| | | Mary Beale<br>7 10 .<br>Elizabeth Kennedy<br>7 10 ..<br>Elizabeth Powell<br>6 5<br>35 .. 11<br>£ 4283 11 3½ | Pensioners, total, £35 0s 11d<br>Total for the quarter, £4,283 11s 3½d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The pension list was down to four after Nathan Sample's death in May 1776, and no one had been added in his place. The quarter's pay bill rose to £4,283 11s 3½d, about £175 more than the quarter before. Part of the rise came from the extra day in a 92-day quarter, which added a little to every man's pay, and part from the full quarter's councillor's salary now paid to Henry Bazett. The garrison's numbers changed little. Recruits and substitutes kept pace with deaths and discharges. |
| 365 | 358 | 21 October<br>Dr. William Wrangham<br>1776 Septr. 30 To Cash Received from the Chest<br>£ 4902 16 6½<br>Carried Over<br>£ 4902 16 6½ | William Wrangham's account as paymaster for the quarter ending 30 September 1776 had one entry on the receiving side:<br>30 September 1776, cash received from the treasury chest, £4,902 16s 6½d<br>Carried forward, £4,902 16s 6½d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Wrangham drew £4,902 16s 6½d for the third quarter of 1776, more than £1,200 less than the £6,149 17s 0d of the second. The pay list itself was slightly larger, so the saving came from the other payments. The heavy round of bounties and re-enlistments in April to June was over, and the Longwood extension was nearly finished. Taking off the pay list of £4,283 11s 3½d left only about £620 for works, purchases and other charges, against more than £2,000 the quarter before. |
| 366 | 359 | 1776<br>Paymaster Cr.<br>By Cash paid Charles Bradford Plumber his allowe. for House Rent and Diet @ £30 per Ann. for 66 Days Omitted last quarter<br>8 4 2<br>By Do. paid Charles Bradford and Thos. Pinkston Plumbers<br>their Sally. @ 42 per Week each from the 1 July to the 30th Septr. inclusive<br>55 4<br>By Do. paid their allowance for House Rent and Diet Money from Do. to Do. @ £50 per Ann. each<br>25<br>By Do. paid for Cloth for the Drummers Cloaths<br>15<br>By Do. paid Jonn. Doveton for 120 Casks @ 4/<br>24<br>By Do. paid for 18 Loads of Binders<br>2 5<br>By Do. paid Mrs. McWhister for attendg. 3 of the Company's<br>Slaves in Child Birth<br>3<br>By Do. paid James Harper for watching several times to<br>detect the Persons who destroy the Game<br>1 ..<br>By Do. paid James Harper for Do.<br>1<br>By Do. paid for the following Viz.<br>for drawing 2 Receipts<br>£ .. 10 ..<br>the Clerk of Arraignments<br>.. 7 6<br>the Cryer of the Court of Justice<br>.. 5 ..<br>1 2 6<br>By Do. paid for making Cushions for the Church<br>12 6<br>By Do. paid the Coroner for an Inquest on the Body of Robt.<br>Curtis Soldier<br>1 5 | The paymaster's account of money paid out began:<br>Charles Bradford, plumber, his allowance for house rent and diet at £50 a year, for 66 days left out of the last quarter, £8 4s 2d<br>Charles Bradford and Thomas Pinkston, plumbers, their salary at 42s a week each from 1 July to 30 September inclusive, £55 4s 0d<br>Charles Bradford and Thomas Pinkston, their allowance for house rent and diet money over the same period at £50 a year each, £25 0s 0d<br>Cloth for the drummers' clothing, £0 15s 0d<br>Jonathan Doveton, for 120 casks at 4s each, £24 0s 0d<br>Binders, 18 loads, £2 5s 0d<br>Mrs McWhiter, for attending 3 of the Company's slaves in childbirth, £3 0s 0d<br>James Harper, for keeping watch several times to catch the people destroying the game, £1 0s 0d<br>James Harper, for the same, £1 0s 0d<br>Drawing 2 precepts, £0 10s 0d<br>Clerk of arraignments, £0 7s 6d<br>Crier of the court of justice, £0 5s 0d<br>Court charges, subtotal, £1 2s 6d<br>Making cushions for the church, £0 12s 6d<br>Coroner, for an inquest on the body of Robert Coutts, soldier, £1 5s 0d<br>Marking and numbering 70 stand of arms, £0 8s 9d<br>Thomas Stroud, surgeon, for his care of John Wood, a recruit for Bencoolen left sick on the island, £1 0s 0d<br>A spar for repairing one of the Company's houses, £1 10s 0d<br>Mr John Alexander, sheriff, his expenses for bailiffs, £2 10s 0d<br>Thomas Hendrick, for helping at the hospital, £2 10s 0d<br>Thomas Blake, for baking bread for the garrison, £17 1s 9d<br>Noqueda Pecolum and Mapse Fringe, their allowance in place of salt provisions, £6 11s 0d |

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| | | By Do. paid for marking and Numbering 70 Stands of Arms<br>1 8 9<br>By Do. paid Thos. Stroud Surgeon for his Cure of John Wood<br>a Recruit for Bencoolen left with him<br>1 8<br>By Do. paid for a Spar to Repair one of the Companys Houses<br>1 10<br>By Do. paid Mr. John Alexander Sheriff his Expences for Bailiffs<br>9 11<br>By Do. paid Thos. Hendcock for assistg. in the Hospital<br>2 11<br>By Do. paid Thos. Blake for Baking Bread for the Garrison<br>17 1 9<br>By Do. paid Negro da Porcelum & Miss Seinge their allowance<br>for Salt Provisions<br>6 11<br>By Do. paid the Widow Caldwell her annuity from the Widows<br>Fund from 1 July to the 30 Septr. @ 1½ per Day<br>5 7 4<br>Carried Over£<br>167 13 .. | Widow Caldwell, her annuity from the military fund from 1 July to 30 September at 1s 2d a day, £5 7s 4d<br>Carried forward, £167 13s 0d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Company paid James Harper twice for keeping watch to catch people destroying the game. The island had no native game, so every partridge, pheasant or rabbit had been brought in and was protected. In June 1776 the Council had ordered hares, antelope and game birds from the Cape. Paying a watchman to catch poachers shows that game was treated as a Company asset kept for the sport of the island's officials. It was not food for the poorer inhabitants and slaves, who were the most likely poachers.<br>The midwife was paid for three slave births in the quarter. These were the births of James Blake, George Scanderbeg and Rebecca Tim recorded in the livestock account. The plumbers' wages of 42s a week each made them, after the Governor and the senior officials, among the best-paid men on the island. That was the cost of bringing scarce skills from England to finish the watercourse to the crane. |
| 367 | 360 | 21 October<br>Dr. William Wrangham<br>Septr. 30 To Cash Brought Over<br>£ 4902 16 6½<br>Carried Over<br>£ 4902 16 6½ | This page of William Wrangham's account as paymaster carried its one receipt forward unchanged:<br>30 September 1776, cash brought forward, £4,902 16s 6½d<br>Carried forward, £4,902 16s 6½d |
| 368 | 361 | 1776<br>Paymaster Cr.<br>Brought Over<br>£ 167 13 .<br>By Cash paid for 1300 lb. Yams for the Stock in Long Wood<br>2 ..<br>By Do. paid Mr. Benj. Seale for Overg. the Plantations in Sandy Bay<br>3 3 ..<br>By Do. paid the Widow Preston her allowance<br>5 4 .<br>By Do. paid the Fife Major for teaching the Young Fifers<br>2 6<br>By Do. paid the Marshal & Goaler for Punishments<br>.. 11 3<br>By Do. paid the Sub Goaler<br>1 10<br>By Do. paid the Rent of a Room to hold the quarterly Sessions<br>3 .<br>By Do. paid the Lieut. Govr. for Mutton<br>3 .<br>By Do. paid Thos. Yates Sexton for making Graves for 4 Decd. Soldiers<br>.. 4<br>By Do. paid Julis Fabiano for Repairing the Boats<br>11 11<br>By Do. paid 4 Expresses upon Alarms<br>1 .<br>By Do. paid for the following for the Use of the Govrs. Table Viz.<br>11 Turkeys<br>£ 2 15 .<br>13½ Doz. Fowls<br>12 3 .<br>3 Muscovy Ducks<br>.. 7 6 | The paymaster's account of money paid out continued:<br>Brought forward, £167 13s 0d<br>Yams for the stock at Longwood, 1,300, £2 0s 0d<br>Mr Benjamin Seale, for overseeing the plantations in Sandy Bay, £3 3s 0d<br>Widow Preston, her allowance, £5 4s 0d<br>Fife major, for teaching the young fifers, £2 6s 0d<br>Marshal and gaoler, for punishments carried out, £0 11s 3d<br>Under-gaoler, £1 10s 0d<br>Rent of a room for holding the quarterly sessions, £3 0s 0d<br>Lieutenant Governor, for mutton, £3 0s 0d<br>Thomas Yates, sexton, for digging graves for 4 dead soldiers, £0 4s 0d<br>Julio Fabiano, for repairing the boats, £11 11s 0d<br>Messengers sent out on 4 alarms, £1 0s 0d<br>Turkeys for the Governor's table, 11, £2 15s 0d<br>Fowls for the Governor's table, 13½ dozen, £12 3s 0d<br>Muscovy ducks for the Governor's table, 3, £0 7s 6d<br>Eggs for the Governor's table, 65 dozen, £4 17s 6d<br>Pigs for the Governor's table, 22, £5 10s 0d<br>Pheasants for the Governor's table, 20, £4 10s 0d<br>Guinea fowl for the Governor's table, 2, £0 3s 0d<br>Partridges for the Governor's table, 9, £0 13s 6d<br>New-milk cheeses for the Governor's table, 13, £2 16s 3d<br>Apples for the Governor's table, 200, £0 16s 0d<br>Lemons for the Governor's table, 400, £0 11s 0d<br>Fresh beef for the Governor's table, 499½ lb, £11 6s 5d |

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| | | 65 Doz. of Eggs<br>4 17 6<br>22 Pigs<br>5 10 .<br>20 Pheasants<br>1 .. 10 .<br>2 Guinea Hens<br>.. 3<br>9 Partridges<br>.. 13 6<br>13 New milk Cheeses<br>2 16 3<br>200 Apples<br>.. 16 .<br>400 Lemons<br>.. 11 .<br>499½ Fresh Beef<br>11 6 5<br>15 lb. Pork<br>.. 7 6<br>43 15 8<br>By Do. paid for the following for the Use of the Castle Viz.<br>1 Jappan Tea Board<br>£ 1 8 .<br>2 Do. Do. @ 10/<br>1 .. ..<br>2 8<br>Carried Over<br>£ 247 10 11 | Pork for the Governor's table, 15 lb, £0 7s 6d<br>Governor's table, subtotal, £43 15s 8d<br>Japanned tea board for the Castle, 1, £1 3s 0d<br>Japanned tea boards for the Castle, 2 at 10s each, £1 0s 0d<br>Castle, subtotal, £2 3s 0d<br>Carried forward, £247 10s 11d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The game the Company paid James Harper to protect appeared on this page as food for the Governor's table: 20 pheasants and 9 partridges, bought from whoever raised or shot them. Game birds bred on the island were reserved for the official table and guarded against poachers. Only four alarms were sounded in the quarter, against 28 in April to June. The homeward fleets had passed, and few ships came near the island in the months after the season ended. New-milk cheeses were soft fresh cheeses made from whole milk on island farms. The island's dairies could supply them, though hard cheeses still came from England. |
| 369 | 362 | 21 October<br>Dr. William Wrangham<br>1776 Septr. 30th To Cash brought Over<br>£ 4902 16 6½<br>Carried Over<br>£ 4902 16 6½ | This page of William Wrangham's account as paymaster carried its one receipt forward unchanged:<br>30 September 1776, cash brought forward, £4,902 16s 6½d<br>Carried forward, £4,902 16s 6½d |
| 370 | 363 | 1776<br>Paymaster Cr.<br>Brought Over<br>£ 247 10 11<br>By Cash paid the following Men for Relisting to serve the<br>Honble. Company 3 Years longer as Soldiers subject to the<br>Articles of War, their respective times to commence as follows Viz.<br>Maynard Hayes<br>£ 15<br>Reeves Osborne 2 July 1776<br>15<br>John Taylor<br>15<br>James Richardson 8th Do.<br>15<br>John Dove 11 Septr.<br>15<br>70 ..<br>By Do. paid the following Men for Enlisting to serve the Honble.<br>Company 5 Years as Soldiers Subject to the Articles of War their respective times to commence as follows Viz.<br>John Chalmers<br>£ 10<br>Cornelius Flower<br>10<br>John Wales 8 July 1776<br>10<br>Alexr. Scott<br>10<br>William Charnott 22 Do.<br>8<br>48 | The paymaster's account of money paid out continued:<br>Brought forward, £247 10s 11d<br>The following men re-enlisted to serve the Company for five more years as soldiers, subject to the articles of war, each from the date shown:<br>Maynard Hayes, from 2 July 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>Reeves Osborne, from 2 July 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>John Taylor, from 2 July 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>James Richardson, from 8 July 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>John Dove, from 11 September 1776, £15 0s 0d<br>Re-enlistment bounties, total, £70 0s 0d<br>The following men enlisted to serve the Company for five years as soldiers, subject to the articles of war, each from the date shown:<br>John Chalmers, from 8 July 1776, £10 0s 0d<br>Cornelius Flower, from 8 July 1776, £10 0s 0d<br>John Wales, from 8 July 1776, £10 0s 0d<br>Alexander Scott, from 8 July 1776, £10 0s 0d<br>William Charcoal, from 22 July 1776, £3 0s 0d<br>Enlistment bounties, total, £43 0s 0d<br>Payments for work were:<br>Masons at the new houses, 38 days at 1s 6d, £2 17s 0d<br>Carpenters at the new houses, 115 days at 1s 6d, £8 12s 6d<br>Smiths at the new houses, 23 days at 1s 6d, £1 14s 6d<br>Overseers at the new houses, 80 days at 1s 6d, £6 0s 0d<br>Painters at the new houses, 17 days at 2s 6d, £2 2s 6d<br>Labourers at the new houses, 848 days at 1s, £42 4s 0d<br>New houses, total, £63 10s 6d<br>Labourers repairing the plantation walls, 50 days at 1s, £2 10s 0d |

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| | | By Do. paid for the following Done at the New Houses Viz.<br>38 Days Masons @ 1/6<br>£ 2 17 .<br>115 Do. Carpenters @ 1/6<br>8 12 6<br>23 Do. Smiths @ 1/6<br>1 14 6<br>80 Do. Overseers @ 1/6<br>6<br>17 Do. Painters @ 2/6<br>2 2 6<br>844 Do. Labourers @ 1/<br>42 4<br>63 10 6<br>By Do. paid for 50 Days Labourers Work done repairing<br>the Plantation Walls @ 1/.<br>2 10<br>By Cash pd. for the followg. Work done at the addition to the Lt. Govrs.<br>House in the Long Wood Viz.<br>86 Days Masons @ 1/6<br>£ 6 9<br>185 Do. Carpenters @ 1/6<br>13 17 6<br>7 Do. Smiths @ 1/6<br>.. 10 6<br>14 Do. Overseer @ 1/6<br>1 1 .<br>17 Do. Painters @ 2/6<br>2 2 6<br>613 Do. Labourers @ 1/<br>30 13 .<br>54 13 6<br>Carried Over<br>£ 481 4 11 | Masons at the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, 86 days at 1s 6d, £6 9s 0d<br>Carpenters at the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, 185 days at 1s 6d, £13 17s 6d<br>Smiths at the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, 7 days at 1s 6d, £0 10s 6d<br>Overseers at the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, 14 days at 1s 6d, £1 1s 0d<br>Painters at the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, 17 days at 2s 6d, £2 2s 6d<br>Labourers at the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, 613 days at 1s, £30 13s 0d<br>Lieutenant Governor's house, total, £54 13s 6d<br>Carried forward, £481 4s 11d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The re-enlistment bounty stayed at £15 0s 0d for every man whose term ended during the quarter, the rate fixed after the April discharges. Five more men signed on again, John Dove as late as September. The four deserters from the *Duke of Grafton* received only £10 0s 0d each, a third less than men discharged from India. They had come to the island by running away from their ship and had no other choice, so the Council paid them less.<br>Building work fell sharply. Labourers at the new houses worked 848 days, against 2,077 the quarter before, and at Longwood 613 against 939. The engineer reported on 7 October 1776 that the Longwood extension was almost finished. Carpenters now outnumbered masons at both sites, since the building programme had reached the joinery and fitting stage. |
| 371 | 364 | 21 October<br>Dr. William Wrangham<br>1776 Septr. 30 To Cash brought Over<br>£ 4902 16 6½<br>Carried Over<br>£ 4902 16 6½ | This page of William Wrangham's account as paymaster carried its one receipt forward unchanged:<br>30 September 1776, cash brought forward, £4,902 16s 6½d<br>Carried forward, £4,902 16s 6½d |
| 372 | 365 | 1776<br>Paymaster Cr.<br>Brought Over<br>£ 481 4 11<br>By Cash paid for the following Work done at the Plant. House<br>6 Days Masons @ 1/6<br>£ .. 9<br>5 Do. Carpenters @ 1/6<br>.. 7 6<br>5 Do. Smiths @ 1/6<br>.. 7 6<br>410 Do. Labourers @ 1/<br>20 10<br>16 Do. Painters @ 2/6<br>2 ..<br>23 14<br>By Do. paid for the following Work done Burning & bring. Lime<br>28 Days Lime Burners @ 1/6<br>£ 2 2<br>77 Do. Stone Blowers @ 1/6<br>5 15 6<br>76 Do. Overseers @ 1/6<br>5 14<br>56 Do. Sailmakers @ 1/6<br>4 4<br>17 Do. Coxswains @ 1/6<br>1 5 6<br>334 Do. Labourers @ 1/<br>16 14 | The paymaster's account of payments for work continued:<br>Brought forward, £481 4s 11d<br>Masons at Plantation House, 6 days at 1s 6d, £0 9s 0d<br>Carpenters at Plantation House, 5 days at 1s 6d, £0 7s 6d<br>Smiths at Plantation House, 5 days at 1s 6d, £0 7s 6d<br>Labourers at Plantation House, 410 days at 1s, £20 10s 0d<br>Painters at Plantation House, 16 days at 2s 6d, £2 0s 0d<br>Plantation House, total, £23 14s 0d<br>Lime burners, 28 days at 1s 6d, £2 2s 0d<br>Stone blasters for lime burning, 77 days at 1s 6d, £5 15s 6d<br>Overseers for lime burning, 76 days at 1s 6d, £5 14s 0d<br>Sailmakers for lime burning, 56 days at 1s 6d, £4 4s 0d<br>Coxswains for lime burning, 17 days at 1s 6d, £1 5s 6d<br>Labourers burning and carrying lime, 334 days at 1s, £16 14s 0d<br>Lime burning and carrying, total, £35 15s 0d<br>Labourers at the Lieutenant Governor's garden at Longwood, 79 days at 1s, £3 14s 0d<br>Carpenters repairing the boats, 39 days at 1s 6d, £2 18s 6d |

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| | | 35 15<br>By Do. pd. for 79 Days Labourers Work done at the Lieut.<br>Governors Garden in the Long Wood @ 1/.<br>3 19<br>By Cash pd. for the followg. Work done Repairing the Boats Viz.<br>39 Days Carpenters @ 1/6<br>£ 2 18 6<br>10 Do. Smiths @ 1/6<br>.. 15<br>2 Do. Painters @ 2/6<br>.. 5<br>103 Do. Labourers @ 1/<br>5 3<br>9 1 6<br>By Do. paid for the following Work done repairing the Barracks<br>8 Days Carpenters @ 1/6<br>£ .. 12<br>4 Do. Masons @ 1/6<br>.. 6<br>3 Do. Painters @ 2/6<br>7 1<br>48 Do. Labourers @ 1/<br>2 8<br>3 13 6<br>By Do. paid for the following Work done Repairing the Castle Viz.<br>6 Days Carpenters @ 1/6<br>£ .. 9<br>23½ Do. Smiths @ 1/6<br>1 15 3<br>8 Do. Painters @ 2/6<br>1 .<br>3 4 3<br>By Do. paid for the followg. Work done Repairing Cotts Viz.<br>6 Days Carpenters @ 1/6<br>£ .. 9<br>20 Do. Sailmakers @ 1/6<br>1 10 .<br>1 19<br>Carried Over<br>£ 562 4 2 | Smiths repairing the boats, 10 days at 1s 6d, £0 15s 0d<br>Painters repairing the boats, 2 days at 2s 6d, £0 5s 0d<br>Labourers repairing the boats, 103 days at 1s, £5 3s 0d<br>Boats, total, £9 1s 6d<br>Carpenters repairing the barracks, 8 days at 1s 6d, £0 12s 0d<br>Masons repairing the barracks, 4 days at 1s 6d, £0 6s 0d<br>Painters repairing the barracks, 3 days at 2s 6d, £0 7s 6d<br>Labourers repairing the barracks, 48 days at 1s, £2 8s 0d<br>Barracks, total, £3 13s 6d<br>Carpenters repairing the Castle, 6 days at 1s 6d, £0 9s 0d<br>Smiths repairing the Castle, 23½ days at 1s 6d, £1 15s 3d<br>Painters repairing the Castle, 8 days at 2s 6d, £1 0s 0d<br>Castle, total, £3 4s 3d<br>Carpenters repairing cots, 6 days at 1s 6d, £0 9s 0d<br>Sailmakers repairing cots, 20 days at 1s 6d, £1 10s 0d<br>Cots, total, £1 19s 0d<br>Carried forward, £562 4s 2d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The cots repaired by carpenters and sailmakers were the hanging canvas beds used in the barracks and the hospital, built like a ship's cot with a wooden frame and a canvas bottom. Sailmakers did the canvas work because nobody else on the island handled heavy cloth. The same men also sewed the lime bags for the kilns. Work at Plantation House rose again, with 410 labourer-days against 630 the quarter before, carrying on the garden wall the Council had told the engineer to finish with the pasture masons. |
| 373 | 366 | 21 October<br>Dr. William Wrangham<br>1776 Septr. 30 To Cash brought Over<br>£ 4902 16 6½<br>Carried Over<br>£ 4902 16 6½ | This page of William Wrangham's account as paymaster carried its one receipt forward unchanged:<br>30 September 1776, cash brought forward, £4,902 16s 6½d<br>Carried forward, £4,902 16s 6½d |
| 374 | 367 | 1776<br>Paymaster Cr.<br>Brought Over<br>£ 562 4 2<br>By Cash paid for the following Work done, making Chests and<br>Crows for the Militia Viz.<br>15 Days Carpenters @ 1/6<br>£ 1 2 6<br>8 Do. Smiths @ 1/6<br>.. 12 ..<br>1 14 6<br>By Cash paid for the following Work done Repairing the<br>Company's Houses Viz.<br>27 Days Masons @ 1/6<br>£ 2 .. 6<br>27 Do. Carpenters @ 1/6<br>2 .. 6<br>8 Do. Smiths @ 1/6<br>.. 12<br>8 Do. Overseers @ 1/6<br>.. 12 | The paymaster's account of payments for work continued:<br>Brought forward, £562 4s 2d<br>Carpenters making chests and boxes for the militia, 15 days at 1s 6d, £1 2s 6d<br>Smiths making chests and boxes for the militia, 8 days at 1s 6d, £0 12s 0d<br>Militia chests and boxes, total, £1 14s 6d<br>Masons repairing the Company's houses, 27 days at 1s 6d, £2 0s 6d<br>Carpenters repairing the Company's houses, 27 days at 1s 6d, £2 0s 6d<br>Smiths repairing the Company's houses, 8 days at 1s 6d, £0 12s 0d<br>Overseers repairing the Company's houses, 8 days at 1s 6d, £0 12s 0d<br>Painters repairing the Company's houses, 8 days at 2s 6d, £1 0s 0d<br>Labourers repairing the Company's houses, 109 days at 1s, £5 9s 0d<br>Company's houses, total, £11 14s 0d<br>Masons building the armourer's and smiths' shops, 16 days at 1s 6d, £1 4s 0d |

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| | | 8 Do. Painters @ 2/6<br>1 .<br>109 Do. Labourers @ 1/.<br>5 9<br>11 14<br>By Do. paid for the following Work done Building the Shops<br>for the Armourers and Smiths.<br>16 Days Masons @ 1/6<br>£ 1 4<br>16½ Do. Overseers @ 1/6<br>1 4 9<br>366½ Do. Labourers @ 1/.<br>18 6 6<br>20 15 3<br>By Do. paid for the following Work done making and altering up Gun Carriages Viz.<br>21 Days Carpenters @ 1/6<br>£ 1 11 6<br>7 Do. Smiths @ 1/6<br>.. 10 6<br>13 Do. Turners @ 1/6<br>.. 19 6<br>5 Do. Painters @ 2/6<br>.. 12 6<br>14 Do. Labourers @ 1/.<br>.. 14 .<br>4 8<br>By Do. paid for 118 Days Labourers Work done in bringing Goods from the Crane @ 1/.<br>5 18<br>By Do. paid for 78 Days Smiths Work done Cleaning Small Arms @ 1/6<br>5 17 .<br>Carried Over<br>£ 612 17 11 | Overseers building the armourer's and smiths' shops, 16½ days at 1s 6d, £1 4s 9d<br>Labourers building the armourer's and smiths' shops, 366½ days at 1s, £18 6s 6d<br>Armourer's and smiths' shops, total, £20 15s 3d<br>Carpenters making and altering gun carriages, 21 days at 1s 6d, £1 11s 6d<br>Smiths making and altering gun carriages, 7 days at 1s 6d, £0 10s 6d<br>Turners making and altering gun carriages, 13 days at 1s 6d, £0 19s 6d<br>Painters making and altering gun carriages, 5 days at 2s 6d, £0 12s 6d<br>Labourers making and altering gun carriages, 14 days at 1s, £0 14s 0d<br>Gun carriages, total, £4 8s 0d<br>Labourers bringing goods up from the crane, 118 days at 1s, £5 18s 0d<br>Smiths cleaning small arms, 78 days at 1s 6d, £5 17s 0d<br>Carried forward, £612 17s 11d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The work on gun carriages put into practice the Council's order of 19 August 1776 to rebuild the field carriages from Tippet's teak. Turners appeared on the list because wheel hubs and axle fittings had to be turned on a lathe. The chests and boxes for the militia probably held the inhabitants' arms and ammunition, ready to be issued in an alarm. Rising concern over the island's defences, which Bazett had raised on 12 September 1776, reached the island's civilians as well as its garrison. |
| 375 | 368 | 21st October<br>Dr. William Wrangham<br>1776 Septr. 30 To Cash Brought Over<br>£ 4902 16 6½<br>£ 4902 16 6½ | William Wrangham's account as paymaster closed with its one receipt as the total:<br>30 September 1776, cash brought forward, £4,902 16s 6½d<br>Total, £4,902 16s 6½d |
| 376 | 369 | 1776<br>Paymaster Cr.<br>Brought Over<br>£ 612 17 11<br>By Cash paid for 4 Prs. of Matrosses Breeches for the use of the Garrison<br>2 6 4<br>By Do. paid for making a Suit of Cloaths for the Parator of the Courts of Justice<br>1 ..<br>By Do. paid 7 Seamen who was left out of Ships, their Subsistce. being 74 Days @ 6 per Day<br>1 17<br>By Do. paid one Discharged Soldier, 48 Days Subsistance @ 6<br>1 4<br>619 5 3<br>Amount of Pay Account<br>4283 11 3½<br>£ 4902 16 6½<br>Island St. Helena<br>30 September 1776<br>Errors Excepted<br>(Signed) William Wrangham Paymaster | The paymaster's account of money paid out concluded:<br>Brought forward, £612 17s 11d<br>Matrosses' breeches for the garrison, 4 pairs, £2 6s 4d<br>Making a suit of clothes for the crier of the court of justice, £1 0s 0d<br>Subsistence for 7 seamen left behind by their ships, 74 days at 6d a day, £1 17s 0d<br>Subsistence for 1 discharged soldier, 48 days at 6d a day, £1 4s 0d<br>Payments, total, £619 5s 3d<br>Pay list, total, £4,283 11s 3½d<br>Total paid out, £4,902 16s 6½d<br>William Wrangham, paymaster, signed the account at St Helena on 30 September 1776, subject to the correction of any errors.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Only one discharged soldier was still waiting for a passage home, at 6d a day, against 44 the quarter before. Homeward ships had carried off nearly all the men who refused to re-enlist in April 1776, so the Company had stopped paying for idle men waiting to leave. The making of the crier's suit finished the outfit whose cloth, hat and buttons had been issued from the stores in the second quarter. |
| 377 | 370 | 21 October<br>Collection of Goods sold and delivered out of the Honorable<br>Company's Ware Houses from the 1 July to the 30 September 1776<br>Sold at 10 per Cent | The account of goods sold and issued from the Company's warehouses between 1 July and 30 September 1776 began with goods sold at 10 per cent above cost:<br>Sugar, 85 cwt 2 qr 4 lb, £102 13s 1d<br>Sugar candy, 12 cwt 1 qr 12 lb, £33 0s 10d |

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| | | Sugar and Candy Viz.<br>85 2 14 Sugar<br>102 13 1<br>19 1 12 Candy<br>33 .. 10<br>135 13 11<br>Flour Viz.<br>56 cwt. qr. lb. Flour<br>52 7 0<br>320 3 16 Do. Baked<br>299 10<br>351 17 8<br>Rice and Paddy Viz.<br>62 1 6 Rice<br>26 .. 7<br>10 1 17 Paddy<br>3 15 2<br>29 15 9<br>Sope cwt. qr. lb. 9 2 3<br>28 15 8<br>Salt 23½ Bushels<br>5 4 11<br>Tea Viz.<br>2 3 5 Single<br>10 13 9<br>3 3 13 Congo<br>27 4 5<br>4 2 27 Bohea<br>19 15 6<br>13 Cannistrs. Hyson<br>5 6 2<br>70 19 10<br>Cordage cwt. qr. lb. 4 2 16<br>8 13 8<br>Coffee 3<br>3 17 .<br>Starch 1 21<br>4 .. 4<br>Sago 26<br>.. 10 2<br>Beef and Pork Viz.<br>1328 Beef<br>132 16 ..<br>2597 Pork<br>259 14 .<br>392 10<br>Leather Viz.<br>2 2 17 Sole<br>16 9 7<br>5 Calf Skins<br>3 3 5<br>19 13<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1051 11 11 | Sugar and sugar candy, subtotal, £135 13s 11d<br>Flour, 56 cwt 0 qr 4 lb, £52 7s 8d<br>Flour baked into bread, 320 cwt 3 qr 16 lb, £299 10s 0d<br>Flour, subtotal, £351 17s 8d<br>Rice, 62 cwt 1 qr 6 lb, £26 0s 7d<br>Paddy, 18 cwt 1 qr 17 lb, £3 15s 2d<br>Rice and paddy, subtotal, £29 15s 9d<br>Soap, 9 cwt 2 qr 3 lb, £28 15s 8d<br>Salt, 23½ bushels, £5 4s 11d<br>Singlo tea, 2 cwt 3 qr 5 lb, £18 13s 9d<br>Congou tea, 3 cwt 3 qr 13 lb, £27 4s 5d<br>Bohea tea, 4 cwt 2 qr 27 lb, £19 15s 6d<br>Hyson tea, 13 canisters, £5 6s 2d<br>Tea, subtotal, £70 19s 10d<br>Cordage, 4 cwt 2 qr 16 lb, £8 13s 8d<br>Coffee, 0 cwt 3 qr 0 lb, £3 17s 0d<br>Starch, 0 cwt 1 qr 21 lb, £4 0s 4d<br>Sago, 26 lb, £0 10s 2d<br>Salt beef, 1,328 pieces, £132 16s 0d<br>Salt pork, 2,597 pieces, £259 14s 0d<br>Salt beef and pork, subtotal, £392 10s 0d<br>Sole leather, 2 cwt 2 qr 17 lb, £16 9s 7d<br>Calf skins, 5, £3 3s 5d<br>Leather, subtotal, £19 13s 0d<br>Carried forward, £1,051 11s 11d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Bread sold from the Company's bakehouse fell to 320 cwt, against 485 cwt in each of the first two quarters. Salt pork fell to 2,597 pieces, against 5,048 in the first quarter and 3,775 in the second. Fewer soldiers' families were buying in the months after the April discharges. Island households also drew less on the stores once the homeward fleet had sold its provisions in May and June, and the Cape flour and sheep landed by the *Mercury* in August added to the island's supply. The Company's store remained the island's main source of staple food, but its sales moved with the shipping season. |
| 378 | 371 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1051 11 11<br>Twine Viz.<br>10 lb. Twine<br>.. 10 4<br>25½ Cotton Wick<br>3 14 2<br>4 4 6<br>Buckram 13½ Yards<br>.. 18 9<br>Iron Pots 20 cwt. qr. lb. 2 2 16<br>3 9 7<br>Flannel 19 Yards<br>2 7 6<br>Pease 23½ Bushels<br>11 6 9<br>Wheat 7 1 25<br>4 9 0<br>Corks Viz.<br>41 Gross | The account of goods sold at 10 per cent above cost continued:<br>Brought forward, £1,051 11s 11d<br>Twine, 18 skeins, £0 10s 4d<br>Cotton wick, 25½ lb, £3 14s 2d<br>Twine and wick, subtotal, £4 4s 6d<br>Buckram, 15¼ yards, £0 18s 9d<br>Iron pots, 20, weighing 2 cwt 2 qr 16 lb, £3 9s 7d<br>Flannel, 19 yards, £2 7s 6d<br>Pease, 23⅝ bushels, £11 6s 9d<br>Wheat, 7 cwt 1 qr 25 lb, £4 9s 0d<br>Corks, 41 gross, £5 2s 6d<br>Cork sheets, 2, £0 1s 4d<br>Corks, subtotal, £5 3s 10d<br>Chelloes, 1 piece, £0 12s 4d<br>Mazarine blue broadcloth, 16½ yards, £16 7s 3d<br>Light blue broadcloth, 8⅞ yards, £8 10s 10d<br>Dark brown broadcloth, 28 yards, £26 19s 0d<br>Green broadcloth, 13⅝ yards, £12 11s 2d<br>Crimson broadcloth, 7¼ yards, £8 6s 3d<br>Claret broadcloth, 19½ yards, £19 6s 10d |

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| | | 5 2 6<br>2 Sheet<br>.. 1 4<br>5 3 10<br>Chelloe 1 Piece<br>12 4<br>Broad Cloth Viz.<br>16½ Yards Maz. Blue<br>16 7 3<br>8⅝ Do. Light Do.<br>8 10 10<br>28 Do. Dark Brown<br>26 19 .<br>13⅜ Do. Green<br>12 11 2<br>7¼ Do. Crimson<br>0 6 3<br>19½ Do. Claret Colour<br>19 6 10<br>9⅞ Do. Black<br>9 4 9<br>7⅞ Do. White<br>6 16<br>4¼ Do. French Grey<br>4 11 5<br>12⅜ Do. White Cassimere<br>5 11 6<br>47⅝ Do. Buff Do.<br>21 14 7<br>139 14 7<br>Books Viz.<br>5 Small Bibles<br>1 10 5<br>3 Do. Common Prayer<br>.. 11 ..<br>2 Spelling<br>.. 2 6<br>2 Testaments<br>.. 4 1<br>2 9 0<br>Braziers Ware Viz.<br>2 Bottling Cocks<br>.. 10 11<br>4 Three Pt. Tea Kettles<br>2 11 4<br>2 Small Skimmers<br>5<br>1 Hand Bell<br>3<br>3 10 8<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1280 5 1 | Black broadcloth, 9⅝ yards, £9 4s 9d<br>White broadcloth, 7⅞ yards, £6 16s 0d<br>French grey broadcloth, 4¼ yards, £4 11s 5d<br>White cassimere, 12⅝ yards, £5 11s 6d<br>Buff cassimere, 47⅞ yards, £21 14s 7d<br>Broadcloth and cassimere, subtotal, £139 14s 7d<br>Small Bibles, 5, £1 10s 5d<br>Books of Common Prayer, 3, £0 11s 0d<br>Spelling books, 2, £0 2s 6d<br>New Testaments, 2, £0 4s 1d<br>Books, subtotal, £2 8s 0d<br>Bottling cocks, 2, £0 10s 11d<br>Three-pint tea kettles, 4, £2 11s 4d<br>Small skimmers, 2, £0 5s 0d<br>Hand bell, 1, £0 3s 0d<br>Brass and copper ware, subtotal, £3 10s 8d<br>Carried forward, £1,230 5s 1d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Broadcloth sales rose to nearly £140 in the quarter, far above the £15 to £17 of the earlier quarters. The *Duke of Grafton*'s cloth had arrived in June, and the island's tailors were making up a year's coats and breeches for officers and leading families. The 47⅞ yards of buff cassimere were almost certainly for officers' waistcoats and breeches in the garrison's buff facings. Claret, crimson and French grey cloth were colours for civilian dress, which shows a market for fashion among the island's few prosperous households. A bottling cock was a tap fitted to a cask for drawing off wine or beer into bottles. |
| 379 | 372 | 21 October<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1230 3 1<br>Cuttlery Ware Viz.<br>9 Ord. Ivory Combs<br>.. 11 3<br>36 Horn Do.<br>.. 10 6<br>16 Buckling Do.<br>.. 0 4<br>2 Pair of Knives<br>5 8<br>8 Shoe<br>4 8<br>3 pr. Stag horn Handle Carvers<br>9 2<br>1 Doz. Greenhandle Knives & Forks<br>2 3<br>1½ Do. Stag Horn Do. Do. & Do.<br>.. 19 4<br>44 pr. Leather Garters<br>1 13 .<br>7 4 11 | The account of goods sold at 10 per cent above cost continued:<br>Brought forward, £1,230 5s 1d<br>Ordinary ivory combs, 9, £0 11s 3d<br>Horn combs, 36, £0 10s 6d<br>Buckle combs, 16, £0 8s 4d<br>Pen knives, 4, £0 5s 8d<br>Shoe knives, 9, £0 4s 8d<br>Staghorn-handled carvers, 3 pairs, £0 9s 2d<br>Green-handled knives and forks, 1 dozen, £2 3s 0d<br>Staghorn-handled knives and forks, 1¼ dozen, £0 19s 4d<br>Leather garters, 44 pairs, £1 13s 0d<br>Cutlery and small goods, subtotal, £7 4s 11d<br>Cart wheels and wheelbarrows, £7 0s 0d<br>English canvas, 6½ yards, £0 7s 2d<br>Osnaburg canvas, 126 yards, £6 6s 0d<br>Canvas, subtotal, £6 13s 2d<br>Double deals, 21, £11 9s 6d<br>Wainscot boards, 3, £0 7s 3d<br>Elm boards, 6, £1 7s 3d<br>Oak plank, 1½ feet, £0 9s 10d |

