St Helena Records 1776-1777

Introduction: This is the 57th 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. 5 is designated as page 1 (location 5/1), 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 Council minutes run from 9 December 1776 to 13 October 1777 and carry the quarterly accounts of the storekeeper Jonathan Doveton and the paymaster William Wrangham from 1 October 1776 to 30 September 1777. Governor John Skottowe met at the Castle, usually each Monday, with the Lieutenant Governor, Major Daniel Corneille, and the councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major

Henry Bazett. The minutes were written for the Court of Directors and record what the Council chose to send to London. [Film No. 5, 18, 21, 25, 28, 33, 55–108, 149, 155, 173–174, 198, 205, 210, 214, 241, 254–354, 355, 363, 385, 420]

Governance and Administration

The civil list paid Skottowe £150 0s 0d a quarter with £31 14s 9d for household servants, and Corneille £87 10s 0d with diet money; a Council seat was worth only £10 0s 0d a quarter, so councillors drew their income from added offices. Wrangham drew five payments as councillor, assistant to the Governor and paymaster, with diet money and house rent, totalling £65 0s 0d; Matthew Bazett earned more as accountant than as councillor; Henry Bazett held no civil office but drew £59 6s 3d as major of the Second Company, the sum Corneille drew as major of the First. John Goodwin was factor and collector of customs, John Congreve judge advocate and schoolmaster at £7 10s 0d a quarter, Robert Leech writer and clerk of the works and Thomas Bazett superintendent of the works. A writer's salary of £7 10s 0d a quarter was less than his £10 0s 0d diet money, paid to those who ate at home rather than at the Company's table. Three Bazetts and three Dovetons held posts: Jonathan Doveton was storekeeper, William Webber Doveton factor and John Doveton writer. Other officers were the chaplain Robartes Carr at £55 0s 0d, the secretary Britannicus Alexander Wright, the surgeon Thomas Stroud (Thomas Steward in one account), the clerk of the peace Philip Mahoney, two overseers, the patroon John King over the Company's boats and Hugh Jones (Hugh Long in one list) as superintendent of the slaves at £10 0s 0d. The men who kept the accounts approved them in Council. [Film No. 62–64, 67, 79, 94, 101, 163, 174–176, 339–342]

The *Alfred* arrived from England on 9 March 1777 with the Court's orders, and a notice of 10 March 1777 let commanders and officers of Company ships trade freely with anyone and leave agents on the island, gave inhabitants the same freedom on shore and forbade any military man to keep a shop. The ban settled a dispute over Lawson's shop and the Society partnership, in which Bazett and Wrangham had recorded dissent, and followed the case of 3 February 1777 in which spirits sold by the Society reached the barracks. On 17 March 1777 the artillery sergeants John Whitchurch, with 31 years' service, 28 as sergeant, and James Parfitt, with nearly 13 years, 12 as a non-commissioned officer and a shop supporting a large family, asked for discharge to keep their shops as civilians; the Council granted both, losing two of its six artillery sergeants. [Film No. 108, 110, 116–118]

The Council's letters of 22 March 1777, sent by the *Alfred*, went to Warren Hastings in Bengal, Lord George Pigot at Fort St George, William Hornby at Bombay, William Broff at Fort Marlborough and the supercargoes at Canton, those for India by way of China. Bombay had not received the Court's order to increase its rice and paddy, although the Court's letter of 24 February 1775 said all presidencies had been told, so the Council quoted that letter, asked for double quantities and reported Hornby's answer to London. It addressed Pigot by his full title after hearing on 13 March 1777 that he was in distress. [Film No. 121–125]

On 21 April 1777 the Council discharged Sergeant Thomas Yates at the end of his contract and made him marshal and gaoler in place of John Price, who had died on 19 April; Yates kept his post as clerk of the parish. It also let James Desfountaine register a deed from Gabriel Isaacke senior. [Film No. 211, 341–342]

The *Thetis* and the *Bridgewater* brought packets from the Court on 19 June 1777, among them a provision for life for Philip Mahoney, the aged clerk of the peace; his letter of thanks of 23 June 1777 credited the Council's recommendation and offered to serve while his failing health allowed. The Court's orders also allotted the new Company houses. On 30 June 1777 Doveton protested that he had been passed over for the secretary, the surgeon and the engineer, claiming seniority by his appointment as factor and asking only that his claim go to the Court. Wright answered that he had entered the service on 1 July 1762 and Doveton on 20 March 1765, and had become secretary on 27 April 1772, four months before Doveton became storekeeper on 31 August. The Council entered both letters for the Court and left Wright, already living in his house, in possession; Lieutenant Walter Greentree drew house rent of £2 10s 0d, the allowance to officers without a Company house. [Film No. 265, 268, 272–275, 353]

Joseph Griffiths, cooper for nearly seven years, resigned on 17 March 1777 after friends urged him home, giving notice so that a successor could be found; the Company had paid Doveton £20 4s 0d for 101 casks

at the end of 1776. On 4 July 1777 the Council discharged Edward Joyce, an artillery corporal and cooper by trade, and appointed him Company cooper for five years from 1 July, although the pay list paid him as cooper for the whole quarter to 30 June and Griffiths only part of his salary. [Film No. 118–119, 278, 341–342]

John Congreve died on the night of 6 July 1777. Corneille was absent ill from the meeting of 21 July 1777, the day his daughter Sarah Magdalen died. On 4 August 1777 the Council confirmed John Doveton, a writer who had acted during Congreve's illness, as judge advocate at £50 0s 0d a year without waiting for the Court. [Film No. 279, 308, 389]

On 25 August 1777 the Council appointed Matthew Bazett to take the yearly stock of the stores, which closed from 30 August to 29 September 1777, and he was absent taking the inventory on 1 September. A notice of the same date required every inhabitant to lodge with the Secretary's office by 20 September an exact signed account of family, slaves and cattle and to pay rents and dues at the Castle on 29 September 1777. On 29 September the Council bought from Skottowe four new mahogany cases of silver spoons, knives and forks for the Governor's table at cost by tradesmen's bills, £56 9s 3d, and sent the worn Company plate to England. [Film No. 396, 398–400, 416]

On 6 October 1777 the Council ordered demolished buildings and worn-out furniture written off the general books and new buildings entered at their value. Robert Leech's term as writer ended on 30 September 1777, and the Council placed him on the establishment as a factor, raising his salary from £7 10s 0d to £12 10s 0d a quarter. [Film No. 419]

Military Affairs and Defence

In the quarter ending 31 December 1776 the garrison comprised four infantry companies, under Majors Corneille and Henry Bazett and Captains John Howard and Solomon St Maurice, and an Artillery Company under Captain James Tippet, who was also engineer at £50 0s 0d a quarter besides £59 6s 3d as captain; James Youd was sergeant major. For that quarter of 92 days a private drew £3 16s 8d, a corporal £5 7s 4d and a sergeant £7 13s 4d, while artillery pay ran from £4 12s 0d for a matross to £6 2s 8d for a gunner and £9 4s 0d for a sergeant. In the quarter of 90 days to 31 March 1777 a private drew £3 15s 0d, a sergeant £7 10s 0d and a matross £4 10s 0d; in that of 91 days to 30 June 1777 a private drew £3 15s 10d, a corporal or drummer £5 6s 2d, a sergeant £7 11s 8d and a matross £4 11s 0d. Pay was reckoned to the day and stopped the day a man left, so a discharged soldier awaiting a ship received nothing. [Film No. 62, 65, 68, 75–77, 177, 186, 192–196, 342, 346, 349–350, 359, 362]

On 8 October 1776 John Gazell replaced James Manneton as sergeant of the First Company, and Corporal Thomas Wade of the artillery was reduced to matross, opening a step for Robert Cunningham, Richard Waterhouse and William Lawrence. James Judge and James Neale exchanged places between the First Company and the artillery on 24 October 1776. In October 1776 John Davis and John Harper each received £15 0s 0d for re-enlisting for three years under the Articles of War. Francis Jones lost his corporal's place to John Brocklebank on 15 December 1776, and Joseph Martin was a corporal of the Fourth Company only from 7 to 24 December 1776 before his discharge at the end of his time on 6 January 1777. [Film No. 22, 65–66, 73, 75–79, 83]

Lieutenant John Shortley of the artillery died on 10 December 1776 by the artillery return and his widow's later annuity, though one minute names him Shirley and dates his death to 16 December; his funeral salute used 2 lb 13 oz of gunpowder. Lieutenant John Potts, commissioned on 4 June 1776 and probably out in the *Duke of Grafton*, had done barely a fortnight's duty in six months through drink; warned of suspension on 16 December 1776, he drew his commission from his pocket and resigned, and the Council accepted. On 23 December 1776, citing "the critical state of affairs in Europe", the Council appointed the cadet John Leech and the surgeon's assistant David Kay acting second lieutenants until the Court decided. Kay asked to hold both posts, arguing that artillery duty kept him in Jamestown valley near the hospital, citing a predecessor who had combined the surgeon's post with a Fourth Company commission and his own university course in mathematics. He drew full pay as surgeon's assistant and as artillery lieutenant for the quarter to 31 March 1777. [Film No. 8, 18–20, 63–65, 76, 175, 192, 365]

The artillery return for December 1776 recorded 216 lb 13 oz of gunpowder spent though only nine guns were fired, in a salute of 9-pounders to the *Hampshire*; most went on a field day and on practice at the Rupert's range, which used 66 lb 8 oz against a painted canvas target, and stone blowers received 34 lb. The return dated the *Hampshire* salute and the Shortley funeral to 10 December, whereas the minutes had the ship sailing on 9 December. Smiths spent 76 days cleaning small arms in that quarter and 76 more in the quarter to 31 March 1777, and 75 days in that to 30 June 1777; each express rider sent on an alarm was paid 5s. [Film No. 5, 18, 30, 57, 76, 81, 85, 87, 203, 371]