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| | | Cart Wheels & Wheel Barrows<br>7 .. .<br>Canvas Viz.<br>6½ Yards English<br>7 2<br>126 Do. Osnabrigs<br>6 6<br>6 13 2<br>Deals and Timber Viz.<br>21 Double<br>11 9 6<br>3 Wainscot Boards<br>7 3<br>6 Elm Do.<br>1 7 3<br>16 ft. Do. Plank<br>9 10<br>3 Balks<br>1 9 3<br>2 Puffers<br>1<br>6 Bundles Oak Laths<br>14 .<br>2 ft. Riga Timber<br>5 7 4<br>21 11 5<br>Earthen Ware Viz.<br>10 Cream Colour Tea Pots<br>.. 9 2<br>13 Red Do.<br>.. 13 5<br>7 Milk Do.<br>.. 3 2<br>2 Do. Pans<br>.. 3 4<br>1 11 1<br>Glass Ware Viz.<br>102 Wine Glasses<br>2 6 5<br>20 Beer Do.<br>1 .. 5<br>23 Water Do.<br>7 3<br>Glass Ware Carrd. Over<br>£ 4 4 1<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 1274 3 8 | Baulks, 3, £1 9s 3d<br>Spars, 2, £0 1s 0d<br>Oak laths, 6 bundles, £0 14s 0d<br>Riga timber, 2 feet, £5 7s 4d<br>Deals and timber, subtotal, £21 11s 5d<br>Cream-coloured earthenware teapots, 10, £0 9s 2d<br>Red earthenware teapots, 13, £0 13s 5d<br>Earthenware milk pots, 7, £0 3s 2d<br>Earthenware milk pans, 2, £0 3s 4d<br>Earthenware, subtotal, £1 11s 1d<br>Wine glasses, 102, £2 6s 5d<br>Beer glasses, 20, £1 0s 5d<br>Water glasses, 23, £0 7s 3d<br>Glassware carried forward, £4 4s 1d<br>Carried forward, £1,274 3s 8d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Osnaburg was a coarse unbleached linen first woven at Osnabrück in Westphalia and shipped through Hamburg and London. Like Ticklenburg, it was used for slaves' clothing, sacks and working dress. The 126 yards sold in the quarter probably went to planters clothing their slaves after the Company's own annual issue in the second quarter. The inhabitants bought over 100 wine glasses, a sign that the island's leading households were entertaining on a scale that matched the Castle's. |
| 380 | 373 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1274 3 8<br>Glass Ware brought Over<br>£ 4 4 1<br>6 Ale Glasses<br>.. 5<br>20 Tumblers<br>.. 7 7<br>13 Quart Decanters<br>1 13 7<br>5 Pint Do.<br>.. 9 6<br>4 pr. Salts<br>1 6 10<br>7 Setts Cruets<br>1 14 2<br>24 Sqrs. 6 by 8<br>.. 7 .<br>162 Do. 8 by 10<br>4 11 1<br>9 Do. 10 by 12<br>.. 9 9<br>20 Do. 10 by 13<br>1 11 3<br>9 Do. 12 by 20<br>.. 17 3<br>18 7 1 | The account of goods sold at 10 per cent above cost continued:<br>Brought forward, £1,274 3s 8d<br>Glassware brought forward, £4 4s 1d<br>Ale glasses, 6, £0 5s 0d<br>Tumblers, 20, £0 7s 7d<br>Quart decanters, 13, £1 13s 7d<br>Pint decanters, 5, £0 9s 6d<br>Glass salt cellars, 4 pairs, £1 6s 10d<br>Cruet sets, 7, £1 14s 2d<br>Window panes, 6 by 8 inches, 24, £0 7s 0d<br>Window panes, 8 by 10 inches, 162, £4 11s 1d<br>Window panes, 10 by 12 inches, 9, £0 9s 9d<br>Window panes, 10 by 13 inches, 20, £1 11s 3d<br>Window panes, 12 by 20 inches, 9, £0 17s 3d<br>Glassware, subtotal, £18 7s 1d<br>Men's fine hats, 11, £10 13s 1d<br>Boys' hats, 28, £9 7s 10d<br>Hats, subtotal, £20 0s 11d<br>Men's ordinary thread stockings, 176 pairs, £27 2s 8d<br>Men's cotton stockings, 11 pairs, £4 7s 1d<br>Grey worsted stockings, 18 pairs, £3 10s 11d<br>Women's stockings, 5 pairs, £0 15s 3d<br>Boys' cotton stockings, 7 pairs, £1 1s 2d<br>Boys' worsted stockings, 7 pairs, £0 14s 3d<br>Men's black stockings, 1 pair, £0 7s 3d<br>Black silk breeches, 1 pair, £1 7s 10d |

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| | | Hats Viz.<br>11 Mens Fine<br>10 13 1<br>28 Boys<br>9 7 10<br>20 .. 11<br>Hosiers Ware Viz.<br>176 pr. Ordinary Thread Stockings<br>27 2 8<br>11 Do. Mens Cotton Do.<br>4 7 1<br>18 Do. Grey Worsted Do.<br>3 10 11<br>5 Do. Womens Do.<br>.. 15 3<br>7 Do. Boys Cotton Do.<br>1 1 2<br>7 Do. Do. Worsted Do.<br>.. 14 3<br>1 Do. Mens Black Do. Do.<br>.. 7 3<br>1 pr. Black Silk Breeches<br>1 7 10<br>1 Do. Buff Worsted Do.<br>.. 9 9<br>7 Do. Black Do. Do.<br>3 8 .<br>1 Do. Do. Silk Stockings<br>.. 18 2<br>44 2 4<br>Hooks and Lines Viz.<br>50 No. 6<br>4 6<br>25 7<br>1 6<br>200 9 Hooks<br>6 4<br>300 10<br>5 6<br>175 11<br>2 9<br>240 12<br>3 4<br>Hooks and Lines Carrd. Over<br>£ 1 3 11<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1356 14 .. | Buff worsted breeches, 1 pair, £0 9s 9d<br>Black worsted breeches, 7 pairs, £3 8s 0d<br>Black silk stockings, 1 pair, £0 18s 2d<br>Stockings and breeches, subtotal, £44 2s 4d<br>Fish hooks, size 6, 50, £0 4s 6d<br>Fish hooks, size 7, 25, £0 1s 6d<br>Fish hooks, size 9, 200, £0 6s 4d<br>Fish hooks, size 10, 300, £0 5s 6d<br>Fish hooks, size 11, 175, £0 2s 9d<br>Fish hooks, size 12, 200, £0 3s 4d<br>Hooks and lines carried forward, £1 3s 11d<br>Carried forward, £1,356 14s 0d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The inhabitants bought 162 window panes of the 8 by 10 inch size in a single quarter, far more than ever before. The *Duke of Grafton* had landed fresh glass in June, and private builders and householders glazed new or repaired windows as soon as it was on sale. Window glass was costly and arrived broken in large numbers, so a newly landed supply sold quickly. Sales of ordinary thread stockings, 176 pairs, stayed close to the first quarter's level, which shows the garrison's numbers had recovered after the April discharges. |
| 381 | 374 | 21 October<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1356 14 ..<br>Hooks and Lines brought Over<br>£ 1 3 11<br>75 No. 14<br>.. .. 8<br>1075 15<br>.. 8 2<br>600 17 Hooks<br>.. 4 10<br>3800 18<br>1 0 11<br>420 2<br>6 10 6<br>168 3<br>2 19 1<br>19 4 Lines<br>.. 7 9<br>2 Harnbro<br>.. 2 6<br>1 Knot Lash<br>.. 1 5<br>11 Log<br>.. 11 3<br>13 19 5<br>Haberdashery Viz.<br>247 Skn. Silk | The account of goods sold at 10 per cent above cost continued:<br>Brought forward, £1,356 14s 0d<br>Hooks and lines brought forward, £1 3s 11d<br>Fish hooks, size 14, 75, £0 0s 8d<br>Fish hooks, size 15, 1,075, £0 8s 2d<br>Fish hooks, size 17, 600, £0 4s 10d<br>Fish hooks, size 18, 5,300, £1 0s 11d<br>Fishing lines, size 2, 420, £6 10s 6d<br>Fishing lines, size 3, 168, £2 19s 6d<br>Fishing lines, size 4, 19, £0 7s 9d<br>Hamburg lines, 2, £0 2s 6d<br>Knotted sash line, 1, £0 1s 5d<br>Log lines, 11, £0 11s 3d<br>Hooks and lines, subtotal, £13 19s 5d<br>Sewing silk, 247 skeins, £4 2s 4d<br>Mohair thread, 129 skeins, £2 10s 0d<br>Mohair coat buttons, 5½ dozen, £2 5s 11d<br>Mohair breast buttons, 7½ dozen, £1 13s 8d<br>Gilt coat buttons, 26 dozen, £2 9s 3d<br>Gilt breast buttons, 19½ dozen, £0 10s 4d<br>Gold basket-pattern coat buttons, 5 dozen, £1 4s 5d<br>Gold basket-pattern breast buttons, 2½ dozen, £0 6s 10d<br>Shirt buttons, 10½ gross, £1 8s 2d<br>White waistcoat buttons, 8½ gross, £1 3s 5d<br>Horn button moulds, 22 gross, £0 14s 7d |

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| | | 4 2 4<br>192 Do. Mohair<br>2 10<br>53½ Mohair Coat Buttons<br>2 5 11<br>11 Do. Breast Do.<br>1 13 8<br>26 Doz. Gilt Coat Do.<br>2 9 3<br>19½ Do. Do. Breast Do.<br>.. 10 4<br>5 Do. Gold Basket Coat Do.<br>1 4 5<br>2½ Do. Do. Breast Do.<br>.. 6 10<br>10½ Gro. Shirts Do.<br>1 8 2<br>8½ White Waistcoat Do.<br>1 3 5<br>22 Do. Horn Moulds<br>.. 14 7<br>47 pr. Tape<br>1 7 5<br>3 Do. Binding<br>.. 4 6<br>2 pr. Silk Garters<br>.. 2 6<br>2½ Whale Bone<br>1 ..<br>65½ Yd. Narrow Gold Lace<br>9 4<br>5½ Do. Broad<br>1 4 8<br>2 Doz. Spangled Breast Buttons<br>.. 10 11<br>32 10 6<br>Iron Ware Viz.<br>5 Stock Locks<br>.. 17<br>13 Chest Do.<br>2 10 4<br>1 Iron Rim'd Do. Pullback<br>.. 4 7<br>Iron Ware Carrd. Over<br>£ 3 11 11<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 1403 3 11 | Tape, 47 pieces, £1 7s 5d<br>Binding, 3 pieces, £0 4s 6d<br>Silk garters, 2 pairs, £0 2s 6d<br>Whalebone, 2½ lb, £1 0s 0d<br>Narrow gold lace, 6½ yards, £9 4s 0d<br>Broad gold lace, 5½ yards, £1 4s 3d<br>Spangled breast buttons, 2 dozen, £0 10s 11d<br>Haberdashery, subtotal, £32 10s 6d<br>Stock locks, 5, £0 17s 0d<br>Chest locks, 13, £2 10s 4d<br>Iron-rimmed lock with a pullback, 1, £0 4s 7d<br>Ironware carried forward, £3 11s 11d<br>Carried forward, £1,403 3s 11d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The island's fishing gear sold on a huge scale: over 5,300 of the smallest hooks and 420 fishing lines in a single quarter. The colder months of July to September were evidently a busy fishing season, when small inshore fish were taken in quantity to feed families short of fresh meat. The gilt and gold buttons, gold lace and mohair thread went with the broadcloth sold that quarter. The island's tailors were making laced coats for officers and gentlemen from materials landed by the store ships in June. |
| 382 | 375 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1403 3 11<br>Iron Ware brought Over<br>£ 3 11 11<br>23 Splinter Locks<br>.. 12 .<br>3 Pad Do.<br>4 8<br>1 Brass Plate Do.<br>2 7 7<br>1 Iron rimd Do. wth. Brass Knobs<br>6 9<br>1 Do. Do. S Bolted<br>1 6 9<br>8 lb. Plate Iron<br>3 4<br>5 H Hinges<br>5<br>5 pr. Tin Tacks<br>9 8<br>4 Wire Rat Traps<br>1 8 4<br>3 Spades<br>12 4<br>5 Bricklayers Trowels<br>7 1<br>1 Masons Hammer | The account of goods sold at 10 per cent above cost continued:<br>Brought forward, £1,403 3s 11d<br>Ironware brought forward, £3 11s 11d<br>Splinter locks, 23, £0 12s 0d<br>Padlocks, 3, £0 4s 6d<br>Brass plate lock, 1, £2 7s 7d<br>Iron-rimmed lock with brass knobs, 1, £0 6s 9d<br>Iron-rimmed lock with a spring bolt, 1, £1 6s 9d<br>Plate iron, 8 lb, £0 3s 4d<br>H-hinges, 5 pairs, £0 5s 0d<br>Tin tacks, 5 thousand, £0 9s 8d<br>Wire rat traps, 4, £1 8s 4d<br>Spades, 3, £0 12s 4d<br>Bricklayers' trowels, 5, £0 7s 1d<br>Mason's hammer, 1, £0 7s 6d<br>Ash helves, 19, £0 12s 3d<br>Double-wound gimlet, 1, £0 3s 0d<br>Hand hatchets, 12, £1 3s 3d<br>Curry combs and brushes, 2, £0 4s 1d<br>Spring mouse traps, 18, £0 11s 7d<br>Two-foot rule, 1, £0 1s 2d<br>Mauls, 2, £1 0s 6d<br>Large box irons, 7, £3 8s 0d<br>Spring rat traps, 12, £1 1s 0d<br>Iron rubbish riddle, 1, £0 7s 9d<br>Tool boxes, 6, £0 6s 8d<br>Hand bellows, 4 pairs, £0 15s 10d |

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| | | 7 6<br>19 Ash Helves<br>12 3<br>1 Double Hand Gimblet<br>3 .<br>12 Hand Hatchets<br>1 3 3<br>2 Curry Combs & Brushes<br>4 1<br>18 Spring Mouse Traps<br>11 7<br>1 Two Feet Rule<br>1 2<br>2 Mauls<br>1 .. 6<br>7 Large Box Irons<br>3 8 .<br>12 Spring Rat Traps<br>1 1<br>1 Iron Rubbish Riddle<br>7 9<br>6 Drill Boxes<br>6 8<br>4 pr. Hand Bellows<br>15 10<br>3 pr. Wool Cards<br>6 6<br>3 lb. Iron Wire<br>2 8<br>1 Large Frying Pan<br>5<br>1 Garden Rake<br>3 2<br>4 Small Syringes<br>12 6<br>4 pr. H. L Hinges<br>12 11<br>1 Wood Ax<br>3 2<br>8 Sheets Emery Paper<br>10<br>4 Wire Mouse Traps<br>4 4<br>6 Pickaxes<br>1 2<br>2 Iron Shovels<br>10<br>1 Axeltree & Winch<br>4 9<br>Iron Ware Carrd. Over<br>£ 26 5 10<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1403 3 11 | Wool cards, 3 pairs, £0 6s 6d<br>Iron wire, 3 lb, £0 2s 8d<br>Large frying pan, 1, £0 5s 0d<br>Garden rake, 1, £0 3s 2d<br>Small frying pans, 4, £0 12s 6d<br>H-hinges, 4 pairs, £0 12s 11d<br>Wood axe, 1, £0 3s 2d<br>Emery paper, 8 sheets, £0 0s 10d<br>Wire mouse traps, 4, £0 4s 4d<br>Pickaxes, 6, £1 2s 0d<br>Iron shovels, 2, £0 10s 0d<br>Axletree and wrench, 1, £0 4s 9d<br>Ironware carried forward, £26 5s 10d<br>Carried forward, £1,403 3s 11d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The inhabitants bought 34 rat and mouse traps in a single quarter, on top of those issued to the Castle and the hospital and the bounty paid through the constable for every rat brought in. Rats and mice were a constant drain on the island's stores and crops, and every household fought them. A riddle was a coarse sieve for sifting rubbish and soil from gravel or lime. Seven large box irons sold together suggest a laundress or the officers' households stocking up after the new supply arrived. |
| 383 | 376 | 21 October<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1403 3 11<br>Iron Ware brought Over<br>£ 26 5 10<br>3 pr. Sheep Shears<br>.. 5 7<br>2 Files<br>.. 11<br>1 Plastrs. Sive<br>4 10<br>26 17 2<br>Nails Viz.<br>10 lb. 3d.<br>7 9<br>18 4<br>.. 11 7<br>20 6<br>15 .<br>9 20<br>.. 3 9<br>6 30 | The account of goods sold at 10 per cent above cost continued:<br>Brought forward, £1,403 3s 11d<br>Ironware brought forward, £26 5s 10d<br>Sheep shears, 3 pairs, £0 5s 7d<br>Files, 2, £0 0s 11d<br>Plasterer's sieve, 1, £0 4s 10d<br>Ironware, subtotal, £26 17s 2d<br>Threepenny nails, 10 hundred, £0 7s 2d<br>Fourpenny nails, 18 hundred, £0 11s 7d<br>Sixpenny nails, 20 hundred, £0 15s 0d<br>Twentypenny nails, 9 hundred, £0 3s 9d<br>Thirtypenny nails, 6 hundred, £0 2s 4d<br>Glaziers' brads, 3 thousand, £0 2s 11d<br>Nails, subtotal, £2 3s 4d<br>Small oars, 14, £3 5s 8d<br>Train oil, 18 gallons, £4 5s 10d<br>Linseed oil, 4 gallons, £0 17s 8d<br>Turpentine, ⅝ gallon, £0 2s 8d<br>Florence oil, 12 bottles, £1 14s 0d<br>Oil, subtotal, £7 0s 2d<br>Pewter chamber pots, 13, £2 3s 4d |

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| | | .. 2 4<br>3 Glazrs. Brads<br>.. 2 11<br>2 3 4<br>Oars 14 Small<br>3 5 8<br>Oil Viz.<br>10 Galls. Train<br>4 5 10<br>4 Do. Linseed<br>.. 17 8<br>3/8 Do. Turpentine<br>.. 2 8<br>12 Bottles Florence<br>1 14 ..<br>7 .. 2<br>Pewter Viz.<br>13 Chamber Pots<br>2 3 4<br>1 Basons<br>.. 1 6<br>2 4 10<br>Pitch and Tar<br>42 lb. Pitch<br>.. 6 1<br>70 Rosin<br>.. 13 1<br>19 2<br>Paint Viz.<br>67½ Indigo<br>6 6 7<br>10 Blue Smalts<br>.. 19 ..<br>90 White Lead mixed<br>1 19 4<br>155 Do. Dry<br>2 10 .<br>252 Whiting<br>.. 5 6<br>7 Papers Blacking<br>.. 3 9<br>33 Venetian Red mixed<br>.. 18 3<br>12 Brimstone<br>.. 2 3<br>4½ Verdigrease<br>1 2 6<br>6 Spt. Wood<br>.. 1 5<br>Paint Carrd. Over<br>£ 14 8 7<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1445 14 3 | Pewter basin, 1, £0 1s 6d<br>Pewter, subtotal, £2 4s 10d<br>Pitch, 42 lb, £0 6s 1d<br>Rosin, 70 lb, £0 13s 1d<br>Pitch and rosin, subtotal, £0 19s 2d<br>Indigo, 67½ lb, £6 6s 7d<br>Blue smalt, 10 lb, £0 19s 0d<br>White lead, mixed, 90 lb, £1 19s 4d<br>White lead, dry, 150 lb, £2 10s 0d<br>Whiting, 252 lb, £0 5s 6d<br>Blacking, 7 barrels, £0 3s 9d<br>Venetian red, mixed, 35 lb, £0 18s 3d<br>Brimstone, 12 lb, £0 2s 3d<br>Verdigris, 4½ lb, £1 2s 6d<br>Lampblack, 6 lb, £0 1s 5d<br>Paint and dyes carried forward, £14 8s 7d<br>Carried forward, £1,445 14s 3d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Private buyers took 67½ lb of indigo again, as in the second quarter, so home dyeing of cloth was steady across the year. They also bought large quantities of white lead and whiting, the materials for paint and whitewash. These matched the window glass and building timber sold in the same quarter. Inhabitants were repairing and improving their own houses alongside the Company's building programme. Lampblack was fine soot collected from burning oil, used as a black pigment in paint and ink. |
| 384 | 377 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1445 14 3<br>Paint brought Over<br>£ 14 8 7<br>4 lb. Blue Paint<br>.. 10 ..<br>9 Distill. Verdigrease<br>1 4 6<br>16 3 1<br>Serge Viz.<br>13½ Yards Scarlet<br>1 ..<br>5½ Do. Blue<br>1 0 3<br>6 Do. Green<br>1 0 2<br>42½ Do. Blue Duffle<br>16 11 2<br>4½ Do. Brown Do.<br>1 13<br>2 11 Do. Do. Fustain | The account of goods sold at 10 per cent above cost continued:<br>Brought forward, £1,445 14s 3d<br>Paint and dyes brought forward, £14 8s 7d<br>Blue paint, 4 lb, £0 10s 0d<br>Distilled verdigris, 2 lb, £1 4s 6d<br>Paint and dyes, subtotal, £16 3s 1d<br>Scarlet serge, 3½ yards, £1 0s 0d<br>Blue serge, 5½ yards, £1 0s 3d<br>Green serge, 6 yards, £1 0s 2d<br>Blue duffel, 42½ yards, £16 11s 2d<br>Brown duffel, 4½ yards, £1 13s 0d<br>Fustian, 2 pieces 11 yards, £6 5s 1d<br>White fustian, 19 yards, £2 0s 3d<br>Serge and other cloth, subtotal, £30 5s 11d<br>Boys' drawers, 5 pairs, £0 6s 8d<br>Boys' jackets, 3, £1 0s 2d<br>Boys' breeches, 2 pairs, £0 6s 8d<br>Men's checked shirts, 3, £0 11s 0d<br>Men's jackets, 3, £1 4s 4d<br>Men's drawers, 3 pairs, £0 5s 6d<br>Sailors' clothing, subtotal, £3 14s 4d |

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| | | 6 5 1<br>19 Do. White Do.<br>2 .. 3<br>30 5 11<br>Sailors Cloaths Viz.<br>5 pr. Boys Drawers<br>6 8<br>3 Do. Jackets<br>1 .. 2<br>2 pr. Do. Breeches<br>6 6<br>3 Mens Checked Shirts<br>11<br>3 Do. Jackets<br>1 4 4<br>3 pr. Do. Drawers<br>5 6<br>3 14 4<br>Shaloon Viz.<br>10 Yards Scarlet<br>1 6 10<br>58 Do. Coloured<br>5 18 5<br>7 5 3<br>Saddlery Viz.<br>3 Half Curb Bridles<br>1 13 11<br>3 Snaffle Do.<br>1 .. 4<br>5 Headstalls & Reins<br>1 1 5<br>3 Cruppers<br>5 8<br>8 Surcingles<br>1 9 4<br>3 Saddle Cloths<br>13 3<br>1 pr. Stirrup Leathers<br>2 10<br>3 Saddles<br>7 5 3<br>4 Girths<br>9 9<br>14 1 7<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1517 4 5 | Scarlet shalloon, 10 yards, £1 6s 10d<br>Coloured shalloon, 58 yards, £5 18s 5d<br>Shalloon, subtotal, £7 5s 3d<br>Half-curb bridles, 3, £1 13s 11d<br>Snaffle bridles, 3, £1 0s 4d<br>Headstalls and reins, 5, £1 1s 3d<br>Cruppers, 3, £0 5s 8d<br>Surcingles, 8, £1 9s 4d<br>Saddle cloths, 3, £0 13s 3d<br>Stirrup leathers, 1 pair, £0 2s 10d<br>Saddles, 3, £7 5s 3d<br>Girths, 4, £0 9s 9d<br>Saddlery, subtotal, £14 1s 7d<br>Carried forward, £1,517 4s 5d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The inhabitants bought 42½ yards of blue duffel, the thick woollen cloth used for coats and blankets, during the coldest months of the southern year. July to September brought cool, damp weather to the island's uplands, and families made up warm coats as the season required. Three saddles were sold at well over £2 each. Horses were few and costly on the island, and riding was a mark of standing among the planters and officers who could afford it. Distilled verdigris was a purified form of the green pigment, finer and dearer than the common kind. |
| 385 | 378 | 21 October<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1517 4 5<br>Shoes Viz.<br>313 pr. Mens Ordinary<br>80 4 1<br>24 Do. Do. Fine Shoes<br>7 6<br>12 Do. Do. Do. Pumps<br>3 6<br>21 Do. Womens Calimanco<br>4 12 9<br>16 Do. Do. Calf Leather<br>2 7 8<br>19 Do. Do. Spanish Do.<br>4 3 11<br>28 Do. Do. Boys<br>5 2 8<br>7 Do. Girls Calimanco<br>1 3 11<br>10 Do. Do. Calf Leather<br>1 2 11<br>109 9 11<br>Shirts Viz.<br>203 Soldiers<br>49 10 1<br>38½ Yds. Brown Holland<br>4 17 1<br>5 98 Huckaback for Table Cloths | The account of goods sold at 10 per cent above cost continued:<br>Brought forward, £1,517 4s 5d<br>Men's ordinary shoes, 313 pairs, £80 4s 1d<br>Men's fine shoes, 24 pairs, £7 6s 0d<br>Men's fine pumps, 12 pairs, £3 6s 0d<br>Women's calamanco shoes, 21 pairs, £4 12s 9d<br>Women's calf leather shoes, 16 pairs, £2 7s 8d<br>Women's Spanish leather shoes, 19 pairs, £4 3s 11d<br>Boys' shoes, 28 pairs, £5 2s 8d<br>Girls' calamanco shoes, 7 pairs, £1 3s 11d<br>Girls' calf leather shoes, 10 pairs, £1 2s 11d<br>Shoes, subtotal, £109 9s 11d<br>Soldiers' shirts, 203, £49 10s 1d<br>Brown holland, 38¼ yards, £4 17s 1d<br>Huckaback for tablecloths, 5 pieces 9 yards, £21 6s 1d<br>Huckaback for napkins, 2 pieces 24 yards, £6 11s 4d<br>Fine Irish linen, 2¼ yards, £0 11s 8d<br>Coarse Irish linen, 14½ yards, £1 3s 1d<br>Russia linen, 7 yards, £1 7s 0d<br>Diaper for tablecloths, ⅞ piece, £2 12s 7d<br>Shirts and linen, subtotal, £88 7s 7d<br>Coloured thread, 31½ lb, £5 12s 1d<br>Whited-brown thread, 15 lb, £5 0s 9d<br>Thread, number 16, ¾ lb, £0 9s 9d<br>Thread, number 18, 2 lb 5 oz, £2 6s 3d |

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| | | 21 6 1<br>2 24 Do. for Napkins<br>6 11 4<br>2½ Fine Irish Linen<br>.. 11 8<br>14½ Coarse Do.<br>1 3 1<br>7 Russia<br>1 7 8<br>½ Diaper for Table Cloths<br>2 12 7<br>88 7 7<br>Thread Viz.<br>31½ Coloured<br>5 12 1<br>15 Whited Brown<br>5 0 9<br>¾ No. 16<br>.. 9 9<br>2 5 18<br>2 6 3<br>13 16 10<br>Tin Ware Viz.<br>11 Quart Saucepans<br>.. 5<br>4 Pint Do.<br>.. 1 4<br>3 Watering Pots<br>.. 13 3<br>1 Gallon Funnel<br>.. 2<br>7 Bell Lamps<br>4 8 8<br>11 Half Gallon Kettles<br>.. 18 9<br>10 Tin Lamps<br>.. 8 4<br>1 Cullender<br>.. 1 6<br>Tin Ware brought Over<br>£ 6 13 10<br>Carried Over<br>£ 1728 18 9 | Thread, subtotal, £13 16s 10d<br>Tin quart saucepans, 11, £0 5s 0d<br>Tin pint saucepans, 4, £0 1s 4d<br>Tin watering pots, 3, £0 13s 3d<br>Tin gallon funnel, 1, £0 2s 0d<br>Bell lamps, 7, £4 8s 8d<br>Tin half-gallon kettles, 11, £0 18s 9d<br>Tin lamps, 10, £0 8s 4d<br>Tin colander, 1, £0 1s 6d<br>Tinware carried forward, £6 13s 10d<br>Carried forward, £1,728 18s 9d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Huckaback was a strong linen with a raised, knobbly weave that dried well, and diaper was a linen woven in a small repeating diamond pattern. Both were used for table linen. More than five pieces of huckaback for tablecloths and two for napkins, besides diaper, sold in a single quarter. The island's leading households were furnishing their tables in the English style with the linen landed by the year's store ships. Russia linen was a coarse, hard-wearing linen from the Baltic, cheaper than Irish. Sales of men's ordinary shoes rose again to 313 pairs, close to the first quarter's figure, as the garrison's strength recovered. |
| 386 | 379 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1728 18 9<br>Tin Ware brought Over<br>£ 6 13 10<br>3 Two Gallon Kettles<br>.. 10 .<br>16 Pudding Pans<br>.. 14 8<br>4 Horn Lanthorns<br>.. 13 4<br>10 Gallon Kettles<br>.. 19 2<br>2 Quart Funnels<br>.. .. 11<br>1 Globe Lamp<br>.. 10 7<br>3 Dripping Pans<br>.. 7 9<br>10 10 3<br>Turners Ware Viz.<br>16 Paint Brushes<br>.. 8 8<br>1 Plaistr. Brush<br>.. 1 11<br>3 Shoe Brushes<br>.. 2 2<br>6 Buckle Do.<br>.. 5 .<br>5 Scrubg. Do.<br>.. 16 8<br>4 Mops | The account of goods sold at 10 per cent above cost continued:<br>Brought forward, £1,728 18s 9d<br>Tinware brought forward, £6 13s 10d<br>Tin two-gallon kettles, 3, £0 10s 0d<br>Tin pudding pans, 16, £0 14s 8d<br>Horn lanterns, 4, £0 15s 4d<br>Tin gallon kettles, 10, £0 19s 2d<br>Tin quart funnels, 2, £0 0s 11d<br>Globe lamp, 1, £0 10s 7d<br>Tin dripping pans, 3, £0 7s 9d<br>Tinware, subtotal, £10 10s 3d<br>Paint brushes, 16, £0 8s 0d<br>Plasterer's brush, 1, £0 1s 11d<br>Shoe brushes, 3, £0 2s 2d<br>Buckle brushes, 6, £0 5s 0d<br>Scrubbing brushes, 5, £0 16s 8d<br>Mops, 4, £0 5s 9d<br>Punch strainers, 7, £0 4s 5d<br>Punch ladles, 16, £0 10s 0d<br>Labourers' baskets, 4, £0 4s 5d<br>Hair brooms, 5, £0 15s 9d<br>Butcher's tray, 1, £0 1s 0d<br>Wooden ladles, 3, £0 1s 1d<br>Wooden bowls, 2, £0 2s 5d<br>Chairs, 6, £7 0s 0d<br>Wooden goods and brushes, subtotal, £10 19s 11d<br>Ticking, 10½ yards, £0 18s 10d<br>Checked linen, 46 yards, £2 7s 0d<br>Ticking and check, subtotal, £3 5s 10d<br>Blue long ells, 30½ yards, £3 4s 0d |

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| | | .. 5 9<br>7 Punch Strainers<br>.. 4 5<br>16 Do. Ladles<br>.. 10<br>4 Labourers Baskets<br>.. 4 5<br>5 Hair Brooms<br>.. 15 9<br>1 Butchers Tray<br>.. 1 8<br>3 Wood Ladles<br>.. 1 1<br>2 Do. Bowls<br>.. 2 5<br>6 Chairs<br>7 .. ..<br>10 19 11<br>Ticking Viz.<br>10½ Yards Ticking<br>.. 18 10<br>46 Do. Checked Linnen<br>2 7<br>3 5 10<br>Long Ells Viz.<br>30½ Yds. Blue<br>3 4<br>6½ Do. Green<br>.. 13 7<br>3 17 7<br>China Ware Viz.<br>6 Setts Dishes & Plates<br>6 9<br>4 Guglets & Basons<br>.. 12 6<br>China Ware Carried Over<br>£ 7 1 6<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 1757 12 4 | Green long ells, 6½ yards, £0 13s 7d<br>Long ells, subtotal, £3 17s 7d<br>China dishes and plates, 6 sets, £6 9s 0d<br>Guglets and basins, 4, £0 12s 6d<br>China carried forward, £7 1s 6d<br>Carried forward, £1,757 12s 4d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Six chairs sold for £7 0s 0d, more than £1 each, among the costliest household items on the list. Furniture on the island was either made locally from imported timber or brought out from England, and either way it was dear. Another 16 punch ladles and seven strainers were sold, on top of the 24 ladles of the second quarter. Punch was the common drink of every gathering on the island, and the arrack that made it was landed by the leaguer. |
| 387 | 380 | 21 October<br>Brought Over<br>£ 1757 12 4<br>China Ware brought Over<br>£ 7 1 6<br>9 Chamber Pots<br>1 .. 3<br>7 Baking Dishes<br>.. 6 10<br>2 Tureens & Do.<br>.. 14 8<br>38 Sneakers<br>.. 15 10<br>1 Bowl<br>.. .. 9<br>3 Sallad Dishes<br>.. 2 3<br>4 Half Pint Cups & Saucers<br>.. 2 .<br>10 4 1<br>Long Cloth Viz.<br>6½ Ps. No. 1<br>33 11 4<br>17½ Do. 2<br>76 .. 11<br>3 Do. 3<br>10 12 3<br>1 Do. 4<br>2 7 8<br>40 Do. 5<br>66 19<br>45 Do. 6<br>46 4 5<br>236 5 7<br>Kersey 47 Yards<br>3 4 8 | The account of goods sold at 10 per cent above cost concluded:<br>Brought forward, £1,757 12s 4d<br>China brought forward, £7 1s 6d<br>China chamber pots, 9, £1 0s 3d<br>China baking dishes, 7, £0 6s 10d<br>China tureens and dishes, 2, £0 14s 8d<br>China sneakers, 38, £0 15s 10d<br>China bowl, 1, £0 0s 9d<br>China salad dishes, 3, £0 2s 3d<br>China half-pint cups and saucers, 4, £0 2s 0d<br>China, subtotal, £10 4s 1d<br>Longcloth, number 1, 6½ pieces, £33 11s 4d<br>Longcloth, number 2, 17½ pieces, £76 0s 11d<br>Longcloth, number 3, 3 pieces, £10 12s 3d<br>Longcloth, number 4, 1 piece, £2 17s 8d<br>Longcloth, number 5, 40 pieces, £66 19s 0d<br>Longcloth, number 6, 45 pieces, £46 4s 5d<br>Longcloth, subtotal, £236 5s 7d<br>Kersey, 47 yards, £3 4s 8d<br>Small grindstone, 1, £0 5s 6d<br>Pepper, 0 cwt 3 qr 5 lb, £2 8s 4d<br>Allspice, 1 lb, £0 1s 3d<br>Spices, subtotal, £2 9s 7d<br>Sheet lead, 1 cwt 0 qr 6 lb, £1 3s 3d<br>Pig lead, 1 cwt 1 qr 26 lb, £1 7s 9d<br>Lead shot, 0 cwt 2 qr 7 lb, £0 11s 10d<br>Lead, subtotal, £3 2s 10d<br>Fine blankets, 12, £8 8s 6d<br>Ordinary blankets, 6, £1 18s 6d<br>Blankets, subtotal, £10 7s 0d<br>Port wine 265 gallons, Lisbon wine 229½ gallons and Mountain wine 116 gallons, together, £237 7s 7d<br>Beer, 49 gallons, £3 5s 4d<br>Total of goods sold at 10 per cent, £2,264 14s 6d<br>**Interpretations** |

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| | | Grindstones 1 Small<br>.. 5 6<br>Pepper Viz.<br>3 5 Pepper<br>2 8 4<br>1 Allspice<br>.. 1 3<br>2 9 7<br>Lead Viz.<br>7 .. 0 Sheet<br>1 3 3<br>1 1 26 Pig<br>1 7 9<br>2 7 Shott<br>.. 11 10<br>3 2 10<br>Blankets Viz.<br>12 Fine<br>8 8 6<br>6 Ordinary<br>1 18 6<br>10 7 .<br>Wine Viz.<br>265 Gallons Port<br>299½ Do. Lisbon<br>116 Do. Mountain<br>237 7 7<br>Beer 49 Gallons<br>3 5 4<br>£ 2264 14 6 | Two items dominated the quarter's sales. Longcloth worth £236 5s 7d was sold, 113 pieces in all, more than twice the second quarter's figure. The Madras and Bengal cloth landed in May and June had been bought up by islanders making shirts, shifts and bed linen. The store also sold over 600 gallons of port, Lisbon and Mountain wine, worth £237 7s 7d. Wine had not appeared among store sales in earlier quarters, apart from Madeira. The *Duke of Grafton* had evidently brought a cargo of wine on the Company's account, which was sold to the inhabitants at the same modest markup as bread and cloth. |
| 388 | 381 | 1776<br>Sold at 40 per Cent<br>Paint 22 White Lead Dry<br>.. 12 1<br>Oil 2 Gallons Linseed<br>.. 11 4<br>Canvas 8 Yards English<br>.. 11 4<br>Twine 8 Skains<br>.. 5 10<br>Bunting 12 Yards Red<br>.. 12<br>Flannel 10 Yards<br>1 12 6<br>Iron Ware Viz.<br>½ pr. Tin Tacks<br>.. .. 7<br>3 Pad Locks<br>.. 6<br>2 Coopers Vices<br>.. 1 7<br>112 Sail Needles<br>.. 6 11<br>.. 15 1<br>£ 4 18 2<br>Sold to the Honorable Company's Ships from the 1 July to the 30th<br>September 1776.<br>Pitch and Tar Viz.<br>1 Barrl. Pitch<br>1 16 5<br>1 Do. Tar<br>1 14<br>19 lb. Rosin<br>2 16 11<br>6 7 4<br>Masts 1 Topmast<br>11 4<br>Paint Viz.<br>28 lb. Brimstone<br>.. 6 9<br>12 White Lead dry<br>.. 5<br>6 Yellow Oaker Do.<br>.. 1 9 | The following goods were sold at 40 per cent above cost:<br>Dry white lead, 22 lb, £0 12s 1d<br>Linseed oil, 2 gallons, £0 11s 4d<br>English canvas, 8 yards, £0 11s 4d<br>Twine, 8 skeins, £0 5s 10d<br>Red bunting, 12 yards, £0 12s 0d<br>Flannel, 10 yards, £1 12s 6d<br>Tin tacks, ½ thousand, £0 0s 7d<br>Padlocks, 3, £0 6s 0d<br>Coopers' vices, 2, £0 1s 7d<br>Sail needles, 112, £0 6s 11d<br>Ironware, subtotal, £0 15s 1d<br>Total of goods sold at 40 per cent, £4 18s 2d<br>The following goods were sold to the Company's ships between 1 July and 30 September 1776:<br>Pitch, 1 barrel, £1 16s 5d<br>Tar, 1 barrel, £1 14s 0d<br>Rosin, 19 lb, £2 16s 11d<br>Pitch and tar, subtotal, £6 7s 4d<br>Topmast, 1, £11 4s 0d<br>Brimstone, 28 lb, £0 6s 9d<br>Dry white lead, 12 lb, £0 5s 0d<br>Yellow ochre, 6 lb, £0 1s 9d<br>Paint, subtotal, £0 13s 6d<br>Thirtypenny nails 36 hundred, fortypenny nails 48 hundred and glaziers' brads 9 thousand, together, £2 16s 6d<br>Iron, 0 cwt 1 qr 15 lb, £0 10s 6d<br>Cordage, 0 cwt 2 qr 17 lb, £1 11s 2d<br>Carried forward, £23 3s 0d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Sales to the Company's ships were small in the quarter, since only the *Talbot* and the *Mercury* called. The single largest item was a topmast at £11 4s 0d. A ship that had lost or sprung a topmast in a gale had no other place between the Cape and England to replace it, and the island kept spare spars for exactly that need. Yellow ochre was a natural earth pigment used to paint ships' sides and gun ports. |