On 6 January 1777 the Council admitted two cadets to Leech's vacancy at a sergeant's rate of pay: Thomas Greentree, aged 18, of a family already holding three lieutenancies, among them James and Watkin Greentree, and Onesiphorus Beale, who pleaded the long service of his late father, a Company captain, and his family's straitened state; Mary Beale, presumably his mother, drew a widow's pension of £7 10s 0d a quarter. Corporal Thomas Farr of the artillery was broken to matross on 13 January 1777, passing over two grades and losing a third of his pay, and Joseph Peck, John Blackwell and John Pagle each moved up. [Film No. 21–22, 177, 193, 196]

The artillery return for January 1777 recorded 44 guns fired and 399 lb 14 oz of gunpowder: alarm guns on 17 and 19 January cost 14 lb each, salutes for the arrivals of the *Lynn* and the *Granville* and their joint departure on 28 January took 56 lb 4 oz, practice and a field day 160 lb 6 oz and blasting at Rupert's, Sandy Bay and Chubb's Spring 130 lb. General field days were held on 17 February and 24 March 1777. [Film No. 101, 104, 128]

On 27 January 1777 Henry Bazett reported his muster of the *Granville* had found no deserters, and the Council enlisted four discharged Bombay soldiers for five years at £15 0s 0d, three of whom, John Gunn, Thomas Reeves and Nicholas Dicker, had worked their passage as seamen; the fourth was Jacob Dowe, written Doe elsewhere. Three deserters from the Company's forces in Bengal and Bombay who came in the *Granville* and the snow *Lynn*, Hugh Heaton, George Thomas and Winter Bernist, who gave himself up from the *Lynn*, received only £4 0s 0d for necessities but drew full pay thereafter. Sergeant John Terry was released the same day to see to his affairs in England because William Brown of the *Granville* agreed to serve his remaining 4 years and 4 months, and Corporal John Johnson and Private Thomas Langley moved up on 28 January. Private John Wood died on 2 February 1777 (3 February, as George Wood, in one minute), after agreeing to re-enlist, and the Company paid £3 0s 0d on his account. [Film No. 94–98, 179, 184–186, 189–190, 207, 345, 351]

The paymaster paid £315 0s 0d in the quarter to 31 March 1777 to 21 soldiers re-enlisting for five years, seven together on 27 February as a draft's terms ran out, and £162 0s 0d to 13 new men, 10 at £15 0s 0d and three deserters at £4 0s 0d. Private William Benson left at the end of his contract on 24 February 1777, Sergeant Henry Batchelor on 17 March after the Court's orders named him, with Private Thomas McDearman the same day, and Privates Charles Field and Charles Lewellin on 24 March. Sergeant Thomas Blake of the Fourth Company is entered as dying on 3 March 1777, yet a Thomas Blake appears among its privates from 4 March, when Corporal Michael Tooley became sergeant and Philip Leggatt corporal; the entry is either a death or a demotion miswritten. On 18 March 1777 eight artillerymen each moved up one grade to fill the places of Whitchurch and Parfitt, and Sergeant James McShane of the First Company was reduced to private, joining Manneton. [Film No. 106, 119, 129, 134, 177, 179, 181, 186, 188–189, 192–193, 205, 207]

The *Alfred* landed 54 recruits from England on 9 March 1777, spread across every company; James Smith joined the Second Company as a corporal. John Burket, discharged from Madras, enlisted on 24 March 1777 and nine men from the *Latham*, among them George Cash and Lewis Hendrick from Bombay, between 31 March and 14 April 1777, at £15 0s 0d each, £135 0s 0d in all. The Company paid for coats, breeches and hats from the garrison account, issuing 57 hats and 57 cockades in the quarter to 31 March 1777, while men bought shirts, shoes and stockings from the warehouse, only the seven new recruits receiving them free; 61 blankets went to recruits and others. Charles Monnisier was paid for marking and numbering 190 stands of arms. William Mardrum, a recruit for Fort Marlborough who had hidden ashore when the *Duke of Grafton* sailed in 1776, served as a private, was paid to 3 April 1777 and was sent on in the

Alfred that day, his passage charged to Fort Marlborough. [Film No. 139, 141–143, 165–166, 178, 181, 183–184, 199, 352]

The garrison stood to arms often in February and March 1777. The French *Chavigny* drew an alarm but no salute on 5 February; seven ships thought Dutch passing far out drew 19 alarm guns on 20 February; an 18-pounder fired a single shot on 25 February at a French ship, perhaps *Le Génie*, to make her declare herself; seven more drew the same alarm on 23 March; and on 26 March the battery fired at the *Shrewsbury*, whose boat reached Banks's only at half past six in the evening. The garrison saluted a French governor with 13 guns on 1 March 1777. Gunpowder used reached 265 lb 12 oz in February and 347 lb 2 oz in March against 200 lb delivered by the *Alfred*, and 12 express messengers were sent on alarms in the quarter at a cost of £3 15s 0d. [Film No. 106–107, 109, 126, 130, 145, 205]

On 31 March 1777 Wrangham stated that the alarming state of public affairs in Europe had led him to urge calling out the militia, and a house for the militia was repaired in the quarter and charged to fortifications. Britain had been at war with its American colonies since 1775, and France entered that war in February 1778. [Film No. 135, 171]

On 24 March 1777 Skottowe and Corneille proposed a battery en barbette on a point of Ladder Hill, 200 to 300 yards further west, for four or five 24-pounders and one or two 13-inch mortars, commanding the anchorages at Lemon Valley and James Valley as far as Horse Pasture Point, where ships beating up against the trade wind would be under fire for hours. On 31 March Matthew Bazett backed the guns but doubted the mortars, since Munden's Battery already covered the eastern approach, and recalled the platforms agreed in 1776 for Ladder Hill, above the Sugar Loaf and in James and Rupert's valleys, delayed by Chubb's Spring, the retaining wall, the officers' guardroom at Rupert's, the Company's houses and the Plantation House garden wall. Wrangham claimed the idea, wanted the engineer's survey first, complained that field guns had still not been placed along the roads and warned that Powell's Valley on the windward side looked easy to climb and lay undefended. Henry Bazett agreed, noting that a ship had recently been seen to beat into the road from the west. [Film No. 126–127, 134–136]

Skottowe was unwell on 31 March 1777, so the other members went out with Tippet, and their report of 7 April chose a point between Breakneck Valley and Young's Valley commanding the coast from Horse Pasture Point to Sugar Loaf Point, for four 32-pounders or 24-pounders and a mortar en barbette, with two guns on the Ladder Hill point for the eastern coast and inner James Bay. Corneille signed it though it set aside his own site, and Skottowe accepted it while keeping his case for Ladder Hill on record; the engineer was to bring an estimate on 14 April 1777. By 6 October 1777 masons were preparing cut stone for the mount, but the Council's orders that day omitted it. [Film No. 137, 140–141, 417–418]

The artillery return for April 1777 recorded 123 guns fired and 444 lb 14 oz of gunpowder, with alarms on 3, 16, 21 and 22 April and double alarms at Prosperous Bay, answered by guns at Ridge House, on 19 and 30 April. A general field day on 28 April burned 175 lb and another followed on 26 May; stone blowers at Sandy Bay drew 12 lb. On 28 April 1777 the engineer reported the gun carriages brought by the *Alfred* in very poor condition, and the Council sent its members to examine them. [Film No. 217–218, 242, 252]

The artillerymen went to the Governor after 6 pm on 26 April 1777 to complain of an insult the sergeant major had offered their company. On 30 April 11 men were broken to matross: Sergeants Samuel Ringrove and Thomas Price, Corporals James Dawson, Joseph Peel and Thomas Elsworth, Bombardiers Richard Waterhouse and William Hamilton and Gunners Richard Akers, William Lawrence, Hugh Ross and James Munnings, while Cunningham, Mark Balls and James Baird were promoted. On 1 May the ranks were rebuilt from men who had stayed out, seven new gunners were drawn from the matrosses and Wade rose to bombardier. Tippet's pay as engineer and artillery captain stopped on 7 May 1777 under the sentence passed on him, and James Molloy, first lieutenant, signed the returns for April, May and June. [Film No. 239, 242, 257–258, 279–280, 340, 357–362]

Between 21 April and 30 June 1777 Yates, Robert Parkinson, Quin Raccoon and John Power, on 26 May, left at the end of their contracts, and Samuel Redditch was released on finding Thomas Page to serve his time. Sergeant Robert Withers was reduced to private at the start of the quarter, with John Richards and

Baptista Tibbets moving up. Sergeant John Beale died on 23 May 1777, with James Roberts and Richard Marshall each moving up on 24 May; Private Thomas Jessons died on 15 May and Corporal John Hall, promoted barely 10 weeks before, on 30 May, when George Thomas replaced him. [Film No. 211, 238, 247, 252–253, 342, 346–349, 356]

Recruits from the ships in the quarter to 30 June 1777 cost £171 0s 0d in bounties for 13 men: Richard Smith and James Bytham on 7 April, George Cash and Lewis Hendrick on 14 April, Gerard Newham, who gave himself up from the French *Le Turgot* as a British subject, on 28 April, William Perry and John Grimaldi, discharged Madras soldiers working their passage in the *Lioness*, on 8 May, John Ferguson, left behind by the *Lord Holland*, on 19 May, Michael Funnell, a deserter from the private whaler *Sea Deliverance*, on 26 May and William Kirby and William Clark, discharged Madras soldiers from the *Norfolk*, on 16 June. Isaac Carr and Daniel Potter, pointed out on 3 May by the *Triton*'s captain as men he had signed on in Bengal, admitted desertion and received £3 0s 0d each on 5 May; Potter's pay ended on 19 May 1777 with no discharge or death recorded. Robert Flood on 20 May and Robert Budd on 20 June appear on the pay list without a matching minute, and the *Alfred* recruit James Rudge became a drummer. [Film No. 218, 220, 226, 235, 247, 252, 264, 342–343, 347, 354–355, 359, 365, 367]

Re-enlistments in the quarter to 30 June 1777 numbered 40 and cost £600 0s 0d, with 15 men signing on 9 April and 12 on 15 April as drafts of 1772 completed their five-year terms; with new enlistments the quarter's bounties came to £771 0s 0d. John Cunningham re-enlisted on 18 June and died on 20 July 1777. [Film No. 308, 367, 369]

The artillery return for May 1777 recorded 233 guns and 616 lb 7 oz of gunpowder: each unknown sail cost 11 lb and alarms were fired on at least 13 days, the departure of the fleet on 11 May drew 61 guns and 109 lb 7 oz, Banks's fired at a French ship on 11 and 15 May and on 17 May a 24-pounder fired at a whaler to leeward, perhaps the *Sea Deliverance*; a field day took 87 lb 8 oz and stone blowers 54 lb. The quarter to 30 June 1777 sent 42 express messengers on alarms. June used 457 lb 4 oz across 167 guns, including a royal salute of 21 guns and three volleys on the parade for the King's birthday on 4 June, 13 guns for the *Thetis* and 13 for her commander Captain Graham coming ashore, against nine for each Company ship, 56 lb 4 oz for training recruits, 36 lb for blasting at Sandy Bay and 2 lb 4 oz for a soldier's funeral on 24 June. New carriages from England were taken into use in June: five for 32-pounders, eight for 9-pounders and nine for 6-pounders. [Film No. 257–258, 284, 365]

The garrison account for April to June 1777 issued 552 shirts, 582 pairs of shoes and 582 pairs of stockings at the Company's cost, and warehouse sales of men's ordinary shoes fell from 216 pairs to 181. Osnaburg and deals made cots for the barracks, Riga timber went into officers' sentry boxes and barracks and 17 gallons of arrack went to drams at musters, in charges of £566 17s 10d. The fortifications account of £52 10s 9d included 19 pieces of red, white and blue bunting for signal flags at £25 18s 4d, fittings for the officers' guardroom at Rupert's and cordage for the cellars there. [Film No. 316, 328–330, 334–336]

The matrosses John Euston and William Holloway were discharged on 16 June 1777, four privates and the matross John Clark on 7 July and Sergeant John Desborough and Private Henry Williams on 14 July. Private George Hatch died on 21 June, the matross Robert Davidson on 26 June by the pay list (27 June in the minutes), Private Charles Smith on 6 July and Private George Peasley on 14 July 1777; Yates was paid for digging seven soldiers' graves in the quarter to 30 June. [Film No. 266, 270, 278–279, 281–282, 290, 359, 369]

On 23 June 1777 Molloy asked leave to go to England on private business and return the following year; the Council replied that it had no power to grant leave to a Company officer, and he resigned on 14 July with effect from 19 July, leaving the guns under the acting lieutenants Leech and Kay. From July Henry Bazett signed the artillery returns as major commanding. On 14 July 1777 Captain John Howard, after 24 years as a captain on the island and with a worsening complaint in his head, petitioned the Court for a pension to go home or half pay if he stayed, offering to remain because war seemed probable; the Council agreed to recommend him. [Film No. 268–269, 284–288, 390]

On 16 July 1777 Corneille and Henry Bazett reported their survey, made the day before with Thomas Bazett, the artillery lieutenants and the master carpenter Mr Robinson, of 13 field carriages from the *Alfred*: eight good, four repairable and one useless, with only four sound limbers, and one of four howitzer carriages condemned. They noted that Tippet's books listed only two field carriages and concluded he had meant to write off the other 11 without survey, advised leaving limbers out of future orders and had the carpenters repair the rest. Henry Bazett was the officer the artillerymen had accused on 9 May 1777. Tippet was still selling the Company teak in June 1777, 12 pieces of balk and two planks for gun carriages at £26 16s 0d. [Film No. 303–304, 363]

July 1777 used 195 lb 7 oz of gunpowder: alarms on 2 and 9 July, nine guns for the *Fox* on 10 July, 3 lb 2 oz for the funeral of Lieutenant John Bazett on 19 July, 13 guns each for Captain Graham going aboard and the *Thetis* sailing on 20 July and 93 lb 12 oz for a field day on 28 July. August used 325 lb 7 oz, including an alarm and the *Ashburnham*'s arrival on 3 August, a field day on 24 August (25 August in the minutes), 6 lb sold to Mr Stroud on 27 August, 29 lb 8 oz scaling the guns at Mitchel's Line and 157 lb 4 oz in practice at Rupert's, where new colours were issued. September used 491 lb 7 oz in scaling the guns at Munden's Point on 2 September, Rupert's on 9 September and Perling's Battery on 24 September, practice at Munden's on 5 September and at Rupert's, nine guns for the *Ashburnham*'s departure on 20 September and a field day on 30 September, firing six 13-inch shells and over 30 rounds of 32-pounder, 24-pounder, 12-pounder and 9-pounder shot at targets. [Film No. 387, 390, 396, 403, 422]

Corporal Philip Leggatt died in a fall from the rocks on 31 July 1777, and privates John Baker, Patrick Lynch and Isaac Muskett died on 7 August, 30 September and 7 October. The matross William Harrison was discharged on 6 October and Private John Phillips on 13 October 1777 at the end of their contracts. The garrison enlisted Sidney Pellee, a seaman left by the *London*, on 20 July 1777 and on 22 September four seamen left by the *Ashburnham*, John Holt, John Jones, Midshipman Thomas Emmett and Peter Hubert, each at £15 0s 0d. [Film No. 384, 388, 390, 406, 412, 417, 419–420, 423]

Judiciary

On Friday 6 December 1776 Robert Spearman Bate, a Madras pensioner travelling home from the Cape in the *Hampshire*, complained to Skottowe that Tippet had turned him out of a general court martial, probably that ordered on 2 December 1776, trying Lieutenant James Elgin on charges brought by Lieutenant Molloy. Bate swore on 9 December that he had sat writing in pencil, had twice bowed and declined to show his paper and admitted whispering one word to Molloy; styled lieutenant throughout, he signed as captain. His witnesses, Captain Thomas Timbrell of the *Hampshire*, John Jewell, Christopher Griffenhoof and the adjutant Charles Ross Stewart, cleared him of disorder, though Timbrell conceded the writing and some smiling and Stewart had not been present throughout. [Film No. 8–11]

Tippet's answer of December 1776 dismissed Bate as "a young man" in a fancy coat and cited the article of war against disturbing a sitting court martial. Elgin had complained on the first day that a stranger was prompting the prosecutor and on the second that Bate was laughing and taking notes; Tippet said Bate met his questions with a contemptuous smile, waved his paper and asked "Do you order me?" before being asked to leave as a favour. Elgin swore that Molloy stepped back from the judge advocate, John Congreve, two or three times to consult Bate while giving evidence. Four members of the court, Solomon St Maurice, Thomas Bazett, Samuel Desfountain and Robert Gurling, swore that Bate disturbed both days, Gurling adding that Molloy sprang up after a whisper from Bate and was stopped only by the prisoner's protest. John Doveton and Nathaniel Kennedy said Bate's pencil moved only while a witness spoke, and Kennedy heard Bate's fellow passenger De Ville mock the judge advocate; every one of Tippet's witnesses called his manner polite. The Council entered the evidence in its minutes of 16 December 1776 without a ruling, since Bate had sailed. [Film No. 5, 9, 11–17]

The paymaster's accounts paid rent of £3 0s 0d a quarter for a room for the quarterly court sittings, fees to the clerk of the peace for receipts, to the clerk of arraignments and the crier, a bag for court papers in the quarter to 31 March 1777 and the wages of an under-gaoler, £1 10s 0d in that quarter; John Price was marshal and gaoler until his death. [Film No. 63–64, 81, 199, 363, 365]

On 27 January 1777 William Worrall, aged 17, chose James Cotgrave as his guardian, and the Council approved. On 3 February 1777 the Council received a sworn inventory of John Shortley's estate, valued by three appraisers, and ordered it registered for his children. [Film No. 96, 100, 414]

On 28 April 1777 the Council, as court of probate, proved the will of John Price, innkeeper and marshal and gaoler, signed with his mark on 18 April with a codicil the same day; the witnesses James Pritchard and James Parfitt swore to it, and on 5 May John Johnson, John Whitchurch and Pritchard swore to a fair valuation of his goods and the widow swore she had produced every item. [Film No. 214, 217, 226]

On 9 May 1777 five of the 11 former artillery non-commissioned officers, among them William Hambleton, Waterhouse, Ross and Peel, laid before the Council a sworn declaration that Tippet, since tried and condemned on the assumption that he had urged them on, knew nothing of their approach to the Governor, and that at the circle, waiting to be punished, they heard Henry Bazett say their captain must have led them into it. The Council had it read aloud and pointed out that it contradicted evidence already sworn, whereupon four of the five, all but Hambleton, apparently the William Hamilton broken on 30 April, refused to sign, saying they had stood furthest from Tippet on the parade and had not heard his answer when the sergeants spoke to him, and asked to swear only that he knew nothing as far as they knew. [Film No. 239–240, 358, 360–362]

On 7 July 1777 Mahoney registered a deed freeing his slave girl Peggy. On 14 July Lieutenant John Bazett reported that, as administrator of Sarah Farrell's estate, he had sold her goods at auction for about £1,000 0s 0d. Lieutenant Thomas Statham was fined £1 0s 0d on 16 July 1777 for failing to attend the quarterly court, where officers and inhabitants served as jurors. [Film No. 281, 288, 394]

John Bazett died intestate on 18 July 1777, and on 28 July his widow Mary obtained letters of administration jointly with Henry Bazett and Captain Thomas Bazett. On 1 September 1777 the administrators were allowed to auction his ground in Jamestown valley at the upper end of the billiard room, and presented an inventory valued on oath by John Howard and Samuel Desfountaine, the widow swearing she had produced every item; the Council ordered it registered. An inquest found Leggatt's death of 31 July 1777 accidental. [Film No. 308, 386, 388, 401]