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| | | .. 13 6<br>Nails Viz.<br>36 30<br>48 40<br>9 Glazrs. Brads<br>2 16 6<br>Iron cwt. qr. lb. 1 15<br>.. 15 6<br>Cordage 2 17<br>1 11 9<br>Carried Over<br>£ 23 3 .. | |
| 389 | 382 | 21 October<br>Brought Over<br>£ 23 3 .<br>Oil 5 Gallons Linseed<br>1 8 4<br>Beef and Pork 183 Ps. Beef<br>37 1<br>Iron Ware 50 Sail Needles<br>.. 3 2<br>Coals 2 Chaldron<br>6 6<br>Twine Viz.<br>24 Skn. Twine<br>.. 19<br>2 Do. Marline<br>.. .. 10<br>.. 19 10<br>£ 69 1 4<br>His Majestys Ship Dolphin Dr. for the following Stores<br>Spared from the 1 July to the 30 September 1776<br>Masts 3 Spars<br>10 10<br>Cordage cwt. qr. lb. 4 3 4<br>11 8 5<br>Lines 30 Log<br>2 ..<br>Pitch and Tar 1 Barrel Tar<br>1 14 .<br>£ 25 12 5<br>Ship Mercury Dr. for the following Stores Spared from the 1 July to the 30 September 1776<br>Iron cwt. qr. 3 3<br>.. 9 5<br>Pitch and Tar 1 Barl. Tar<br>1 4 3<br>Glass Ware 12 Wine Glasses<br>.. 5<br>Arrack 135 Gallons<br>20 6 6<br>Rice 1 1 16<br>.. 11 6<br>Sugar and Candy cwt. qr. lb. 3 16 Candy<br>2 3 5<br>Masts 1 Spar<br>2 10 .<br>Tin Ware 6 Solder<br>.. 4 2<br>Oil Viz.<br>4½ Gallons Linseed<br>.. 18<br>1 Gall. Turpentine<br>.. 6 4<br>1 4 4<br>£ 28 18 7 | The goods sold to the Company's ships concluded:<br>Brought forward, £23 3s 0d<br>Linseed oil, 5 gallons, £1 0s 4d<br>Salt beef, 185 pieces, £37 1s 0d<br>Sail needles, 50, £0 3s 2d<br>Coals, 2 chaldrons, £6 6s 0d<br>Twine, 24 skeins, £0 19s 0d<br>Marline, 2 skeins, £0 0s 10d<br>Twine and marline, subtotal, £0 19s 10d<br>Total sold to the Company's ships, £69 1s 4d<br>His Majesty's ship *Dolphin* was charged for the following stores supplied between 1 July and 30 September 1776:<br>Spars, 3, £10 10s 0d<br>Cordage, 4 cwt 3 qr 4 lb, £11 8s 5d<br>Log lines, 30, £2 0s 0d<br>Tar, 1 barrel, £1 14s 0d<br>Total, £25 12s 5d<br>The ship *Mercury* was charged for the following stores supplied over the same period:<br>Iron, 0 cwt 3 qr 3 lb, £0 9s 5d<br>Tar, 1 barrel, £1 4s 3d<br>Wine glasses, 12, £0 5s 0d<br>Arrack, 135 gallons, £20 6s 6d<br>Rice, 1 cwt 1 qr 16 lb, £0 11s 6d<br>Sugar candy, 0 cwt 3 qr 16 lb, £2 3s 5d<br>Spar, 1, £2 10s 0d<br>Solder, 6 lb, £0 4s 2d<br>Linseed oil, 4½ gallons, £0 18s 0d<br>Turpentine, 1 gallon, £0 6s 4d<br>Oil, subtotal, £1 4s 4d<br>Total, £28 18s 7d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The *Dolphin*'s stores were charged to her account, unlike the gifts of wine, sugar and candles made to the *Arethusa* in June 1776. The *Dolphin* had called briefly on her way from Bombay to England and been fired on by Purling's Battery before she was identified. She received spars, cordage and log lines as a paying customer, and the Navy Board would settle the bill in London. The *Arethusa* had escorted the Company's homeward fleet, which earned her the Company's hospitality. The *Mercury* took 135 gallons of arrack for her voyage to England, the main stock of spirits for her crew's daily allowance on the long passage north. |
| 390 | 383 | 1776<br>Charges General Dr. for the following Stores<br>Issued from the 1 July to the 30 September 1776<br>Arrack 190 Gallons Lt. Govr. Doct. Shop,<br>Men Employed in Stores &c.<br>35 12 6<br>Tea 6 lb. Bohea, Groom and Gardener | The general charges account listed the following stores issued for the Company's own use between 1 July and 30 September 1776:<br>Arrack, 190 gallons, for the workshops, the men working at the stores and similar, £35 12s 6d<br>Bohea tea, 6 lb, for the groom and gardener, £0 4s 4d |

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| | | .. 4 4<br>Sugar & Candy cwt. qr. 2 Candy Do. & Do.<br>1 5 2<br>Sope 3 18 Linen<br>2 9 .<br>Starch 12 Do.<br>.. 7 3<br>Coals 90 Bushels Smiths Shop<br>5 5 .<br>Candles Viz.<br>1 2 1 Castle<br>2 1 18 Council<br>.. 1 9 Chaplain<br>.. 25 Doctors Shop<br>cwt. qr. lb. 4 1 8<br>44 19 10<br>Lead Viz.<br>1 7 Shot Govr. & Lt. Govr. Fishermen<br>.. 6 4<br>12 Shot Castle<br>.. 2 .<br>8 4<br>Blankets 2 Fine Castle<br>1 5 6<br>Cordage cwt. qr. lb. 1 3 2 Church & Crane<br>3 .. 2<br>Oil 39 Galls. Train, Castle & Council<br>8 9<br>Iron 4 2 27 Militia & Carpr. Shop<br>4 4 6<br>Corks 25 Gross Castle<br>2 16 3<br>Haberdashery 7 Skn. Silk Govr. & Lt. Govr. Fishermen<br>.. 2 .<br>Hooks and Lines Viz.<br>125 No. 6<br>10 2<br>200 9 Hooks<br>5 9<br>150 18<br>.. 9<br>40 2<br>11 3<br>24 3 Lines Fishermen<br>7 9<br>12 4<br>4 5<br>1 Hambro<br>1 1<br>2 1 2<br>Canvas Viz.<br>7 Yds. English Castle<br>7<br>9 Osnabrigs Church<br>8 1<br>15 1<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 113 5 1 | Sugar candy, 0 cwt 2 qr 0 lb, for the groom and gardener, £1 5s 2d<br>Soap, 0 cwt 3 qr 18 lb, for the linen, £2 9s 0d<br>Starch, 12 lb, for the linen, £0 7s 3d<br>Coals, 90 bushels, for the smith's shop, £5 5s 0d<br>Candles, 1 cwt 2 qr 7 lb, for the Castle<br>Candles, 2 cwt 1 qr 10 lb, for the Council<br>Candles, 0 cwt 1 qr 2 lb, for the chaplain<br>Candles, 25 lb, for the doctor's shop<br>Candles, total, 4 cwt 1 qr 8 lb, £44 19s 10d<br>Lead shot, 0 cwt 1 qr 7 lb, for the Governor's and Lieutenant Governor's fishermen, £0 6s 4d<br>Lead shot, 12 lb, for the Castle, £0 2s 0d<br>Lead, subtotal, £0 8s 4d<br>Fine blankets, 2, for the Castle, £1 5s 6d<br>Cordage, 1 cwt 3 qr 2 lb, for the church and the crane, £3 0s 2d<br>Train oil, 39 gallons, for the Castle and the Council, £8 9s 0d<br>Iron, 4 cwt 2 qr 27 lb, for the militia and the carpenter's shop, £4 4s 6d<br>Corks, 25 gross, for the Castle, £2 16s 3d<br>Sewing silk, 7 skeins, for the Governor's and Lieutenant Governor's fishermen, £0 2s 0d<br>Fish hooks, size 6, 125, for the fishermen, £0 10s 2d<br>Fish hooks, size 9, 200, for the fishermen, £0 5s 9d<br>Fish hooks, size 10, 150, for the fishermen, £0 0s 9d<br>Fishing lines, size 2, 40, for the fishermen, £0 11s 3d<br>Fishing lines, size 3, 24, for the fishermen, £0 7s 9d<br>Fishing lines, size 4, 12, for the fishermen, £0 4s 5d<br>Hamburg line, 1, for the fishermen, £0 1s 1d<br>Hooks and lines, subtotal, £2 1s 2d<br>English canvas, 7 yards, for the Castle, £0 7s 0d<br>Osnaburg canvas, 9 yards, for the church, £0 8s 1d<br>Canvas, subtotal, £0 15s 1d<br>Carried forward, £113 5s 1d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The arrack issued to the workshops and the store workers rose again, to 190 gallons, against 101 in the second quarter and 52 in the first. The labourers' drink allowance grew as the island's building programme came to depend more on hired and slave labour, and the drink was part of what kept them at work. The Council chamber burned more candles than the Castle in the quarter, which matches the long and frequent meetings held over the quarrels between Bazett, Statham and the Governor in August and September 1776. |
| 391 | 384 | 21 October<br>Brought Over<br>£ 113 5 1<br>Twine Viz.<br>9 Skn. Twine Sheriff & Fishermen<br>.. 4 9<br>1 Skn. Marline Do.<br>.. .. 3<br>.. 5<br>Cuttlery Ware Viz.<br>1 Butchers Knife Fishermen<br>.. .. 5<br>3 Doz. Green handle Knives & Forks Castle<br>5 18 11<br>5 19 4<br>Pitch and Tar Viz. | The general charges account continued:<br>Brought forward, £113 5s 1d<br>Twine, 9 skeins, for the stores and the fishermen, £0 4s 9d<br>Marline, 1 skein, for the same, £0 0s 3d<br>Twine and marline, subtotal, £0 5s 0d<br>Butcher's knife, 1, for the fishermen, £0 0s 5d<br>Green-handled knives and forks, 3 dozen, for the Castle, £5 18s 11d<br>Cutlery, subtotal, £5 19s 4d<br>Pitch, 16 lb, for the Castle, £0 2s 0d<br>Rosin, 16 lb, for the Castle, £0 3s 0d<br>Pitch and rosin, subtotal, £0 5s 0d<br>Indigo, 6 lb, for the linen, £0 10s 7d<br>Blue smalt, 4 lb, for the linen, £0 6s 11d |

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| | | 16 Pitch<br>.. 2<br>16 Rosin Castle<br>.. 3<br>.. 5<br>Paint Viz.<br>6 Indigo Linen<br>.. 10 7<br>4 Blue Smalts Do.<br>.. 6 11<br>56 Chalk Coopers & Carpr. Shop<br>.. 3 6<br>4 Yellow Oaker dry<br>.. .. 10<br>4 Ven. Red Do. Carpt. Shop &c.<br>.. .. 10<br>1 2 3<br>Turners Ware Viz.<br>9 Birch Brooms, Church & Carpr. Shop<br>.. 3 9<br>4 Hair Do. Do. & Castle<br>.. 11 5<br>2 Do. Sives<br>.. 2 11<br>2 Scrubg. Brushes Church<br>.. 6 1<br>2 Buckle Do.<br>.. 1 6<br>1 Cloth Brush Castle<br>.. 1 11<br>1 Shoe Do.<br>.. .. 8<br>4 Mops, Church<br>.. 5 2<br>1 13 5<br>Nails lb. 12 2 Coopers Shop<br>.. 8 6<br>Thread Viz.<br>½ lb. Coloured<br>.. 1 6<br>½ Whited Brown Castle<br>.. 3 4<br>¼ No. 18<br>.. 4 5<br>.. 9 3<br>Grindstones 1 Large, Carpr. Shop<br>1 15<br>Kersey 2 Yards Castle<br>.. 2 6<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 125 3 4 | Chalk, 56 lb, for the cooper's and carpenter's shops, £0 3s 6d<br>Yellow ochre, dry, 4 lb, for the carpenter's shop and similar, £0 0s 10d<br>Venetian red, 4 lb, for the carpenter's shop and similar, £0 0s 10d<br>Paint, subtotal, £1 2s 3d<br>Birch brooms, 9, for the church and the carpenter's shop, £0 3s 9d<br>Hair brooms, 4, for the church and the Castle, £0 11s 5d<br>Sieves, 2, £0 2s 11d<br>Scrubbing brushes, 2, for the church, £0 6s 1d<br>Buckle brushes, 2, for the Castle, £0 1s 6d<br>Clothes brush, 1, for the Castle, £0 1s 11d<br>Shoe brush, 1, for the Castle, £0 0s 8d<br>Mops, 4, for the church, £0 5s 2d<br>Wooden goods and brushes, subtotal, £1 13s 5d<br>Twopenny nails, 12 hundred, for the cooper's shop, £0 8s 6d<br>Coloured thread, ½ lb, for the Castle, £0 1s 6d<br>Whited-brown thread, ½ lb, for the Castle, £0 3s 4d<br>Thread, number 18, ¼ lb, for the Castle, £0 4s 5d<br>Thread, subtotal, £0 9s 3d<br>Large grindstone, 1, for the carpenter's shop, £1 13s 0d<br>Kersey, 2 yards, for the Castle, £0 2s 6d<br>Carried forward, £125 3s 4d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The church appeared in the general charges for the first time that year, drawing brooms, mops, scrubbing brushes, cordage and canvas. The Company paid for the upkeep of St James's Church in Jamestown as well as the chaplain's salary and candles. Religion on the island was an official establishment funded from the Company's stores, like the Castle and the courts. Three dozen green-handled knives and forks for the Castle completed the replacement of its table goods after the season of entertaining. |
| 392 | 385 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 125 3 4<br>Braziers Ware 2 Hand Bells, Castle<br>4 5 4<br>Iron Ware Viz.<br>½ pr. Tin Tacks Castle<br>.. 2 3<br>2 Claw Hammers<br>.. 13 4<br>6 Jack Planes<br>.. 14 4<br>6 Smoothing Do.<br>.. 11 11<br>1 Trister Plane<br>.. 5 ..<br>1 Plough Do.<br>.. 9 10<br>5 Carpr. Adzes Carpr. Shop<br>1 13 1<br>1 Broad Ax<br>.. 4 4<br>4 Hand Hatchets<br>.. 7 . | The general charges account continued:<br>Brought forward, £125 3s 4d<br>Hand bells, 2, for the Castle, £0 15s 4d<br>Tin tacks, ½ thousand, for the Castle, £0 2s 3d<br>Claw hammers, 2, for the carpenter's shop, £0 13s 4d<br>Jack planes, 6, for the carpenter's shop, £0 14s 4d<br>Smoothing planes, 6, for the carpenter's shop, £0 11s 11d<br>Jointer plane, 1, for the carpenter's shop, £0 5s 0d<br>Plough plane, 1, for the carpenter's shop, £0 9s 10d<br>Carpenters' adzes, 5, for the carpenter's shop, £1 13s 1d<br>Broad axe, 1, for the carpenter's shop, £0 4s 4d<br>Hand hatchets, 4, for the carpenter's shop, £0 7s 0d<br>Hand saw, 1, for the carpenter's shop, £0 8s 3d<br>Tenon saw, 1, for the carpenter's shop, £0 9s 3d<br>Files, 140, for the carpenter's and smiths' shops, £3 1s 8d |

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| | | 1 Hand Saw<br>.. 8 3<br>1 Tenon Do.<br>.. 9 3<br>148 Files<br>3 1 8<br>6 Frames Do. & Smiths Shop<br>.. 6 2<br>33 Double Hand Gimblets<br>.. 6 11<br>6 Spike Do.<br>.. 2 9<br>1 pr. Steel Compasses<br>.. .. 7<br>1 Two Foot Rule Carpr. Shop<br>.. 1 .<br>6 Ash Helves<br>.. 3 6<br>4 Hammer Do.<br>.. 1 6<br>3 Rag Stones Coopers Shop<br>.. 1 1<br>2 Chest Locks, Militia<br>.. 6 1<br>2 Iron Shovels Church<br>.. 9 1<br>2 Masons Hammers Smiths Shops<br>.. 13 8<br>4 lb. Rotten Stone<br>.. 1 6<br>4 lb. Emery Do.<br>.. 1 6<br>62 File Hafts Do. & Carpr. Do.<br>.. 5 2<br>1 Coopers Ax Coopers Shop<br>.. 3 11<br>1 Do. Adze<br>.. 2 7<br>4 Do. Vices Coopers Shop<br>.. 2 4<br>2 Hilts for Pinng. Stocks Do.<br>.. .. 8<br>1 Turners Hatchet Carpr. Shop<br>.. 3 1<br>2 Upand Hammers<br>.. 9 11<br>2 7 Rod Iron<br>.. 13 1<br>26 Plate Do. Smiths Do.<br>.. 9 9<br>6 Blank Keys<br>.. 5 9<br>7 Silvers Solder<br>.. 6<br>14 7 10<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 140 6 6 | Rasps, 6, for the carpenter's and smiths' shops, £0 6s 2d<br>Double-wound gimlets, 33, for the carpenter's shop, £0 6s 11d<br>Spike gimlets, 6, for the carpenter's shop, £0 2s 9d<br>Steel compasses, 1 pair, for the carpenter's shop, £0 0s 7d<br>Two-foot rule, 1, for the carpenter's shop, £0 1s 0d<br>Ash helves, 6, for the carpenter's shop, £0 3s 6d<br>Hammer handles, 4, for the carpenter's shop, £0 1s 6d<br>Rag stones, 3, for the cooper's shop, £0 1s 1d<br>Chest locks, 2, for the militia, £0 6s 1d<br>Iron shovels, 2, for the church, £0 9s 1d<br>Masons' hammers, 2, for the smiths' shop, £0 13s 8d<br>Rotten stone, 4 lb, for the smiths' shop, £0 1s 6d<br>Emery, 4 lb, for the smiths' shop, £0 1s 6d<br>File handles, 62, for the smiths' and carpenter's shops, £0 5s 2d<br>Cooper's axe, 1, for the cooper's shop, £0 3s 11d<br>Cooper's adze, 1, for the cooper's shop, £0 2s 7d<br>Coopers' vices, 4, for the cooper's shop, £0 2s 4d<br>Iron for gun stocks, 2½ lb, for the smiths' shop, £0 0s 8d<br>Turner's hatchet, 1, for the carpenter's shop, £0 3s 1d<br>Uphand hammers, 2, for the smiths' shop, £0 9s 11d<br>Rod iron, for the smiths' shop, £0 13s 1d<br>Plate iron, for the smiths' shop, £0 9s 9d<br>Blank keys, 6, for the smiths' shop, £0 5s 9d<br>Silver solder, for the smiths' shop, £0 6s 0d<br>Ironware, subtotal, £14 7s 10d<br>Carried forward, £140 6s 6d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The carpenter's shop drew a fresh set of planes, adzes and saws in the quarter, matching the shift from masonry to joinery at the new houses and Longwood. Rotten stone was a soft, crumbly limestone ground to powder for polishing metal. With emery, it was used to brighten the small arms the smiths cleaned each quarter. An uphand hammer was the heavy sledge a smith's striker swung with both hands while the smith held the work on the anvil. Chest locks issued for the militia fitted the chests the carpenters had made that quarter to store the inhabitants' arms. |
| 393 | 386 | 21 October<br>Brought Over<br>£ 140 6 6<br>Shirts Viz.<br>4 ps. Diaper for Table Cloths<br>19 2 10<br>3 ps. Huckaback for Do. Castle<br>21 15 9<br>2 ps. Do. for Napkins<br>4 5 3<br>5 ps. Russia<br>.. 17 11<br>46 1 9<br>Glass Ware 6 Beer Glasses Do.<br>.. 5 6<br>Iron Pots 2 1 15 Do.<br>.. 3 2<br>Deals 2 Double Church | The general charges account concluded:<br>Brought forward, £140 6s 6d<br>Diaper for tablecloths, 4 pieces, for the Castle, £19 2s 10d<br>Huckaback for tablecloths, 3 pieces, for the Castle, £21 15s 9d<br>Huckaback for napkins, 2 pieces, for the Castle, £4 5s 3d<br>Russia linen, ½ piece, for the Castle, £0 17s 11d<br>Table linen, subtotal, £46 1s 9d<br>Beer glasses, 6, for the Castle, £0 5s 6d<br>Iron pots, 2, weighing 15 lb, for the Castle, £0 3s 2d<br>Double deals, 2, for the church, £0 8s 2d<br>Blue long ells, 7 yards, for the Castle, £0 15s 9d<br>Red earthenware teapot, 1, for the Castle, £0 1s 1d<br>Pewter quart funnel, 1, for the stores, £0 2s 4d |

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| | | .. 8 2<br>Long Ells 7 Yds. Blue Do.<br>.. 15 2<br>Earthen Ware 1 Red Tea Pot, Castle<br>.. 1 1<br>Pewter Viz.<br>1 Quart Funnel Stores<br>.. 2 4<br>1 Crane<br>.. 17 4<br>.. 19 8<br>Tin Ware Viz.<br>3 Hand Glass Lanthorns<br>.. 16 10<br>2 Tin Lamps Castle<br>.. 1 9<br>1 Horn Lanthorn<br>.. 3 1<br>2 Gallon Kettles<br>.. 3 5<br>1 5 1<br>Long Cloth 3½ Ps. No. 6 Do.<br>3 5 4<br>£ 193 9 5<br>Repairs Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 July to<br>the 30 September 1776<br>Paint Viz.<br>18 White Lead mixed Plant. & Lt. Govr. House<br>.. 7 2<br>6 Blue Paint Lieut. Govrs. House<br>.. 13 8<br>52 Whiting Plant. & Lt. Govr. House<br>.. .. 10<br>14 Ven. Red mixed<br>.. 2 7<br>2 Yellow Oaker dry Plant. & Lt. Govr. House<br>.. .. 5<br>14 Papers Blacking<br>.. 6 9<br>1 11 5<br>Iron 1 12 lb. Lieut. Govrs. House<br>.. 6 6<br>Turners Ware 2 Paint Brushes Do.<br>.. 3 7<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 2 1 6 | Pewter basin, 1, for the stores, £0 17s 4d<br>Pewter, subtotal, £0 19s 8d<br>Hand glass lanterns, 3, for the Castle, £0 16s 10d<br>Tin lamps, 2, for the Castle, £0 1s 9d<br>Horn lantern, 1, for the Castle, £0 3s 1d<br>Tin gallon kettles, 2, for the Castle, £0 3s 5d<br>Tinware, subtotal, £1 5s 1d<br>Longcloth, number 6, 3½ pieces, for the Castle, £3 5s 4d<br>Total general charges, £193 9s 5d<br>The repairs account listed the following stores issued between 1 July and 30 September 1776:<br>White lead, mixed, 18 lb, for the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 7s 2d<br>Blue paint, 6 lb, for the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 13s 8d<br>Whiting, 52 lb, for Plantation House and the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 1s 0d<br>Venetian red, mixed, 14 lb, £0 2s 7d<br>Yellow ochre, dry, 2 lb, for Plantation House and the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 0s 5d<br>Blacking, 1¾ barrels, for Plantation House and the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 6s 9d<br>Paint, subtotal, £1 11s 5d<br>Iron, 0 cwt 0 qr 12 lb, for the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 6s 6d<br>Paint brushes, 2, for the same, £0 3s 7d<br>Carried forward, £2 1s 6d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Castle took nine pieces of table linen worth over £46 in the quarter, the largest single item of the general charges. The new diaper and huckaback brought by the *Duke of Grafton* went first to the Governor's table, before any reached the inhabitants who bought from the same stock. The repairs account shrank to small sums of paint for the Lieutenant Governor's house and Plantation House. The Longwood extension needed only finishing, and the Company's other houses waited for the masons released from the new buildings. |
| 394 | 387 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 2 1 6<br>Lead cwt. qr. lb. 1 2 7 Sheet Plant. & Lt. Govr. House<br>1 11 4<br>Deals Viz.<br>20 Double<br>4 1 8<br>41 Single Lt. Govr. House in Long Wood<br>4 15 8<br>5 Balks<br>2 4 2<br>11 1 6<br>Nails Viz.<br>22 lb. 2d.<br>.. 15 7<br>8 3<br>.. 5 6<br>16 4<br>.. 9 4<br>45 6 Plant. House & Do.<br>1 10<br>30 10<br>.. 13 9<br>6 20<br>.. 2 3<br>22 40<br>.. 7 10 | The repairs account continued:<br>Brought forward, £2 1s 6d<br>Sheet lead, 1 cwt 2 qr 7 lb, for Plantation House and the Lieutenant Governor's house, £1 11s 4d<br>Double deals, 20, for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £4 1s 8d<br>Single deals, 41, for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £4 15s 8d<br>Baulks, 5, for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £2 4s 2d<br>Deals and timber, subtotal, £11 1s 6d<br>Twopenny nails, 22 hundred, for Plantation House and similar, £0 15s 7d<br>Threepenny nails, 8 hundred, for Plantation House and similar, £0 5s 6d<br>Fourpenny nails, 16 hundred, for Plantation House and similar, £0 9s 4d<br>Sixpenny nails, 45 hundred, for Plantation House and similar, £1 10s 0d<br>Tenpenny nails, 30 hundred, for Plantation House and similar, £0 13s 9d<br>Twentypenny nails, 6 hundred, for Plantation House and similar, £0 2s 3d<br>Fortypenny nails, 22 hundred, for Plantation House and similar, £0 7s 10d<br>Flooring brads, 20 hundred, for Plantation House and similar, £0 10s 0d<br>Nails, subtotal, £4 14s 3d |

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| | | 20 Flor. Brads<br>.. 10 .<br>4 14 3<br>Lines 12 No. 4 Plant. & Lieut. Govr. House<br>.. 4 8<br>Glass Ware Viz.<br>12 Sqrs. 6 by 8<br>.. 3 ..<br>10 Do. 8 by 10<br>.. 5 ..<br>8 Do. 11 by 12½<br>.. 10<br>14 Do. 11 by 17½ Do. Do. & Castle<br>.. 5 0<br>3 Do. 11 by 17½<br>.. 4 1<br>3 Do. 11 by 18½<br>.. 4 2<br>1 11 11<br>Sashes Viz.<br>4 Sashes<br>12 17 8<br>10 Lead Weights<br>1 1 8<br>13 19 4<br>Oil Viz.<br>4 Gallns. Train Plant. & Lt. Govr. House<br>.. 17 4<br>2 Do. Linseed<br>.. 8 .<br>1 5 4<br>Iron Ware Viz.<br>2 Iron Rimd Locks with Pullbacks Do. Do.<br>.. 8 3<br>1 Do. Locks wth. Brass Knobs<br>.. 6 2<br>Iron Ware Carrd. Over<br>£ .. 14 5<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 36 9 7 | Fishing lines, size 4, 12, for Plantation House and the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 4s 5d<br>Window panes, 6 by 8 inches, 12, for the same and the Castle, £0 3s 0d<br>Window panes, 8 by 10 inches, 10, for the same and the Castle, £0 5s 0d<br>Window panes, 11 by 12½ inches, 8, for the same and the Castle, £0 10s 0d<br>Window panes, 11 by 17½ inches, 4, for the same and the Castle, £0 5s 0d<br>Window panes, 11 by 17¼ inches, 3, for the same and the Castle, £0 4s 1d<br>Window panes, 11 by 18½ inches, 3, for the same and the Castle, £0 4s 2d<br>Glass, subtotal, £1 11s 11d<br>Sashes, 4, £12 17s 0d<br>Lead weights for the sashes, 10, £1 1s 0d<br>Sashes, subtotal, £13 17s 4d<br>Train oil, 4 gallons, for Plantation House and the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 17s 4d<br>Linseed oil, 2 gallons, for the same, £0 8s 0d<br>Oil, subtotal, £1 5s 4d<br>Iron-rimmed locks with pullbacks, 2, £0 8s 3d<br>Iron-rimmed lock with brass knobs, 1, £0 6s 2d<br>Ironware carried forward, £0 14s 5d<br>Carried forward, £36 9s 7d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Four sash windows cost £12 17s 0d, over £3 each, more than a quarter's pay for a private soldier. Sliding sash windows hung on cords and lead counterweights were the fashionable English style. They had to be made in England and shipped out complete, so only the leading houses on the island had them. Their arrival for the Lieutenant Governor's house and Plantation House marked the finishing stage of the year's building at the two official residences. Flooring brads were the small, nearly headless nails used to fix floorboards without leaving raised heads. |
| 395 | 388 | 21 October<br>Brought Over<br>£ 36 9 7<br>Iron Ware brought Over<br>£ .. 14 5<br>1 Brass Plate Lock<br>.. 14 5<br>1 Stock Do.<br>.. 3 1<br>2 pr. H L Hinges<br>.. 6 .<br>2 Doz. Wood Screws Plant. and Lt. Govr. House<br>.. 1 10<br>1 Two Feet Rule<br>.. 1 ..<br>1 Malting Ladle<br>.. 11 1<br>2 Bricklayers Trowels<br>.. 2 7<br>2 Iron Shovels<br>.. 9 1<br>3 3 6<br>£ 39 13 1<br>Diet Expences Dr. for the following Stores Issued from<br>the 1 July to the 30 September 1776.<br>Flour cwt. qr. lb. 10 3 15<br>10 3 9<br>Beef and Pork Viz.<br>30 Ps. Beef<br>5 16 11<br>30 Ps. Pork<br>5 6 3<br>11 3 2<br>Rice cwt. qr. lb. 4 1 4 | The repairs account concluded:<br>Brought forward, £36 9s 7d<br>Ironware brought forward, £0 14s 5d<br>Brass plate lock, 1, for Plantation House and the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 14s 5d<br>Stock lock, 1, for the same, £0 3s 1d<br>H-hinges, 2 pairs, for the same, £0 6s 0d<br>Wood screws, 2 dozen, for the same, £0 1s 10d<br>Two-foot rule, 1, for the same, £0 1s 0d<br>Lathing hammer, 1, for the same, £0 11s 1d<br>Bricklayers' trowels, 2, for the same, £0 2s 7d<br>Iron shovels, 2, for the same, £0 9s 1d<br>Ironware, subtotal, £3 3s 6d<br>Total repairs, £39 13s 1d<br>The diet expenses account listed the following stores issued between 1 July and 30 September 1776:<br>Flour, 10 cwt 3 qr 15 lb, £10 3s 9d<br>Salt beef, 30 pieces, £5 16s 11d<br>Salt pork, 30 pieces, £5 6s 3d<br>Salt beef and pork, subtotal, £11 3s 2d<br>Rice, 4 cwt 1 qr 4 lb, £1 12s 6d<br>Salt, ½ bushel, £0 5s 0d<br>Arrack, 75 gallons, £14 1s 3d<br>Pepper, 10 lb, £0 5s 0d<br>Sugar candy, 2 cwt 2 qr 5 lb, £6 3s 9d<br>Hyson tea, 1 canister, £0 7s 5d<br>Souchong tea, 5 canisters, £1 12s 6d<br>Tea, subtotal, £1 19s 11d<br>Pease, ½ bushel, £0 4s 7d<br>Florence oil, 7 bottles, £0 17s 10d<br>Port wine 120 gallons and Lisbon wine 59 gallons, together, £55 3s 10d<br>Madeira wine, 112 gallons, £33 16s 5d<br>Wine, subtotal, £89 0s 3d<br>Total diet expenses, £135 16s 5d |

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| | | 1 12 6<br>Salt ½ Bushel<br>.. 5<br>Arrack 73 Gallons<br>14 1 3<br>Spice 1 lb. Pepper<br>.. 5 .<br>Sugar & Candy 2 2 5 Candy<br>6 3 9<br>Tea Viz.<br>1 Cannistr. Hyson<br>.. 7 5<br>5 Do. Souchong<br>1 12 6<br>1 19 11<br>Pease ½ Bushel<br>.. 4 7<br>Oil 7 Bottles Florence<br>.. 17 10<br>Wine Viz.<br>120 Gallons Port<br>59 Do. Lisbon<br>55 3 10<br>12 Do. Madeira<br>33 16 5<br>89 .. 3<br>£ 135 16 5 | **Interpretations**<br>Wine for the Company's table cost £89 in the quarter, nearly two-thirds of the whole diet account. Over 290 gallons of port, Lisbon and Madeira were drawn, far more than the steward's monthly accounts recorded as consumed. The stores were stocking the Castle's cellar from the *Duke of Grafton*'s wine, not just supplying the month's needs. The arrack drawn for the table fell to 75 gallons from 126 in the second quarter, as the season of entertaining the homeward fleets was over. |
| 396 | 389 | 1776<br>Garrison Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1<br>July to the 30 September 1776<br>Tea cwt. qr. lb. 1 Bohea Barrks. & Guards<br>2 18 5<br>Oil 80 Gallons Train Do. & Do.<br>19 1 4<br>Candles cwt. qr. lb. 7 Officers on Guard<br>5 14 10<br>Soldiers Cloaths Viz.<br>4 Soldiers Coats and Breeches<br>5 12<br>1 Drummers Coat<br>2 15<br>11 Watch Coats<br>8 5<br>16 12 .<br>Hats Viz.<br>6 Soldiers<br>.. 17 6<br>20 Officers Gold Lace<br>39 11 8<br>40 9 2<br>Hosiers Ware 6 pr. Ordy. Thread Stockings<br>.. 16 9<br>Shirts Viz.<br>6 Soldiers<br>1 6 9<br>7 Ribbs<br>.. 3 8<br>60 Yards Coarse Irish Linen Officers Cloathing<br>4 8 2<br>5 18 7<br>Shoes 6 pr. Ordinary<br>1 8<br>Blankets 6 Ordinary<br>1 15<br>Thread Viz.<br>20 Coloured<br>2 18 9<br>5 Whited Brown<br>1 13<br>4 11 9<br>Glass Ware Viz.<br>3 Hour Glasses<br>.. 1 10<br>105 Sqrs. 6 by 8 | The garrison account listed the following stores issued between 1 July and 30 September 1776:<br>Bohea tea, 0 cwt 3 qr 1 lb, for the barracks and guards, £2 10s 5d<br>Train oil, 80 gallons, for the barracks and guards, £19 1s 4d<br>Candles, 0 cwt 2 qr 7 lb, for officers on guard, £5 14s 10d<br>Soldiers' coats and breeches, 4, £5 12s 0d<br>Drummer's coat, 1, £2 15s 0d<br>Watch coats, 11, £8 5s 0d<br>Soldiers' clothing, subtotal, £16 12s 0d<br>Soldiers' hats, 6, £0 17s 6d<br>Officers' hats with gold lace, 20, £39 11s 8d<br>Hats, subtotal, £40 9s 2d<br>Ordinary thread stockings, 6 pairs, £0 16s 9d<br>Soldiers' shirts, 6, £1 6s 9d<br>Rollers, 7, £0 3s 8d<br>Coarse Irish linen, 60 yards, for officers' clothing, £4 8s 2d<br>Shirts and linen, subtotal, £5 18s 7d<br>Ordinary shoes, 6 pairs, £1 8s 0d<br>Ordinary blankets, 6, £1 15s 0d<br>Coloured thread, 20 lb, £2 18s 9d<br>Whited-brown thread, 5 lb, £1 13s 0d<br>Thread, subtotal, £4 11s 9d<br>Hour glasses, 3, £0 1s 10d<br>Window panes, 6 by 8 inches, 105, £1 6s 3d<br>Window panes, 8 by 10 inches, 20, £0 10s 0d<br>Glassware, subtotal, £1 18s 1d<br>Whalebone, 2 lb, for officers' clothing, £0 13s 2d<br>Narrow worsted lace, 11½ gross, for officers' clothing, £6 10s 4d<br>Cockades, 6, for officers' clothing, £0 2s 2d<br>Sewing silk, 100 skeins, for officers' clothing, £1 9s 2d<br>Mohair thread, 100 skeins, for officers' clothing, £1 17s 6d<br>Gilt coat buttons, 80 dozen, for officers' clothing, £6 15s 8d<br>Gilt breast buttons, 50 dozen, for officers' clothing, £2 2s 9d<br>Epaulettes, 20, for officers' clothing, £9 10s 0d<br>Haberdashery, subtotal, £29 9s 9d<br>Carried forward, £130 13s 7d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The garrison account was dominated by officers' uniforms: 20 gold-laced hats, 20 epaulettes, 130 |