After Congreve's death in July 1777 Elgin's general court martial could not proceed without a judge advocate. [Film No. 287, 301, 389]

Crime and Punishment

Corporal John Robinson vanished on 7 December 1776, suspected of hiding aboard the *Hampshire*; Lieutenant Thomas Statham searched the ship, Wrangham mustered her crew and the town adjutant William Roberts searched again, and on 16 December the Council concluded he had deserted in her. [Film No. 5]

On Monday 6 January 1777, a field day, Elgin paraded under arms so drunk that Henry Bazett arrested him, and a general court martial was ordered for 9 January. At 8 o'clock that morning Stewart found Elgin's door locked, entered by a ladder through the window and found him on his bed in his shirt, eyes open but unanswering, among broken case bottles and spilt liquor. Kay swore that Elgin was very drunk and his rooms filthy, and removed two case bottles of arrack, three quart bottles, probably of porter, and the broken glass. The Council unanimously suspended Elgin that day until the Company decided; his pay stopped then, at £3 7s 6d for the quarter, against full pay to 31 December 1776. [Film No. 25–27, 65, 176, 340]

On 3 February 1777 the Council heard that Christian Preston, widow of a stonemason, had bought 3 gallons of arrack from the Society in her own name for Private Thomas Townsend, who was caught smuggling it into the barracks against standing orders and sent for court martial. She could not pay the usual £20 0s 0d fine, so the Council stopped 4s a week, about half, from her Company allowance, which fell from £5 4s 0d in the last quarter of 1776 to £3 4s 0d and stood at £2 12s 0d in that to 30 June 1777. Townsend drew full pay and received £15 0s 0d to re-enlist on 23 March 1777. [Film No. 81, 99–100, 180, 201, 205, 365]

On 24 March 1777 Sutton Isaacke, Richard Isaacke, Elisha Isaacke junior and Joshua Torbett admitted carrying guns against repeated orders and were each fined 20s 0d. On 31 March William Winsor, cooper of the *Alfred*, was fined 10s 0d for passing a keg of rum through the Sea Gate as vinegar to avoid the spirit duty. These fines were paid into the chest in March 1777. [Film No. 128, 134, 205, 210]

The marshal and gaoler received 13s 9d for carrying out punishments in the quarter to 31 March 1777; in the next quarter 3s 9d was paid for punishments and imprisonments to 19 April and Yates received £1 3s 9d. Canvas and timber were issued for the cells in the quarter to 31 March 1777. [Film No. 165–166, 199, 363, 369]

Withers in April 1777 was the fourth sergeant broken to the ranks in under a year, after Manneton, McShane and possibly Blake. [Film No. 179, 189, 349]

The matross Jacob Doe went missing on 19 July 1777, the day before the convoy sailed; Roberts searched the ships without finding him, and the Council concluded he had escaped aboard one, although Henry Bazett's muster of nine Company ships on 14 July had found no deserters. Private David Fowler went missing a few days before the *Ashburnham* sailed on 20 September 1777; Roberts searched her on two separate days without result and the Council concluded he had deserted in her, although Henry Bazett had mustered her crew without finding deserters. [Film No. 290–299, 308, 351, 406, 412]

On 28 July 1777 the widow Cleopatra Preston, ordered to leave the island in the first ship, was allowed to sell her lease of 60 feet of ground, rented at 15s a year, to provide for her family's voyage; the minute gives no reason, and she was perhaps the widow Preston of 3 February 1777. [Film No. 385–386]

Settlement and Social Order

On 6 January 1777 the Council proved Shortley's will of 9 December 1776, leaving everything to his wife Eleanor for life or widowhood; on remarriage the estate was to be sold, she taking a third as dower and their two sons and four daughters the rest. Eleanor was the daughter of Nathan Sample, a half-pay lieutenant who died in May 1776; her brother John Sample and brother-in-law Hugh Jones were executors, and the artillery sergeant James Parfet, who had witnessed Sample's will, witnessed this one with John Terry. A note recorded that no stamped paper existed on the island. [Film No. 23–24]

In the quarter to 31 December 1776 barracks and guards burned 184 gallons of train oil while the officers' guard had candles, and the warehouse sold window glass, broadcloth in 10 colours and decanters. The pension list supported Michael Frost and three women, Mary Beale (Mary Beatty in one list), Elizabeth Kennedy and Elizabeth Powell, at £6 5s 0d to £13 15s 11d each, £35 0s 11d in all; the paymaster also paid the widow Caldwell an annuity from the military fund, £5 5s 0d for 90 days in the quarter to 31 March 1777 and £5 6s 2d for 92 days in that to 30 June, and Johanna St Maurice was paid as matron. [Film No. 30–31, 35, 37, 49–50, 64, 79, 81, 197, 199, 362, 365]

On 3 February 1777 Eleanor Shortley asked for an allowance from Lord Clive's Fund, given to the Company in 1770 for invalid officers, soldiers and their widows, since her husband had served the island more than 20 years and left her poor with six young children. In the quarter to 30 June 1777 she received an annuity of £11 9s 10d backdated to 10 December 1776. On 19 September 1777 Mary Bazett, whose husband had served more than 20 years and left her very poorly off with three children, petitioned in almost the same words, and the Council granted her the allowance at once, Henry Bazett signing the minute. [Film No. 99, 365, 410–411]

The wife of John McAlister, a former private, died on 8 March 1777. Price's will of 18 April 1777 gave his widow Mary silver and his best bed and control of everything while a widow, with a veto on any sale, cutting her to a third on remarriage. His daughter Charlotte received two houses let to Parfitt and Terry, one on ground from her late godmother Mary Harper which Price had rebuilt, at 21 or on marriage, their rents first repaying his outlay; his son James received silver-handled cutlery and plate; his stepson John Legg, called son-in-law, was owed £222 0s 0d from his own father's estate, made the first charge after debts, and received £10 10s 0d in guineas for mourning, as did the executor George Bird for his trouble; and an uncle in England, Uriah Bedbury, received a reversion of £100 0s 0d. [Film No. 108, 149, 214–217]

Eleanor, daughter of Lieutenant Robert Gurling, died on 18 May 1777, Ann, daughter of John Sample, on 16 June and Elizabeth, daughter of Simon Whaley, the carpenter's mate, on 26 June. The inhabitant Charles Gissing died on 25 July and the widow Margaret Fisher on 13 August 1777. [Film No. 247, 260, 270, 385, 392]

Religion and Education

The warehouse sold two Books of Common Prayer, two New Testaments and one spelling book in the quarter to 31 December 1776; a large Bible, prayer books, a New Testament and eight spelling books in that to 31 March 1777; and one Bible, a prayer book, two New Testaments and one spelling book in that to 30 June 1777. In the first quarter the chaplain received 30 lb of candles and a surplice cut from a full piece of the finest Indian longcloth at £4 17s 8d, and the church drew sheet lead, nails and iron and the courthouse a yard of green broadcloth for its table. Parish and church clerks received small sums, Yates as sexton 2s 6d for a soldier's grave, John Joyce was paid as clerk and teacher of the scholars under Congreve and the drum major and fife major were paid each quarter for teaching the young drummers and fifers, £1 0s 0d to the drum major and £2 5s 0d to £2 5s 6d to the fife major. [Film No. 36, 45–47, 62–64, 81, 151–154, 176, 201, 311, 313, 343, 365]

A notice of 24 March 1777 summoned the inhabitants as a vestry at the chapel in Jamestown valley, and on 31 March they nominated three men for sheriff and more names than places for churchwardens and overseers of the east, west and south divisions. The Council chose the first name on every list: Richard Goodwin as sheriff, William Young and Samuel Desfountaine as churchwardens, Richard Mason, Edward Bagley and Martin Bagley as overseers and John Sample as constable; three of the 11 nominees were Bagleys. Young and Desfountaine were sworn on 26 May 1777. Gabriel Harper received £9 10s 0d for the sheriff's expenses of the year in the quarter to 31 March 1777. [Film No. 129, 132, 201, 252]

The Bengal wax candles of March 1777 were meant for the Castle and the church. In the quarter to 30 June 1777 the church took pickaxes, a hinge, sash line and six wheelbarrows, and wages paid for walling up the passage and making a gate behind it. [Film No. 112, 322–326, 375]

Public Works

On 13 January 1777 Tippet reported that his craftsmen had advanced the new houses and the garden wall at the Plantation House and prepared a strong double wall from the west demi-bastion of Rupert's Battery to the hill facing Munden's, with an officers' guardroom; the Council ordered all works hurried on but gave the Rupert's wall first place and the new houses second. The fortifications account for the quarter to 31 December 1776, £42 4s 7d, supplied 102 axe handles, 11 pickaxes and masons' chisels, the paymaster paid 562 labourers' days on the wall, and the lime kilns, where stone blowers quarried with gunpowder and lime burners tended the fires, took more than 700 days. [Film No. 31–32, 56–58, 85, 87]

In the same quarter the houses account came to £27 8s 8d, more than two-thirds in imported deals, balks and laths; wages on the new houses cost £45 7s 6d, workshops for the armourers and smiths £28 10s 0d for 489 days and repairs to the Lieutenant Governor's house £11 15s 6d, and the Castle and Plantation House took 794 labourers' days. Labourers were paid 1s a day, craftsmen 1s 6d and plasterers and painters 2s 6d. [Film No. 58, 83, 85, 162]

Chubb's Spring took £99 13s 0d in the quarter to 31 December 1776 for pickaxes, a crowbar, over 4 cwt of bar iron, 44 cwt 3 qr of sheet lead at £53 2s 2d, two-inch lead pipe and a brass tap. The plumbers Charles Bradford and Thomas Preston (Thomas Pinkston in the accounts from May 1777) did the leadwork, £30 0s 0d a year of each man's pay going to his wife in England. The paymaster bought 17 balks and 26 planks for the reservoirs from Tippet for £56 10s 0d; the men received 28 gallons of arrack, and six copper hoops followed in January 1777. [Film No. 59–61, 81, 87, 101, 199]