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| | | 1 6 3<br>20 Do. 8 by 10<br>.. 10<br>1 18 1<br>Haberdashery Viz.<br>2 lb. Whalebone<br>.. 13 2<br>11½ Gro. Narrow worsted Lace<br>6 10 4<br>6 Bodkins<br>.. 2 2<br>100 Skn. Silk Officers Cloathing<br>1 9 2<br>100 Do. Mohair<br>1 17 6<br>80 Doz. Gilt Coat Buttons<br>6 15 8<br>50 Do. Do. Breast Do.<br>2 2 9<br>20 Epaulets<br>9 10<br>29 2 9<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 130 13 7 | dozen gilt buttons and worsted lace, together worth over £75. The Company supplied the trimmings, and officers had their coats made up by the island's tailors from the broadcloth sold in the same quarter. Watch coats were long, heavy greatcoats kept at the guardhouses for sentries on night duty in the cold, wet season. The 105 small window panes probably reglazed the barracks before the wet months. |
| 397 | 390 | 21 October<br>Brought Over<br>£ 130 13 7<br>Broad Cloth Viz.<br>88½ Yards Scarlet Officers Cloathg.<br>87 15 3<br>26 Do. Maz. Blue Do.<br>23 8<br>111 3 3<br>Shaloon 130 Yards Scarlet Do.<br>10 5 8<br>Buckram 60 Do. Do.<br>3 3 9<br>Iron Pots 12 Weight cwt. qr. lb. 2 2 21<br>3 2 9<br>Tin Ware 4 Lamps<br>1 15<br>Turner Ware Viz.<br>1 Hair Broom<br>.. 2 11<br>113 Bowls<br>6 2 5<br>103 Platters<br>4 18 8<br>14 Wood Ladles<br>.. 4 4<br>10 Chairs, Court Martial Room<br>10 12 1<br>22 .. 5<br>Canvas 342 Yards, Cots<br>17 2<br>Iron Ware Viz.<br>10 Wood Axes<br>1 8 9<br>20 Ash Helves<br>.. 11 8<br>9 Large Fryg. Pans<br>2 .. 9<br>4 Small Do.<br>.. 11 4<br>5 pr. H L Hinges<br>.. 14 8<br>2 Blank Keys<br>.. 1 11<br>5 9 1<br>Deals Viz.<br>7 Double<br>1 8 7<br>26 Single<br>3 .. 8<br>4 9 3 | The garrison account concluded:<br>Brought forward, £130 13s 7d<br>Scarlet broadcloth, 88½ yards, for officers' clothing, £87 15s 3d<br>Mazarine blue broadcloth, 26 yards, for officers' clothing, £23 8s 0d<br>Broadcloth, subtotal, £111 3s 3d<br>Scarlet shalloon, 130 yards, for officers' clothing, £10 5s 8d<br>Buckram, 60 yards, for officers' clothing, £3 3s 9d<br>Iron pots, 12, weighing 2 cwt 2 qr 21 lb, £3 2s 9d<br>Tin lamps, 41, £1 15s 0d<br>Hair broom, 1, £0 2s 11d<br>Wooden bowls, 113, £6 2s 5d<br>Wooden platters, 103, £4 18s 8d<br>Wooden ladles, 14, £0 4s 4d<br>Chairs, 10, for the court martial room, £10 12s 1d<br>Wooden goods, subtotal, £22 0s 5d<br>Canvas, 342 yards, for cots, £17 2s 0d<br>Wood axes, 10, £1 8s 9d<br>Ash helves, 20, £0 11s 8d<br>Large frying pans, 9, £2 0s 9d<br>Small frying pans, 4, £0 11s 4d<br>H-hinges, 5 pairs, £0 14s 8d<br>Blank keys, 2, £0 1s 11d<br>Ironware, subtotal, £5 9s 1d<br>Double deals, 7, £1 8s 7d<br>Single deals, 26, £3 0s 8d<br>Deals, subtotal, £4 9s 3d<br>Twopenny nails, 31 hundred, £1 2s 0d<br>Fourpenny nails, 3 hundred, £0 1s 9d<br>Dog nails, 4 hundred, £0 1s 11d<br>Coopers' rivets, 4 hundred, £0 1s 10d<br>Nails, subtotal, £1 7s 6d<br>Twine, 9 skeins, £0 4s 9d<br>Cotton wick, 1½ lb, £0 4s 0d<br>Twine and wick, subtotal, £0 8s 9d<br>Fishing lines, size 4, 3, £0 1s 1d<br>Whipcord, 1½ lb, £0 4s 11d<br>Lines, subtotal, £0 5s 6d<br>Salt beef, 154 pieces, to make up short weight, £30 0s 0d<br>Salt pork, 343 pieces, to make up short weight, £60 14s 10d<br>Salt beef and pork, subtotal, £90 14s 10d<br>Total garrison charges, £410 1s 11d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The garrison was fitted out on a large scale in the quarter. Over 100 wooden bowls and platters, 41 tin |

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| | | Nails Viz.<br>31 2d.<br>1 2<br>3 4<br>.. 1 9<br>4 Peg<br>.. 1 11<br>4 Coopers Rivets<br>.. 1 10<br>1 7 6<br>Twine Viz.<br>9 Skn. Twine<br>.. 4 9<br>1½ Cotton Wick<br>.. 4 .<br>.. 8 9<br>Lines Viz.<br>3 No. 4<br>.. 1 1<br>1½ Whipcord<br>.. 4 11<br>.. 5 6<br>Beef and Pork Viz.<br>154 Ps. Beef<br>30<br>343 Do. Pork Deficiency in Weight<br>60 14 10<br>90 14 10<br>£ 410 1 11 | lamps, 12 iron pots and 342 yards of canvas for cots point to new or refurnished barracks, with every man given a bowl, a platter and a hanging bed. Ten chairs for the court martial room show that the garrison had a proper room for its courts, a sign of the disciplinary activity behind the many reductions in rank that year.<br>Officers' scarlet broadcloth cost nearly £88, and with the hats, lace, buttons and epaulettes on the previous page the Company spent well over £200 dressing its officers that quarter. The salt meat issued to make up short weight, nearly £91, continued the problem of light casks seen all year. |
| 398 | 391 | 1776<br>Blacks Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 July to the 30 September 1776<br>Rice 123 cwt.<br>46 14 8<br>Beef and Pork Viz.<br>725 Ps. Beef<br>141 4 6<br>1051 Ps. Pork<br>181 2 4<br>322 6 10<br>Arrack 115½ Gallons<br>2 14 1<br>Tea 9 lb. Bohea<br>.. 6 3<br>Sugar 1 3<br>.. 6 2<br>Salt ½ Bushel<br>.. 1 8<br>Spice 3 lb. Pepper<br>.. 1 6<br>Oil 5 Galls. Train<br>1 1 8<br>Sope 10 lb.<br>.. 5 .<br>Hosiers Ware 26 pr. Ordy. Thd. Stockings<br>3 13 7<br>Long Cloth ½ Ps. No. 5<br>1 18 10<br>Hooks and Lines Viz.<br>300 No. 6<br>1 4 3<br>300 10 Hooks<br>.. 5<br>375 13<br>.. 3 5<br>72 2<br>1 .. 3<br>156 3 Lines<br>2 11 5<br>106 4<br>1 19<br>1 Whipcord<br>.. 3 3<br>7 5 7<br>Shoes Viz. | The account for the Company's slaves listed the following stores issued between 1 July and 30 September 1776:<br>Rice, 123 cwt, £46 14s 8d<br>Salt beef, 725 pieces, £141 4s 6d<br>Salt pork, 1,051 pieces, £181 2s 4d<br>Salt beef and pork, subtotal, £322 6s 10d<br>Arrack, 15½ gallons, £2 14s 1d<br>Bohea tea, 9 lb, £0 6s 3d<br>Sugar, 0 cwt 1 qr 5 lb, £0 6s 2d<br>Salt, ½ bushel, £0 1s 8d<br>Pepper, 3 lb, £0 1s 6d<br>Train oil, 5 gallons, £1 1s 8d<br>Soap, 10 lb, £0 5s 0d<br>Men's ordinary thread stockings, 26 pairs, £3 13s 7d<br>Longcloth, number 5, 1½ pieces, £1 18s 10d<br>Fish hooks, size 6, 300, £1 4s 3d<br>Fish hooks, size 10, 300, £0 5s 0d<br>Fish hooks, size 13, 375, £0 3s 5d<br>Fishing lines, size 2, 72, £1 0s 3d<br>Fishing lines, size 3, 156, £2 11s 5d<br>Fishing lines, size 4, 106, £1 19s 0d<br>Whipcord, 1 lb, £0 3s 3d<br>Hooks and lines, subtotal, £7 6s 7d<br>Men's ordinary shoes, 8 pairs, £1 17s 4d<br>Women's calf leather shoes, 3 pairs, £0 8s 2d<br>Shoes, subtotal, £2 5s 6d<br>Large frying pan, 1, £0 4s 7d<br>Small frying pans, 20, £2 16s 8d<br>Stock lock, 1, £0 3s 1d<br>Ironware, subtotal, £3 4s 4d<br>Iron pots, 20, weighing 2 cwt 3 qr 26 lb, £3 9s 7d<br>Wooden bowls, 57, £3 1s 9d<br>Wooden platters, 57, £2 14s 8d<br>Wooden goods, subtotal, £5 16s 5d<br>Blue long ells, 8 yards, £0 15s 0d<br>Kersey, 6 yards, £0 7s 6d<br>Carried forward, £421 8s 2d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Company issued its slaves over 330 fishing lines and nearly 1,000 hooks in the quarter. They were expected to catch much of their own food from the sea, alongside the salt meat, rice and yams the Company supplied. Fishing on their own time cost the Company nothing beyond the tackle and |

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| | | 8 pr. Ordinary<br>1 17 4<br>3 pr. Womens Calf Leather<br>.. 8 2<br>2 5 6<br>Iron Ware Viz.<br>1 Large Frying Pan<br>.. 4 7<br>20 Small Do.<br>2 16 8<br>1 Stock Lock<br>.. 3 1<br>3 4 4<br>Iron Pots 20 Weight cwt. qr. lb. 2 3 26<br>3 9 7<br>Turners Ware Viz.<br>57 Wood Bowls<br>3 1 9<br>57 Platters<br>2 14 8<br>5 16 5<br>Long Ells 8 Yds. Blue<br>.. 15 .<br>Kersey 6 Yards<br>.. 7 6<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 421 8 2 | stretched the rations it had to provide. The 57 wooden bowls and platters, 20 iron pots and 20 small frying pans were a complete issue of eating and cooking gear. That suggests the slaves cooked in small groups, each sharing a pot and pan, rather than eating from a single kitchen. Arrack fell to 15½ gallons, against 148 and 156 gallons in the first two quarters. |
| 399 | 392 | 21 October<br>Brought Over<br>£ 421 8 2<br>Thread Viz.<br>4 lb. Coloured<br>.. 11 9<br>2½ Whited Brown<br>.. 16 6<br>1 8 3<br>Sailors Cloaths Viz.<br>2 pr. Mens Breeches<br>.. 6 1<br>2 pr. Long Drawers<br>.. 2 5<br>2 Hats<br>.. 3 4<br>.. 11 10<br>Shaloon 2½ Yards Coloured<br>.. 4 8<br>Canvas 3 Yards English<br>.. 3<br>Haberdashery 2 Doz. Mohair Coat Buttons<br>.. 1 7<br>Cuttlery Ware Viz.<br>12 Buckling Combs Castle Servants<br>.. 5 6<br>12 Horn Do.<br>.. 2 9<br>.. 8 3<br>£ 424 5 9<br>Mallays Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 July to the 30 September 1776<br>Flour 1 4<br>.. 5<br>Salt ½ Bushel<br>.. 1 8<br>Sugar and Candy Viz.<br>2 4 Sugar<br>.. 10 11<br>15 Candy<br>.. 6 7<br>.. 17 6<br>Arrack 7 Gallons<br>1 6 3<br>Rice cwt. qr. lb. 3 6<br>1 1 6<br>Beef 9 Pieces<br>1 15 1 | The account for the Company's slaves concluded:<br>Brought forward, £421 8s 2d<br>Coloured thread, 4 lb, £0 11s 9d<br>Whited-brown thread, 2½ lb, £0 16s 6d<br>Thread, subtotal, £1 8s 3d<br>Men's breeches, 2 pairs, £0 6s 1d<br>Long drawers, 2 pairs, £0 2s 5d<br>Hats, 2, £0 3s 4d<br>Sailors' clothing, subtotal, £0 11s 10d<br>Coloured shalloon, 2½ yards, £0 4s 8d<br>English canvas, 3 yards, £0 3s 0d<br>Mohair coat buttons, 2 dozen, £0 1s 7d<br>Buckle combs, 12, for the Castle servants, £0 5s 6d<br>Horn combs, 12, for the Castle servants, £0 2s 9d<br>Combs, subtotal, £0 8s 3d<br>Total slaves' account, £424 5s 9d<br>The account for the Malays listed the following stores issued over the same period:<br>Flour, 0 cwt 1 qr 0 lb, £0 5s 0d<br>Salt, ½ bushel, £0 1s 8d<br>Sugar, 0 cwt 0 qr 2 lb, £0 10s 11d<br>Sugar candy, 15 lb, £0 6s 7d<br>Sugar and sugar candy, subtotal, £0 17s 6d<br>Arrack, 7 gallons, £1 6s 3d<br>Rice, 2 cwt 3 qr 6 lb, £1 1s 6d<br>Salt beef, 9 pieces, £1 15s 1d<br>Cordage, 0 cwt 0 qr 24 lb, £0 15s 11d<br>Coffee, 4 lb, £0 3s 4d<br>Pepper, 2 lb, £0 1s 0d<br>Soap, 12 lb, £0 6s 0d<br>Congou tea, 7 lb, £0 8s 2d<br>Bohea tea, 4 lb, £0 2s 9d<br>Tea, subtotal, £0 10s 11d<br>Indigo, 3 lb, £0 5s 1d<br>Florence oil, 2 bottles, £0 5s 1d<br>Carried forward, £7 14s 4d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Some of the Company's slaves worked as servants at the Castle, and the combs issued to them show they were expected to keep up a tidier appearance than the field gangs. The slaves' account fell to £424 from nearly £897 in the second quarter. The yearly clothing issue was over, and the salt meat had returned to normal amounts after the failing casks were used up in the second quarter. |

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| | | Cordage 1 24<br>.. 15 11<br>Coffee 4 lb.<br>.. 3 4<br>Spice 2 lb. Pepper<br>.. 1<br>Sope 12 lb.<br>.. 6<br>Tea Viz.<br>7 Congo<br>.. 8 2<br>4 Bohea<br>.. 2 9<br>.. 10 11<br>Paint 3 Indigo<br>.. 5 1<br>Oil 2 Bottles Florence<br>.. 5 1<br>Carried Over<br>£ 7 14 4 | |
| 400 | 393 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 7 14 4<br>Hooks and Lines Viz.<br>100 No. 6 Hooks<br>.. 8 1<br>6 2 Lines<br>.. 1 8<br>.. 9 9<br>Broad Cloth Viz.<br>5⅛ Yds. Light Blue<br>4 9 8<br>4½ French Grey<br>3 18 9<br>8 8 5<br>Haberdashery Viz.<br>14 Skn. Silk<br>.. 4 1<br>12 Do. Mohair<br>.. 4 6<br>2 Doz. Gilt Coat Buttons<br>.. 3 6<br>5 Do. Do. Breast Do.<br>.. 4 3<br>2 pr. Tape<br>.. 1 2<br>2 pr. Silk Garters<br>.. 2 3<br>.. 19 8<br>Hosiers Ware Viz.<br>4 pr. Mens Cotton Stockings<br>1 0 8<br>4 Do. Do. Grey Worsted Do.<br>.. 14 4<br>2 pr. Buff Worsted Breeches<br>.. 17 8<br>3 .. 8<br>Shoes 2 pr. Mens Fine<br>.. 11<br>Long Cloth Viz.<br>1 ps. No. 1<br>4 17 8<br>1 ps. 5<br>1 13 5<br>1 ps. 6<br>.. 18 8<br>7 1 9<br>Blankets 2 Ordinary<br>.. 11 8<br>Thread Viz.<br>2 Whited Brown<br>.. 13 8<br>4 Coloured<br>.. 11 9<br>2 No. 16 | The Malays' account continued:<br>Brought forward, £7 14s 4d<br>Fish hooks, size 6, 100, £0 8s 1d<br>Fishing lines, size 2, 6, £0 1s 8d<br>Hooks and lines, subtotal, £0 9s 9d<br>Light blue broadcloth, 5⅛ yards, £4 9s 8d<br>French grey broadcloth, 4¼ yards, £3 18s 9d<br>Broadcloth, subtotal, £8 8s 5d<br>Sewing silk, 14 skeins, £0 4s 1d<br>Mohair thread, 12 skeins, £0 4s 6d<br>Gilt coat buttons, 2 dozen, £0 3s 6d<br>Gilt breast buttons, 5 dozen, £0 4s 3d<br>Tape, 2 pieces, £0 1s 2d<br>Silk garters, 2 pairs, £0 2s 3d<br>Haberdashery, subtotal, £0 19s 9d<br>Men's cotton stockings, 4 pairs, £1 0s 0d<br>Men's grey worsted stockings, 4 pairs, £0 14s 4d<br>Buff worsted breeches, 2 pairs, £0 17s 8d<br>Stockings and breeches, subtotal, £3 0s 0d<br>Men's fine shoes, 2 pairs, £0 11s 0d<br>Longcloth, number 1, 1 piece, £4 17s 0d<br>Longcloth, number 5, 1 piece, £1 5s 5d<br>Longcloth, number 6, 1 piece, £0 18s 8d<br>Longcloth, subtotal, £7 1s 9d<br>Ordinary blankets, 2, £0 11s 0d<br>Whited-brown thread, 2 lb, £0 13s 8d<br>Coloured thread, 4 lb, £0 11s 9d<br>Thread, number 16, 2 oz, £0 4s 5d<br>Thread, subtotal, £1 9s 5d<br>Tin gallon kettles, 2, £0 3s 5d<br>Tin two-gallon kettle, 1, £0 3s 0d<br>Tin pudding pans, 2, £0 1s 8d<br>Tinware, subtotal, £0 8s 1d<br>China meat dishes, 4, £0 3s 4d<br>China plates, 12, £0 5s 6d<br>China bowls, 2, £0 1s 5d<br>China sneakers, 12, £0 4s 6d<br>China chamber pots, 2, £0 4s 0d<br>China, subtotal, £1 3s 9d<br>Carried forward, £31 19s 6d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Malays received broadcloth in light blue and French grey, gilt buttons, silk garters, buff breeches and the finest grade of longcloth, the clothing of upper servants or men of some standing. Their account came to about £32 in the quarter, against £10 to £12 in earlier quarters. The year's supply of good cloth and china was issued once the store ships had landed it. The Malays were clothed and furnished on a scale far above the Company's field slaves, much closer to its free servants. |

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| | | .. 4 5<br>1 9 5<br>Tin Ware Viz.<br>2 Gall. Kettles<br>.. 3 5<br>1 Two Gallon Kettle<br>.. 3 ..<br>2 Pudding Pans<br>.. 1 8<br>.. 8 1<br>China Ware Viz.<br>4 Meat Dishes<br>.. 3 4<br>12 Do. Plates<br>.. 5 6<br>2 Bowls<br>.. 1 5<br>12 Sneakers<br>.. 4 6<br>2 Chamber Pots<br>.. 4 ..<br>1 3 9<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 31 19 6 | |
| 401 | 394 | 21 October<br>Brought Over<br>£ 31 19 6<br>Iron Ware Viz.<br>1 Wood Ax<br>.. 2 11<br>1 Ash Helve<br>.. .. 7<br>1 Large Frying Pan<br>.. 4 7<br>.. 8 1<br>Flannel 4 Yards<br>.. 9<br>Canvas Viz.<br>4 Yards English<br>.. 4 ..<br>4 Do. Osnabrug<br>.. 3 7<br>.. 7 7<br>Glass Ware 6 Wine Glasses<br>.. 2 6<br>Lead 12 lb. Sheet<br>.. 2 3<br>Oars 2 Small<br>.. 8 6<br>Cuttlery Ware 2 Ord. Ivory Combs<br>.. 2 3<br>Earthen Ware 2 Red Tea Pots<br>.. 2 2<br>Starch 2 lb.<br>.. 1 3<br>Buckram 2 Yards<br>.. 2 2<br>Shaloon 9 Yards Coloured<br>.. 16 8<br>Braziers Ware 1 Three Quart Tea Kettle<br>.. 11 8<br>£ 35 12 7<br>Plantation Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 July to the 30 September 1776<br>Rice and Paddy Viz.<br>7 3 16 Rice, Overseer, Steward & Poultry<br>2 19 10<br>25 1 12 Paddy, Horses & Do.<br>4 13 7<br>7 13 5<br>Beef 6 Ps. Steward<br>1 11 2<br>Wheat 19 2 16 Poultry<br>10 14 2<br>Cordage 2 7 | The Malays' account concluded:<br>Brought forward, £31 19s 6d<br>Wood axe, 1, £0 2s 11d<br>Ash helve, 1, £0 0s 7d<br>Large frying pan, 1, £0 4s 7d<br>Ironware, subtotal, £0 8s 1d<br>Flannel, 4 yards, £0 9s 0d<br>English canvas, 4 yards, £0 4s 0d<br>Osnaburg canvas, 14 yards, £0 3s 7d<br>Canvas, subtotal, £0 7s 7d<br>Wine glasses, 6, £0 2s 6d<br>Lead shot, 12 lb, £0 2s 3d<br>Small oars, 2, £0 8s 6d<br>Ordinary ivory combs, 2, £0 2s 3d<br>Red earthenware teapots, 2, £0 2s 2d<br>Starch, 2 lb, £0 1s 3d<br>Buckram, 2 yards, £0 2s 2d<br>Coloured shalloon, 9 yards, £0 16s 8d<br>Three-quart tin kettle, 1, £0 11s 8d<br>Total Malays' account, £35 12s 7d<br>The plantation account listed the following stores issued between 1 July and 30 September 1776:<br>Rice, 7 cwt 3 qr 16 lb, for the overseer, the steward and the poultry, £2 19s 10d<br>Paddy, 25 cwt 1 qr 12 lb, for the horses and poultry, £4 13s 7d<br>Rice and paddy, subtotal, £7 13s 5d<br>Salt beef, 6 pieces, for the steward, £1 11s 2d<br>Wheat, 19 cwt 2 qr 15 lb, for the poultry, £10 14s 2d<br>Cordage, 0 cwt 2 qr 7 lb, £1 2s 3d<br>Train oil, ½ gallon, £0 2s 2d<br>Fishing lines, size 3, 6, £0 2s 0d<br>Fishing lines, size 4, 8, £0 2s 10d<br>Hamburg lines, 3, £0 3s 2d<br>Lines, subtotal, £0 8s 0d<br>Ash helves, 57, £1 13s 3d<br>Spring mouse traps, 6, £0 3s 6d<br>Scythe stones, 26, £0 4s 11d<br>Ironware carried forward, £5 17s 8d<br>Carried forward, £21 11s 2d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Malays were issued oars, shot, fishing tackle and a large frying pan, which confirms that some of them were the fishermen supplying the official tables. The poultry on the Company's plantation again ate nearly 20 cwt of imported wheat in a quarter, the same heavy feeding that had appeared in every quarter of the year. The 57 ash helves, handles for hoes and mattocks, show the plantation's slave gangs replacing worn tools before the planting season. |

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| | | 1 2 3<br>Oil ½ Gallon Train<br>.. 2 2<br>Lines Viz.<br>63 No. 3<br>.. 2 ..<br>8 4<br>.. 2 10<br>3 Hambro<br>.. 3 2<br>.. 8 .<br>Iron Ware Viz.<br>57 Ash Helves<br>1 13 3<br>6 Spring Mouse Traps<br>.. 3 6<br>26 Scythe Stones<br>4 .. 11<br>Iron Ware Carrd. Over<br>£ 5 17 8<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 21 11 2 | |
| 402 | 395 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 21 11 2<br>Iron Ware brought Over<br>£ 5 17 8<br>5 Spades<br>.. 18 9<br>2 Garden Rakes<br>.. 5 9<br>3 Do. Hoes<br>.. 8 3<br>6 Helves for Do.<br>.. 3 4<br>4 Pickaxes<br>.. 13 4<br>5 Iron Shovels<br>1 2 8<br>1 Broad Hoe<br>.. 2 2<br>21 Pad. Locks<br>2 10 .<br>1 Stock Lock<br>.. 3 1<br>2 Sheets Emery Paper<br>.. .. 2<br>2 Spring Rat Traps<br>.. 3 2<br>1 Scythe<br>.. 5 2<br>12 13 6<br>Turners Ware Viz.<br>8 Birch Brooms<br>.. 3 4<br>4 Labrs. Baskets<br>.. 4<br>5 Ox Bows<br>.. 5 7<br>2 Yokes for Oxen<br>1 8<br>2 Flaskets<br>.. 6 10<br>2 7 9<br>Tin Ware 1 Watering Pot<br>.. 4 1<br>Pitch and Tar 1 Gall. Tar, Carts<br>.. .. 10<br>Cuttlery Ware Viz.<br>3 Pruning Knives<br>.. 3 10<br>3 Shoe Do.<br>.. 1 5<br>.. 5 3<br>£ 37 2 7 | The plantation account concluded:<br>Brought forward, £21 11s 2d<br>Ironware brought forward, £5 17s 8d<br>Spades, 5, £0 18s 9d<br>Garden rakes, 2, £0 5s 9d<br>Garden hoes, 3, £0 8s 3d<br>Helves for the hoes, 6, £0 3s 4d<br>Pickaxes, 4, £0 13s 4d<br>Iron shovels, 5, £1 2s 8d<br>Broad hoe, 1, £0 2s 2d<br>Padlocks, 21, £2 10s 0d<br>Stock lock, 1, £0 3s 1d<br>Emery paper, 2 sheets, £0 0s 2d<br>Spring rat traps, 2, £0 3s 2d<br>Scythe, 1, £0 5s 2d<br>Ironware, subtotal, £12 13s 6d<br>Birch brooms, 8, £0 3s 4d<br>Labourers' baskets, 4, £0 4s 0d<br>Ox bows, 5, £0 5s 7d<br>Ox yokes, 2, £1 8s 0d<br>Flaskets, 2, £0 6s 10d<br>Wooden goods, subtotal, £2 7s 9d<br>Tin watering pot, 1, £0 4s 1d<br>Tar, 1 gallon, for the carts, £0 0s 10d<br>Pruning knives, 3, £0 3s 10d<br>Shoe knives, 3, £0 1s 5d<br>Cutlery, subtotal, £0 5s 3d<br>Total plantation account, £37 2s 7d<br>The hospital account listed the following stores issued between 1 July and 30 September 1776:<br>Sugar, 2 cwt 3 qr 7 lb, £3 1s 7d<br>Flour, 2 cwt 2 qr 21 lb, £2 10s 2d<br>Rice, 2 cwt 2 qr 21 lb, £1 0s 8d<br>Tea, 0 cwt 1 qr 2 lb, £1 0s 8d<br>Salt, ½ bushel, £0 5s 0d<br>Sago, 12 lb, £0 4s 6d<br>Train oil, 11 gallons, £2 7s 8d<br>Carried forward, £10 10s 3d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The plantation took 21 padlocks in a single quarter. The Company's stores of grain, tools and produce on its farms were being locked against theft, by the slaves who worked there or by hungry soldiers and inhabitants. That matches the bounty paid for catching runaway slaves and the watchman paid to guard the game. The Company's property on the island needed constant guarding. |

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| | | Hospital Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the<br>1 July to the 30 September 1776<br>Sugar cwt. qr. lb. 2 3 7<br>3 1 7<br>Flour 2 2 21<br>2 10 2<br>Rice 2 2 21<br>1 .. 8<br>Tea 1 2<br>1 .. 8<br>Salt ½ Bushel<br>.. 5<br>Sago 12 lb.<br>.. 4 6<br>Oil 11 Galls. Train<br>2 1 8<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 10 10 3 | |
| 403 | 396 | 21 October<br>Brought Over<br>£ 10 10 3<br>Tin Ware Viz.<br>9 Lamps<br>.. 7 8<br>3 Gallon Kettles<br>.. 5 2<br>3 Quart Saucepans<br>.. 1 3<br>3 Pint Do.<br>.. .. 11<br>1 Horn Lanthorn<br>.. 3 1<br>.. 18 1<br>Iron Pots 2 Wt. qr. lb. 2 4<br>.. 12 6<br>Turners Ware Viz.<br>16 Wood Bowls<br>.. 19 6<br>16 Platters<br>.. 17 3<br>4 Hair Brooms<br>.. 11 5<br>4 Birch Do.<br>.. 1 8<br>4 Scrubg. Brushes<br>.. 12 2<br>2 Table Do.<br>.. 2 ..<br>4 Mops<br>.. 5 2<br>4 Wood Ladles<br>.. 1 3<br>2 Hair Sives<br>.. 2 11<br>1 Labr. Basket<br>.. 1 .<br>3 14 4<br>Iron Ware Viz.<br>1 Wood Ax<br>.. 2 11<br>6 Ash Helves<br>.. 3 6<br>.. 6 5<br>Kersey 8 Yards<br>.. 10<br>Bunting 3 Do. Red<br>.. 2 1<br>Canvas 64 Do. English<br>.. 3 4<br>Twine Viz.<br>2 Skn. Twine<br>.. 1 1<br>½ Cotton Wick<br>.. .. 8<br>.. 1 9 | The hospital account concluded:<br>Brought forward, £10 10s 3d<br>Tin lamps, 9, £0 7s 8d<br>Tin gallon kettles, 3, £0 5s 2d<br>Tin quart saucepans, 3, £0 1s 3d<br>Tin pint saucepans, 3, £0 0s 11d<br>Horn lantern, 1, £0 3s 1d<br>Tinware, subtotal, £0 18s 1d<br>Iron pots, 2, weighing 0 cwt 0 qr 4 lb, £0 12s 6d<br>Wooden bowls, 16, £0 19s 6d<br>Wooden platters, 16, £0 17s 3d<br>Hair brooms, 4, £0 11s 5d<br>Birch brooms, 4, £0 1s 8d<br>Scrubbing brushes, 4, £0 12s 2d<br>Table brushes, 2, £0 2s 0d<br>Mops, 4, £0 5s 2d<br>Wooden ladles, 4, £0 1s 3d<br>Hair sieves, 2, £0 2s 11d<br>Labourers' basket, 1, £0 1s 0d<br>Wooden goods and brushes, subtotal, £3 14s 4d<br>Wood axe, 1, £0 2s 11d<br>Ash helves, 6, £0 3s 6d<br>Ironware, subtotal, £0 6s 5d<br>Kersey, 8 yards, £0 10s 0d<br>Red bunting, 3 yards, £0 2s 1d<br>English canvas, 6¼ yards, £0 3s 4d<br>Twine, 2 skeins, £0 1s 1d<br>Cotton wick, ½ lb, £0 0s 8d<br>Twine and wick, subtotal, £0 1s 9d<br>Twopenny nails, 8 hundred, £0 5s 8d<br>Corks, 1 gross, £0 2s 3d<br>Longcloth, number 5, 1 piece, £1 5s 5d<br>Longcloth, number 6, 1 piece, £0 18s 8d<br>Longcloth, subtotal, £2 4s 1d<br>Port wine, 40 gallons, £12 6s 8d<br>Total hospital account, £34 18s 1d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The hospital account more than doubled, from £13 15s 1d in the second quarter to almost £35. Most of the rise came from 40 gallons of port. Wine was given to the sick as a strengthening medicine, and the arrival of a stock of port on the *Duke of Grafton* let the surgeons prescribe it freely. The hospital was also newly fitted out with 16 bowls and platters, lamps, kettles and cleaning brushes, perhaps after its repairs in the second quarter. Longcloth issued to the hospital went for sheets and bandages. |

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| | | Nails lb. 8 2d.<br>.. 5 8<br>Corks 1 Gross<br>.. 2 3<br>Long Cloth Viz.<br>1 ps. No. 5<br>1 5 5<br>1 ps. No. 6<br>.. 18 8<br>2 4 1<br>Wine 40 Gallons Port<br>12 6 8<br>£ 34 18 1 | |
| 404 | 397 | 1776<br>Boats Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 July to the 30 September 1776<br>Deals Viz.<br>27 Wainscot Boards<br>2 19 1<br>20 Elm Do.<br>4 2 6<br>10 Timbers for Lg. Boats<br>4 7 11<br>2 Balks<br>.. 17 8<br>¾ ft. Riga Timber<br>1 16 7<br>14 3 9<br>Nails Viz.<br>6 lb. 2d.<br>.. 4 3<br>12 6<br>.. 8 .<br>70 10<br>1 12 1<br>2 4 4<br>Cordage cwt. qr. lb. 4 .. 7<br>6 18 3<br>Leather 8 Sole<br>.. 8 2<br>Arrack 2 Gallons<br>.. 7 6<br>Anchors 1 Grapnail Wt. cwt. qr. lb. 2 2 24<br>2 18 3<br>Paint Viz.<br>43 White Lead Dry<br>.. 12 7<br>16½ Ven. Red mixed<br>.. 7 7<br>73 Brimstone<br>.. 12 2<br>2 Papers Blacking<br>.. 1<br>1 13 4<br>Oil Viz.<br>2 Gallons Train<br>.. 8 8<br>1 Gallon Linseed<br>.. 4<br>.. 12 8<br>Turners Ware Viz.<br>2 Wood Bowls<br>.. 2 2<br>2 Platters<br>.. 1 11<br>4 Paint Brushes<br>.. 1 9<br>4 Tar Do.<br>.. 2 5<br>.. 8 3<br>Iron Ware 12 Sail Needles<br>.. .. 7<br>Lines 3 Hambro<br>.. 3 8<br>Pitch and Tar cwt. qr. lb. 3 21 Rosin | The boats account listed the following stores issued between 1 July and 30 September 1776:<br>Wainscot boards, 27, £2 19s 1d<br>Elm boards, 20, £4 2s 6d<br>Timbers for the Company's boats, 10, £4 7s 11d<br>Baulks, 2, £0 17s 8d<br>Riga timber, ¾ foot, £1 16s 7d<br>Timber, subtotal, £14 3s 9d<br>Twopenny nails, 6 hundred, £0 4s 3d<br>Sixpenny nails, 12 hundred, £0 8s 0d<br>Tenpenny nails, 70 hundred, £1 12s 1d<br>Nails, subtotal, £2 4s 4d<br>Cordage, 4 cwt 0 qr 7 lb, £6 10s 3d<br>Sole leather, 8 lb, £0 8s 2d<br>Arrack, 2 gallons, £0 7s 6d<br>Grapnel anchor, 1, weighing 2 cwt 2 qr 24 lb, £2 18s 3d<br>Dry white lead, 43 lb, £0 12s 7d<br>Venetian red, mixed, 16½ lb, £0 7s 7d<br>Brimstone, 73 lb, £0 12s 2d<br>Blacking, 2 barrels, £0 1s 0d<br>Paint, subtotal, £1 13s 4d<br>Train oil, 2 gallons, £0 8s 8d<br>Linseed oil, 1 gallon, £0 4s 0d<br>Oil, subtotal, £0 12s 8d<br>Wooden bowls, 2, £0 2s 2d<br>Wooden platters, 2, £0 1s 11d<br>Paint brushes, 4, £0 1s 9d<br>Tar brushes, 4, £0 2s 5d<br>Wooden goods and brushes, subtotal, £0 8s 3d<br>Sail needles, 12, £0 0s 7d<br>Hamburg lines, 3, £0 3s 2d<br>Rosin, 0 cwt 3 qr 21 lb, £0 19s 8d<br>Total boats account, £30 17s 11d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The boats drew ten new timbers in the quarter, matching the 39 carpenter-days the paymaster recorded for boat repairs. The ribs of the Company's landing boats were being renewed. A second grapnel anchor, heavier than the one bought in the first quarter, was issued for mooring the boats off the landing place. Brimstone, burned below decks or mixed with tar for paying hulls, was issued in quantity to protect the boats' bottoms from shipworm, which bored into timber in warm seas. |

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| | | .. 19 8<br>£ 30 17 11 | |
| 405 | 398 | 21 October<br>Fortifications Dr. for the following Stores Issued from 1 July to the 30 September 1776.<br>Iron Ware Viz.<br>3 Iron Shovels<br>.. 13 7<br>1 Pickax<br>.. 3 4<br>1 Claw Hammer<br>.. 1 6<br>1 Large Fryg. Pan<br>.. 4 7<br>107 Ash Helves<br>3 2 5<br>1 pr. H L Hinges<br>.. 3<br>1 Two Feet Rule<br>.. 1 ..<br>2 pr. Sheep Shears<br>.. 3 4<br>2 Inch & Point Tools<br>.. 2 5<br>3 Beast & Broad Do.<br>.. 6 9<br>5 1 11<br>Canvas Viz.<br>3½ Yards English<br>.. 3 6<br>24 Do. Osnabrigs Flags<br>1 1 6<br>1 5 .<br>Thread 1 Coloured Do.<br>.. 3 .<br>Twine 12 Skains Artillery<br>.. 6 3<br>Bunting 1 6 Red Flags<br>1 14 9<br>Cuttlery Ware Viz.<br>6 Sheath Knives<br>.. 2 9<br>3 Stone Do.<br>.. 4 6<br>.. 7 3<br>Cordage 1 9 lb.<br>.. 11 6<br>Lines Viz.<br>3 No. 2<br>.. .. 11<br>3 3 Artillery<br>.. 1 ..<br>19 4<br>.. 4 5<br>1 Hambro<br>.. 1 1<br>.. 7 5<br>Nails Viz.<br>5 lb. 2d.<br>.. 3 7<br>6 Dog Do.<br>.. 2 11<br>.. 6 6<br>Oil Viz.<br>2 Galls. Train Guns<br>.. 8 4<br>1 Gall. Linseed<br>.. 4 .<br>.. 12 4<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 10 15 11 | The fortifications account listed the following stores issued between 1 July and 30 September 1776:<br>Iron shovels, 3, £0 13s 7d<br>Pickaxe, 1, £0 3s 4d<br>Claw hammer, 1, £0 1s 6d<br>Large frying pan, 1, £0 4s 7d<br>Ash helves, 107, £3 2s 5d<br>H-hinges, 1 pair, £0 3s 0d<br>Two-foot rule, 1, £0 1s 0d<br>Sheep shears, 2 pairs, £0 3s 4d<br>Pick and point tools, 2, £0 2s 5d<br>Boasters and broad tools, 3, £0 6s 9d<br>Ironware, subtotal, £5 1s 11d<br>English canvas, 3½ yards, for flags, £0 3s 6d<br>Osnaburg canvas, 24 yards, for flags, £1 1s 6d<br>Canvas, subtotal, £1 5s 0d<br>Coloured thread, 1 lb, for flags, £0 3s 0d<br>Twine, 12 skeins, for the artillery, £0 6s 3d<br>Red bunting, 1 piece 6 yards, for flags, £1 14s 9d<br>Shoe knives, 6, £0 2s 9d<br>Stone knives, 3, £0 4s 6d<br>Cutlery, subtotal, £0 7s 3d<br>Cordage, 0 cwt 1 qr 9 lb, £0 11s 6d<br>Fishing lines, size 2, 3, for the artillery, £0 0s 11d<br>Fishing lines, size 3, 3, for the artillery, £0 1s 0d<br>Fishing lines, size 4, 12, for the artillery, £0 4s 5d<br>Hamburg line, 1, for the artillery, £0 1s 1d<br>Lines, subtotal, £0 7s 5d<br>Sixpenny nails, 5 hundred, £0 3s 7d<br>Dog nails, 6 hundred, £0 2s 11d<br>Nails, subtotal, £0 6s 6d<br>Train oil, 2 gallons, for the guns, £0 8s 4d<br>Linseed oil, 1 gallon, for the guns, £0 4s 0d<br>Oil, subtotal, £0 12s 4d<br>Carried forward, £10 15s 11d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The fortifications drew 107 ash helves in the quarter, handles for picks, shovels and mattocks, alongside masons' tools for cutting stone. This was the start of the strong double wall from the west bastion at Rupert's towards Munden's Battery, which the Council ordered on 7 October 1776 after Bazett's warning of 12 September. Oil for the guns kept the iron barrels and carriage fittings from rusting in the salt air, and the artillery's fishing lines were probably used for laying out ranges and positions. |
| 406 | 399 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 10 15 11 | The fortifications account concluded:<br>Brought forward, £10 15s 11d<br>White lead, mixed, 3 lb, for the guns, £0 1s 3d |