In the quarter to 31 March 1777 the Rupert's wall took 1,880 labourers' days and £109 15s 0d in wages, 101 axe handles and canvas for lime bags costing £9 7s 0d. Chubb's Spring stores fell to £36 0s 5d, with 9 lb of sheet lead against nearly 50 cwt before, Riga timber, copper and brass bars and 22 brass boxes for wheelbarrow axles, while the men's arrack rose to 34 gallons. The inhabitants subscribed £40 6s 0d towards

bringing the water down and the Company paid the remaining £48 9s 9d; the plumbers received £82 2s 6d for casting sheet lead and pipes and £29 7s 2d for the church's leadwork. The Castle and church were repainted, using 1½ lb of Prussian blue at £1 11s 2d, an anvil and bellows costing almost £12 0s 0d fitted the new smithy, the Castle and Plantation House took 384 labourers' days, the crane at the landing received new cordage and the retaining wall at Mitchel's Line was repaired. [Film No. 161–164, 170–173, 199, 201, 203]

On 14 April 1777 Tippet reported the Rupert's double wall finished, the Castle repaired and painted, the new houses advanced, an officers' guardroom begun and the retaining wall east of the road to Mitchel's Line extended. He proposed enlarging the churchyard, but the Council ordered him instead to wall up the open ends of the ditch and the gaps beside the portcullis at Rupert's. [Film No. 147–148]

In the quarter to 30 June 1777 Rupert's took 1,031 labourers' days, with carpenters and painters fitting out the guardroom; enlarging the burial ground took over 870 days, much in blasting rock, and £49 5s 6d, lime burning £49 10s 6d, the officers' barracks £25 6s 0d, sentry boxes £3 6s 0d, the new houses £50 19s 9d in wages and £35 4s 5d in paint, oil and 107 deals and repairs £9 8s 6d, using flake white. Carrying goods up from the crane rose from 449 days in the previous quarter to 557, and Chubb's Spring stores fell to £13 1s 3d, its last issues including a gaol padlock, hinges and screws for the reservoir, with 34 gallons of arrack still issued and 47 masons' days paid. [Film No. 326–327, 336–338, 371, 373, 375, 377]

The plumber Thomas Pinkston was paid off on 10 May 1777 at 42s a week with diet, sent home in Captain Lawson's ship for £15 0s 0d and granted a bill of £160 0s 0d on 8 May; Bradford stayed at 6s a day. On 23 June 1777 Matthew Bazett and Wrangham reported that the roofs of four large warehouses needed renewal and a fifth a new beam, that the three small cellars beside the battery were too low and hot for salt meat, and proposed raising their front wall to the parapet, raising the large provision cellar 4 feet to the charging room's roof and shelving two cellars. The *Bridgewater*'s delivery, reported on 12 July 1777, brought 5,405 roof tiles broken and 80 double deals short. [Film No. 266–267, 301–302, 363]

Thomas Bazett reported on 7 July 1777 that his men had advanced the new houses, enlarged the burial ground, built two storerooms at the officers' barracks, burned lime at Sandy Bay, walled up the ditch at Rupert's, finished the officers' guardroom, fetched timber for the Lemon Valley guard and painted the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood; the Council approved his programme of houses, the smiths' and armourers' shop, gun carriages and painting the guns, adding materials for warehouse repairs. On 6 October 1777 he reported the houses advanced, the slaughterhouse altered, lime brought from Sandy Bay, flood damage at Mitchel's Line and a slave house at Sandy Bay repaired, stone prepared for the mount, gun carriages completed and painting done at the Castle, the Plantation House and the batteries. The Council ordered him to finish the houses, repair the warehouses and roof the smiths' and armourers' shops, with a parapet on the lower side of the path to Munden's Point if masons lacked work. [Film No. 279–280, 417–418]

Land and Agriculture

On 16 December 1776 the Council ordered every planter to return by 20 December a signed account of the cattle he would supply for slaughter in 1777, any beast meeting an accident to be reported in writing within three days or replaced; declaring that the freedom to sell bullocks to ships had been abused, it capped each planter at one or two a year, licensed case by case, and required lists of horses, sheep and goats and of sheep to be sold. The Company's herd had fallen from 313 to 276 head during 1776. [Film No. 7]

On 6 January 1777 the Council renewed three leases of 37 acres in the west division to the executors of Richard Bagley, among them Wrangham and Henry Bazett, completing a grant of 25 November 1776. On 13 January John Worrall, executor of James Torbett, overseer and executor of the Hayes will, gained leave to auction the Torbett orphans' plot in Jamestown valley, rented at 12s a year on the roll of 30 September 1776. Lieutenant Robert Gurling petitioned on 3 February 1777 for about 3 acres of unused land near the top of Peak Hill to straighten his fence, and after Henry Bazett reported on 10 February that the barren, rocky ground was worth only 1s 6d an acre a year, the Council leased it at that rent. [Film No. 24, 28, 98, 102–103]

Corneille's livestock return for the quarter to 31 December 1776 showed cattle falling from 276 to 269, with six calves bred, six slaughtered, two dead and five bulls sold for £32 0s 0d, leaving four bulls to 100 cows; sheep fell from 468 to 440, goats rose to 108 and hogs fell to 26, and the herd held 19 oxen against 16 horses and mares. The poultry ate 27 cwt 2 qr of imported wheat and over 63 cwt of paddy, costing over £26 0s 0d, yet lost 34 fowls and 40 turkeys, leaving 29 turkeys. The plantation account of £58 9s 9d supplied scythes, hoes, spades, sheep shears, saddlery, a padlock for the dairy and, at Longwood, wheelbarrows, brooms and flaskets. The paymaster bought 1,300 yams for Corneille's stock at Longwood, paid 79 days in his garden there, bought hay for his horses and mutton from him, paid 54 days of mowing and new ovens for the plantation at Sandy Bay and paid James Harper for eight days watching for those destroying the game. [Film No. 29, 54–55, 81, 87, 89, 102]

In the quarter to 31 March 1777 cattle fell from 269 to 264 and sheep only from 440 to 430, because the *Greenwich*, the *Latham* and the *Shrewsbury* landed 126 Cape wethers against 93 slaughtered and 43 dead; all 29 turkeys died, and of 65,020 yams consumed 19,400 fed the stock. The plantation took over 66 cwt of Indian paddy for horses and poultry, a fox trap at 19s 3d and six rat traps, the paymaster paid £10 14s 4d in rewards for rats and mice killed and Benjamin Seale received £6 15s 0d for overseeing the plantation, £3 1s 6d in the next quarter. [Film No. 144, 168–169, 199, 205, 365]

On 8 May 1777 the Council paid Captains Robert Carr, John Prince and Benjamin Jones for 136 Cape sheep at 15s each, with wheat, barley, hay and garden seeds, Carr and Prince taking certificates payable in London and Jones coin; planters received £1 0s 0d a head for sheep for the Governor's table. On 19 May 1777 the executors of Roderick Merchant were allowed to sell his lease of a Jamestown plot provided Richard Harper was accepted as tenant. [Film No. 232–233, 249]

In the quarter to 30 June 1777 cattle fell from 264 to 259, with 19 slaughtered and nine dead, and sheep from 430 to 367 despite 23 bought and 40 received from the *Gatton*; 109 were killed, wethers falling from 105 to 32, and 63 died, while 12 turkeys were bought. The return's column headings were blank. The plantation account of £39 7s 8d included 21 cwt of wheat, two yokes and 12 ox bows for 21 oxen, steers slaughtered rose from two to 10 and a planter bought a yoke and four ox bows from the warehouse. Captain Jones sold 44 sheep for £41 4s 0d, Captain Parker of the *Bridgewater* 75 bushels of oats for £14 1s 3d and, on 16 July 1777, Captain Money 40 Cape sheep at 15s each and four baskets of garden seeds for £35 0s 0d by a certificate on the Court. [Film No. 283, 306, 317, 332–333, 363, 371]

On 28 July 1777 John Bagley senior was allowed to sell a five-acre lease to Benjamin Seale. In the quarter to 30 September 1777 cattle held at 259, with 19 calves bred, 11 slaughtered, two heifers and steers sent aboard the *Thetis* and six dead; sheep fell from 367 to 313, every wether being killed, with 46 lambs bred, 69 slaughtered and 31 dead; goats stood at 105, hogs at 31, horses at 16 and poultry at 70 fowls, 51 ducks, 13 turkeys and 32 geese. Yams used came to 30,580, of which 15,200 fed the stock and 1,300 were bought. [Film No. 385, 421]

The rents and dues paid on 29 September 1777 came to £636 10s 9½d on 2,205½ acres freehold and 2,365½ acres leased, with ground rent on Jamestown plots; lease rates ran from 6s to 1s an acre. Wrangham held 308 acres and paid the largest sum, £36 7s 8d, Matthew Bazett held 324½ acres and Henry Bazett 134, and Jonathan Doveton held 128½ acres freehold. Holdings were entered for the orphans of John Doveton, James Greentree, Thomas Harper, Joseph Chamberlain, John Price and John Shortley, and the Society paid 4s ground rent. Many totals exceed the listed rates, perhaps because dues on slaves and cattle were added. The Council granted Gurling six and a half acres in the east division the same day and renewed Richard Mason's leases there on 13 October 1777. [Film No. 413–416, 420]

Supply and Provisioning

The storekeeper's sales at 10 per cent above cost reached £2,743 0s 0d in the quarter to 31 December 1776, chiefly 600 cwt of biscuit at £560 0s 0d and 2,210 pieces of salt beef and 5,344 of pork at £756 4s 0d, then Madeira at £102 13s 9d and Indian longcloth at £92 3s 9d; the warehouse also sold some 4,800 fish hooks and 527 lines, bohea far outsold finer teas and 125 porcelain plates sold at about 5d each. The garrison account issued 34 gallons of arrack for drams at musters and 209 pieces of beef and 515 of pork, £120 13s

0d, to make good short-weight casks, and the warehouse sold 124 soldiers' shirts and 207 pairs of men's ordinary shoes. [Film No. 34, 38, 42–44, 50–51]

Thomas Blake baked 200 batches of bread for the garrison each quarter, at 1s 9d a batch in the last quarter of 1776, £17 10s 0d in the first quarter of 1777 and £18 2s 6d in the second. The surgeon fed hospital patients at 6d a day each, paying extras himself, and recovered £17 4s 6d for 1776 only on 31 December, with £8 0s 0d for provisions and £6 0s 10d for extra mutton; Thomas Hodgkins was paid £2 10s 0d each quarter for helping in the hospital. [Film No. 81, 87, 199, 363, 365]

The *Granville* landed 300 bazaar maunds of beaten rice, 26 bags of paddy and 201 pieces of blue Surat chelloes, invoiced at Bombay on 4 July 1776 for 1,238 rupees 1 quarter 23 reas, bagging, porterage and boat hire adding about 7 per cent. On 27 January the rice proved 2 cwt 2 qr short through wastage, and the Council bought 72 cwt 2 qr 16 lb more from Captain Joseph Smith for £37 16s 5d with the bags, paid by a certificate on London. [Film No. 91–94, 96]

The paymaster spent £75 13s 2d in the quarter to 31 December 1776 on turkeys, fowls, 21 sheep, butter and spirits for Skottowe's table and £12 8s 0d on olives, pickles, salmon and hams, and John Robinson supplied 40 sheep at £1 0s 0d. The Governor's table cost £149 14s 11d in the quarter to 31 March 1777 against £88 0s 0d before, from European goods such as Gloucester cheeses, hams, pickled tongues, olives and butter bought from ships' officers' private trade, and all 28 turkeys came from planters; in that to 30 June it cost £163 10s 8d, including eight firkins of butter at £34 16s 0d, 17 hams, a cask of tongues, two kits of salmon, mincemeat, pickles, preserved fruit, cherry brandy, 37 lb of turtle, 74 fowls, 21 pigs and 508½ lb of beef. [Film No. 83, 87, 207, 209, 369, 371]

The Company's table, where the Governor and senior servants dined at the Company's cost, spent £29 14s 0d in December 1776 on wine, spirits, meat and flour from the stores and £10 9s 9d on fresh food, Madeira being its main wine with port, Lisbon and mountain wine; the diet account for that quarter issued 125 gallons of arrack and over 7 cwt of sugar candy. It cost £31 14s 8d in January 1777, including 52 bottles of Madeira and 339 lb of Company beef, with £14 17s 2½d bought; £21 9s 5d in February, with no Company beef and 209½ lb of beef and 121 lb of turtle at about 5d a pound bought; and £23 15s 6d in March, when Madeira rose from 42 to 61 bottles as commanders of five Company ships were entertained. It drank 70 bottles of Madeira in April. [Film No. 30–31, 49–50, 102, 109–110, 127–128, 146, 243]

The table cost £23 1s 7d from stores in May 1777 with £10 11s 1½d bought, and £34 7s 6d in June, with 88 bottles of Madeira, 373 lb of mutton and 244 lb of Company beef, with £10 2s 9½d bought. Its stores for April to June totalled £232 9s 10d, £153 5s 6d of it wine, including 24 dozen bottles of claret at £64 7s 0d and 110 gallons of Madeira at £32 6s 3d with Rhenish; the Castle took a dinner service of 240 china plates, 30 dishes and 72 wine glasses and a clockwork roasting jack at £7 10s 2d. In July it cost £27 0s 5d, with 91 bottles of Madeira and only 31 lb of Company beef; in August £25 3s 2d, with 131 bottles of beer and 42 lb of Company beef; and in September £26 4s 9d, with 155 bottles of beer and 142 lb of Company beef, the rest of its beef bought from planters. [Film No. 258–259, 285, 322–328, 391, 404, 422–423]

In the quarter to 31 March 1777 the garrison received 600 pieces of pork to make good short weight, at more than £100 0s 0d, and the dearer green singlo in place of bohea, which had almost run out. Tallow candles for the Castle fell from 500 lb to 154 lb, rising to over 300 lb in the next quarter, and the hospital drew over 4 cwt of sugar with sago, rice and tea; its costs rose from £17 1s 6d to £30 19s 5d in the quarter to 30 June. The groom and gardener received tea and sugar as part of their wages. [Film No. 160–161, 165, 169, 323, 333]

Each presidency sent a fixed allowance by every ship. The *Nassau* and the *Shrewsbury*, in March 1777, carried identical Bengal cargoes of 120 bags of rice, 80 of paddy, four chests of wax candles, 16 maunds between them, and a leaguer of Batavia arrack; the *Greenwich* brought rice, paddy and two leaguers of arrack from Madras; and the *Latham* 45 bags of beaten rice holding 300 maunds, invoiced at Bombay on 2 November 1776. On 22 March 1777 the Council asked Bengal for six pipes of Madeira a year besides the allowance, Madras for 330 pieces of longcloth in five grades from 10 to 2½ pagodas a piece, Bombay for 300 pieces

of Surat chelloes and Canton for one chest of souchong in canisters and 50 cwt of sugar more in 1778. [Film No. 111–112, 121–123, 125, 130–131, 161]

Doveton's account of 31 March 1777 listed broken glass and a cream-coloured teapot from the *Alfred*, short timber and 2 chaldrons 7 bushels of coal short, and light blue broadcloth damaged in a sound package; that of 14 April showed the *Shrewsbury* more than 21 cwt short in rice and paddy and the *Nassau* nearly 8 cwt, against under 3 cwt each for the *Greenwich* and the *Latham*. On 24 March 1777 the Council limited the *Alfred* to 14 bullocks counted from her arrival, although her crew was on salt meat. [Film No. 127, 137–138, 147]

The *Royal Henry* brought tea of five grades and 300 pieces of nankeen invoiced at Canton on 4 January 1777 for 546 taels 3 mace, and the *Gatton* almost the same on 13 May; the *Lord Holland*, *Lord Camden* and *Stafford* brought sugar, sugar candy and porcelain from Canton. The *Triton* brought rice, paddy, wax candles and arrack from Bengal for 1,850 rupees, 410 of them charges, mostly sloop hire, and the *Lioness* longcloth, rice, paddy and arrack from Madras for 544 pagodas, four bales of longcloth landing on 2 May 1777. On 8 May Doveton reported more than 16 cwt of the *Triton*'s rice and paddy short, six bags missing, and arrack and Madeira short from her and the *Lioness*; on 9 May his assistant recorded 218 pieces of china broken from the *Lord Holland* inside sound chests, while the *Stafford*'s came packed in saleable sago. [Film No. 212–213, 219–220, 232, 236, 238, 250–251, 253, 331]

The *Prince of Wales*, arriving on 4 June 1777, brought rice, paddy and 117½ gallons of Batavia arrack from Madras for 140 pagodas 2 fanams 61 cash; the *London*, on 9 June, fine rice, paddy, wax candles and arrack invoiced at Fort William on 7 January 1777 for 1,865 rupees 7 annas 3 pies, with three pipes of Madeira for 890 rupees 11 annas 9 pies including batta of 8 per cent, most charges being sloop hire to Ingellee; the *Duke of Cumberland* an almost identical Bengal cargo on 26 June; and the *Granby*, *Norfolk* and *Fox* sugar and sugar candy worth about 390 taels each, invoiced at Canton between 7 February and 3 March 1777. Doveton's account of 16 July 1777 showed the *Stafford*'s china broken in sound chests despite sago packing, under 4 cwt of Madras rice lost on the *Prince of Wales* in double bags and about 3½ cwt of Bengal rice lost on the *London* against over 9 cwt on the *Duke of Cumberland*, with the *London* 13 gallons short in arrack and 12 in Madeira. [Film No. 255–257, 260, 270–271, 282, 284, 305–306]

On 16 June 1777 Doveton reported that the steward George Lambe had rejected 24 casks of salt provisions, kept in the cellar near the Sea Gate, which Thomas Bazett wanted cleared for gun carriages. On 23 June Matthew Bazett and Wrangham condemned one puncheon of beef and 23 hogsheads of pork, landed in 1775 by the *Osterley* and the *Hampshire* and reported partly middling and partly very bad on 8 July 1775, and the Council had them thrown into the sea at a loss of £342 7s 0d, more than the quarter's sales of salt beef; 30 more casks were to be examined, the bad destroyed and the rest auctioned. On 14 July 1777 Doveton found 31 hogsheads of beef from the *Bridgewater* badly salted, and the Council ordered him to try fresh pickle. [Film No. 261, 266–268, 289, 339]

On 30 June 1777 the Council refused Captain Thomas Sill of the *Stafford* leave to buy three bullocks from the planter Samuel Knipe beyond his allowance. Sill wrote again of scurvy that had killed four men in under a month, his ship more than three years from England, and of putting into Plymouth on his last voyage with 38 men sick; the letter was received on 1 July but signed on 2 July, and on 4 July the Council granted him three cattle from its own allowance. [Film No. 271–272, 276–277]

Trade and Shipping

Inhabitants and soldiers paid 10 per cent above cost at the warehouse, while £13 0s 6d of goods sold at 40 per cent in the quarter to 31 December 1776, English canvas fetching about 1s 1d a yard at the lower rate and 1s 5d at the higher; bulk casks of provisions sold at 50 per cent from the first quarter of 1777. Stores worth £19 14s 0d in pitch, tar, linseed oil, canvas, copper rivets, coal and lines were sold to the *Hampshire* before she sailed on 9 December 1776, and the *Hampshire* paid £22 11s 6d into the treasury that month for an unstated purpose. [Film No. 34, 36, 44, 90, 155–159]