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| | | Paint Viz.<br>3 White Lead mixed<br>.. 1 3<br>2 Papers Blacking Guns<br>.. 1 ..<br>2 Chalk<br>.. .. 9<br>3 Blue Black<br>.. 2 9<br>.. 5 2<br>Lead 22 Sheet Do.<br>.. 4 1<br>Arrack 6 Galls. Artillery<br>1 2 6<br>Iron and Steel 8 Steel<br>.. 2 10<br>Coals 75 12 Burning Lime<br>31 13 2<br>Turners Ware Viz.<br>10 Wood Bowls<br>.. 10 10<br>10 Platters Workmen<br>.. 7 8<br>5 Labourers Baskets<br>.. 5 .<br>1 5 6<br>Deals Viz.<br>5 Puffers, Ruperts Range<br>.. 15 10<br>1½ Ash Plank<br>5 10 5<br>6 14 3<br>£ 52 3 5<br>Houses Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 July<br>to the 30 September 1776<br>Iron and Steel cwt. qr. lb. 1 2 22 Iron<br>1 10 3<br>Deals Viz.<br>20 Double<br>4 1 8<br>81 Single<br>9 9<br>2 Balks<br>.. 17 8<br>6 Bundles Oak Laths<br>.. 12 9<br>39 Do. Fir Do.<br>2 3 1<br>1½ Do. Riga Timber<br>3 13 2<br>¼ ps. Oak Plank<br>.. 17 6<br>21 14 10<br>Cart Wheels 4 Wheel Barrows<br>3 3 8<br>Nails Viz.<br>70 lb. 2d.<br>2 9 7<br>24 4<br>.. 14 .<br>20 6<br>.. 13 4<br>47 10<br>1 1 9<br>6 30<br>.. 2 3<br>2 Dog<br>.. 1 .<br>6 Spike<br>.. 1 11<br>6 Glazrs. Brads<br>.. 3 3<br>5 7 1<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 31 15 10 | Blacking, 2 barrels, for the guns, £0 1s 0d<br>Chalk, 2 lb, for the guns, £0 0s 2d<br>Blue black, 3 lb, for the guns, £0 2s 9d<br>Paint, subtotal, £0 5s 2d<br>Sheet lead, 22 lb, for the guns, £0 4s 1d<br>Arrack, 6 gallons, for the artillery, £1 2s 6d<br>Steel, 8 lb, £0 2s 10d<br>Coals, 15 chaldrons 12 bushels, for burning lime, £31 13s 2d<br>Wooden bowls, 10, for the workmen, £0 10s 10d<br>Wooden platters, 10, for the workmen, £0 9s 8d<br>Labourers' baskets, 5, for the workmen, £0 5s 0d<br>Wooden goods, subtotal, £1 5s 6d<br>Buffers for Rupert's range, 5, £0 15s 10d<br>Ash plank, 1¼ feet, £5 10s 5d<br>Timber, subtotal, £6 14s 3d<br>Total fortifications account, £52 3s 5d<br>The houses account listed the following stores issued between 1 July and 30 September 1776:<br>Iron and steel, 1 cwt 2 qr 22 lb, £1 10s 3d<br>Double deals, 20, £4 1s 8d<br>Single deals, 81, £9 9s 0d<br>Baulks, 2, £0 17s 8d<br>Oak laths, 6 bundles, £0 12s 9d<br>Fir laths, 39 bundles, £2 3s 1d<br>Riga timber, 1½ feet, £3 13s 2d<br>Oak plank, ¼ foot, £0 17s 6d<br>Timber, subtotal, £21 14s 10d<br>Cart wheels and 4 wheelbarrows, £3 3s 8d<br>Twopenny nails, 70 hundred, £2 9s 7d<br>Fourpenny nails, 24 hundred, £0 14s 0d<br>Sixpenny nails, 20 hundred, £0 13s 4d<br>Tenpenny nails, 47 hundred, £1 1s 9d<br>Thirtypenny nails, 6 hundred, £0 2s 3d<br>Dog nails, 2 hundred, £0 1s 0d<br>Spikes, 6, £0 1s 11d<br>Glaziers' brads, 6 thousand, £0 3s 3d<br>Nails, subtotal, £5 7s 1d<br>Carried forward, £31 15s 10d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Coal for burning lime cost over £31 in the quarter, by far the largest item on the fortifications account. Earlier the kilns had been fired largely with wood and island fuel. St Helena's forests had been cut back so heavily over the previous century that firewood was scarce, and the Company now shipped coal from England to burn the shell and coral into lime. Every yard of mortar in the new defences and houses carried the cost of fuel brought thousands of miles. The buffers for Rupert's range were timber backstops set up behind the targets for the heavy gunnery practice of September 1776. |

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| 407 | 400 | 21 October<br>Brought Over<br>£ 31 15 10<br>Paint Viz.<br>12 White Lead mixed<br>.. 4 9<br>22 Whiting<br>.. .. 7<br>19 White Lead Dry<br>.. 5 7<br>.. 10 11<br>Oil Viz.<br>1½ Gallons Linseed<br>.. 6 ..<br>2 Do. Train<br>.. 8 8<br>.. 14 8<br>Iron Ware Viz.<br>1 pr. H L Hinges<br>.. 3 .<br>2 Plaistr. Trowels<br>.. 3 4<br>1 Bricklayers Trowel<br>.. 1 4<br>1 Plaistr. Sive<br>.. 4 4<br>3 Iron Shovels<br>.. 13 7<br>1 5 7<br>Glass Ware Viz.<br>52 Sqrs. 8 by 10<br>1 5<br>84 Do. 10½ by 16<br>5 6 9<br>6 11 9<br>Turners Ware Viz.<br>1 Birch Broom<br>.. .. 5<br>2 Wood Ladles<br>.. .. 8<br>.. 1 1<br>£ 40 19 10<br>Chubs Spring Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 July to the 30 September 1776<br>Iron and Steel cwt. qr. lb. 1 .. 21 Iron<br>1 1 4<br>Cordage 12 lb.<br>.. 4 ..<br>Lead 1 3 19 Sheet<br>1 18 4<br>Deals Viz.<br>10 Single<br>1 3 4<br>4 Balks<br>1 15 4<br>2¼ ft. Riga Timber<br>4 17 6<br>7 16 2<br>Oil 1 Gallon Train<br>.. 4 4<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 11 4 2 | The houses account concluded:<br>Brought forward, £31 15s 10d<br>White lead, mixed, 12 lb, £0 4s 9d<br>Whiting, 22 lb, £0 0s 7d<br>Dry white lead, 19 lb, £0 5s 7d<br>Paint, subtotal, £0 10s 11d<br>Linseed oil, 1½ gallons, £0 6s 0d<br>Train oil, 2 gallons, £0 8s 8d<br>Oil, subtotal, £0 14s 8d<br>H-hinges, 1 pair, £0 3s 0d<br>Plasterers' trowels, 2, £0 3s 4d<br>Bricklayer's trowel, 1, £0 1s 4d<br>Plasterer's sieve, 1, £0 4s 4d<br>Iron shovels, 3, £0 13s 7d<br>Ironware, subtotal, £1 5s 7d<br>Window panes, 8 by 10 inches, 52, £1 5s 0d<br>Window panes, 10½ by 16 inches, 84, £5 6s 9d<br>Glass, subtotal, £6 11s 9d<br>Birch broom, 1, £0 0s 5d<br>Wooden ladles, 2, £0 0s 8d<br>Wooden goods, subtotal, £0 1s 1d<br>Total houses account, £40 19s 10d<br>The account for the works at Chubb's Spring listed the following stores issued between 1 July and 30 September 1776:<br>Iron and steel, 1 cwt 0 qr 21 lb, £1 1s 4d<br>Cordage, 12 lb, £0 4s 0d<br>Sheet lead, 1 cwt 3 qr 19 lb, £1 18s 4d<br>Single deals, 10, £1 3s 4d<br>Baulks, 4, £1 15s 4d<br>Riga timber, 2½ feet, £4 17s 6d<br>Timber, subtotal, £7 16s 2d<br>Train oil, 1 gallon, £0 4s 4d<br>Carried forward, £11 4s 2d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The houses account took 136 window panes in the quarter, most of them in the large 10½ by 16 inch size. The three new houses were being glazed, the final stage before they could be lived in. That came after the masons, plasterers and carpenters had finished. Riga timber and baulks issued to Chubb's Spring were probably for a covered cistern or shed over the spring head, where the plumbers' lead pipe began its run down to the crane. |
| 408 | 401 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 11 4 2<br>Iron Ware Viz.<br>1 Large Iron rimd Lock wth. Pullback<br>.. 7 2<br>1 Pad Do.<br>.. 1 5<br>2 Cupboard Do.<br>.. 6 1<br>1 Stock Do.<br>.. 3 1 | The account for the works at Chubb's Spring continued:<br>Brought forward, £11 4s 2d<br>Large iron-rimmed lock with a pullback, 1, £0 7s 2d<br>Padlock, 1, £0 1s 5d<br>Cupboard locks, 2, £0 6s 1d<br>Stock lock, 1, £0 3s 1d<br>H-hinges, 1 pair, £0 3s 0d<br>Maul, 1, £0 9s 4d<br>Ironware, subtotal, £1 10s 1d<br>Pitch, 105 lb, £0 13s 1d |

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| | | 1 pr. H L Hinges<br>.. 3<br>1 Maul<br>.. 9 4<br>1 10 1<br>Pitch and Tar Viz.<br>105 lb. Pitch<br>.. 13 1<br>18 Rosin<br>.. 2 11<br>.. 16 .<br>Iron Pots 1 Weight 15 lb.<br>.. 3 3<br>Lines 12 No. 4<br>.. 4 5<br>Ticking 8 Yards<br>.. 13 2<br>Braziers Ware 1 Large Brass Cock<br>.. 5 6<br>Nails Viz.<br>18 lb. 4d.<br>.. 5 5<br>20 6<br>.. 13 4<br>2 Dog<br>.. .. 11<br>.. 19 8<br>Turners Ware 1 Labourers Basket<br>.. 6 .<br>Coals 33 Bushels<br>1 18 6<br>Tea 6 lb. Single<br>.. 6 6<br>Arrack 4½ Gallons<br>.. 4 10 .<br>Sugar & Candy Viz.<br>18 Sugar<br>.. 4 3<br>1 8 Candy<br>.. 15 6<br>.. 19 9<br>Candles 18 lb.<br>1 13 .<br>Leaden Pipe Viz.<br>Tons cwt. qr. lb. 27 3 6 1 3 Leaden Pipe<br>1051 5 4<br>34 1 16 Solder<br>160 2 4<br>7 Large Brass Cocks<br>12 19 1<br>5 Stone Cisterns<br>45 12 4<br>Plumbers Tools<br>1 19 7<br>1271 18 8<br>£ 1297 8 7 | Rosin, 18 lb, £0 2s 11d<br>Pitch and rosin, subtotal, £0 16s 0d<br>Iron pot, 1, weighing 15 lb, £0 3s 3d<br>Fishing lines, size 4, 12, £0 4s 5d<br>Ticking, 8 yards, £0 13s 2d<br>Large brass cock, 1, £0 5s 6d<br>Fourpenny nails, 18 hundred, £0 5s 5d<br>Sixpenny nails, 20 hundred, £0 13s 4d<br>Dog nails, 2 hundred, £0 0s 11d<br>Nails, subtotal, £0 19s 8d<br>Labourers' basket, 1, £0 6s 0d<br>Coals, 33 bushels, £1 18s 6d<br>Singlo tea, 6 lb, £0 6s 6d<br>Arrack, 24½ gallons, £4 10s 0d<br>Sugar, 18 lb, £0 4s 3d<br>Sugar candy, 0 cwt 1 qr 8 lb, £0 15s 6d<br>Sugar and sugar candy, subtotal, £0 19s 9d<br>Candles, 18 lb, £1 13s 0d<br>Leaden pipe, 1½ inch, £1,051 5s 4d<br>Leaden pipe, 3 inch, £160 9s 4d<br>Solder, [...], £12 19s 1d<br>Large brass cocks, 7, £45 12s 4d<br>Stone cisterns, 5, and plumbers' tools, £1 19s 7d<br>Leaden pipe and fittings, subtotal, £1,271 18s 8d<br>Total Chubb's Spring account, £1,297 8s 7d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The watercourse from Chubb's Spring to the crane was charged to the Company's accounts in a single quarter at nearly £1,300, more than any other works account of the year. Almost all of it was the lead pipe and brass cocks shipped from England, issued from the stores as the plumbers laid them. That one project cost more than a quarter of the island's whole pay bill. The Company counted it worth the money because a steady flow of piped water to the landing place made St Helena a faster and more reliable watering station for its ships. The plumbers' report of 29 July 1776 had warned that 130 yards of this pipe were badly cast and broken beyond use, so part of this costly stock arrived unusable. |
| 409 | 402 | 21 October<br>Beef and Pork Viz.<br>10 Puncns. Beef, Damaged and thrown into the Sea<br>155 7 11<br>600 Pieces Pork, Delivered to Ship Talbot<br>106 5 ..<br>261 12 11<br>£ 261 12 11<br>Errors Excepted<br>St. Helena (Signed) Jonn. Doveton<br>30 September 1776 Storekeeper | The salt meat account recorded:<br>Salt beef, 10 puncheons, damaged and thrown into the sea, £155 7s 11d<br>Salt pork, 600 pieces, delivered to the ship Talbot, £106 5s 0d<br>Total, £261 12s 11d<br>Jonathan Doveton, storekeeper, signed the accounts at St Helena on 30 September 1776, subject to the correction of any errors.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The ten puncheons of beef thrown into the sea were the casks the Council condemned on 9 April 1776. Their loss of more than £155 was entered only now, at the end of the stores year, so the storekeeper's stock could be balanced against his books. The write-off was a heavy price for meat that had spoiled in store, and it explains why the Council sold or reissued the next 50 doubtful casks instead of condemning them. The 600 pieces of pork given to |

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| | | | the *Talbot* restocked her for the passage home to England in August 1776. |
| 410 | 403 | 1776<br>Inventory of Stores remaining in the Honorable Companys<br>Ware Houses the 30 September 1776<br>Anchors Viz.<br>3 without Weights<br>40 3 9<br>1 Weight cwt. qr. lb. 33 .. 16<br>56 6 7<br>1 Do. 33 3<br>67 13 1<br>1 Do. 33 1 7<br>1 Do. 36 3 18<br>140 9 9<br>7 Do. 19 2 24<br>31 10 ..<br>1 Do. 5 3 20<br>12 .. ..<br>2 Grapnails 3 1 6<br>5 13 10<br>18 Iron Hoops<br>2 10 .<br>2 Anchor Stocks<br>9 2 .<br>23 Nails<br>.. 7 8<br>364 12 8<br>Buckram 134 Yards<br>Blankets Viz.<br>8 Fine<br>5 2 .<br>9 Ordinary<br>2 12 6<br>7 14 6<br>Bunting Viz.<br>cwt. qr. lb. 3 31 Red<br>5 13 4<br>22 Blue<br>.. 12 9<br>32 White<br>.. 10 8<br>7 4 9<br>Broad Cloth Viz.<br>96 Yards Scarlet<br>95 2 6<br>38¾ Do. Black<br>32 10 9<br>16⅛ Light Blue<br>14 5 4<br>6¼ Do. Maz. Do.<br>5 12 6<br>23 Do. French Grey<br>20 2 6<br>10¾ Do. Claret Colour<br>9 13 6<br>27⅞ Do. Green<br>25 7<br>17⅜ Do. White<br>14 5 3<br>7 Do. Crimson<br>6 16 6<br>17¼ Do. Buff Casimere<br>7 3 .<br>16¼ Do. White Do.<br>6 14 .<br>237 .. 10<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 625 15 2 | The inventory of stores left in the Company's warehouses on 30 September 1776 began:<br>Anchors without weights, 3, £40 3s 9d<br>Anchor weighing 33 cwt 0 qr 16 lb, 1, £56 6s 7d<br>Anchor weighing 33 cwt 3 qr 0 lb, 1, £57 13s 1d<br>Anchor weighing 33 cwt 2 qr 7 lb, 1, and anchor weighing 36 cwt 3 qr 18 lb, 1, together £140 9s 9d<br>Anchors weighing 19 cwt 2 qr 24 lb, 7, £31 10s 0d<br>Anchor weighing 5 cwt 3 qr 20 lb, 1, £12 0s 0d<br>Grapnels weighing 3 cwt 1 qr 6 lb, 2, £5 13s 10d<br>Iron hoops, 18, £2 10s 0d<br>Anchor stocks, 2, £9 2s 0d<br>Anchor nails, 23, £0 7s 8d<br>Anchors, subtotal, £364 12s 8d<br>Buckram, 134 yards, £0 0s 0d<br>Fine blankets, 8, £5 2s 0d<br>Ordinary blankets, 9, £2 12s 6d<br>Blankets, subtotal, £7 14s 6d<br>Red bunting, 3 pieces 31 yards, £5 13s 4d<br>Blue bunting, 22 yards, £0 12s 9d<br>White bunting, 32 yards, £0 10s 8d<br>Bunting, subtotal, £7 4s 9d<br>Scarlet broadcloth, 96 yards, £95 2s 6d<br>Black broadcloth, 38¼ yards, £32 10s 9d<br>Light blue broadcloth, 16⅝ yards, £14 5s 4d<br>Mazarine blue broadcloth, 6¼ yards, £5 12s 6d<br>French grey broadcloth, 23 yards, £20 2s 6d<br>Claret broadcloth, 10¾ yards, £9 13s 6d<br>Green broadcloth, 27⅝ yards, £23 7s 0d<br>White broadcloth, 17⅝ yards, £14 5s 3d<br>Crimson broadcloth, 7 yards, £6 16s 6d<br>Buff cassimere, 17¼ yards, £7 3s 0d<br>White cassimere, 16½ yards, £6 14s 0d<br>Broadcloth and cassimere, subtotal, £237 0s 10d<br>Carried forward, £625 15s 2d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The year's stocktaking, for which the stores were closed from 2 September to 2 October 1776, set a value on everything held. The largest single item was a stock of heavy anchors, most weighing over 33 cwt. These were sheet anchors for Indiamen, kept at St Helena in case a ship lost hers in the road. The open anchorage was exposed to heavy swell, and a ship that dragged or parted her cable could not leave safely without a replacement. Holding over £360 in anchors was a costly insurance the Company bore for its whole fleet. The 134 yards of buckram carried no value in the inventory. It was perhaps damaged stock written down to nothing. |
| 411 | 404 | 21 October<br>Brought Over<br>£ 623 15 2<br>Braziers Ware Viz. | The inventory continued:<br>Brought forward, £623 15s 2d<br>Large skimmer, 1, £0 14s 4d<br>Warming pan, 1, £0 11s 3d |

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| | | 1 Large Skimmer<br>.. 14 4<br>1 Warming Pan<br>.. 11 3<br>8 Wash Pans<br>10 17 1<br>4 Large Brass Cocks<br>1 2<br>8 Bottling Do.<br>1 10 8<br>2 Copper Bars<br>1 18 6<br>1 Brass Bar<br>.. 14 2<br>6 Three Quart Tea Kettles<br>3 10<br>2 Copper Pumps<br>2 8 10<br>2 lb. Rolled Dutch Brass<br>2 ..<br>2 Large Copper Kettles<br>6 4<br>5 Brass Candlesticks<br>1 .. 8<br>1 Brass Sheave<br>5 6 9<br>3 Sheets Copper Wt. 1 15½<br>2 19 .<br>1 Bar Bell<br>.. 3 9<br>41 8 5<br>Books Viz.<br>13 Large Bibles<br>17 17 6<br>1 Small Bible<br>.. 5 6<br>2 Large Common Prayer<br>.. 10<br>22 Small Do.<br>3 13 4<br>16 Spelling<br>.. 7 7<br>13 Testaments<br>1 3 10<br>24 7 9<br>Beef and Pork Viz.<br>96 Puncns. Beef<br>1307 3 7<br>46 24 Do.<br>269 2 6<br>405 45 Pork<br>5786 5 3<br>231 Tierces Do.<br>1334 .. 8<br>8776 12 .<br>Blocks Viz.<br>2 Iron bound Cats<br>.. 12 10<br>4 Do. Dead Eyes<br>2 13 1<br>1 Snatch<br>.. 13 .<br>1 Double Long Tackle<br>.. 4 9<br>2 wt. Brass Sheaves<br>.. 10 4<br>40 Double of 8 Inches<br>3 5 5<br>8 .. ..<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 9474 3 4 | Wash pans, 8, £10 17s 1d<br>Large brass cocks, 4, £1 2s 0d<br>Bottling cocks, 8, £1 10s 0d<br>Copper bars, 2, £1 18s 6d<br>Brass bar, 1, £0 14s 2d<br>Three-quart tea kettles, 6, £3 10s 0d<br>Copper pumps, 2, £2 8s 10d<br>Rolled Dutch brass, 22 lb, £2 0s 0d<br>Large copper kettles, 2, £6 4s 0d<br>Brass candlesticks, 5, £1 0s 6d<br>Brass sheave, 1, £5 6s 9d<br>Copper sheets, 3, weighing 0 cwt 1 qr 15½ lb, £2 19s 0d<br>Door bell, 1, £0 3s 9d<br>Brass and copper ware, subtotal, £41 0s 5d<br>Large Bibles, 13, £17 7s 6d<br>Small Bible, 1, £0 5s 6d<br>Large Books of Common Prayer, 2, £0 10s 0d<br>Small Books of Common Prayer, 22, £3 13s 4d<br>Spelling books, 16, £0 17s 7d<br>New Testaments, 15, £1 3s 10d<br>Books, subtotal, £24 7s 9d<br>Salt beef, 94½ puncheons, £1,307 3s 7d<br>Salt beef, 4⅞ puncheons and 24 tierces, £269 2s 6d<br>Salt pork, 405 puncheons, £5,786 5s 3d<br>Salt pork, 231 tierces, £1,334 0s 8d<br>Salt beef and pork, subtotal, £8,776 12s 0d<br>Iron-bound cat blocks, 2, £0 12s 10d<br>Iron-bound dead eyes, 4, £2 13s 1d<br>Snatch block, 1, £0 13s 0d<br>Double long tackle block, 1, £0 4s 9d<br>Brass sheaves, 2, £0 10s 4d<br>Double blocks of 8 inches, 40, £3 5s 5d<br>Blocks, subtotal, £8 0s 0d<br>Carried forward, £9,474 3s 4d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Salt meat in the stores was valued at nearly £8,800, far more than all the other stores together. Over 400 puncheons of pork and 100 of beef held enough to feed the garrison and the Company's slaves for many months. The island could not raise enough cattle to feed itself, and the stock was its main defence against a blockade or the loss of a store ship. Every cask carried the risk of spoiling, as the ten puncheons thrown into the sea that year had shown. Blocks, dead eyes and sheaves were pulley fittings for ships' rigging, kept to repair ships in the road and the island's own cranes. |
| 412 | 405 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 9474 3 4<br>Canvas Viz. | The inventory continued:<br>Brought forward, £9,474 3s 4d<br>English canvas, 121 pieces 2 yards, £234 0s 0d<br>Osnaburg canvas, 8 pieces 68 yards, £40 5s 8d |

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| | | 121 2 English<br>234 .<br>8 68 Osnabrigs<br>40 5 8<br>274 5 8<br>Corks Viz.<br>124 Gross<br>13 14 2<br>5½ Sheet<br>.. 3 3<br>13 17 5<br>Copper Money 34928 Halfpence<br>72 15 4<br>Cordage Viz.<br>2 Cables of 17 Inches 143 3 14<br>2 Do. Damaged 143 1 1<br>1 Cable of 9 Inches 19 3 26<br>5 Coils of 5 Do. 32 1 18<br>1 Do. of 4½ Do. 3 2 6<br>4 Do. of 4 Do. 17 .. 13<br>2 Do. of 3½ Do. 6 2 16<br>2 Do. of 3 Do. 4 1 ..<br>16 Do. of 2½ Do. 27 3 16<br>2 Do. of 1½ Do. 1 2 6<br>14 Do. of 9 Thread Ratline 7 2 16<br>10 Do. of 9 Do. Do. 4 2 5<br>412 2 25<br>693 13 .<br>Cuttlery Ware Viz.<br>65 Buckling Combs<br>2 9 10<br>36 Ord. Ivory Do.<br>2 .. 3<br>133 Horn Do.<br>1 9 6<br>8⅞ Doz. Stag horn handle Knives & Forks<br>5 14 5<br>2 Do. Green Do. & Do.<br>3 19 3<br>4 pr. Green Handle Carvers<br>1 6 6<br>3 Stone Knives<br>.. 4 5<br>2 Pallet Do.<br>.. 1 8<br>9 Chopping Do.<br>.. 11 8<br>959 pr. Shoe Buckles<br>24 19 7<br>80 pr. Knee Do.<br>1 5 8<br>8 Cases Fleams<br>.. 18 2<br>Cuttlery Ware Carrd. Over<br>£ 45 .. 11<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 10528 16 9 | Canvas, subtotal, £274 5s 8d<br>Corks, 124 gross, £13 14s 2d<br>Cork sheets, 5¾, £0 3s 3d<br>Corks, subtotal, £13 17s 5d<br>Copper money, 34,928 halfpence, £72 15s 4d<br>Cables of 17 inches, 2, weighing 143 cwt 3 qr 14 lb<br>Cables of 17 inches, damaged, 2, weighing 143 cwt 1 qr 1 lb<br>Cable of 9 inches, 1, weighing 19 cwt 3 qr 26 lb<br>Coils of 5-inch rope, 5, weighing 32 cwt 1 qr 18 lb<br>Coil of 4½-inch rope, 1, weighing 3 cwt 2 qr 6 lb<br>Coils of 4-inch rope, 4, weighing 17 cwt 0 qr 13 lb<br>Coils of 3½-inch rope, 2, weighing 6 cwt 2 qr 16 lb<br>Coils of 3-inch rope, 2, weighing 4 cwt 1 qr 0 lb<br>Coils of 2½-inch rope, 16, weighing 27 cwt 3 qr 16 lb<br>Coils of 1½-inch rope, 2, weighing 1 cwt 2 qr 6 lb<br>Coils of 18-thread ratline, 14, weighing 7 cwt 2 qr 16 lb<br>Coils of 9-thread ratline, 10, weighing 4 cwt 2 qr 5 lb<br>Cordage, total, 412 cwt 2 qr 25 lb, £693 15s 0d<br>Buckle combs, 46, £2 9s 10d<br>Ordinary ivory combs, 36, £2 0s 3d<br>Horn combs, 133, £1 9s 6d<br>Staghorn-handled knives and forks, 8⅞ dozen, £5 14s 5d<br>Green-handled knives and forks, 2 dozen, £3 19s 3d<br>Green-handled carvers, 4 pairs, £1 6s 6d<br>Stone knives, 3, £0 4s 5d<br>Palette knives, 2, £0 1s 0d<br>Chopping knives, 9, £0 11s 8d<br>Shoe buckles, 959 pairs, £24 19s 7d<br>Knee buckles, 80 pairs, £1 5s 8d<br>Cases of fleams, 8, £0 18s 2d<br>Cutlery and small goods carried forward, £45 0s 11d<br>Carried forward, £10,528 16s 9d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The stores held nearly 35,000 copper halfpence, worth almost £73. Small coin was always scarce in the Company's settlements, and St Helena had no mint. A supply of halfpence shipped from England let the store and the paymaster give change and pay labourers' small daily wages. Without it, the island would have depended on cash notes and Indian coins. The four great cables of 17 inches were anchor cables for the largest Indiamen, matching the heavy sheet anchors held in store. Two of them were already damaged, and hemp rots quickly in a warm, damp climate. A fleam was a lancet for bleeding people or animals, used by surgeons and farriers. |
| 413 | 406 | 21 October<br>Brought Over<br>£ 10528 16 9<br>Cuttlery Ware brought Over<br>£ 45 .. 11<br>314 pr. Leather Garters<br>10 9 4<br>11 Pruning Knives<br>.. 14 .<br>39 Shoe Do.<br>.. 18 .<br>57 2 3<br>Cart Wheels Viz.<br>10 pr. Cart Wheels<br>45 10<br>87 Wheel Barrows<br>69 6 9 | The inventory continued:<br>Brought forward, £10,528 16s 9d<br>Cutlery and small goods brought forward, £45 0s 11d<br>Leather garters, 314 pairs, £10 9s 4d<br>Pruning knives, 11, £0 14s 0d<br>Shoe knives, 39, £0 18s 0d<br>Cutlery and small goods, subtotal, £57 2s 3d<br>Cart wheels, 10 pairs, £45 10s 0d<br>Wheelbarrows, 87, £69 6s 9d<br>Cart wheels and wheelbarrows, subtotal, £114 16s 9d<br>Coals, 14 chaldrons, £30 17s 6d<br>Scarlet camblet, 24½ yards, £4 10s 5d<br>Brown camblet, 10 yards, £1 10s 10d<br>Blue camblet, 30¼ yards, £4 12s 7d<br>Camblet, subtotal, £10 13s 10d |

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| | | 114 16 9<br>Coals 14 Chaldron<br>30 17 6<br>Camblet Viz.<br>24½ Yards Scarlet<br>4 10 5<br>10 Do. Brown<br>1 10 10<br>30¼ Do. Blue<br>4 12 7<br>10 13 10<br>Deals and Timber Viz.<br>358 Double<br>72 17 .<br>243 Single<br>28 1 2<br>44 Puffers<br>6 16 10<br>3 Timbers for Long Boats<br>1 6 5<br>28 Wainscot Boards<br>2 1 9<br>19 Bundles Oak Laths<br>2 .. 5<br>½ Piece Oak Plank<br>1 14 11<br>2½ Do. Ash Do.<br>8 9 2<br>40 Balks<br>25 17 8<br>17 ft. Riga Timber<br>41 7 8<br>15 Elm Boards<br>3 1 5<br>193 4 5<br>Earthen Ware Viz.<br>10 Milk Pans<br>.. 15 1<br>4 Close Stool Do.<br>1 Do. Do. Pan Damaged<br>.. 4 2<br>.. 19 3<br>Flour cwt. qr. 1871 2<br>1601 3 2<br>Flannel 77½ Yards<br>8 14 5<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 12546 8 4 | Double deals, 358, £72 17s 0d<br>Single deals, 243, £28 1s 2d<br>Buffers, 44, £6 16s 10d<br>Timbers for longboats, 3, £1 6s 5d<br>Wainscot boards, 70, £2 1s 9d<br>Oak laths, 19 bundles, £2 0s 5d<br>Oak plank, ½ piece, £1 14s 11d<br>Ash plank, 2½ pieces, £8 9s 2d<br>Baulks, 40, £25 17s 8d<br>Riga timber, 17 feet, £41 7s 8d<br>Elm boards, 15, £3 1s 5d<br>Deals and timber, subtotal, £193 4s 5d<br>Earthenware milk pans, 10, £0 15s 1d<br>Earthenware close-stool pans, 4, and 1 damaged, £0 4s 2d<br>Earthenware, subtotal, £0 19s 3d<br>Flour, 1,871 cwt 2 qr, £1,601 3s 2d<br>Flannel, 77½ yards, £8 14s 5d<br>Carried forward, £12,546 8s 4d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The stores held over 1,870 cwt of flour, valued at more than £1,600, the second largest food stock after salt meat. Most of it was the 350 cwt bought at the Cape in August 1776 together with the flour landed by the store ships. Bread was baked from this stock for the garrison, so the island's supply of its daily staple for months to come sat in the Company's warehouses. Camblet was a light woven cloth of wool or goat's hair, often mixed with silk, used for cloaks and coats. The 87 wheelbarrows in store were held for the building programme and the fortification works, where all earth and stone was moved by hand. |
| 414 | 407 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 12546 8 4<br>Glass Ware Viz.<br>5½ Doz. Wine Glasses<br>1 7 3<br>40 Beer Do.<br>1 15 8<br>10 Ale Do.<br>.. 7 1<br>28 Jelly Do.<br>.. 10 11<br>12 Cruets<br>.. 6 8<br>15 Salts<br>2 5 8<br>16 Quart Decanters<br>1 17 4<br>25 Pint Do.<br>2 4 3<br>47 Tumblers<br>1 5 1<br>1 Candle Shade<br>.. 7 2<br>8 Hour Glasses<br>.. 4 10<br>24 Half Hour Do. | The inventory continued:<br>Brought forward, £12,546 8s 4d<br>Wine glasses, 5½ dozen, £1 7s 8d<br>Beer glasses, 40, £1 15s 8d<br>Ale glasses, 10, £0 7s 1d<br>Jelly glasses, 28, £0 10s 11d<br>Cruets, 12, £0 6s 8d<br>Glass salt cellars, 15, £2 5s 8d<br>Quart decanters, 16, £1 7s 4d<br>Pint decanters, 25, £2 4s 3d<br>Tumblers, 47, £1 5s 1d<br>Glass candle shade, 1, £0 7s 2d<br>Hour glasses, 8, £0 4s 10d<br>Half-hour glasses, 24, £0 14s 6d<br>Minute glasses, 8, £0 6s 8d<br>Window panes, 6 by 8 inches, 418, £5 4s 7d<br>Window panes, 8 by 10 inches, 213, £5 6s 6d<br>Window panes, 10 by 12 inches, 101, £7 13s 11d<br>Window panes, 10 by 13 inches, 11, £0 16s 7d<br>Window panes, 10 by 14 inches, 42, £2 13s 2d<br>Window panes, 10 by 15 inches, 30, £2 0s 0d<br>Window panes, 11 by 15 inches, 17, £1 2s 0d<br>Window panes, 10½ by 16 inches, 35, £2 4s 6d<br>Window panes, 11 by 17½ inches, 31, £2 3s 3d<br>Window panes, 11 by 19 inches, 26, £1 16s 10d<br>Window panes, 12 by 20 inches, 10, £1 11s 2d<br>Glassware, subtotal, £46 5s 3d |

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| | | .. 14 6<br>8 Minute<br>.. 6 8<br>418 Squares 6 by 8<br>5 4 7<br>213 Do. 8 by 10<br>5 6 6<br>101 Do. 10 by 12<br>7 13 11<br>11 Do. 10 by 13<br>.. 16 7<br>42 Do. 10 by 14<br>2 13 2<br>30 Do. 10 by 15<br>2 .. 8<br>17 Do. 11 by 15<br>1 2 .<br>35 Do. 10½ by 16<br>2 4 6<br>31 Do. 11 by 17½<br>2 3 3<br>26 Do. 11 by 19<br>1 16 10<br>10 Do. 12 by 20<br>1 11 2<br>46 5 3<br>Grindstones 4 Small<br>.. 19 10<br>Hats Viz.<br>32 Mens Fine<br>20 2 8<br>2 Boys<br>.. 12 2<br>2 Officers Gold Lace<br>5 19 2<br>149 Soldiers<br>20 17 1<br>61 11 1<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 12655 4 6 | Small grindstones, 4, £0 19s 10d<br>Men's fine hats, 32, £20 2s 0d<br>Boys' hats, 2, £0 12s 2d<br>Officers' hats with gold lace, 2, £5 19s 2d<br>Soldiers' hats, 149, £20 17s 1d<br>Hats, subtotal, £61 11s 1d<br>Carried forward, £12,655 4s 6d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The stores held hour, half-hour and minute glasses. The hour and half-hour glasses timed the watches at guard posts and on the batteries. Minute glasses were used to time the burning of a gun's match or the log line that measured a boat's speed. Over 900 window panes remained in store even after the heavy glazing of the year, in more than a dozen sizes. Glass broke so often in shipping that the Company kept a large stock to meet each house's particular windows. |
| 415 | 408 | 21 October<br>Brought Over<br>£ 12655 4 6<br>Hosiers Ware Viz.<br>894 Pr. Mens Ordy. Thd. Stockings<br>124 13 3<br>9 Pr. Do. Black Silk Do.<br>7 8 6<br>11 Pr. Do. Do. Worsted Do.<br>3 12 7<br>28 Pr. Do. Cotton Do.<br>10 .. 3<br>4 Pr. Do. Grey Worsted Do.<br>.. 14 4<br>13 Pr. Boys Do. Do.<br>1 5 6<br>1 Pr. Womens Do. Do.<br>.. 2 9<br>14 Pr. Boys Cotton Do.<br>1 10 1<br>9 Prs. Buff Worsted Breeches<br>3 19 4<br>8 Prs. Do. Silk Do.<br>10 6 10<br>4 Prs. Black Do. Do.<br>5 1 8<br>169 8 8<br>Hooks and Lines Viz.<br>7200 No. 6<br>20 17 7<br>152 7<br>.. 8 5<br>4150 10<br>3 9 2<br>1000 12 | The inventory continued:<br>Brought forward, £12,655 4s 6d<br>Men's ordinary thread stockings, 894 pairs, £124 13s 3d<br>Men's black silk stockings, 9 pairs, £7 0s 6d<br>Men's black worsted stockings, 11 pairs, £3 12s 7d<br>Men's cotton stockings, 28 pairs, £10 0s 3d<br>Men's grey worsted stockings, 4 pairs, £0 14s 4d<br>Boys' stockings, 13 pairs, £1 5s 6d<br>Women's stockings, 1 pair, £0 2s 9d<br>Boys' cotton stockings, 14 pairs, £1 10s 1d<br>Buff worsted breeches, 9 pairs, £3 19s 4d<br>Silk breeches, 8 pairs, £10 6s 10d<br>Black worsted breeches, 4 pairs, £5 1s 8d<br>Stockings and breeches, subtotal, £169 2s 8d<br>Fish hooks, size 6, 7,200, £20 17s 7d<br>Fish hooks, size 7, 152, £0 0s 5d<br>Fish hooks, size 10, 4,150, £3 9s 2d<br>Fish hooks, size 12, 1,000, £1 7s 0d<br>Fish hooks, size 13, 2,575, £1 3s 8d<br>Fish hooks, size 15, 375, £0 2s 2d<br>Fish hooks, size 16, 4,060, £1 10s 10d<br>Fish hooks, size 17, 9,000, £2 19s 4d<br>Fish hooks, size 18, 3,700, £0 10s 3d<br>Fish hooks, large, 408, £5 6s 6d<br>Fishing lines, size 2, 73 dozen, £12 5s 10d<br>Fishing lines, size 3, 96½ dozen, £10 19s 0d<br>Fishing lines, size 4, 7½ dozen, £1 14s 5d<br>Hamburg lines, 39, £2 1s 1d<br>Log lines, 25, £1 2s 11d<br>Knotted sash lines, 13, £0 16s 7d<br>Hooks and lines, subtotal, £83 2s 9d<br>Sewing silk, 8 lb, £12 16s 0d<br>Mohair thread, 7½ lb, £13 10s 0d |