The snow *Lynn* arrived from Bengal on Saturday 18 January 1777, and a boat from the *Granville*, out of Madras under Burnet Abercromby, reached Banks's battery north-east of Jamestown at 7.15 the next morning, ahead of the ship, which arrived on 19 January; every Company ship sent such a boat ahead. The

Granville bought a new anchor of nearly 34 cwt, a stock and a cable of over 72 cwt in stores totalling £342 10s 6d, covered by her payment of £345 0s 0d on 27 January, and sailed for England with the *Lynn* and the *Syren* packet on 28 January 1777. The *Syren* drew £3 3s 5d of stores for her own repairs, and the paymaster paid for a seaman's burial, hay, 10 sheep and labour aboard her. [Film No. 33, 90, 94–95, 98, 101, 105, 159–160, 199, 201, 203]

The French *Chavigny*, 500 tons, 12 guns and 60 men, under Captain Lomar, arrived from Mauritius on 5 February 1777 with Bengal goods for Lorient and left two days later. *Le Génie*, 400 tons, 14 guns and 38 men, under Captain Geoffet, arrived from Mauritius with coffee for Lorient on 25 February. The Swedish *Adolph Frederick*, 1,300 tons, 16 guns and 150 men, under Captain Israel Ohman, called from 9 to 14 March with tea and china from China for Gothenburg, and the Swedish *Finland*, 1,300 tons and 30 guns, under Captain Leth, from 3 to 7 April. A Danish ship sent a boat ashore for letters on 24 March and two French ships passed on 20 April 1777. [Film No. 98, 107–108, 111, 130, 139, 143, 149]

The *Greenwich* from Madras and the *Nassau* from Bengal arrived on 11 March 1777 and the *Shrewsbury* from Bengal and the *Latham* from Bombay on 26 March, all last from the Cape; the *Royal Henry* arrived from China on 16 April and the *Triton* from Bengal on 20 April 1777. The *Alfred*'s 10 working days for unloading ran out on 22 March, and the Council issued her sailing orders for Fort Marlborough that day to avoid demurrage. The Court wanted her to carry stone ballast for the basin at Rat Island, and Captain James Williamson agreed without promising tonnage, Fort Marlborough to pay 5s 3d a ton delivered; surf washed the gathered stone, six boatloads costing St Helena £8 8s 0d, off the shore over three days before 24 March, and she sailed on 3 April 1777. On 31 March Williamson, his goods having sold badly, left an agent and was allowed to have his attorney pay up to £2,000 0s 0d into the treasury within 12 months; £1,000 0s 0d came in on 15 September 1777. [Film No. 111, 119–121, 124, 127, 130, 133, 139, 149, 199, 409]

The French *Le Turgot*, 700 tons and 32 guns, lay in the road from 22 to 28 April 1777 from China for Lorient; a Swedish ship was saluted with 14 guns on arrival and 16 on leaving in April; the Danish *Ganges* from Tranquebar stayed from 9 to 14 May and a Danish ship received 11 guns on leaving on 15 May; and the French *Comte de St Germain* from Mauritius and *Le Sage* from Bengal left for Lorient on 18 and 19 May. The Dutch *Holland*, 750 tons, 28 guns and 100 men, under Captain Hendrick Willems, from Batavia with coffee, sugar and pepper for Amsterdam, called from 10 to 26 June 1777. [Film No. 214, 241–242, 247, 251, 257, 260, 270]

Company ships came from 2 May 1777, when the *Lioness* arrived from Madras: the *Lord Holland*, *Gatton*, *Lord Camden*, *Stafford* and *Granby*, about 6 June, from China, the *Prince of Wales* from Madras, the *London* from Bengal on 9 June, the *Norfolk* from China by the Cape on 11 June, the *Duke of Cumberland* from Bengal on 26 June and the *Fox* from China on 10 July 1777. On 11 May eight ships sailed together for England: the *Triton*, *Shrewsbury*, *Royal Henry*, *Nassau*, *Greenwich*, *Lord Holland*, *Lioness* and *Latham*. [Film No. 219, 230, 236, 241, 247, 251, 253–254, 260, 265, 270, 275–276, 282, 284]

On 30 April 1777 Captain William Elphinstone of the *Triton* warned that much of her sheathing had washed away and the rest was worm-eaten to at least 7 or 8 feet below the waterline; questioned by Skottowe and Corneille, he admitted no danger unless the stay was long, and the Council minuted the admission on 5 May. The *Triton* received bunting and candles worth £6 0s 11d free in the quarter to 30 June. Henry Bazett's musters between 3 and 9 May named every man aboard seven more ships and found no deserters; the ships carried 19 invalid soldiers and many officers' wives and children with servants, and several *Shrewsbury* seamen bore Portuguese names. [Film No. 220–232, 236–238, 338]

The Council found the *Royal Henry* four men short and the *Lioness* two short, and on 9 May 1777 ordered Captain Robert Rous to take four fit discharged soldiers as seamen and Captain Thomas Larkins two seamen left behind by the *Granville*. Rous sent his men ashore the next day, claiming a full crew and calling them invalids fit only to travel as passengers. Roberts answered that the Council would have paid the same men a bounty to re-enlist, and a letter of 10 May cited Rous's own roll of 97 seamen and threatened him with the Court; Rous replied by word of mouth that "five thousand letters" would not move him, but at 7 pm wrote that, having only 97 men, he would take two. The Council sent Batchelor and Parkinson, who had waited unpaid since 21 April, and McDearman and Lewellin stayed behind. [Film No. 244–246, 352]

The whaling polacca *Sea Deliverance*, 45 tons with 11 men under John Percival, arrived from the west on 16 May 1777 with a Mediterranean pass signed by three Lords of the Admiralty on the order of the Lieutenant Governor of Gibraltar and an endorsement for the Southern Ocean as far as Ascension and the Falkland Islands; she left for Gibraltar on 19 May. [Film No. 249–251]

The King's ship *Thetis*, under Captain Graham, arrived with the *Bridgewater* from England on 19 June 1777. The Council sent the *Bridgewater*, under Captain William Parker, to Fort Marlborough on 4 July once her 10 unloading days had run out, carrying duplicates of the letters of 22 March and 3 April 1777 and Richard Goodwin, a cadet for Fort St George, free; she sailed on 13 July. Henry Bazett mustered nine Company ships on 14 July, finding crews with French and Portuguese names and Nathaniel Dance as second mate of the *Lord Camden*. In the quarter to 30 June 1777 homeward ships bought £152 2s 4d of stores, chiefly pitch, tar, red lead, coal, canvas, brimstone for fumigating holds, horn leaves for lanterns and minute glasses. [Film No. 265, 270, 275–276, 282, 290–299, 320–322]

The *Thetis* sailed for England on 20 July 1777 escorting the *Prince of Wales*, *Granby*, *Gatton*, *Lord Camden*, *Stafford*, *London*, *Norfolk*, *Duke of Cumberland* and *Fox*. The Company spent £109 12s 10d on her, 12 dozen bottles of Madeira, 18 dozen of claret, 12 dozen of porter, six hams and 1,311 lb of hay, and £0 12s 0d on 400 lemons, and bought a yawl from Captain James Biggen of the *Norfolk* for £9 0s 0d; it bought a boat from Lieutenant Stewart for £12 0s 0d on 20 July. American privateers were then at sea. [Film No. 307–308, 377, 383]

On 20 July 1777, as the fleet sailed, Captain John Johnstone of the *Granby* wrote that he had 109 men and only three months' provisions, the Council having allowed him 11 bullocks, most so small that each lasted a day, while ships that had refreshed at the Cape were better supplied though short of crew, so he refused all passengers. The Council had put invalid soldiers aboard at the Court's rate of £5 0s 0d a man. Captain David Mitchell of the *Fox* received Duncan McLaren, George Brocker and Alexander Scott but took £15 0s 0d only as part payment, £12 0s 0d short, and asked for his purser's receipt back; Captain William Money of the *Gatton* took Richard Widgenton and John Tubb against his owners' fare of £9 0s 0d a head; Captain John Reddall of the *Lord Camden* took Robert Barff and Thomas Blake at the same owners' rate; Biggen took Thomas Perry and Prince Orange but refused the £10 0s 0d, leaving payment to the owners and the Company in England; and Captain Augustus Savage of the *Duke of Cumberland*, told on 19 July to take John Jones and Joseph Day, had not received the £10 0s 0d and charged no less than £6 0s 0d a man. Money and Reddall asked that their letters go to the Court, and Wright replied on 20 July that the Council would enter them in its minutes. [Film No. 379–383]

The *Ashburnham* arrived alone from Bengal on 3 August 1777, her boat reaching Banks's at 10 o'clock, with fine rice, paddy, four chests of wax candles and a leaguer of Batavia arrack invoiced at 1,856 rupees 14 annas in current rupees, including 400 rupees 15 annas 6 pies of charges, and signed by the sub-accountant William Larkins. On 16 August Captain Martin Waghorn asked for 552 pieces of beef, 264 of pork, 7 cwt of flour, rice or bread, peas and other items; on 18 August the Council supplied the salt provisions but sent him to inhabitants for flour, bread, peas, raisins and suet, and asked in writing why he held back 37 bags of rice and the leaguer of arrack. Waghorn replied the same day that rats had spoiled rice stowed in the magazine to trim the ship and the arrack had leaked; Doveton's account of 1 September recorded 74 cwt 1 qr 9 lb of rice, 37 bags short and eight damaged, 5 cwt of paddy and 5 lb of candles short and the leaguer undelivered. [Film No. 388, 392–393, 401–402]