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| | | 1 7 ..<br>2575 13 Hooks<br>1 3 8<br>375 15<br>.. 2 2<br>4060 16<br>1 10 10<br>9000 17<br>2 19 4<br>3700 18<br>.. 10 5<br>48 Large<br>5 6 6<br>73 Doz. 2<br>12 5 10<br>96½ Do. 3<br>18 19 .<br>7¾ Do. 4 Lines<br>1 14 5<br>39 Hambro<br>2 1 1<br>25 Log<br>1 2 11<br>13 Knot Lash<br>.. 16 7<br>83 2 9<br>Haberdashery Viz.<br>8 Silk<br>12 16 .<br>7 lb. Mohair<br>13 10 .<br>Gro. Doz. 23 6 Mohair Coat Buttons<br>11 11 6<br>10 9 Do. Bt. Do.<br>4 11 6<br>Haberdashery Carrd. Over<br>£ 42 17 ..<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 12907 9 11 | Mohair coat buttons, 23 gross 6 dozen, £11 11s 6d<br>Mohair breast buttons, 10 gross 8 dozen, £4 11s 6d<br>Haberdashery carried forward, £42 17s 0d<br>Carried forward, £12,907 9s 11d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The stores held more than 32,000 fish hooks and about 2,100 fishing lines. That was enough to keep the island's fishermen, slaves and poorer families supplied for years at the rate they were bought and issued. Fishing tackle was cheap to ship and essential to the island's food supply, so the Company kept it in bulk. Nearly 900 pairs of soldiers' thread stockings were held against the next annual issue to the garrison. |
| 416 | 409 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 12907 9 11<br>Haberdashery brought Over<br>£ 42 17<br>Gro. Doz. 3 5 Silver Wire Coat Buttons<br>14 17 11<br>1½ Do. Breast Do.<br>.. 3 ..<br>6 Gilt Coat Do.<br>6 2 5<br>9 7 Do. Breast Do.<br>4 13 3<br>1 7½ Gold Basket Coat Do.<br>4 6 2<br>5 Do. Breast Do.<br>.. 11 3<br>1 .. ½ Spangled Coat Do.<br>6 1 4<br>1 3 Do. Breast Do.<br>3 14 3<br>30 White Waistcoat Do.<br>3 14 4<br>44 3 Shirts Do.<br>5 10 10<br>5 pr. Unionlord<br>.. 11 3<br>6½ Galloon<br>1 14 .<br>4 pr. Braid<br>.. 11 .<br>10½ Yds. Tabby<br>4 12 2<br>5½ Gro. Broad Worsted Lace<br>5 6 10<br>1¾ Do. Narrow Do. | The inventory continued:<br>Brought forward, £12,907 9s 11d<br>Haberdashery brought forward, £42 17s 0d<br>Silver wire coat buttons, 3 gross 5 dozen, £14 17s 11d<br>Silver wire breast buttons, 1½ dozen, £0 3s 0d<br>Gilt coat buttons, 6 gross, £6 2s 5d<br>Gilt breast buttons, 9 gross 7 dozen, £4 13s 3d<br>Gold basket-pattern coat buttons, 1 gross 7½ dozen, £4 6s 2d<br>Gold basket-pattern breast buttons, 5 dozen, £0 11s 3d<br>Spangled coat buttons, 1 gross ½ dozen, £6 1s 4d<br>Spangled breast buttons, 1 gross 3 dozen, £3 14s 3d<br>White waistcoat buttons, 30 gross, £3 14s 4d<br>Shirt buttons, 44 gross 3 dozen, £5 10s 10d<br>Union cord, 5 pieces, £0 11s 3d<br>Galloon, 6½ pieces, £1 14s 0d<br>Braid, 4 pieces, £0 11s 0d<br>Tabby, 10½ yards, £4 12s 2d<br>Broad worsted lace, 5½ gross, £5 6s 10d<br>Narrow worsted lace, 1¼ gross, £1 0s 3d<br>Broad gold lace, 300 yards, £63 1s 9d<br>Narrow gold lace, 146½ yards, £20 2s 11d<br>Gold garters, 10 pairs, £3 11s 8d<br>Tape, 130 pieces, £3 12s 8d<br>Silk garters, 30 pairs, £1 9s 6d<br>Cockades, 122, £2 3s 2d<br>Gold epaulettes, 2, £0 19s 10d<br>Horn button moulds, 64 gross, £1 9s 4d<br>Whalebone, 3 lb, £0 19s 9d<br>Binding, 1 piece, £0 1s 5d<br>Haberdashery, subtotal, £203 9s 3d<br>Carpenters' adzes, 18, £4 17s 6d |

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| | | 1 .. 3<br>300 Yds. Broad Gold Lace<br>63 1 9<br>146½ Do. Narrow Do.<br>20 2 11<br>10 pr. Gold Garters<br>3 11 8<br>130 prs. Tape<br>3 12 8<br>30 pr. Silk Garters<br>1 9 6<br>122 Cockades<br>2 3 2<br>2 Gold Epaulets<br>.. 19 10<br>64 Gro. Horn Moulds<br>1 9 4<br>3 lb. Whale Bone<br>.. 19 9<br>18 pr. Binding<br>.. 1 5<br>203 9 3<br>Iron Ware Viz.<br>10 Carpenters Adzes<br>4 17 6<br>5 Augers<br>.. 14 2<br>17 Stone Axes<br>5 12 .<br>8 Broad Do.<br>1 14 4<br>1 Coopers Ax<br>.. 3 11<br>9 Do. Adzes<br>1 6 11<br>10 Axletrees and Winches<br>2 3 7<br>29 Wood Axes<br>4 3 11<br>Iron Ware Carrd. Over<br>£ 20 16 4<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 13110 19 2 | Augers, 5, £0 14s 2d<br>Stone axes, 17, £5 12s 0d<br>Broad axes, 8, £1 14s 4d<br>Cooper's axe, 1, £0 3s 11d<br>Coopers' adzes, 9, £1 6s 11d<br>Axletrees and wrenches, 10, £2 3s 7d<br>Wood axes, 29, £4 3s 11d<br>Ironware carried forward, £20 16s 4d<br>Carried forward, £13,110 19s 2d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Gold lace was the most valuable item of haberdashery in store, nearly 450 yards worth over £83. It was used to trim officers' coats and hats, and its stock was kept to dress the garrison's officers for years ahead. Galloon was a narrow braid of silk or worsted, often with gold or silver thread, for binding hat brims and coat edges. Tabby was a heavy watered silk with a wavy sheen, used for waistcoats and gowns. Union cord was probably a cord of mixed silk and worsted. |
| 417 | 410 | 21 October<br>Brought Over<br>£ 13110 19 2<br>Haberdashery brought Over<br>£ 20 16 4<br>33 Taper Bitts<br>.. 10 4<br>7 Drill Bows<br>.. 15 9<br>6½ lb. Borax<br>2 11 .<br>65 Drill Boxes<br>3 5 .<br>2 Cast backs for Forges<br>1 17 .<br>22 Brass boxes for Wheel Barrows<br>.. 8 1<br>4½ Dragons Blood<br>.. 4 2<br>1 Bung Borer<br>.. 5 6<br>5 Coopers Chizels<br>.. 5 8<br>25 Socket & Tenon Do.<br>1 15 .<br>20 pr. Steel Compasses<br>.. 11 .<br>1 pr. Sliding Do.<br>.. 3 10<br>1 pr. Wool Cards<br>.. 1 11<br>1 pr. Iron Dividers | The inventory continued:<br>Brought forward, £13,110 19s 2d<br>Ironware brought forward, £20 16s 4d<br>Taper bits, 33, £0 10s 4d<br>Drill bows, 7, £0 15s 9d<br>Borax, 6½ lb, £2 11s 0d<br>Drill boxes, 65, £3 5s 0d<br>Cast backs for forges, 2, £1 17s 0d<br>Brass boxes for wheelbarrows, 22, £0 8s 1d<br>Dragon's blood, 4½ lb, £0 4s 2d<br>Bung borer, 1, £0 5s 6d<br>Coopers' chisels, 5, £0 5s 8d<br>Socket chisels, 25, £1 15s 0d<br>Steel compasses, 20 pairs, £0 11s 0d<br>Sliding compasses, 1 pair, £0 3s 10d<br>Wool cards, 1 pair, £0 1s 11d<br>Iron dividers, 1 pair, £0 2s 6d<br>Bits for dowelling stocks, 22, £0 7s 4d<br>Steel drivers, 3, £0 0s 3d<br>Dowelling stocks, 4, £0 6s 4d<br>Chafing dishes, 9, £2 9s 6d<br>Emery, 38 lb, £0 15s 3d<br>Files, 44½ dozen, £8 4s 8d<br>Rubber files, 22, £5 17s 9d<br>Gouges, 14, £1 5s 8d<br>Scorpers, 9, £0 6s 0d<br>Spike gimlets, 10, £0 4s 7d<br>Shutter hinges, 40 pairs, £5 3s 4d<br>H-hinges, 44 pairs, £6 15s 1d<br>HL hinges, 42 pairs, £1 16s 11d<br>Broad hoes, 13, £1 8s 2d<br>Dutch hoes, 16, £2 5s 11d |

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| | | .. 2 6<br>22 Bitts for Dowling Stocks<br>.. 7 4<br>3 Steel Drivers<br>.. 8 3<br>4 Dowling Stocks<br>.. 6 4<br>9 Chafing Dishes<br>2 9 6<br>38 Emery<br>.. 15 3<br>44½ Files<br>8 4 8<br>22 Rubber Files<br>5 17 9<br>14 Gouges<br>1 5 8<br>9 Lock Do.<br>.. 6 .<br>10 Spike Gimblets<br>.. 4 7<br>40 pr. Shutter Hinges<br>5 3 4<br>44 Do. H L Hinges<br>6 15 1<br>42 Do. H L Do.<br>1 16 11<br>13 Broad Hoes<br>1 8 2<br>16 Dutch Hoes<br>2 5 11<br>450 Ash Helves<br>13 1 3<br>93 Hammer Do.<br>1 14 9<br>21 Masons Hammers<br>7 2 10<br>3 Turners Hatchets<br>.. 9 3<br>5 pr. H L Hinges with rising Joints<br>.. 10 1<br>19 pr. Large Dovetail Hinges<br>6 16 11<br>Iron Ware Carrd. Over<br>£<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 13110 19 2 | Ash helves, 450, £13 1s 3d<br>Hammer handles, 98, £1 14s 9d<br>Masons' hammers, 21, £7 2s 10d<br>Turners' hatchets, 3, £0 9s 3d<br>HL hinges with rising joints, 3 pairs, £0 10s 1d<br>Large dovetail hinges, 19 pairs, £6 16s 11d<br>Carried forward, £13,110 19s 2d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Dragon's blood was a dark red resin from the fruit of a rattan palm in the East Indies. It was used to colour varnish and stain wood, and also as a remedy. A Dutch hoe was a push hoe with a flat blade set at the end of a long handle, used for weeding without stooping. HL hinges, shaped like the two letters, hung cupboard and room doors, and the rising-joint kind lifted the door as it opened so it cleared a carpet or uneven floor. The stores held 450 ash helves, ready to rehandle every pick, hoe and mattock the island's labour gangs wore out. |
| 418 | 411 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 13110 19 2<br>Iron Ware brought Over<br>£<br>13 Soling Hammers<br>4 7 9<br>2 Nailing Do.<br>.. 7 4<br>2 Bench Do.<br>.. 1 10<br>8 Coopers Hand Do.<br>.. 17 8<br>38 Truss Hoops<br>2 7 .<br>18 Hand Hatchets<br>1 11 6<br>74 File Hafts<br>.. 6 2<br>7 pr. X Garnet Hinges<br>2 .. 9<br>15 Helves for Garden Hoes<br>.. 6 1<br>4 Howels<br>.. 7 9<br>cwt. qr. lb. 9 1 18 Rod Iron<br>10 17 10<br>.. 1 14 Plate Do. | The inventory continued:<br>Brought forward, £13,110 19s 2d<br>Lathing hammers, 13, £4 7s 9d<br>Nailing hammers, 2, £0 7s 4d<br>Bench hammers, 2, £0 1s 10d<br>Coopers' hand hammers, 8, £0 17s 0d<br>Truss hoops, 38, £2 7s 0d<br>Hand hatchets, 18, £1 11s 6d<br>File handles, 74, £0 6s 2d<br>Cross-garnet hinges, 7 pairs, £2 0s 9d<br>Helves for garden hoes, 15, £0 6s 1d<br>Howels, 4, £0 7s 9d<br>Rod iron, 9 cwt 1 qr 10 lb, £10 17s 10d<br>Plate iron, 0 cwt 1 qr 14 lb, £0 15s 9d<br>Rolled iron, 1 cwt 2 qr 6 lb, £2 6s 10d<br>Large jack, 1, £7 10s 2d<br>Small jacks, 2, £4 19s 8d<br>Brake irons, 2, £1 3s 5d<br>Coopers' jointer irons, 7, £0 13s 2d<br>Small box irons, 7, £2 6s 3d<br>Large box irons, 4, £1 15s 3d<br>Plane irons, 12, £0 4s 5d<br>Flagon iron, 1, £0 1s 0d<br>Edging irons, 4, £0 15s 7d<br>Single pulleys for jacks, 19, £0 0s 8d<br>Lathing knife, 1, £0 0s 9d<br>Coopers' hollowing knives, 4, £0 8s 0d<br>Coopers' drawing knives, 3, £0 5s 3d |

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| | | .. 15 9<br>1 2 6 Rolls Do.<br>2 6 10<br>1 Large Jack<br>7 10 2<br>2 Small Jacks<br>4 19 8<br>2 Brak Irons<br>1 3 5<br>7 Coopers Jointer Irons<br>.. 13 2<br>7 Small Box Do.<br>2 6 3<br>4 Large Do. Do.<br>1 15 5<br>12 Plane Do.<br>.. 4 5<br>1 Flagon Iron<br>.. 1 8<br>4 Edging Irons<br>.. 15 7<br>19 Single Pulleys for Jacks<br>.. 8 8<br>1 Soling Knife<br>.. .. 9<br>4 Coopers Hollowing Knives<br>.. 8 .<br>3 Do. Drawing Do.<br>.. 5 3<br>104 Blank Keys<br>3 3 8<br>28 Splinter Locks<br>.. 12 4<br>28 Pad Do.<br>1 18 7<br>34 Stock Do.<br>5 3 8<br>5 Iron rimd Do. S Bolted<br>6 1 6<br>17 Chest Do.<br>2 11 4<br>50 Iron Rimd Do. with Brass Knobs<br>15 6<br>71 Do. Do. with Pullbacks<br>14 16 8<br>12 Do. Do. Do. Large<br>4 5 10<br>Iron Ware Carried Over<br>£<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 13110 19 2 | Blank keys, 104, £3 3s 8d<br>Splinter locks, 28, £0 12s 4d<br>Padlocks, 28, £1 10s 7d<br>Stock locks, 34, £5 3s 8d<br>Iron-rimmed spring-bolted locks, 5, £6 1s 6d<br>Chest locks, 17, £2 11s 4d<br>Iron-rimmed locks with brass knobs, 50, £15 6s 0d<br>Iron-rimmed locks with pullbacks, 71, £14 16s 8d<br>Large iron-rimmed locks with pullbacks, 12, £4 5s 10d<br>Carried forward, £13,110 19s 2d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The stores held more than 230 locks of various kinds, along with over 100 blank keys. On an island where theft from stores, farms and houses was a constant worry, locks were among the most essential goods, and every new house, chest and storeroom needed one. A howel was a cooper's curved plane for smoothing the inside of a cask near the chime. A jack, here a roasting jack, turned a spit before the fire. Cross-garnet hinges were long T-shaped strap hinges for heavy doors and gates. |
| 419 | 412 | 21 October<br>Brought Over<br>£ 13110 19 2<br>Iron Ware brought Over<br>£<br>8 Brass Plate Locks<br>5 14 5<br>11 Cupboard Do.<br>1 13 3<br>7 Brass Closet Do.<br>1 18 6<br>12 Iron rimd Do.<br>1 10 8<br>1 Goal Pad Lock<br>.. 7 2<br>21 Mauls<br>9 18 .<br>1 Pavier Maul<br>.. 4 5<br>3 Cane Mills<br>18 10 10<br>87 Masons Beach Mallets<br>8 2<br>5 Coffee Mills | The inventory continued:<br>Brought forward, £13,110 19s 2d<br>Brass plate locks, 8, £5 14s 5d<br>Cupboard locks, 11, £1 13s 3d<br>Brass closet locks, 7, £1 18s 6d<br>Iron-rimmed locks, 12, £1 10s 8d<br>Gaol padlock, 1, £0 7s 2d<br>Mauls, 21, £9 15s 0d<br>Paving maul, 1, £0 4s 5d<br>Cane mills, 3, £18 10s 10d<br>Masons' beech mallets, 87, £8 2s 0d<br>Coffee mills, 5, £1 15s 10d<br>Bolt rope needles, 228, £0 19s 4d<br>Sail needles, 95, £0 4s 3d<br>Packing needles, 68, £0 9s 10d<br>Brass chair nails, ½ hundred, £0 2s 3d<br>Pickaxes, 119, £19 14s 3d<br>Coopers' punches, 20, £1 7s 1d<br>Pulley, 1, £0 1s 8d<br>Plough plane, 1, £0 9s 10d<br>Emery paper, 58 sheets, £0 8s 7d<br>Large frying pans, 17, £3 16s 9d<br>Brass paint, 2 lb, £0 8s 10d<br>Hackpans of hammered iron, 4, £3 10s 10d |

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| | | 1 15 10<br>228 Bolt Rope Needles<br>.. 19 4<br>95 Sail Do.<br>.. 4 3<br>68 Packing Do.<br>.. 9 10<br>¾ lb. Brass Chair Nails<br>.. 2 3<br>119 Pickaxes<br>19 14 3<br>20 Coopers Punches<br>1 7 1<br>1 lb. Putty<br>.. 1 8<br>1 Plow Plane<br>.. 9 10<br>58 Sheets Emery Paper<br>.. 8 7<br>17 Large Frying Pans<br>3 16 9<br>2 lb. Brass Point<br>.. 8 10<br>4 Hackfarts Hammered Iron<br>3 10 10<br>34 Masons Stone Rammers<br>5 .. 5<br>11 Iron Rubbish Riddles<br>3 13 9<br>13 Turners Rasps<br>.. 13 3<br>10 Garden Rakes<br>1 8 8<br>7 Two feet Rules<br>.. 7<br>2 Gauging Rods<br>.. 6 7<br>32 pr. Sheep Shears<br>2 11 .<br>6 Coopers Spoke Shaves<br>.. 10 .<br>3 Buoy Do.<br>.. 5 10<br>1 Hand Round Shave<br>.. .. 6<br>7 Spades<br>1 6 3<br>17 Shod Shovels<br>1 9 9<br>42 Iron Do.<br>9 14<br>Iron Ware Carrd. Over<br>£<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 13110 19 2 | Masons' stone rammers, 34, £5 0s 5d<br>Iron rubbish riddles, 11, £3 13s 9d<br>Turners' rasps, 13, £0 13s 3d<br>Garden rakes, 10, £1 8s 8d<br>Two-foot rules, 7, £0 7s 0d<br>Gauging rods, 2, £0 6s 7d<br>Sheep shears, 32 pairs, £2 11s 0d<br>Coopers' spokeshaves, 5, £0 10s 0d<br>Brass spokeshaves, 3, £0 5s 10d<br>Hand round shave, 1, £0 0s 6d<br>Spades, 7, £1 6s 3d<br>Shod shovels, 17, £1 9s 9d<br>Iron shovels, 42, £9 14s 0d<br>Carried forward, £13,110 19s 2d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The stores held three cane mills worth more than £18. These were hand or animal-driven rollers for crushing sugar cane, which suggests the Company was trying cane on the island to make its own sugar or rum. St Helena still bought nearly all its sugar from China and Bengal, so a local crop would have cut a costly import. The gaol padlock was a heavy lock for the island's prison, kept in store as a spare. Gauging rods were marked rods for measuring the contents of casks, the tools of the sworn gauger who checked spirits for duty. Bolt-rope needles were the heavy needles sailmakers used to sew the rope edge onto a sail. |
| 420 | 413 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 13110 19 2<br>Iron Ware brought Over<br>£<br>31 Stone Saws<br>5 15 2<br>2 Rub Stones<br>.. 8 .<br>274 Scythe Do.<br>2 15 5<br>1 Cross Cut Saw<br>1 5 9<br>1 Whip Do.<br>2 6 10<br>1 Pruning Do.<br>.. 2 .<br>1 Tenon<br>.. 9 3<br>1 Hand Saw | The inventory continued:<br>Brought forward, £13,110 19s 2d<br>Stone saws, 31, £5 15s 2d<br>Rub stones, 2, £0 8s 0d<br>Scythe stones, 274, £2 15s 5d<br>Cross-cut saw, 1, £1 5s 9d<br>Whip saw, 1, £2 6s 10d<br>Pruning saw, 1, £0 2s 0d<br>Tenon saw, 1, £0 9s 3d<br>Hand saw, 1, £0 8s 3d<br>Gunsmiths' saws, 3, £2 0s 3d<br>Jack spits, 2, £1 0s 2d<br>Wood screws, 2 gross, £0 14s 4d<br>Saw sets, 15, £0 8s 9d<br>Croze stocks, 3, £0 5s 6d<br>Croze irons, 19, £0 14s 8d<br>Yellow solder, 2 lb, £0 3s 8d<br>Jack weights and pulleys, 5, £2 7s 2d<br>Figured squares, 18, £1 2s 6d<br>Spelter, 10 lb, £0 19s 9d |

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| | | .. 8 3<br>3 Gun Smiths Saws<br>2 .. 3<br>2 Jack Spits<br>1 .. 2<br>2 Gross Wood Screws<br>.. 14 4<br>15 Saw Sets<br>.. 8 9<br>3 Cove Stocks<br>.. 5 6<br>19 Cove Irons<br>.. 4 8<br>2 lb. Yellow Solder<br>.. 3 8<br>5 Jack Weights & Shafts<br>2 7 2<br>18 Figured Squares<br>1 2 6<br>10 lb. Spelter<br>.. 19 9<br>10 Sickles<br>.. 9 7<br>1 Scrapers<br>.. 1 10<br>2 Plaistr. Sives<br>.. 8 8<br>29 Beast and Broad Tools<br>3 5 3<br>85 Inch & Point Do.<br>5 2 3<br>39 Spring Rat Traps<br>3 1 7<br>50 Do. Mouse Do.<br>1 9 .<br>3 Wire Rat Do.<br>.. 19 3<br>9 Do. Mouse Do.<br>.. 9 8<br>12 Fox Do.<br>11 11<br>32 Plaistr. Trowels<br>2 12 7<br>27 Bricklayers Do.<br>1 14 6<br>10 lb. Tin Tacks<br>.. 17 6<br>2 Hand Vices<br>.. 6 1<br>11 Coopers Do.<br>.. 6<br>3 Setts Truck Wheels<br>1 .. 2<br>27 Iron Wire<br>.. 19 10<br>Iron Ware brought Over<br>£<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 13110 19 2 | Sickles, 10, £0 9s 7d<br>Scraper, 1, £0 1s 10d<br>Plasterers' sieves, 2, £0 8s 0d<br>Boasters and broad tools, 29, £3 5s 3d<br>Pick and point tools, 85, £5 2s 3d<br>Spring rat traps, 39, £3 1s 7d<br>Spring mouse traps, 50, £1 9s 0d<br>Wire rat traps, 3, £0 19s 3d<br>Wire mouse traps, 9, £0 9s 8d<br>Frows, 12, £0 11s 11d<br>Plasterers' trowels, 32, £2 12s 7d<br>Bricklayers' trowels, 27, £1 14s 6d<br>Tin tacks, 10 thousand, £0 17s 6d<br>Hand vices, 2, £0 6s 1d<br>Coopers' vices, 11, £0 6s 0d<br>Jack wheels, 3 sets, £1 0s 2d<br>Iron wire, 27 lb, £0 19s 10d<br>Carried forward, £13,110 19s 2d<br>**Interpretations**<br>A croze was the cooper's tool for cutting the groove inside a cask's staves into which the head was fitted. The many croze irons in store show that the Company made and repaired its own casks on the island instead of relying on English cooperage. Spelter was zinc, used with copper to make brass solder. A whip saw was a long two-man saw for cutting logs into planks over a saw pit. A frow was a cleaving blade struck with a mallet to split shingles and laths from a log. The stores held nearly 100 rat and mouse traps, a measure of how seriously the Company took the pests that ate into its grain. |
| 421 | 414 | 21 October<br>Brought Over<br>£ 13110 19 2<br>Iron Ware brought Over<br>£<br>18 Scythes<br>4 13 1<br>4 pr. Large Steel Yards<br>2 14 2<br>5 Do. Small Do.<br>2 6 8<br>3 Curry Combs Brushes<br>.. 5 6<br>3 Chains for Long Boats<br>13 15 4<br>7 Garden Hoes | The inventory continued:<br>Brought forward, £13,110 19s 2d<br>Scythes, 18, £4 13s 1d<br>Large steelyards, 4 pairs, £2 14s 2d<br>Small steelyards, 5 pairs, £2 6s 8d<br>Curry combs and brushes, 3, £0 5s 6d<br>Chains for longboats, 3, £13 15s 4d<br>Garden hoes, 7, £0 11s 6d<br>Claw hammers, 24, £1 15s 1d<br>Binding wire, 6 lb, £0 8s 3d<br>Brass wire, 4 lb, £0 8s 10d<br>Iron crows, 10, £12 4s 3d<br>Sal ammoniac, 4 lb, £0 10s 0d<br>Screw plates, 2, £3 0s 8d<br>Ironware, subtotal, £412 14s 6d<br>Iron, 54 cwt 1 qr 21 lb, £75 5s 9d |

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| | | .. 11 6<br>24 Claw Hammers<br>1 15 1<br>6 lb. Binding Wire<br>.. 8 3<br>4 lb. Brass Do.<br>.. 8 10<br>10 Iron Crows<br>12 4 3<br>4 lb. Salammoniac<br>.. 10 .<br>2 Screw Plates<br>3 .. 8<br>412 14 6<br>Iron and Steel Viz.<br>cwt. qr. lb. 54 1 26 Iron<br>75 5 9<br>16 2 14 Steel<br>32 19 6<br>108 5 3<br>Iron Pots 2 Weight cwt. qr. lb. 3 16<br>1 .. 10<br>Kersey 6 Yards<br>.. 7 6<br>Leather Viz.<br>cwt. qr. 8 2 Sole<br>40 6 ..<br>35 Calf Skins<br>20 4 4<br>60 10 4<br>Long Ells Viz.<br>51½ Yards Scarlet<br>6 15 10<br>31½ Do. Blue<br>3 14 1<br>89 Do. Green<br>8 4 11<br>18 14 10<br>Lead Viz.<br>cwt. qr. lb. 5 2 16 Pig<br>4 16 5<br>47 .. 18 Sheet<br>47 3 4<br>3 18 Shot<br>2 18 9<br>8 Yards Two Inch Pipe<br>3 16 5<br>58 14 11<br>Masts Viz.<br>1 Topmast<br>5 .<br>9 Spars<br>14 9 6<br>19 9 4<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 13798 16 8 | Steel, 16 cwt 2 qr 14 lb, £32 19s 6d<br>Iron and steel, subtotal, £108 5s 3d<br>Iron pots, 2, weighing 0 cwt 3 qr 11 lb, £1 0s 10d<br>Kersey, 6 yards, £0 7s 6d<br>Sole leather, 8 cwt 2 qr 0 lb, £40 6s 0d<br>Calf skins, 35, £20 4s 4d<br>Leather, subtotal, £60 10s 4d<br>Scarlet long ells, 51½ yards, £6 15s 10d<br>Blue long ells, 37½ yards, £3 14s 1d<br>Green long ells, [...] yards, £0 4s 11d<br>Long ells, subtotal, £10 14s 10d<br>Pig lead, 5 cwt 2 qr 16 lb, £4 16s 5d<br>Sheet lead, 47 cwt 0 qr 18 lb, £47 3s 4d<br>Lead shot, 3 cwt 0 qr 10 lb, £2 18s 9d<br>Two-inch lead pipe, 8 yards, £3 16s 5d<br>Lead, subtotal, £58 14s 11d<br>Topmast, 1, £5 0s 0d<br>Spars, 9, £14 9s 6d<br>Masts and spars, subtotal, £19 9s 6d<br>Carried forward, £13,798 16s 8d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Ironware in store came to over £412, the largest group after salt meat, flour, cordage and canvas. Most of it was tools for the building programme and the fortification works, kept against the slow and uncertain supply from England. Sal ammoniac was a salt used by smiths and tinmen as a flux, to clean metal before soldering. A screw plate was a steel plate with threaded holes for cutting threads on bolts. Iron crows were heavy crowbars for levering stone in the quarries and on the defences. |
| 422 | 415 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 13798 16 8<br>Nails Viz.<br>cwt. qr. lb. .. 3 16 2d.<br>3 10 10<br>5 2 5 3<br>21 1<br>5 .. 26 4<br>16 11 7<br>.. 2 7 6<br>2 2<br>.. 2 16 10<br>1 13<br>3 .. 20 20<br>6 11 7<br>1 2 26 30<br>3 3 4<br>1 2 22 40 | The inventory continued:<br>Brought forward, £13,798 16s 8d<br>Twopenny nails, 0 cwt 3 qr 16 lb, £3 10s 10d<br>Threepenny nails, 5 cwt 2 qr 5 lb, £21 1s 0d<br>Fourpenny nails, 5 cwt 0 qr 26 lb, £16 11s 7d<br>Sixpenny nails, 0 cwt 2 qr 7 lb, £2 2s 0d<br>Tenpenny nails, 0 cwt 2 qr 16 lb, £1 13s 0d<br>Twentypenny nails, 3 cwt 0 qr 20 lb, £6 11s 7d<br>Thirtypenny nails, 1 cwt 2 qr 26 lb, £3 3s 4d<br>Fortypenny nails, 1 cwt 2 qr 22 lb, £3 5s 1d<br>Spikes, 2 cwt 0 qr 20 lb, £3 16s 9d<br>Dog nails, 1 cwt 3 qr 24 lb, £5 1s 0d<br>Flooring brads, 6 cwt 2 qr 12 lb, £18 9s 10d<br>Glaziers' brads, 1 cwt 0 qr 7 lb, £5 8s 3d<br>Coopers' rivets, 1 cwt 1 qr 14 lb, £3 8s 1d<br>Nails, subtotal, £94 1s 9d<br>Train oil, 611 gallons, £132 7s 8d<br>Linseed oil, 541 gallons, £108 4s 0d<br>Turpentine, 17½ gallons, £5 9s 0d |

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| | | 3 5 1<br>2 .. 20 Spike<br>3 16 2<br>1 3 24 Dog<br>5 1<br>6 2 12 Flooring Brads<br>18 9 10<br>1 .. 7 Glazr. Brads<br>5 8 3<br>1 1 14 Coopers Rivets<br>3 8 1<br>94 1 9<br>Oil Viz.<br>611 Gallons Train<br>132 7 8<br>541 Do. Linseed<br>108 4 ..<br>17½ Do. Turpentine<br>5 9 .<br>156 Bottles Florence<br>19 7 8<br>265 18 4<br>Oars Viz.<br>20 Long Boats<br>6 3 4<br>60 Small Do.<br>11 13 10<br>17 17 2<br>Paint Viz.<br>cwt. qr. lb. 12 3 27 Whiting<br>1 9 8<br>.. 2 10 Umber<br>.. 11 8<br>1 3 20 Indigo<br>18 4 10<br>10 1 10 White Lead Dry<br>16 9 1<br>.. 2 .. Do. mixed<br>1 2 2<br>.. 3 .. Olive Colour<br>7 8 8<br>.. 2 .. Verdigrease<br>12 9 2<br>.. .. 11 Logwood<br>.. 2 4<br>.. 2 13 Blue Black<br>3 3 3<br>2 1 .. Blue Smalts<br>21 12 .<br>Paint Carrd. Over<br>£<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 13798 16 8 | Florence oil, 156 bottles, £19 7s 8d<br>Oil, subtotal, £265 18s 4d<br>Longboat oars, 20, £6 3s 4d<br>Small oars, 60, £11 13s 10d<br>Oars, subtotal, £17 17s 2d<br>Whiting, 12 cwt 3 qr 27 lb, £1 9s 0d<br>Umber, 0 cwt 2 qr 10 lb, £0 11s 0d<br>Indigo, 1 cwt 3 qr 20 lb, £18 4s 10d<br>Dry white lead, 10 cwt 1 qr 10 lb, £16 9s 1d<br>Mixed white lead, 0 cwt 2 qr 0 lb, £1 2s 2d<br>Olive colour, 0 cwt 3 qr 0 lb, £7 8s 8d<br>Verdigris, 0 cwt 2 qr 0 lb, £12 9s 8d<br>Lampblack, 11 lb, £0 2s 4d<br>Blue black, 0 cwt 2 qr 13 lb, £3 3s 3d<br>Blue smalt, 2 cwt 1 qr 0 lb, £21 12s 0d<br>Carried forward, £13,798 16s 8d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The stores held more than 600 gallons of train oil, the island's lamp fuel. The garrison, the Castle and the Council each burned dozens of gallons a quarter, and the guardhouses had to be lit every night, so the Company kept roughly a year's supply. The 541 gallons of linseed oil were for mixing paint, needed in quantity to protect wood and iron against the salt air and damp of the island. Olive colour was a ready-mixed green-brown paint, much used on doors, window frames and gun carriages. |
| 423 | 416 | 21 October<br>Brought Over<br>£ 13798 16 8<br>Paint brought Over<br>£<br>cwt. qr. lb. 9 1 4 Chalk<br>1 17 2<br>6 1 6 Brimstone<br>5 17 8<br>.. 1 .. White Copperas<br>1 7 .<br>.. .. 20 Green Do.<br>.. 2 9<br>.. 1 15 Black Lead<br>2 8 4<br>.. 2 15 Red Lead<br>.. 16 .<br>2 .. 12 Yellow Oaker Dry<br>2 5 8<br>1 .. .. Flake White<br>6 7 2<br>.. 1 22 Blue Paint | The inventory continued:<br>Brought forward, £13,798 16s 8d<br>Chalk, 9 cwt 1 qr 4 lb, £1 17s 2d<br>Brimstone, 6 cwt 1 qr 6 lb, £5 17s 0d<br>White copperas, 0 cwt 1 qr 0 lb, £1 7s 0d<br>Green copperas, 20 lb, £0 2s 9d<br>Black lead, 0 cwt 1 qr 15 lb, £2 8s 4d<br>Red lead, 0 cwt 2 qr 15 lb, £0 16s 0d<br>Yellow ochre, dry, 2 cwt 0 qr 12 lb, £2 5s 8d<br>Flake white, 1 cwt 0 qr 0 lb, £6 7s 2d<br>Blue paint, 0 cwt 1 qr 22 lb, £5 13s 3d<br>Venetian red, dry, 1 cwt 3 qr 24 lb, £2 2s 0d<br>Venetian red, mixed, 0 cwt 3 qr 4 lb, £1 10s 6d<br>Prussian blue, 16 lb, £16 11s 11d<br>Blacking, 17¼ barrels, £4 1s 10d<br>Paint and dyes, subtotal, £134 2s 4d<br>Pewter quart funnels, 2, £0 4s 0d<br>Pewter quart pots, 4, £0 12s 0d<br>Pewter half-gallon pots, 5, £1 8s 6d<br>Pewter gallon pots, 2, £0 18s 4d<br>Pewter cisterns, 3, £2 12s 0d<br>Pewter close-stool pans, 4, £1 0s 8d |

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| | | 5 13 3<br>1 3 24 Ven. Red Dry<br>2 2 8<br>.. 3 4 Do. Mixed<br>1 18 6<br>.. .. 16 Prussian Blue<br>16 11 11<br>174 Papers Blacking<br>4 1 10<br>134 2 4<br>Pewter Viz.<br>2 Quart Funnels<br>.. 4 8<br>4 Do. Pots<br>.. 12 .<br>5 Half Gallon Pots<br>1 8 6<br>2 Gallon Do.<br>.. 18 4<br>3 Cranes<br>2 12 .<br>4 Close Stool Pans<br>1 .. 8<br>1 Bason<br>.. 1 4<br>6 17 6<br>Pease 1 Bushel Groats<br>.. 10 2<br>Pumps 1<br>12 13 5<br>Pitch and Tar Viz.<br>8½ Barrls. Pitch<br>10 13 11<br>9 Do. Tar<br>10 18 3<br>½ Barrl. Rosin<br>1 4 9<br>¼ Do. Turpentine<br>.. 19 7<br>23 16 6<br>Salt 34 Bushels<br>5 19 11<br>Starch cwt. qr. lb. 1 2 16<br>3 19 7<br>Sope<br>33 10 ..<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 14397 16 3 | Pewter basin, 1, £0 1s 4d<br>Pewter, subtotal, £6 17s 6d<br>Groats, 1 bushel, £0 10s 2d<br>Pump, 1, £12 13s 5d<br>Pitch, 8½ barrels, £10 13s 11d<br>Tar, 9 barrels, £10 18s 3d<br>Rosin, ½ barrel, £1 4s 9d<br>Turpentine, ¼ barrel, £0 19s 7d<br>Pitch and tar, subtotal, £23 16s 6d<br>Salt, 34 bushels, £5 19s 11d<br>Starch, 1 cwt 1 qr 10 lb, £3 19s 7d<br>Soap, [...], £33 10s 0d<br>Carried forward, £14,397 16s 3d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Prussian blue was the dearest paint in store by weight, at more than £1 a pound, against a few pence for chalk or Venetian red. It was used sparingly for the best finishes on the official houses. Flake white was the purest grade of white lead, made in thin flakes and kept for fine painting and oil colours. Black lead was graphite, rubbed on iron grates and stoves to blacken and protect them. The pump in store, valued at over £12, was probably meant for the watercourse at Chubb's Spring or as a spare for a ship in distress. |
| 424 | 417 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 14397 16 3<br>Serge Viz.<br>33½ Yards Scarlet<br>9 8 2<br>74½ Do. Blue<br>16 10 7<br>91½ Do. Green<br>19 8 7<br>29½ Do. Brown Duffle<br>3 Do. Do. Damaged<br>11 4 2<br>13½ Do. Blue Do.<br>4 13 10<br>Ps. Yds. 2 10 Brown Fustain<br>5 12 .<br>3 2 White Do.<br>7 2 9<br>4 Blue Sagathy<br>2 Green Do.<br>21 6 .<br>1 White Silk Serge<br>10 0 6<br>113 14 7<br>Scales & Wheights Viz.<br>1 pr. Large Scales | The inventory continued:<br>Brought forward, £14,397 16s 3d<br>Scarlet serge, 33½ yards, £9 0s 2d<br>Blue serge, 74½ yards, £16 10s 7d<br>Green serge, 91½ yards, £19 0s 7d<br>Brown duffel, 24½ yards, and 3 yards damaged, together, £11 4s 2d<br>Blue duffel, 13¼ yards, £4 13s 10d<br>Brown fustian, 2 pieces 10 yards, £5 19s 0d<br>White fustian, 3 pieces 2 yards, £7 2s 9d<br>Blue sagathy, 4 pieces, and green sagathy, 2 pieces, together, £21 6s 0d<br>White silk serge, 1 piece, £10 0s 6d<br>Serge and other cloth, subtotal, £113 14s 7d<br>Large scales, 1 pair, £12 0s 11d<br>Beams, 2, £14 6s 0d<br>Scales and weights, subtotal, £26 6s 11d<br>Half-curb bridles, 16, £8 3s 6d<br>Snaffle bridles, 13, £4 0s 2d<br>Cruppers, 39, £2 14s 8d<br>Girths, 67, £5 9s 11d<br>Stirrup leathers, 46 pairs, £5 16s 4d<br>Saddle cloths, 19, £3 16s 0d<br>Surcingles, 17, £2 16s 3d<br>Black furniture bridle, 1, £1 0s 8d<br>Headstalls and reins, 19, £3 13s 2d<br>Saddles, 5, £11 0s 0d |

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| | | 12 .. 11<br>2 Beams<br>14 6 .<br>26 6 11<br>Saddlery Viz.<br>16 Half Curb Bridles<br>8 3 6<br>13 Snaffle<br>4 .. 2<br>39 Cruppers<br>2 14 8<br>67 Girths<br>5 9 11<br>46 pr. Stirrup Leathers<br>5 16 4<br>19 Saddle Cloths<br>3 16 .<br>17 Surcingles<br>2 16 3<br>1 Black Furniture Bridle<br>1 0 8<br>19 Headstalls and Reins<br>3 13 2<br>5 Saddles<br>11 .. ..<br>48 16 8<br>Sailors Cloaths Viz.<br>2 Boys Green Duffle Jackets<br>.. 12 2<br>29 pr. Boys Breeches<br>4 7 7<br>11 Mens Jackets<br>4 1 2<br>10 pr. Do. Breeches<br>3 12 2<br>43 Do. Shirts<br>7 3 4<br>9 Hats<br>.. 15 .<br>10 pr. Mens Long Drawers<br>.. 16 8<br>21 8 1<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 14608 4 6 | Saddlery, subtotal, £48 10s 8d<br>Boys' green duffel jackets, 2, £0 12s 2d<br>Boys' breeches, 29 pairs, £4 7s 7d<br>Men's jackets, 11, £4 1s 2d<br>Men's breeches, 10 pairs, £3 12s 2d<br>Men's shirts, 43, £7 3s 4d<br>Hats, 9, £0 15s 0d<br>Men's long drawers, 10 pairs, £0 16s 8d<br>Sailors' clothing, subtotal, £21 8s 1d<br>Carried forward, £14,608 4s 6d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Sagathy was a light woollen stuff, a twilled serge or ratteen, sometimes mixed with silk, used for coats and linings. White silk serge was a costlier fabric for waistcoats and summer coats. The stores held over 60 bridles, girths and other saddlery against only 5 saddles, since harness wore out far faster than saddles on the island's steep, stony tracks. The large scales and beams were the store's own weighing gear, used to check every cask and bag landed against its invoice. |
| 425 | 418 | 21 October<br>Brought Over<br>£ 14608 4 6<br>Shaloon Viz.<br>20 Yards Scarlet<br>2 8 9<br>253 Do. Coloured<br>21 14 7<br>24 3 4<br>Soldiers Cloaths Viz.<br>111 Soldiers Coats & Breeches<br>154 7 11<br>3 Serjeants Do. & Do.<br>15 13 6<br>3 Matrosses Coats<br>4 12 6<br>1 pr. Do. Breeches Damaged<br>.. 11 7<br>1 Drummers Coat<br>2 15 .<br>3 Watch Coats<br>2 5 .<br>180 5 6<br>Sashes Viz.<br>1 Case Turned Newels<br>2 11 .<br>1 Do. Carved Brackets cont. 26<br>6 10 .<br>18 Bannistrs. Do. 70<br>3 2 2<br>5 Cases Containing Sashes | The inventory continued:<br>Brought forward, £14,608 4s 6d<br>Scarlet shalloon, 20 yards, £2 8s 9d<br>Coloured shalloon, 253 yards, £21 14s 7d<br>Shalloon, subtotal, £24 3s 4d<br>Soldiers' coats and breeches, 111, £154 7s 11d<br>Sergeants' coats and breeches, 3, £15 13s 6d<br>Matrosses' coats, 3, £4 12s 6d<br>Matrosses' breeches, damaged, 1 pair, £0 11s 7d<br>Drummer's coat, 1, £2 15s 0d<br>Watch coats, 3, £2 5s 0d<br>Soldiers' clothing, subtotal, £180 5s 6d<br>Cast-iron newels, 1 case, £2 11s 0d<br>Carved brackets, 1 case containing 26, £6 10s 0d<br>Banisters, 1 case containing 70, £3 2s 2d<br>Sashes, 5 cases, £45 1s 8d<br>Glass squares, 1 case, £1 6s 6d<br>Leaded lights, 3 cases, £6 16s 10d<br>Sashes and fittings, subtotal, £65 16s 2d<br>Soldiers' shirts, 2,350, £519 5s 1d<br>Coarse Irish linen, 7 pieces, £12 16s 6d<br>Fine Irish linen, 4 pieces 18 yards, £26 4s 5d<br>Brown holland, 3 pieces 9 yards, £7 5s 11d<br>Rollers, 76, £1 19s 7d<br>Huckaback for tablecloths, 1½ pieces, £2 10s 10d<br>Huckaback for napkins, 7 pieces 6 yards, £15 6s 4d<br>Diaper for tablecloths, 1½ pieces, £7 3s 7d<br>Shirts and linen, subtotal, £592 12s 10d<br>Men's ordinary shoes, 2,155 pairs, £480 8s 0d |

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| | | 45 1 8<br>1 Case Do. Glass Squares<br>1 6 6<br>3 Cases Do. Lead Weights<br>6 16 10<br>65 16 2<br>Shirts Viz.<br>2350 Soldiers<br>519 5 1<br>Ps. Yds. 7 13 Coarse Irish Linen<br>12 16 6<br>4 10 Fine Do.<br>26 4 5<br>3 9 Brown Holland<br>7 5 11<br>76 Robes<br>1 19 7<br>10½ Huckaback for Table Cloths<br>2 10 10<br>Ps. Yds. 7 6 Do. for Napkins<br>15 6 4<br>1½ Diaper for Table Cloths<br>7 3 7<br>592 12 10<br>Shoes Viz.<br>2153 pr. Mens Ordinary<br>480 8 .<br>25 Do. Do. Fine Pumps<br>6 5 .<br>36 Do. Do. Do. Shoes<br>9 18 .<br>13 Do. Boys<br>2 3 4<br>15 Do. Womens Calimanco<br>3 .. ..<br>Shoes Carrd. Over<br>£ 501 14 4<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 15471 2 4 | Men's fine pumps, 25 pairs, £6 5s 0d<br>Men's fine shoes, 36 pairs, £9 18s 0d<br>Boys' shoes, 15 pairs, £2 3s 4d<br>Women's calamanco shoes, 15 pairs, £3 0s 0d<br>Shoes carried forward, £501 14s 4d<br>Carried forward, £15,471 2s 4d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The stores held 2,350 soldiers' shirts and over 2,150 pairs of men's ordinary shoes, enough to clothe the garrison for four or five years. The Company shipped clothing in bulk to avoid running short between irregular store ships. Shoes and shirts for soldiers were worth nearly £1,000 together, a large sum tied up in goods that might rot or be eaten by rats before they were needed.<br>The cases of newels, carved brackets, banisters, sashes and leaded lights were the joinery for a grand staircase and windows, made in England and shipped in pieces. They were almost certainly intended for the Lieutenant Governor's extension at Longwood or for Plantation House, and were waiting to be fitted when the masons and carpenters reached the finishing stage. |
| 426 | 419 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 15471 2 4<br>Shoes brought Over<br>£ 501 14 4<br>21 pr. Girls Calimanco<br>3 4 9<br>84 Do. Womens Calf Leather<br>11 7 6<br>43 Do. Girls Do. Do.<br>4 9 7<br>14 Do. Womens Spanish Do.<br>2 16 .<br>2 Do. Slutchers<br>.. 5 2<br>523 17 4<br>Twine Viz.<br>cwt. qr. lb. 1 3 23 Twine<br>11 1 10<br>.. 2 5 Cotton Wick<br>8 2 8<br>19 4 6<br>Thread Viz.<br>60 lb. Coloured<br>8 16 .<br>95 Whited Brown<br>31 7 .<br>4 2 No. 16<br>7 5 3<br>4 8 17<br>5 12 4<br>5 12 18<br>5 1 2<br>58 1 9<br>Tin Ware Viz.<br>14 Canteens | The inventory continued:<br>Brought forward, £15,471 2s 4d<br>Shoes brought forward, £501 14s 4d<br>Girls' calamanco shoes, 21 pairs, £3 4s 9d<br>Women's calf leather shoes, 84 pairs, £11 7s 6d<br>Girls' calf leather shoes, 43 pairs, £4 9s 7d<br>Women's Spanish leather shoes, 14 pairs, £2 16s 0d<br>Shoe stretchers, 2, £0 5s 2d<br>Shoes, subtotal, £523 17s 4d<br>Twine, 1 cwt 3 qr 23 lb, £11 1s 10d<br>Cotton wick, 0 cwt 2 qr 5 lb, £8 2s 8d<br>Twine and wick, subtotal, £19 4s 6d<br>Coloured thread, 60 lb, £8 16s 0d<br>Whited-brown thread, 95 lb, £31 7s 0d<br>Thread, number 16, 4 lb 2 oz, £7 5s 3d<br>Thread, number 17, 4 lb, £5 12s 4d<br>Thread, number 18, 5 lb 12 oz, £5 1s 2d<br>Thread, subtotal, £58 1s 9d<br>Tin canteens, 14, £0 19s 3d<br>Tin gallon funnels, 4, £0 7s 4d<br>Tin quart funnels, 8, £0 3s 0d<br>Lantern leaves, 223, £2 1s 0d<br>Globe lamps, 2, £0 17s 5d<br>Horn lanterns, 10, £1 10s 3d<br>Tin lamps, 34, £1 4s 5d<br>Tin dripping pans, 7, £0 14s 4d<br>Tin patty pans, 60, £0 11s 6d<br>Tin two-gallon kettles, 2, £0 6s 0d<br>Tin half-gallon kettle, 1, £0 1s 1d<br>Tin colanders, 22, £1 9s 10d<br>Tin watering pots, 8, £1 12s 4d<br>Tin pint saucepans, 2, £0 0s 7d<br>Tin pudding pans, 12, £0 11s 0d<br>Solder, 4½ lb, £1 10s 1d<br>Hand glass lanterns, 4, £1 2s 5d |

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| | | .. 19 3<br>4 Gallon Funnels<br>.. 7 4<br>8 Quart Do.<br>.. 3 .<br>223 Lanthorn Leaves<br>2 1 .<br>2 Globe Lamps<br>.. 17 5<br>10 Horn Lanthorns<br>1 10 3<br>34 Tin Lamps<br>1 4 5<br>7 Dripping Pans<br>.. 14 4<br>60 Patty Do.<br>.. 11 6<br>2 Two Gallon Kettles<br>.. 6 .<br>1 Half Do. Kettles<br>.. 1 1<br>22 Cullenders<br>1 9 10<br>8 Watering Pots<br>1 12 4<br>2 Pint Saucepans<br>.. .. 7<br>12 Pudding Pans<br>.. 11 .<br>64 lb. Solder<br>1 10 1<br>4 Hand Glass Lanthorns<br>1 2 5<br>3 Bell Lamps<br>1 13 9<br>16 14 7<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 16089 .. 6 | Bell lamps, 3, £1 13s 9d<br>Tinware, subtotal, £16 14s 7d<br>Carried forward, £16,089 0s 6d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Tin canteens were the soldiers' water bottles, carried on the march and on outlying guard posts where there was no spring. Patty pans were small tins for baking pies and tarts, a mark of the English-style cooking done in the island's better kitchens. Women's and girls' shoes made up a significant share of the shoe stock, over 160 pairs. They were needed for the soldiers' wives, the families of officials and the island's settler households, a population the Company provided for through its stores much as it did the garrison. |
| 427 | 420 | 21 October<br>Brought Over<br>£ 16089 .. 6<br>Turners Ware Viz.<br>14 Hair Brooms<br>2 .. ..<br>13 Skimming Dishes<br>.. 3 9<br>8 Pump Boxes<br>1 7 8<br>9 Flaskets<br>1 10 9<br>314 Paint Brushes<br>6 18 4<br>143 Plaistr. Do.<br>10 14 11<br>32 Tar Do.<br>.. 18 7<br>41 Shoe Do.<br>1 6 1<br>18 Mops<br>1 3 2<br>1 Constables Staff<br>.. 8 3<br>6 Wood Ladles<br>.. 1 11<br>34 Birch Brooms<br>.. 13 10<br>1 Tubmans Yoke<br>.. 1 8<br>7 Buckle Brushes<br>.. 5 3<br>53 Punch Ladles<br>1 9 2<br>7 Do. Strainers<br>.. 3 9<br>11 Wood Ladles | The inventory continued:<br>Brought forward, £16,089 0s 6d<br>Hair brooms, 14, £2 0s 0d<br>Skimming dishes, 13, £0 3s 9d<br>Pump boxes, 8, £1 7s 8d<br>Flaskets, 9, £1 10s 9d<br>Paint brushes, 314, £6 18s 4d<br>Plasterers' brushes, 143, £10 18s 11d<br>Tar brushes, 32, £0 18s 7d<br>Shoe brushes, 41, £1 6s 1d<br>Mops, 18, £1 3s 2d<br>Constable's staff, 1, £0 0s 3d<br>Wooden ladles, 6, £0 1s 11d<br>Birch brooms, 34, £0 13s 10d<br>Tubman's yoke, 1, £0 1s 8d<br>Buckle brushes, 7, £0 5s 3d<br>Punch ladles, 53, £1 9s 2d<br>Punch strainers, 7, £0 3s 9d<br>Wooden ladles, 11, £0 11s 11d<br>Wooden platters, 4, £0 3s 10d<br>Hair sieves, 9, £0 16s 1d<br>Scrubbing brushes, 5, £0 15s 3d<br>Ox bows, 11, £0 12s 2d<br>Ox yokes, 3, £2 2s 0d<br>Labourers' baskets, 35, £1 15s 0d<br>Wooden goods and brushes, subtotal, £36 5s 4d<br>Ticking, 19½ yards, £1 11s 3d<br>Checked linen, 3½ yards, £0 3s 3d<br>Ticking and check, subtotal, £1 14s 6d<br>European goods, total, £16,127 0s 4d<br>The Indian goods in store began with:<br>Coffee, 4 cwt 1 qr 12 lb, £20 6s 8d<br>Carried forward, £16,147 7s 0d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The stocktaking divided the stores into European goods and Indian goods, matching the two routes by which the island was supplied. European |

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| | | .. 11 11<br>4 Platters<br>.. 3 10<br>9 Hair Sives<br>.. 16 1<br>5 Scrubg. Brushes<br>.. 15 3<br>11 Ox Bows<br>.. 12 2<br>3 Yokes for Oxen<br>2 2 .<br>35 Labourers Baskets<br>1 15 .<br>36 5 4<br>Ticking Viz.<br>19½ Yards Ticking<br>1 11 3<br>3½ Do. Checked Linen<br>.. 3 3<br>1 14 6<br>Europe Goods amounting to<br>£ 16127 .. 4<br>India Goods Viz.<br>Coffee cwt. qr. lb. 4 1 12<br>20 6 8<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 16147 7 .. | goods, shipped from London in the yearly store ships, came to over £16,100, almost all the value of the stores. Goods from India and China followed as a separate account, bought through Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Canton. A pump box was the valve chamber of a ship's or cistern pump, kept as a spare part. The tubman's yoke was a shoulder pole for carrying a pair of tubs or buckets, perhaps of water from the spring before the pipe was finished. The single constable's staff was the badge of office carried by the island's constable when making an arrest. |
| 428 | 421 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 16147 7 ..<br>Tea Viz.<br>cwt. qr. lb. 4 .. 11 Single<br>24 2 11<br>3 3 6 Congo<br>24 7 .<br>16 1 11 Bohea<br>61 19 10<br>12 Cannistr. Hyson<br>4 9 .<br>2 Do. Souchong<br>.. 13 ..<br>115 11 9<br>China Ware Viz.<br>9 Soup Dishes<br>2 13 3<br>117 Meat Do.<br>12 3 9<br>135 Do. Plates<br>3 1 10<br>134 Soup Do.<br>3 5 1<br>5 Tureens & Dishes<br>1 13 4<br>78 Sallad Dishes<br>2 12 .<br>14 Baking Do.<br>.. 12 3<br>33 Guglets<br>25 Basons<br>3 19 4<br>2 Chamber Pots<br>.. 4 .<br>13 Bowls<br>.. 8 11<br>125 Sneakers<br>2 6 10<br>34 Half Pint Cups and Saucers<br>.. 9 3<br>33 9 10<br>Long Cloth Viz.<br>18½ Ps. No. 1<br>93 19 3<br>26½ Do. 2<br>105 4 5<br>2½ Do. 3 | The inventory of Indian goods continued:<br>Brought forward, £16,147 7s 0d<br>Singlo tea, 4 cwt 0 qr 11 lb, £24 2s 11d<br>Congou tea, 3 cwt 3 qr 6 lb, £24 7s 0d<br>Bohea tea, 16 cwt 1 qr 11 lb, £61 19s 10d<br>Hyson tea, 12 canisters, £4 9s 0d<br>Souchong tea, 2 canisters, £0 13s 0d<br>Tea, subtotal, £115 11s 9d<br>China soup dishes, 9, £2 13s 3d<br>China meat dishes, 117, £12 3s 9d<br>China plates, 135, £3 1s 10d<br>China soup plates, 134, £3 5s 1d<br>China tureens and dishes, 5, £1 13s 4d<br>China salad dishes, 76, £2 12s 0d<br>China baking dishes, 14, £0 12s 3d<br>Guglets, 33, and basins, 25, together, £3 19s 4d<br>China chamber pots, 2, £0 4s 0d<br>China bowls, 13, £0 8s 11d<br>China sneakers, 125, £2 6s 10d<br>China pint cups and saucers, 34 pairs, £0 9s 3d<br>China, subtotal, £33 9s 10d<br>Longcloth, number 1, 18½ pieces, £93 19s 3d<br>Longcloth, number 2, 26½ pieces, £105 4s 5d<br>Longcloth, number 3, 2¼ pieces, £7 4s 10d<br>Longcloth, number 5, 17 pieces, £21 11s 0d<br>Longcloth, number 6, 27¾ pieces, £25 18s 0d<br>Longcloth, subtotal, £253 17s 6d<br>Sugar, 130 cwt 3 qr 19 lb, £188 5s 6d<br>Sugar candy, 213 cwt 3 qr 1 lb, £465 16s 8d<br>Sugar and sugar candy, subtotal, £654 2s 2d<br>Candles, 16 cwt 1 qr 12 lb, £128 19s 4d<br>Rice, 221 cwt 2 qr 11 lb, £84 0s 7d<br>Paddy, 153 cwt 1 qr 14 lb, £28 5s 7d<br>Rice and paddy, subtotal, £112 6s 2d<br>Carried forward, £17,950 10s 4d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The stores held more than 213 cwt of sugar candy, valued at over £465, far more than plain sugar. The island consumed candy at around 100 lb a month at the Company's table and sold 12 to 36 cwt a quarter to the inhabitants, so the stock would last several years. Each China ship that season had brought its fixed allotment regardless of need. This was the oversupply that led the Council to ask Calcutta three years running to stop sending sugar. Sugar alone tied up more capital than any other Indian good in store. |

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| | | 7 4 10<br>17 Do. 5<br>21 11 .<br>27¾ Do. 6<br>25 18 .<br>253 17 6<br>Sugar and Candy Viz.<br>cwt. qr. lb. 130 3 19 Sugar<br>180 5 6<br>213 3 1 Candy<br>465 16 0<br>654 2 2<br>Candles cwt. qr. lb. 16 1 12<br>128 19 4<br>Rice and Paddy Viz.<br>221 2 11 Rice<br>84 .. 7<br>153 1 14 Paddy<br>28 5 7<br>112 6 2<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 17950 10 4 | |
| 429 | 422 | 21 October<br>Brought Over<br>£ 17505 13 11<br>Wheat cwt. qr. lb. 31 1 22<br>16 16 ..<br>Sago 5 .. 12<br>10 3 8<br>Arrack 1399 Gallons<br>247 14 9<br>Spice Viz.<br>cwt. qr. lb. 3 3 8 Pepper<br>10 14 .<br>2 Cinnamon<br>1 15 6<br>3 Nutmegs<br>1 13 10<br>¾ Mace<br>.. 12 4<br>1 Cloves<br>.. 16 6<br>2 Allspice<br>.. 2 3<br>1 Ginger<br>.. 1 2<br>15 15 7<br>Wine 523 Gallons<br>154 14 5<br>£ 17950 10 4<br>Errors Excepted<br>St. Helena (Signed) Heny. Bazett<br>30 September 1776<br>Counted and Examined the Honorable<br>Companys Cash for the Month of September last, which is as<br>follows | The inventory of Indian goods concluded:<br>Brought forward, £17,505 13s 11d<br>Wheat, 31 cwt 1 qr 22 lb, £16 16s 0d<br>Sago, 5 cwt 0 qr 12 lb, £10 3s 8d<br>Arrack, 1,399 gallons, £247 14s 9d<br>Pepper, 3 cwt 3 qr 8 lb, £10 14s 0d<br>Cinnamon, 2 lb, £1 15s 6d<br>Nutmegs, 3 lb, £1 13s 10d<br>Mace, ¾ lb, £0 12s 4d<br>Cloves, 1 lb, £0 16s 6d<br>Allspice, 2 lb, £0 2s 3d<br>Ginger, 1 lb, £0 1s 2d<br>Spices, subtotal, £15 15s 7d<br>Wine, 523 gallons, £154 14s 5d<br>Total value of stores, £17,950 10s 4d<br>Henry Bazett signed the inventory at St Helena on 30 September 1776, subject to the correction of any errors.<br>The Council counted and checked the Company's cash for September 1776, which stood as follows [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Council had appointed Henry Bazett on 26 August 1776 to take this stock, and his signature closed it. The stores were valued at nearly £17,950. That was almost as much as the coin in the treasury chest, which stood at over £18,700 at the end of August. The island held more wealth in casks, cloth and tools than it did in money. Much of that value lay in perishable stock: salt meat, flour, sugar and nearly 1,400 gallons of arrack. That explains why the Council took such care over the yearly count. Losses from spoilage, leakage and rats could wipe out hundreds of pounds before anyone noticed them. A councillor who stood outside the storekeeper's chain of command now answered for the figures to the Court of Directors. |
| 430 | 423 | 1776<br>Cash Dr.<br>1776 Septr. 1 To Balance Remaining<br>£ 18712 14 9<br>To Exchange for two Setts of Bills, drawn upon the Honble. the Court of Directors payable as follow Viz.<br>9th One Sett to Mr. Thornthwaite £ 20.<br>12th Do. Do. to Captain Geo. Forbes 300<br>320 ..<br>30th To Jonn. Doveton, Received of him for Stores Sold in the<br>Quarter Ending this Day<br>2269 12 8<br>To Plantation for Provision Sold<br>30 17 6½ | The cash account for September 1776 was as follows. Money received came first:<br>1 September, balance brought forward, £18,712 14s 9d<br>9 September, bills drawn on the Court of Directors payable to Mr Thornthwaite, £20 0s 0d<br>12 September, bills payable to Captain George Forbes, £300 0s 0d<br>Bills, subtotal, £320 0s 0d<br>30 September, from Jonathan Doveton for stores sold in the quarter, £2,269 12s 8d<br>30 September, from the plantation for provisions sold, £30 17s 6½d<br>30 September, licences, £11 10s 0d |

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| | | To Lincences<br>11 10 .<br>To Customs Received on 2796 Gallns. Arrack<br>34 19 ..<br>To Rents<br>632 19 11½<br>To Fortification for Lime Sold<br>9 .. 9<br>To Naval Stores for 30 lb. Gun Powder Sold<br>1 10 .<br>To Purbeck Stone for Feet Inches 29 10 Sold<br>2 14 7½<br>To Exchange for a Sett of Bills drawn upon the Honble. the Court of Directors<br>payable to Captn. Nichs. Skottowe dated 1 July, omitted being<br>brought to Account at that period<br>400 .. ..<br>£ 22425 19 3½<br>Per Contra Cr.<br>1776 Septr. 30th By Sundry Accounts Advanced the Paymaster<br>to pay Salary's &c. in the Quarter ending this Day<br>4902 16 6½<br>By Balance Remaining Viz.<br>In Specie<br>£ 16983 7 9<br>In Cash Notes<br>539 15 ..<br>17523 2 9<br>£ 22425 19 3½ | 30 September, customs duty on 2,796 gallons of arrack, £34 19s 0d<br>30 September, rents, £632 19s 11½d<br>30 September, from the fortifications for lime sold, £9 0s 9d<br>30 September, from the naval stores for 30 lb of gunpowder sold, £1 10s 0d<br>30 September, Purbeck stone sold, 29 feet 10 inches, £2 14s 7½d<br>30 September, bills payable to Captain Nicholas Skottowe, dated 1 July, left out of the account at that time, £400 0s 0d<br>Total, £22,425 19s 3½d<br>Money paid out and the balance in hand were:<br>Advanced to the paymaster for salaries and other payments in the quarter, £4,902 16s 6½d<br>Balance in coin, £16,983 7s 9d<br>Balance in cash notes, £539 15s 0d<br>Balance, total, £17,523 2s 9d<br>Total, £22,425 19s 3½d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The Governor's remittance of £400 0s 0d to Captain Nicholas Skottowe was granted on 1 July 1776 but left out of the July cash account. It was now entered at the end of the quarter, which corrected the gap in that month's receipts. The treasury held over £17,500 after the quarter's pay had been drawn. That was about £1,700 more than at the end of June 1776, even with the year's heaviest building costs paid. The yearly rents of nearly £633 were collected on 30 September 1776, the date the Council's notice of 26 August 1776 had set, and entered as a single sum.<br>Purbeck stone was a hard, fine limestone quarried in Dorset and shipped out for paving, steps and hearths. The island's own volcanic stone was coarse and hard to dress. Selling Purbeck stone by the foot to private builders recovered part of its cost for the Company, as did the small sales of lime from the kilns and gunpowder from the naval stores. |
| 431 | 424 | 21 October<br>John Hayes this day presented the following Petition Viz.<br>To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council of St. Helena<br>The humble Petition of John Hayes Minor<br>Sheweth<br>That your Petitioner thinking it most advisable to choose a Guardian to take care of his Effects until he attains the<br>Age of twenty one Years hath pitched upon Mr. William Hayes,<br>who is very willing to take upon him that Charge Therefore<br>humbly Request your Worship and Council will permit him<br>so to do, and approve of the said William Hayes as a proper Person<br>to execute the same.<br>And your Petitioner will ever pray.<br>The said William Hayes being sent for, and accepting of the said Guardianship, We approved of the same.<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham<br>Hen. Bazett | John Hayes, a minor, presented a petition to Governor John Skottowe and the Council that day. He thought it best to choose a guardian to look after his property until he came of age at 21. He had chosen Mr William Hayes, who was very willing to take on the charge. He asked the Governor and Council to allow this and to approve William Hayes as a suitable person for the duty.<br>William Hayes was sent for. He accepted the guardianship, and the Council approved it.<br>John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Under English law a boy of 14 or older could choose his own guardian, subject to the court's approval. On St Helena the Council acted as that court. John Hayes was probably the son of William Hayes senior who, under his father's will proved on 15 April 1776, was left £50 0s 0d because he already had a trade. The executors had been given leave on 7 October 1776 to sell the estate's 77 leased acres at auction. Once that money began to be paid out, a minor's share needed someone legally able to receive and manage it for him. William Hayes, one of the executors, now also became John's guardian. He was answerable to the Council both for paying the legacy and for keeping it safe until John reached 21. |
| 432 | 425 | 28th October<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 28th Day of October 1776<br>at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Danl. Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Governor<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 28 October 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett were present. The minutes of the meeting of 21 October 1776 were read, approved and signed. |

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| | | Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>Major Henry Bazett<br>The last Consultation was read approved, and Signed dated the 21 of<br>October 1776.<br>This was a General Field Day upon the Parade of the Officers Non Commissioned Officers, and Private Men of<br>this Garrison.<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett Reports that the Honorable Companys General Books of Accounts are<br>Ballanced to the 30 of September last. We Ordered them to be<br>Copied as fast as possible.<br>The Storekeeper this Day brought in his Account of Waste upon Store Goods for the Year ending the<br>30 September last, he declaring the same to be real and unavoidable. We Ordered it to be entered which is as follows Viz. | That day the garrison's officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers held a general field day on the parade.<br>Mr Matthew Bazett reported that the Company's general account books had been balanced to 30 September 1776. The Council ordered them to be copied as quickly as possible.<br>The storekeeper brought in his account of waste on store goods for the year ending 30 September 1776. He declared that the losses were real and could not have been avoided. The Council ordered the account to be entered, and it followed [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Bazett, as the Company's accountant, balanced the general books at the end of the stores year. A fair copy then had to be made to send to London with the next ship, which was why the Council ordered the work hurried. The storekeeper's declaration that the waste was real and unavoidable was his formal protection against being charged for it. Losses from leakage, shrinkage, breakage and rats were written off only on his word and the Council's acceptance. Entering the account in the minutes gave the Court of Directors the full record and placed the Council's approval behind it. |
| 433 | 426 | 28th October<br>Profit and Loss Dr. £ 92 7 4 lost by Leakage, Wastage, short Weight, and Measure, Drawing by the Gallon and<br>weighing by the Pound &c. in the Year ending the 30 September<br>1776.<br>Cordage cwt. qr. 2 1<br>3 16 6<br>Earthen Ware 2 Cream Colour Tea Pots<br>.. 1 10<br>Glass Ware Viz.<br>6 Sqs. 6 by 8<br>.. 1 6<br>5 Do. 10 by 13<br>.. 14 2<br>10 Do. 12 by 20<br>.. 17 4<br>2 Ale Glasses<br>.. 1 6<br>2 Water Do.<br>.. 1 5<br>1 15 11<br>Leather cwt. qr. lb. 1 .. 4 Sole<br>5 16 2<br>Oil 2½ Gallons Turpentine<br>.. 17 5<br>Paint Viz.<br>19 lb. Indico<br>1 12 1<br>2 Olive Colour<br>.. 3 7<br>½ Distilled Verdigrease<br>.. 5 7<br>2 1 3<br>Pease Viz.<br>2⅛ Bushl. Pease<br>1 2 9<br>½ Do. Groats<br>.. 2 7<br>1 5 4<br>Sope cwt. qr. lb. 2 2 13<br>7 3 10<br>Tin Ware 1 Bell Lamp<br>.. 11 3<br>Wheat cwt. qr. 8 19<br>4 9 4<br>Sugar & Candy Viz.<br>cwt. qr. lb. 9 1 23 Candy<br>10 16 9 | The profit and loss account recorded £92 7s 4d lost through leakage, wastage, short weight and short measure, and through drawing goods by the gallon and weighing them by the pound, in the year ending 30 September 1776. The losses were:<br>Cordage, 0 cwt 2 qr 0 lb, £3 16s 6d<br>Cream-coloured earthenware teapots, 2, £0 1s 10d<br>Window panes, 6 by 8 inches, 6, £0 1s 6d<br>Window panes, 10 by 13 inches, 5, £0 14s 2d<br>Window panes, 12 by 20 inches, 10, £0 17s 4d<br>Ale glasses, 2, £0 1s 6d<br>Water glasses, 2, £0 1s 5d<br>Glassware, subtotal, £1 15s 11d<br>Sole leather, 1 cwt 0 qr 4 lb, £5 16s 9d<br>Turpentine, 2½ gallons, £0 17s 5d<br>Indigo, 14 lb, £1 12s 1d<br>Olive colour, 2 lb, £0 3s 7d<br>Distilled verdigris, ½ lb, £0 5s 7d<br>Paint, subtotal, £2 1s 3d<br>Pease, 2⅛ bushels, £1 2s 9d<br>Groats, ½ bushel, £0 2s 7d<br>Pease and groats, subtotal, £1 5s 4d<br>Soap, 0 cwt 2 qr 13 lb, £1 3s 10d<br>Bell lamp, 1, £0 11s 3d<br>Wheat, 0 cwt 3 qr 19 lb, £4 9s 4d<br>Sugar candy, 9 cwt 3 qr 25 lb, £10 16s 9d<br>Sugar, 11 cwt 1 qr 3 lb, £27 8s 1d<br>Sugar and sugar candy, subtotal, £38 4s 10d<br>Rice, 7 cwt 1 qr 24 lb, £2 10s 11d<br>Paddy, 6 cwt 1 qr 13 lb, £0 19s 5d<br>Rice and paddy, subtotal, £3 10s 4d<br>Carried forward, £70 2s 0d<br>**Interpretations**<br>The account captured losses the storekeeper could not avoid when he sold goods by small measure. A cask or chest landed at one weight never yielded quite the same total when it was drawn off by the gallon or weighed out by the pound to hundreds of buyers. Spillage, drying out, damp and rounding in the buyer's favour all took their share. Sugar suffered most. Over 21 cwt of sugar and sugar candy, worth more than £38, were lost in the year, mostly to moisture and to the scraps left in the bottoms of chests and bags. That loss came on top of the shortfalls already recorded against each China ship on landing. Writing them off together at the year's end let the storekeeper close his stock books and balance them against the inventory Henry Bazett had just taken. |

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| | | 11 1 3 Sugar<br>27 8 1<br>38 4 10<br>Rice and Paddy Viz.<br>cwt. qr. lb. 7 1 24 Rice<br>2 10 11<br>6 1 13 Paddy<br>.. 19 5<br>3 10 4<br>Carrd. Over<br>£ 70 2 | |
| 434 | 427 | 1776<br>Brought Over<br>£ 70 2 .<br>China Ware Viz.<br>2 Soup Dishes<br>.. 11 10<br>16 Meat Plates<br>.. 7 4<br>5 Sallad Dishes<br>.. 3 4<br>4 Baking Do.<br>.. 3 6<br>1 Bason<br>.. 1 5<br>2 Bowls<br>.. 1 5<br>17 Sneakers<br>.. 6 4<br>1 15 2<br>Arrack 113 Gallons<br>20 .. 3<br>Salt 2 Bushels<br>.. 6 8<br>Starch 6 lb.<br>.. 3 3<br>£ 92 7 4<br>(Signed) Jonn. Doveton Storekeeper<br>St. Helena<br>30 September 1776.<br>The Executors to the last Will and<br>Testament of William Hayes Senr. Deceased this Day presented<br>the following Petition Viz. | The profit and loss account concluded:<br>Brought forward, £70 2s 0d<br>China soup dishes, 2, £0 11s 10d<br>China meat plates, 16, £0 7s 4d<br>China salad dishes, 5, £0 3s 4d<br>China baking dishes, 4, £0 3s 6d<br>China basin, 1, £0 1s 5d<br>China bowls, 2, £0 1s 5d<br>China sneakers, 17, £0 6s 4d<br>China, subtotal, £1 15s 2d<br>Arrack, 113 gallons, £20 0s 3d<br>Salt, 2 bushels, £0 6s 8d<br>Starch, 6 lb, £0 3s 3d<br>Total, £92 7s 4d<br>Jonathan Doveton, storekeeper, signed the account at St Helena on 30 September 1776.<br>The executors of the will of the late William Hayes senior presented the following petition that day [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Arrack was the second largest loss of the year after sugar, at 113 gallons. Spirits leaked through the staves of the great leaguers in the warm stores and evaporated each time a cask was opened to draw off a gallon for a buyer. Every drawing exposed the spirit to the air. That shrinkage fell on the Company in the stores, while the customs duty of 3d a gallon was charged on the full quantity landed. Even so, the year's total waste of £92 was small against stores valued at nearly £18,000. That suggests the storekeeper kept a close watch on his stock, however much was lost before goods ever reached him. |
| 435 | 428 | 28 October<br>To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council of St. Helena.<br>The humble Petition of John Worrall and William Hayes<br>Executors to the last Will and Testament of William Hayes Senr. Deceased<br>Sheweth<br>That your Petitioners having a Lease for<br>a piece of Ground in this Valley expired, Request your Worship<br>and Councils permission for a Renewal of the same.<br>And your Petitioners will ever pray.<br>28th October 1776<br>Granted<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham<br>Hen. Bazett | John Worrall and William Hayes, executors of the will of the late William Hayes senior, petitioned Governor John Skottowe and the Council on 28 October 1776. Their lease of a piece of ground in the valley had expired, and they asked the Council's permission to renew it. The Council granted the petition.<br>John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations**<br>This was the executors' second renewal in a month. On 14 October 1776 the Council had renewed the lease for land in Prosperous Bay Valley, and now the executors sought the same for a plot in Jamestown. Hayes's will ordered his estate sold for his children once his widow died or remarried. A lapsed lease could not be sold, and without renewal the ground would have gone back to the Company. Renewing each lease as it ran out kept the estate's full value for the heirs. It also gave the Company fresh rents at current rates. |
| 436 | 429 | 4th November<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 4 Day of November 1776 at<br>[...]e Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Governor<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 4 November 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett were present. The minutes of the meeting of 28 October 1776 were read, approved and signed. |

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| | | Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>Major Henry Bazett<br>The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed, dated the 28 of<br>October 1776.<br>[...]hursday the 31 October, Died Susannah Seale Spinster<br>We this day Executed the Renewal of a Lease<br>[...] the Executors of William Hayes Deceased for a piece of Ground in<br>Jamess Valley for fifty Feet in Front and sixty Feet in Depth at<br>the Rent of ten shillings per Annum.<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett this<br>Day presented the following Petition Viz.<br>To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council of St. Helena.<br>The humble Petition of Matthew Bazett<br>Sheweth<br>That your Petitioner hath three Leases containing thirty | Susannah Seale, spinster, died on Thursday 31 October 1776.<br>That day the Council signed the renewed lease for the executors of the late William Hayes. It covered a plot of ground in Jamestown valley measuring 50 feet in front and 60 feet in depth, at a rent of £0 10s 0d a year.<br>Mr Matthew Bazett presented a petition that day to Governor John Skottowe and the Council. He held three leases containing [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>A town plot of 50 by 60 feet paid £0 10s 0d a year in ground rent. That was the same as the 2s 6d an acre charged for new country grants, scaled to the far higher value of building land in the narrow valley, where space between the cliffs was scarce. The executors needed the renewal signed before they could sell the plot under Hayes's will. With it, the Hayes estate's town and country leases were all secured within a month, ready for sale. |
| 437 | 430 | 4th November<br>thirty eight Acres expired, Request your Worship and Council<br>will grant him a Renewal of the same.<br>And your Petitioner will ever pray.<br>4th November 1776<br>(Signed) M. Bazett<br>Granted<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham<br>Hen. Bazett | Bazett's petition stated that his three leases covered 38 acres in all and had expired. He asked the Governor and Council to renew them. M. Bazett signed the petition on 4 November 1776.<br>The Council granted the request. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Bazett signed his own petition and then signed the Council's grant of it. The same point had come up when he sat in judgement on his rent claim against Statham in August 1776. Renewing a lease was routine, and no one objected. Still, a councillor approving his own application showed again that the island's Council made no distinction between its members' private business and its public duties. The grant was made in the same week the Council received the stores and treasury accounts that Bazett, as accountant, had just balanced. His holdings of Company land and his official posts ran side by side. |
| 438 | 431 | 11th November<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 11 Day of November<br>1776 at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Governor<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>Major Henry Bazett<br>The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 4 of<br>November 1776.<br>The Expence of Artillery Stores and Stewards Accounts for the Month of October last, were this Day laid before Us,<br>which were examined, approved of and are as follow Viz.<br>Artillery Stores Expended in October 1776<br>Guns Fired, 9 lbs., 6 lbs., Powder Expended lb, Powder Expended oz<br>For the Stone Blowers at Sandy Bay: Guns Fired 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 40, Powder Expended oz 0<br>25th For the Salute on the Mounts: Guns Fired 21, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 17, Powder Expended lb 35, Powder Expended oz 8<br>For Signal Cartridges for the Vessels: Guns Fired 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 18, Powder Expended oz 12<br>For a General Field Day: Guns Fired 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 137, Powder Expended oz 8<br>Practice at Ruperts Range: Guns Fired 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 100, Powder Expended oz 0 | The accounts for artillery stores and the steward's accounts for October 1776 were put before the Council at its consultation at the Castle on Monday 11 November 1776. Governor John Skottowe, Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett were present. The minutes of the meeting of 4 November 1776 were read, approved and signed, and the accounts were examined and approved.<br>James Tippet, captain of artillery, signed the following account of artillery stores used in October 1776:<br>Stone blasters at Sandy Bay: powder 40 lb 0 oz<br>25 October, salute on the Mount: 21 guns fired, 4 nine-pounders, 17 six-pounders, powder 35 lb 8 oz<br>Signal cartridges for the valley: powder 10 lb 14 oz<br>General field day: powder 137 lb 8 oz<br>Practice at Rupert's range: powder 100 lb 0 oz<br>Other duties: powder 16 lb 9 oz<br>Total: 21 guns fired, 4 nine-pounders, 17 six-pounders, powder 340 lb 5 oz<br>Lead balls, 2 lb 7 oz<br>Tallow, 20 lb<br>Copper rivets, 1 lb<br>Isinglass, 1 lb<br>Vinegar, 1 gallon<br>Copper hoops, 4<br>Ironwork for the gun carriages, 6 [...]<br>Cartridge paper, 6 quires<br>Handspikes, 6<br>Copper clouts, 24 |

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| | | For Sundry Services: Guns Fired 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 16, Powder Expended oz 9<br>Total: Guns Fired 21, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 17, Powder Expended lb 346, Powder Expended oz 5<br>Balls<br>cwt. qr. 2 7<br>Tallow<br>28<br>Copper Rivets<br>1<br>Isinglass<br>1<br>Vinegar<br>1 Gallon<br>Copper Hoops<br>4<br>Iron Work for 4 Gun Carriages<br>6<br>Cartridge Paper<br>8½ Quires<br>Handspikes<br>6<br>Copper Clouts<br>24<br>Jas. Tippet Capt. of<br>Artillery | **Interpretations**<br>The salute of 21 guns on 25 October marked the anniversary of George III's accession in 1760, the second fixed royal salute of the garrison's year after the King's birthday in June. No ship arrived or left in October, so this was the only salute fired. Practice at Rupert's range used another 100 lb of powder, which kept up the heavy gunnery training begun in September after Tippet's report on the useless field carriages. The ironwork, copper hoops and clouts went to the new teak carriages being built. Clouts were plates nailed onto the axletrees where the wheels rubbed, to stop the wood wearing away. Isinglass, a gelatine made from fish bladders, was probably used to bind the composition in fuzes and signal rockets. |
| 439 | 432 | 11th November<br>Sundry's Expended at the Honorable Companys Table in October<br>1776.<br>53 Bottles Madeira<br>£ 3 6 3<br>31 Do. Port<br>2 9 1<br>18 Do. Lisbon<br>1 8 6<br>6 Do. Mountain<br>.. 9 6<br>55 Do. Beer<br>.. 18 4<br>17 Galls. Arrack<br>2 11 .<br>176 lb. Beef<br>2 4 .<br>190 lb. Mutton<br>3 19 2<br>3 Turkeys<br>.. 15 .<br>6 Fowls<br>.. 9 .<br>6 Ducks<br>.. 9 .<br>4 Geese<br>1 .. .<br>106 Curry<br>2 13 .<br>601 Flour<br>5 .. 2<br>2 Lambs<br>1 .. .<br>£ 28 19 .<br>Bought for the Table<br>114½ Beef @ 6d.<br>2 17 3<br>23 Do. @ 3½<br>.. 6 8½<br>3 Turkeys<br>.. 15 .<br>33 Fowls<br>2 9 6<br>10 Ducks<br>.. 15 .<br>4 Pigs<br>1 .. ..<br>£ 8 3 5½ | The steward's account of goods used at the Company's table in October 1776 was:<br>Madeira wine, 53 bottles, £3 6s 3d<br>Port wine, 31 bottles, £2 9s 1d<br>Lisbon wine, 13 bottles, £1 0s 6d<br>Mountain wine, 6 bottles, £0 9s 6d<br>Beer, 55 bottles, £0 18s 4d<br>Arrack, 17 gallons, £2 11s 0d<br>Beef, 176 lb, £2 4s 0d<br>Mutton, 190 lb, £3 19s 2d<br>Turkeys, 3, £0 15s 0d<br>Fowls, 6, £0 9s 0d<br>Ducks, 6, £0 9s 0d<br>Geese, 4, £1 0s 0d<br>Sugar candy, 106 lb, £2 13s 0d<br>Flour, 601 lb, £5 0s 2d<br>Lambs, 2, £1 0s 0d<br>Total, £28 19s 0d<br>Goods bought for the table were:<br>Beef, 114½ lb at 6d a pound, £2 17s 3d<br>Beef, 23 lb at 3½d a pound, £0 6s 8½d<br>Turkeys, 3, £0 15s 0d<br>Fowls, 33, £2 9s 6d<br>Ducks, 10, £0 15s 0d<br>Pigs, 4, £1 0s 0d<br>Total, £8 3s 5½d<br>John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. |

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| | | John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham<br>Hen. Bazett | |
| 440 | 433 | 18th November<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 18th Day of November<br>1776 at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Dan. Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Governor<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>Major Henry Bazett<br>The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed, dated the<br>11th November 1776.<br>We this day Executed the Renewal of three<br>Leases to Mr. Matthew Bazett for thirty eight Acres of Land<br>lying in the East Division of this Island.<br>Counted and Examined the Honorable Companys Cash for the Month of October last, which is as follows. | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 18 November 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett were present. The minutes of the meeting of 11 November 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>That day the Council signed the renewal of three leases to Mr Matthew Bazett for 38 acres of land in the east division of the island.<br>The Council counted and checked the Company's cash for October 1776, which stood as follows [continues]. |
| 441 | 434 | 18th November<br>Cash Dr.<br>1776 Octr. 1 To Balance remaining<br>£ 17523 2 9<br>£ 17523 2 9<br>Per Contra Cr.<br>1776 Octr. 31st By Balance remaining Viz.<br>In Specie<br>£ 16983 7 9<br>In Cash Notes<br>539 15 ..<br>17523 2 9<br>£ 17523 2 9<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham<br>Hen. Bazett | The cash account for October 1776 showed no money received or paid out during the month:<br>1 October, balance brought forward, £17,523 2s 9d<br>Total, £17,523 2s 9d<br>The balance in hand on 31 October 1776 was:<br>Balance in coin, £16,983 7s 9d<br>Balance in cash notes, £539 15s 0d<br>Total, £17,523 2s 9d<br>John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the account.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The treasury did not move at all in October 1776. No ship called to bring remittances or buy stores, and the quarter's pay would not be drawn until the end of December. Each month of the year showed the same pattern. Coin flowed in when the homeward fleets came through and lay idle between them. The chest stood at its unchanged balance until the next ship or quarter day. |
| 442 | 435 | 25th November<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 25 Day of November<br>1776 at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Governor<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>Major Henry Bazett<br>The last Consultation was read approved, and signed, dated the 18<br>November 1776.<br>Saturday the 23 Arrived the Hampshire's Boat at Banks's at six<br>o'Clock in the Evening.<br>Sunday the 24 Arrived the Honorable Companys Ship Hampshire from<br>Fort Marlborough (last from the Cape.)<br>The Executors to the last Will and Testament of Richard Bagley Deceased, this day presented the following Petition.<br>To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr.<br>Governor &c. Council of St. Helena.<br>The humble Petition of William Wrangham<br>Henry Bazett, Benjamin Mason, Robert Leech and John<br>Bagley Senr. Executors to the last Will and Testament of | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 25 November 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett were present. The minutes of the meeting of 18 November 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>On Saturday 23 November 1776 the *Hampshire*'s boat reached Banks's at six in the evening. On Sunday 24 November 1776 the Company's ship *Hampshire* arrived from Fort Marlborough, having called last at the Cape.<br>The executors of the will of the late Richard Bagley presented a petition that day to Governor John Skottowe and the Council. They were William Wrangham, Henry Bazett, Benjamin Mason, Robert Leech and John Bagley senior. Four leases in the estate, covering 37½ acres in the west division of the island, had expired, and they asked the Council to renew them. Two of the plots, known as Knipe's and Harper's, adjoined [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Two of Richard Bagley's five executors, Wrangham and Henry Bazett, sat on the Council that would decide their petition. As with Matthew Bazett's own leases a fortnight earlier, councillors were applying to themselves for a grant. On an island with so few men of standing, councillors were often trustees of their neighbours' estates. The Council saw |

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| | | Richard Bagley Deceased.<br>Sheweth<br>That your Petitioners hath four Leases<br>containing 37½ Acres of Land lying in the West Division of<br>this Island expired, Request your Worship and Council will grant them Renewals of the same, And as two pieces of the<br>said Land known by the Names of Ropers and Harpers adjoin<br>each | no reason for them to withdraw from business that touched their private duties as well as their public ones. Bagley's rent roll entry of 30 September 1776 showed 123½ acres of leased land, one of the larger holdings on the island. Keeping its leases alive protected the estate for his heirs. |
| 443 | 436 | 25th November<br>each other, beg you will be pleased to have them inserted in one Lease.<br>And your Petitioners will ever pray.<br>25th Nov. 1776<br>Granted<br>This was a General Field Day upon the<br>Parade of the Officers, Non Commissioned Officers, and Private<br>Men of this Garrison.<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham<br>Hen. Bazett | Knipe's and Harper's lay next to each other, so the executors asked for the two plots to be combined in a single lease. They signed the petition on 25 November 1776, and the Council granted it.<br>That day the garrison's officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers held a general field day on the parade.<br>John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Combining the two adjoining plots under one lease made the estate simpler to manage and easier to sell. One lease brought one renewal date and one rent, and a single parcel would fetch a better price than two small pieces. The Hayes executors had asked for the same in October 1776. Merging small holdings in this way slowly consolidated the island's farmland into larger blocks held by its leading families. |
| 444 | 437 | 2d December<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 2 Day of December 1776 at<br>the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieutenant Governor<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>Major Henry Bazett<br>The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed dated the 25 of November<br>1776.<br>Thursday the 28th November Died Uriah Son of John Price Publican.<br>Being in want of Pepper for the use of this Island,<br>We sent Captain Timbrell the following Order Viz.<br>To Captain Thomas Timbrell Commander of Ship Hampshire.<br>Sir<br>You are hereby Ordered to send on shore, five hundred weight of the Honorable Companys White Pepper for the use of this<br>Island.<br>We are<br>Sir<br>Your humble Servants<br>(Signed) John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>Matthew Bazett<br>Willm. Wrangham<br>Henry Bazett<br>St. Helena<br>2 December 1776. | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 2 December 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett were present. The minutes of the meeting of 25 November 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>Uriah, son of John Price, publican, died on Thursday 28 November 1776.<br>The island needed pepper, so on 2 December 1776 the Council sent an order to Captain Thomas Timbrell, commander of the *Hampshire*. He was to land 5 cwt of the Company's white pepper for the island's use. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the order.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The *Hampshire* had come from Fort Marlborough, the Company's pepper settlement at Bencoolen, so the Council drew on her homeward cargo exactly as it had from the *Osterley* on 20 May 1776. Each order took the same 5 cwt. The island's pepper came from the Company's own trade, landed by written order of the Council. That order cleared the commander when his cargo was checked against its invoice in London. John Price, whose son died, was the marshal and gaoler on the pay list. He also kept a public house, another example of Company servants holding a second trade on the island. |
| 445 | 438 | 2d December<br>Mr. William Wrangham Reports<br>to the Board that Lieutenant Molley, requested he would lay the following<br>Letter before the Governor and Council this day.<br>To William Wrangham Esqr.<br>Sir<br>I presumed to think I had sufficiently answered to | Mr William Wrangham told the Council that Lieutenant Molloy had asked him to lay the following letter before the Governor and Council that day.<br>Molloy wrote to Wrangham that he had thought his answer the previous Wednesday to Lieutenant Elgin's complaint against him was enough. Elgin, however, kept spreading a report that Molloy had challenged him to a duel. Molloy therefore had to use |

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| | | Lieut. Elgins Complaint against me last Wednesday. But as I find<br>he persists in propagating a Report that I challenged him, I am<br>obliged to use this Method of repelling a Charge so injurious to my Honour<br>and to declare that it is absolutely false.<br>And as I may never find perhaps so proper an occasion, and am firmly persuaded you are ignorant of the rancour<br>of his Heart, I beg leave to inform you, that this is not the first<br>time I have experienced his ill disposition towards me. He has<br>persecuted me in a sly insidious manner with unremitting Cruelty<br>for more than twelve Months. He has repeatedly and openly made<br>Mrs. Molley, whose greatest fault is perhaps too much affection<br>for a Husband, whose situation in Life prevents him in the<br>happiness of doing justice to her Merit. This was his mode of<br>Behaviour, Sir during Our last altercation. And tho' I despise his<br>treatment of me. I cannot but say I suffered greatly by his Cruel<br>and unmanly insinuations respecting Mrs. Molley. Having<br>however long suspected him, I was so fortunate as to discover<br>from the beginning that he wished only by rousing my resentment<br>to provoke me to Challenge him, by which he hoped to procure<br>my dismission from the Service, Shielding himself under the<br>protection of the Laws. Guided by a Suspicion of his designs,<br>and instructed by a full knowledge of my duty in this point.<br>I was very carefull that no expression or even Word of that kind<br>should escape me. My caution having utterly destroyed the success<br>of his plan, he determined to try how far he could avail himself<br>by a false accusation. And that my Conduct might appear<br>more reprehensible, he lays his Complaint that I challenged<br>him | this means of answering a charge so damaging to his honour, and he declared it completely false.<br>He might never have so good a chance again, and he was sure Wrangham knew nothing of the bitterness in Elgin's heart. He therefore told Wrangham that this was not the first time he had suffered from Elgin's ill will. For more than a year Elgin had persecuted him in a sly and underhand way, with constant cruelty. Elgin had repeatedly and openly made Mrs Molloy a target. Her greatest fault, Molloy wrote, was perhaps too much affection for a husband whose position in life did not let him do justice to her worth. That had been Elgin's conduct during their last quarrel. Molloy despised Elgin's treatment of himself, but he admitted he had suffered greatly from Elgin's cruel and unmanly hints about his wife.<br>He had long suspected Elgin and had seen from the start what Elgin intended. By stirring his anger, Elgin hoped to provoke him into issuing a challenge. That would get Molloy dismissed from the service while Elgin sheltered behind the law. Warned by this suspicion and fully aware of his duty on the point, Molloy took great care that no word of challenge ever passed his lips. His caution wrecked Elgin's plan, so Elgin decided to see how far a false accusation would serve him. To make Molloy's conduct look worse, Elgin had lodged a complaint that Molloy challenged him [continues].<br>**Interpretations**<br>Under the articles of war an officer who sent or accepted a challenge could be cashiered. That made an accusation of challenging a fellow officer a weapon as dangerous as any duel. Molloy's account turned Elgin's complaint into a trap. If Elgin could goad him into a challenge, or persuade the authorities that he had made one, Molloy would lose his commission while Elgin stayed safe under the law. Lieutenant Statham had defended himself the same way in September 1776: a man who would not answer insults with a challenge was only obeying the rules he served under. Insults directed at an officer's wife were the most provoking of all, because honour demanded a response and the law forbade it. In a small garrison where officers' families lived side by side, quarrels of this kind could spread far beyond the two men concerned. |
| 446 | 439 | 1776<br>him at a time when I was sashed, and Officer of Artillery on Duty<br>for the Week, which I again repeat to You is wholly void of any<br>Shadow of truth.<br>Having thus answered particularly to his Charge against me, I must intrude a little more upon your patience, it<br>being now necessary for my own reputation, and to make known<br>his real Character, to represent to you the general tenor of his<br>Conduct. And as a task of this nature is not only very delicate<br>but exceedingly disagreeable, I shall be carefull of saying any<br>thing more than is applicable to the justification of my own Honor.<br>Lt. Elgin has at different times shut himself up on pretence of sickness and has missed his tour of duty when he has | Elgin claimed Molloy had issued the challenge while he was wearing his sash as officer of artillery on duty for the week. Molloy repeated to Wrangham that the claim had not the slightest truth in it.<br>Having answered the charge point by point, Molloy asked leave to take a little more of Wrangham's time. For the sake of his own reputation, and to make Elgin's real character known, he would describe Elgin's general conduct. A task of this kind was delicate and very unpleasant, so he would take care to say nothing beyond what was needed to clear his own honour.<br>Elgin had at various times shut himself away on the pretence of sickness and missed his turn of duty, when in fact he had been drunk on arrack for more than eight days at a time. So much filth was carried out of his rooms at those times that Molloy had been almost suffocated by the stench. Molloy lived on the same floor as Elgin. He had good reason to believe that a fit of illness Mrs Molloy suffered was caused by their having to keep their bedroom windows shut. They did so to keep out the smell of the filthy bed |

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| | | been intoxicated by drinking Arrack for more than eight days at<br>a time. So much filth has been brought out of his apartments<br>at those times, that I have been almost suffocated with the<br>Stench. And as I live on the same floor with Lt. Elgin I have great reason to suppose that a fit of Sickness which<br>Mrs. Molley had was occasioned by our being obliged to keep our<br>Bed Chamber Windows shut to avoid the Stench arising<br>from the filthy Bed and Bedcloths which were hung up to dry under Our Windows and never under his own.<br>Lt. Elgin on being sent for by the Governor on a Complaint made against him by a private Soldier, desired<br>another Soldier to carry his Commission to the Governor,<br>saying, Damn the Commission I can live without it which<br>Order of his the Soldier refused to comply with.<br>Lt. Elgin has set out from James's Valley with<br>his Sash on to take Charge of the Guard at Purlings Battery<br>when he was so much intoxicated that he staggered in the Publick<br>Street, and was seen in that Condition by many of the Soldiers,<br>to the great disgrace of Officers who are obliged to Rank with him.<br>Lt. Elgin after having provoked a Gentleman who is his Brother Officer, by ill treatments, ran up stairs and leaning<br>out of a Window behaved in a very improper manner.<br>The Gentleman below snapped his fingers at him and told<br>him if he would come down, he would snap them in his<br>(Lt. Elgin's) Face. And this was in the presence of Officers and<br>Private Soldiers. | and bedclothes, which were hung up to dry under the Molloys' windows and never under Elgin's own.<br>When the Governor once sent for Elgin over a complaint made against him by a private soldier, Elgin told another soldier to carry his commission to the Governor. He said, "Damn the commission, I can live without it." The soldier refused to obey the order.<br>Elgin had also set out from Jamestown valley, wearing his sash, to take charge of the guard at Purling's Battery while so drunk that he staggered in the public street. Many soldiers saw him in that state, to the great disgrace of the officers who had to rank alongside him.<br>On another occasion Elgin provoked a gentleman, a fellow officer, by his ill treatment and then ran upstairs and leaned out of a window, behaving very improperly. The gentleman below snapped his fingers at him and told him that if he came down he would snap them in Elgin's face. This happened in front of officers and private soldiers.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Molloy's charges were serious and specific. An officer drunk on duty, absent under false pretence of sickness and ready to throw his commission at the Governor could be court-martialled and cashiered. Setting them before the Council turned Elgin's complaint into a case against Elgin himself. Molloy also described an officer taunted in public who had not answered. That was the very charge Bazett had brought against Statham in August 1776, and it was offered here as proof of Elgin's disgrace. Molloy was holding Elgin to the same code of honour that the articles of war forbade him to follow himself. Officers' quarters shared floors and windows, which shows how closely the garrison's officers and their families lived. Every private vice became a public trouble. |
| 447 | 440 | 2d December<br>Lieut. Elgin has made ungenerous advantages of his Brother Officers Necessities, and has taken more Interest for<br>Money than is allowed by Law.<br>As I am of Opinion that my Honor and Conduct<br>as an Officer called for a Representation of these facts, however<br>disagreeable it may be for me to relate them. I hope Sir you<br>will pardon me for taking up so much of your time, and<br>believe that I am from inclination as well as duty<br>Sir<br>Your very humble Servant<br>(Signed) James Molloy<br>2d Lieut. Artillery<br>James Valley<br>Decr. 1. 1776.<br>Upon consideration of the above<br>Letter We Ordered a General Court Martial, to enquire into<br>the Charges prefered by Lieutenant James Molloy against Lieutenant James Elgin.<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham<br>Hen. Bazett | Finally, Molloy wrote that Elgin had taken mean advantage of his fellow officers' needs and charged them more interest on loans than the law allowed.<br>Molloy believed his honour and conduct as an officer required him to set out these facts, however unpleasant it was to tell them. He asked Wrangham to forgive him for taking up so much time. James Molloy, second lieutenant of artillery, signed the letter at Jamestown valley on 1 December 1776.<br>After considering the letter, the Council ordered a general court martial to look into the charges Lieutenant James Molloy had brought against Lieutenant James Elgin.<br>John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations**<br>The law limited interest on loans to 5 per cent a year. An officer who lent to poorer comrades above that rate was guilty of usury and of exploiting men under the same command, which damaged discipline. Molloy's final charge completed a picture of an officer unfit to hold a commission. The Council handled this case differently from the Bazett and Statham quarrel. That dispute was a civil matter between a councillor and a lieutenant and went to London unresolved. This one was a set of specific military offences between two officers, so it went straight to a general court martial, the tribunal Major Henry Bazett had pointed to on 10 September 1776 as the proper place to judge an officer's character. A court of officers sitting under the articles of war |

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| | | | could hear sworn evidence and sentence the guilty man on the island. Elgin was now the accused, not the complainant. |
| 448 | 441 | 9th December<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 9 Day of December 1776 at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Governor<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>Major Henry Bazett<br>The last Consultation was read, approved, and signed dated<br>the 2 December 1776.<br>Mr. William Wrangham Reports that<br>he has been on Board the Ship Hampshire to Muster her Company and enquire for Deserters but found none, her<br>Muster Roll is as follows Viz.<br>Muster Roll of Ship Hampshire<br>Thos. Timbrell Commr.<br>Geo. Mill 1 Mate<br>John Coggan 2 Do.<br>Chas. Mitchell 3d Do.<br>James Graham 4 Do.<br>Chris. Griffin 5 Do.<br>Thos. Mackee Purser<br>Henry Dunn Surgeon<br>Chas. Cheyne Do. Mate<br>Thos. Crookes Gunner<br>Wm. Pemberton Carpenter<br>Thos. Gross Boatswain<br>Thos. Holland Ship Steward<br>Peter Bryan Captns. Do.<br>Thos. Baker Cooper<br>Thos. Cole Caulker<br>Saml. Settle Armourer<br>James Patch Mr.<br>Thos. Jefferson Do.<br>Edward Hay Do.<br>Robt. Harvell Do.<br>David Cole Qr. Master<br>Wm. Fraser Do.<br>Wm. Button Do.<br>Wm. Simpson Do.<br>Js. Graham Capts. Cook<br>Jn. Darell Do. Do.<br>John White Gunrs. Do.<br>Wm. Hurlock Bosns. Do.<br>Thos. Randle Caulkers Do.<br>James White Capts. Mt.<br>Thos. Craighead Ships Cook<br>Dan. Williams Captns. Do.<br>Jos. Harris Sailmaker<br>Peter Adams Baker<br>John Kifley Butcher<br>Micht. Lovell Poulterer<br>William Mayhaman<br>Peter Holton<br>Denis Daily<br>James Young<br>Alexr. Rothall<br>James Rothermore<br>John Clark<br>James Bates | Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 9 December 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett were present. The minutes of the meeting of 2 December 1776 were read, approved and signed.<br>Mr William Wrangham reported that he had gone on board the *Hampshire* to muster her crew and look for deserters, but had found none. Her muster roll began:<br>Thomas Timbrell, commander<br>George Mill, first mate<br>John Coggan, second mate<br>Charles Mitchell, third mate<br>James Graham, fourth mate<br>Christopher Griffen, fifth mate<br>Thomas Mackee, purser<br>Henry Dunn, surgeon<br>Charles Cheyne, surgeon's mate<br>Thomas Crooke, gunner<br>William Pemberton, carpenter<br>Thomas Gross, boatswain<br>Thomas Holland, ship's steward<br>Peter Bryan, captain's steward<br>Thomas Baker, cooper<br>Thomas Cole, caulker<br>Samuel Little, armourer<br>James Patch, midshipman<br>Thomas Jefferson, midshipman<br>Edward Hay, midshipman<br>Robert Harrell, midshipman<br>David Cole, quartermaster<br>William Frazer, quartermaster<br>William Button, quartermaster<br>William Simpson, quartermaster<br>J. Graham, boatswain's first mate<br>John Dowell, boatswain's second mate<br>John White, gunner's mate<br>William Hurlock, carpenter's mate<br>Thomas Randle, caulker's mate<br>James White, captain's cook<br>Thomas Craighead, ship's cook<br>Benjamin Williams, captain's cook's mate<br>Joseph Harris, sailmaker<br>Peter Adams, baker<br>John Kirsley, butcher<br>Michael Powell, poulterer<br>William Maysherman, seaman<br>Peter Holton, seaman<br>Davis Easly, seaman<br>James Young, seaman<br>Alexander Kettle, seaman<br>James Rothermore, seaman<br>John Clark, seaman<br>James Bates, seaman |
| 449 | 442 | 9th December<br>At a Consultation held on Monday the 9 Day of December 1776 at the Castle.<br>Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor<br>Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Governor<br>Mr. Matthew Bazett<br>Mr. William Wrangham of Council<br>Major Henry Bazett | The *Hampshire*'s muster roll concluded:<br>Thomas Hill, seaman<br>David Ross, seaman<br>Michael Weymouth, seaman<br>John Molloy, seaman<br>John Minton, seaman<br>George White, seaman<br>Francis Dalrymple, seaman<br>George Lyle, seaman |

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| | | The last Consultation was read, approved, and signed dated<br>the 2 December 1776.<br>Mr. William Wrangham Reports that<br>he has been on Board the Ship Hampshire to Muster her Company and enquire for Deserters but found none, her<br>Muster Roll is as follows Viz.<br>Muster Roll of Ship Hampshire<br>Thos. Timbrell Commr.<br>Geo. Mill 1 Mate<br>John Coggan 2 Do.<br>Chas. Mitchell 3d Do.<br>James Graham 4 Do.<br>Chris. Griffin 5 Do.<br>Thos. Mackee Purser<br>Henry Dunn Surgeon<br>Chas. Cheyne Do. Mate<br>Thos. Crookes Gunner<br>Wm. Pemberton Carpenter<br>Thos. Gross Boatswain<br>Thos. Holland Ship Steward<br>Peter Bryan Captns. Do.<br>Thos. Baker Cooper<br>Thos. Cole Caulker<br>Saml. Settle Armourer<br>James Patch Mr.<br>Thos. Jefferson Do.<br>Edward Hay Do.<br>Robt. Harvell Do.<br>David Cole Qr. Master<br>Wm. Fraser Do.<br>Wm. Button Do.<br>Wm. Simpson Do.<br>Js. Graham Capts. Cook<br>Jn. Darell Do. Do.<br>John White Gunrs. Do.<br>Wm. Hurlock Bosns. Do.<br>Thos. Randle Caulkers Do.<br>James White Capts. Mt.<br>Thos. Craighead Ships Cook<br>Dan. Williams Captns. Do.<br>Jos. Harris Sailmaker<br>Peter Adams Baker<br>John Kifley Butcher<br>Micht. Lovell Poulterer<br>William Mayhaman<br>Peter Holton<br>Denis Daily<br>James Young<br>Alexr. Rothall<br>James Rothermore<br>John Clark<br>James Bates | John Mills, seaman<br>John Fairweather, seaman<br>Robert Ranthall, seaman<br>Robert Bennett, seaman<br>Thomas Bushell, seaman<br>Francis Duff, seaman<br>Henry Holland, seaman<br>Henry Nash, seaman<br>James Carver, seaman<br>George Ahenby, seaman<br>John Johnston, seaman<br>John Manuel, seaman<br>Alexander Thompson, seaman<br>Daniel Jonason, seaman<br>John Paxton, seaman<br>John Davis, seaman<br>Matthew Cuvit, seaman<br>William Morris, seaman<br>John Blair, seaman<br>David Mill, seaman<br>William Johnson, seaman<br>Peter Butler, seaman<br>James Bennett, seaman<br>John North, seaman<br>Thomas Hunter, seaman<br>Castle Hendrick, seaman<br>Manuel Lopez, seaman<br>Thomas Sheffer, seaman<br>George Dewberry, seaman<br>Francis Mason, seaman<br>Alexander Forrest, seaman<br>Francis Antony, seaman<br>Dougan Craval, seaman<br>John Mitchell, seaman<br>Matthew Pemberton, seaman<br>John Beadle, seaman<br>John Jones, seaman<br>Her passengers were:<br>Mr Cole, passenger<br>Mr Palmer, passenger<br>Mr Forrest, passenger<br>Mr Walton, passenger<br>Mr De Ville, passenger<br>Lieutenant Bate, passenger<br>Robert Mitford, passenger<br>James Ross, passenger<br>Children, 4, passengers<br>Servants, 4, passengers<br>Thomas Timbrell signed the roll. |
| 450 | 443 | 1776<br>Captain Thomas Timbrell Purchased at the<br>Cape on account of the Honorable Company forty Sheep, at fifteen<br>Shillings each, Charges &c. amounting to Thirty four pounds, sixteen<br>shillings as per the following Bill, for the payment whereof We have given<br>him Certificates.<br>The Honble. Company Dr.<br>To Thomas Timbrell<br>40 Sheep @ 15/ per Sheep<br>£ 30 ..<br>6 Cwt. Hay for Do.<br>£ 4 16<br>£ 34 16<br>St. Helena<br>4 December 1776.<br>James Laws Matross this Day<br>Petitioned for his Discharge from the Garrison, having served the Honorable Company his Contracted time. | Captain Thomas Timbrell had bought 40 sheep at the Cape on the Company's account at 15s each. With charges, the cost came to £34 16s 0d, as his bill showed. The Council paid him in certificates. The bill read:<br>Sheep, 40 at 15s each, owed by the Company to Thomas Timbrell, £30 0s 0d<br>Hay for the sheep, 6 cwt, £4 16s 0d<br>Total, £34 16s 0d<br>The bill was dated at St Helena on 4 December 1776.<br>James Laws, a matross, applied that day for his discharge from the garrison, having served out his contracted time with the Company. The Council granted his request.<br>The accounts for artillery stores and the steward's accounts for November 1776 were laid before the Council that day, examined and approved. They were as follows [continues].<br>**Interpretations** |

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| | | Granted<br>The Expence of Artillery Stores and Stewards Accounts for the Month of November last were this Day laid<br>before Us which were Examined approved of, and are as follow. | The Company paid for the hay as well as the sheep. Animals shipped live from the Cape had to be fed through a voyage of three weeks or more, and the island could not supply fodder for them at sea. The cost of the hay added nearly a sixth to the price, which made Cape mutton dearer on arrival than its purchase price suggested. The flock had fallen to 11 wethers at the end of September 1776, so the 40 sheep went straight to restocking the Company's supply of meat for the table and the garrison. |
| 451 | 444 | 9th December<br>Artillery Stores Expended in November 1776.<br>Guns Fired, 6 lbs., 4 lbs., 3 lbs., Powder Expended lb, Powder Expended oz<br>23 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 11, Powder Expended oz 0<br>24 Arrived the Hampshire: Guns Fired 9, 6 lbs. 9, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 15, Powder Expended oz 9<br>For Stone Blowers at Sandy Bay: Guns Fired 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 36, Powder Expended oz 0<br>For a General Field Day: Guns Fired 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 81, Powder Expended oz 4<br>Practice at Ruperts Range: Guns Fired 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 0, Powder Expended oz 0<br>For Sundry Services: Guns Fired 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 14, Powder Expended oz 6<br>Total: Guns Fired 15, 6 lbs. 9, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 158, Powder Expended oz 3<br>Balls<br>lb. oz. 1 9<br>Bees Wax<br>1<br>Tallow<br>17<br>Match<br>14<br>Isinglass<br>4<br>Sponge Staffs<br>1<br>Copper Clouts<br>130<br>Tann'd Sheep Skins<br>1<br>Handspikes<br>6<br>(Signed) Jas. Tippet<br>Captain of Artillery<br>Sundry's Expended at Honble. Companys Table in November 1776.<br>47 Bottles Madeira<br>£ 2 18 9<br>36 Do. Port<br>2 15 4<br>30 Do. Lisbon<br>2 7 6<br>7 Do. Mountain<br>.. 11 1<br>53 Do. Beer<br>.. 17 8<br>15 Galls. Arrack<br>2 5 .<br>31½ Beef<br>.. 7 10½<br>150 lb. Mutton<br>3 2 6<br>4 Turkeys<br>1 .. .<br>12 Fowls<br>.. 18 .<br>91 Curry | Captain James Tippet of the artillery signed the following account of artillery stores used in November 1776:<br>23 November, alarm: 6 guns fired, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 11 lb 0 oz<br>24 November, arrival of the *Hampshire*: 9 guns fired, 9 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 15 lb 9 oz<br>Stone blasters at Sandy Bay: powder 36 lb 0 oz<br>General field day: powder 81 lb 4 oz<br>Practice at Rupert's range: powder 0 lb 0 oz<br>Other duties: powder 14 lb 6 oz<br>Total: 15 guns fired, 9 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 158 lb 3 oz<br>Lead balls, 1 lb 9 oz<br>Beeswax, 1 lb<br>Tallow, 17 lb<br>Match, 14 lb<br>Isinglass, 4 oz<br>Sponge staves, 1<br>Copper clouts, 130<br>Tanned sheepskin, 1<br>Handspikes, 6<br>The steward's account of goods used at the Company's table in November 1776 was:<br>Madeira wine, 47 bottles, £2 18s 9d<br>Port wine, 36 bottles, £2 15s 4d<br>Lisbon wine, 30 bottles, £2 7s 6d<br>Mountain wine, 7 bottles, £0 11s 1d<br>Beer, 53 bottles, £0 17s 8d<br>Arrack, 15 gallons, £2 5s 0d<br>Beef, 31½ lb, £0 7s 10½d<br>Mutton, 150 lb, £3 2s 6d<br>Turkeys, 4, £1 0s 0d<br>Fowls, 12, £0 18s 0d<br>Sugar candy, 91 lb, £2 5s 6d<br>Flour, 613 lb, £5 2s 2d<br>Lambs, 2, £1 0s 0d<br>Kid, 1, £0 5s 0d<br>Total, £25 14s 6½d<br>**Interpretations**<br>Powder use fell to 158 lb in November 1776, against 340 lb in October and 378 lb in September. The heavy practice at Rupert's range stopped, with no powder spent there in the month. The new teak carriages had perhaps been tested, or the store of powder was being saved until a ship from England could replace it. The 130 copper clouts issued went onto the axletrees of the rebuilt field carriages. |

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| | | 2 5 6<br>613 Flour<br>5 2 2<br>2 Lambs<br>1 .. .<br>1 Kid<br>.. 5 .<br>£ 25 14 6½ | |
| 452 | 445 | 1776<br>Bought for the Table<br>225½ lb. Beef @ 6d. per lb.<br>£ 5 12 9<br>41½ Do. @ 3½ Do.<br>.. 12 1½<br>1 Turkey<br>.. 5 ..<br>36 Fowls<br>2 14 ..<br>2 Ducks<br>.. 4 6<br>2 Pigs<br>.. 10 ..<br>£ 7 18 4½<br>We this day Granted the following Setts of Bills of Exchange, drawn upon the Honorable the Court of Directors, Viz.<br>One Sett to Captain Thomas Timbrell for twelve hundred and thirty five pounds, payable to Andrew Moffat Esqr. (or Order)<br>Which Money was paid him here for Arrack he brought for the use of this Island, upon Commission.<br>One Sett to Mr. William Wrangham for two hundred and twenty seven pounds, fourteen shillings, payable to John Clements Esqr. (or Order)<br>And One Sett to Mr. David Kay for twenty pounds, payable to Mr. John Johnston (or Order)<br>All drawn at ninety Days sight.<br>John Skottowe<br>Dan. Corneille<br>M. Bazett<br>Wm. Wrangham<br>Hen. Bazett | Goods bought for the Company's table in November 1776 were:<br>Beef, 225½ lb at 6d a pound, £5 12s 9d<br>Beef, 41½ lb at 3½d a pound, £0 12s 1½d<br>Turkey, 1, £0 5s 0d<br>Fowls, 36, £2 14s 0d<br>Ducks, 2, £0 4s 6d<br>Pigs, 2, £0 10s 0d<br>Total, £7 18s 4½d<br>That day the Council granted the following sets of bills of exchange drawn on the Court of Directors, all payable 90 days after presentation:<br>Captain Thomas Timbrell, 1 set, payable to Andrew Moffat or his order, £1,235 0s 0d<br>Mr William Wrangham, 1 set, payable to John Clements or his order, £227 14s 0d<br>Mr David Kay, 1 set, payable to Mr John Johnston or his order, £20 0s 0d<br>The money for Timbrell's bills had been paid to him on the island for arrack he brought for the island's use on commission.<br>John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes.<br>**Interpretations**<br>Timbrell's bills came from a different source from the usual commander's remittance. He had brought arrack to the island on commission for the Company, and the money he was owed was paid to him in bills rather than coin. Arrack was the island's chief spirit, sold through the Company's controlled trade and issued to the garrison, the slaves and the workmen. Buying it on commission from a passing commander let the Company restock its 1,400-gallon store without sending its own funds to Batavia or Bengal. The sum, over £1,200, made the *Hampshire*'s arrack one of the largest single purchases of the year. |
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| 466 | 459 | EAP 1364 St Helena<br>Document Name and Date<br>St HELENA RECORDS 1776<br>Dimensions (height x width x depth) (cm)<br>48cm X 32.5cm X 6cm<br>No. written pages:<br>445<br>No. blank pages:<br>13<br>Spine and cover<br>GOOD CONDITION<br>Inside pages<br>FOXING PRESENT THROUGHOUT VOLUME<br>PAGES NOT NUMBERED<br>Additional comments | |

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