On 22 August 1777 Waghorn reported a leak over the beam at the main hatchway, from the working of the ship, that had damaged two or three bales, and sheathing washed off the starboard side from the stem to about 8 feet aft and 6 feet below the waterline and from the cutwater, warning that worms in the road would do serious harm if he were kept long. Skottowe and Corneille replied on 25 August that he might wash and dry the bales ashore under a Company servant's eye, though they had no skilled packers, and that his own assurance that her bottom was sound meant the worms could not progress fast. On 27 August he refused to land the bales without orders, blaming bad weather to the east and a late passage round the Cape. On 9 September, told he must stay until 20 September, he asked for 288 pieces of beef, 216 of pork, 5 cwt of flour and 2,520 lb of rice at the stores' moderate price; on 15 September the Council granted all but cut

the flour to 3 cwt. Her passengers included Colonel John Cummings with his wife Mary and nine children, Major James Rennell and his wife Jane and Captain and Mrs Delafield, with nine servants, and she sailed on 20 September 1777. [Film No. 396–398, 400, 405–407, 412]

Slavery and Coerced Labour

The livestock return for the quarter to 31 December 1776 entered the death of a slave named Robbin beside the dead calves and lambs and 27,200 yams for the slaves against 18,600 for the stock. The slaves' account of £860 0s 0d, the largest charge on the stores against the garrison's £198 9s 4d, included nearly 3,800 pieces of salt beef and pork at £643 2s 4d, 136 cwt of rice, 223 gallons of arrack, 120 pairs of men's shoes, coarse longcloth and osnaburg, and scarlet shalloon, gilt buttons and thread stockings for livery. The Malays had a separate account of £13 15s 6d, including coffee, congou tea, sugar candy, Florence oil, candles and fine shoes; their status is never stated. John Robinson's locally cut benders served as roof frames for light buildings such as slave huts. [Film No. 29, 51–53, 89, 92]

The livestock account for the quarter to 31 March 1777 recorded the births of Jack Plato, Robert Stick and Phillis Stick, and the slaves' yams rose to 44,320. The slaves' account fell to £584 3s 7d, with rice at 55 cwt and salt meat about 2,630 pieces, and 75 of the *Granville*'s 201 pieces of Surat chelloes went to them, 91 being sold; William Jenkins received 20s a week for 10 weeks for work with them, and the paymaster paid [...] Pocolom and another £6 11s 0d a quarter for salt provisions. The Malays' account was £12 16s 3d, with the same two pairs of fine shoes and 100 fish hooks as before. [Film No. 144, 151, 167–168, 199, 365]

Price's will of 18 April 1777 left nine slaves: the women Ellen and Sue to his widow with the silver; the boy Tom, the woman Pastow and, by the codicil, the girl Pegg to Charlotte on her marriage or her mother's death; the man Tony and the boys Augustus and Phill to James; and the man Frank to Legg, all to be handed over when the executors judged best. The *Triton*'s muster of 3 May 1777 counted three white maidservants and nine unnamed black servants among her passengers. [Film No. 214–217, 220, 225]

Four Company slaves died between 1 April and 30 June 1777, the girl Betty Frank, the boys Job Scanderbeg and Billy Graham and the woman Betty Johnston, and the slaves received 49,480 yams. The salt meat the garrison had refused was issued to slaves in a larger ration, as the Council recorded on 23 June 1777. The slaves' account was £662 4s 11d, with 103 cwt of rice, 652 pieces of beef and 2,496 of pork, 156 gallons of arrack and 172 pairs of shoes; the Malays' was £10 12s 6d. Longcloth sales reached over £106 0s 0d, five times the previous quarter, mostly of the two coarsest grades used for slaves' and labourers' clothing. In June 1777 the Company paid a midwife £1 0s 0d for delivering a black woman. [Film No. 267, 283, 318, 330–331, 363]

Statham told the Council on 19 September 1777 that someone in the fleet of 20 July had secretly carried off his slave woman Mary, leaving a note promising £25 0s 0d for her through "Basket" and further compensation if he made no fuss. Slaves had some chance of claiming freedom in England after Lord Mansfield's judgement in the Somerset case of 1772. In the quarter to 30 September 1777 the slaves' yams fell to 14,080; Ellen Simonds, Dorinda Grantham and Harry Frank were born and the boys Billy Grantham and David Blake died. [Film No. 411, 421]

Finance, Currency and Accounting

The treasury chest, counted monthly, held £17,523 2s 9d in November 1776, £16,983 7s 9d in coin and £539 15s 0d in cash notes, an amount of notes unchanged throughout. On 9 December 1776 Andrew Moffat, John Clements and John Johnstone paid in £1,482 14s 0d for bills on the Court, Moffat's of £1,235 0s 0d. The chest held £17,068 10s 3d on 31 December 1776, £16,528 15s 3d in coin, after December receipts of £2,756 8s 6d from the quarter's store sales, £99 9s 9d in duty on 7,959 gallons of arrack, £69 12s 0d from plantation provisions and £11 10s 0d from licences; the opening balance for December was not entered. The accounts for the quarter, approved on 13 and 20 January 1777, divided the issues into heads, general charges £164 7s 3d, repairs £46 8s 2d and diet £84 0s 4d, valued at cost plus a fixed rate; general charges gave the fishermen of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor hooks, lines, twine and silk worth over £1 13s 0d, candles for the Castle, Council, chaplain and doctors' shop cost £85 16s 4d, the Castle drew indigo and smalts to blue its linen, cutlery and china and repairs covered the Castle, the Plantation House and the Lieutenant Governor's house. [Film No. 6, 28, 33, 45–54, 89–90]

Wrangham's account for the quarter to 31 December 1776, signed that day, credited the pay list of £4,264 12s 6d and other payments of £632 5s 9d, £4,896 18s 3d, matching the cash account's advance, though the debit side gives £4,096 18s 3d throughout, a gap of exactly £800 0s 0d. The chest held £17,413 18s 3d on 31 January 1777, £16,874 3s 3d in coin, 8s more than the opening balance with the *Granville*'s £345 0s 0d; nothing moved in February. [Film No. 80–82, 84, 86, 88–90, 105, 113]

Madras reckoned in pagodas, fanams and cash, with rice by the mercal and 400 mercals to the garce, the *Greenwich*'s goods costing 161 pagodas 31 fanams; Bengal in current rupees of 16 annas of 12 pies; Bombay in rupees of 4 quarters of 100 reas, with cloth by the corge of 20 pieces; and Canton in taels, mace and candareens. Bengal charges added more than a quarter to the cost of goods, largely 270 rupees of sloop hire on the Hugli, against 7 per cent at Bombay. [Film No. 91–94, 111–112, 131, 284]

Sales at 10 per cent above cost came to £1,722 14s 3d in the quarter to 31 March 1777, with biscuit at £439 15s 0d and 4,595 pieces of pork at £459 10s 0d; salt beef fell to 762 pieces, tea to about 50 lb from over 16 cwt and sugar to 8 cwt from nearly 100 cwt, while sugar candy rose from 47 to 73 cwt, 4,335 fish hooks and 389 lines sold, train oil rose from 26½ to 46 gallons and soldiers' shirts to 160; 40 per cent sales were £13 13s 0d. One page carried forward a sum never entered. Sales also included cassimere, an epaulette with gold lace and hinges with rising joints. [Film No. 150–159]

Wrangham drew £5,558 15s 8d for the quarter to 31 March 1777, including a pay list of £4,257 17s 7d, so payments outside it came to about £1,300 0s 0d, though the credits break off at £620 10s 4d; Mr Allardice, surgeon of the *Alfred*, was paid 5s a head for each recruit he landed. The chest fell to £13,743 8s 1d, with no bills drawn, store sales of £1,799 6s 5d and customs on 2,936 gallons of arrack at 3d a gallon yielding £36 14s 0d, and stood unchanged through April 1777. [Film No. 198–206, 208–210, 248]

On 8 May 1777 the Council granted 13 sets of bills on the Court at 90 days' sight for £4,426 15s 10d by the minute (£4,476 15s 10d in the cash account): Skottowe sent £600 0s 0d to Captain Nicholas Skottowe, the two Bazetts £1,116 15s 10d to their London agent Matthew Pushing, Henry Bazett's share being £623 12s 6d, Bradford £125 0s 0d to his wife, Tippet £500 0s 0d, and the attorneys of Captains John Mitford and Patrick Lawson £1,000 0s 0d each from unsold private goods. Eight ships paid only £172 9s 10d on 10 May, and the chest closed on 31 May 1777 at £19,392 13s 9d, £18,852 18s 9d in coin; iron and dog nails strengthened it during the quarter. [Film No. 234–235, 243, 262–263, 325]

Sales at 10 per cent came to £2,491 18s 2d in the quarter to 30 June 1777 and at 40 per cent to £44 9s 9d. Tea rose to over 11 cwt, sugar and sugar candy from 81 to over 118 cwt, salt beef to 1,754 pieces, nankeen sold 304 of 600 pieces landed, broadcloth rose from under £25 0s 0d to almost £100 0s 0d and more than 1,500 pieces of porcelain sold against 23, 610 plates fetching under £14 0s 0d; teapots rose from one to 24, with 142 wine glasses, 44 tumblers, 26 decanters, 104 pairs of women's calamanco shoes against two, 20 boys' hats, 89 gallons of train oil and 86 lb of indigo, and the *Alfred*'s damaged broadcloth fetched £8 17s 9d at auction. The running totals disagree: Film 310 carried £1,870 3s 4d but Film 311 brought over £1,879 3s 4d, and Film 315 carried £2,115 with illegible shillings and pence against £2,118 7s 2d brought over. [Film No. 309–320]

Wrangham drew £6,027 11s 5d for the quarter to 30 June 1777, the pay list being £4,366 11s 5d and other payments £1,661 0s 0d, and signed on 30 June. June receipts were £2,545 5s 8d from store sales, £59 5s 7d from the plantation, £11 10s 0d from licences and £61 18s 0d in customs on 4,952 gallons of spirits, and the chest closed at £16,043 1s 7d. Captain William Parker paid in £1,555 0s 0d for bills payable to Ebenezer Foster on 7 July 1777. [Film No. 281, 362–364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376–378, 394]

On 14 July 1777 the Council refused John Bazett bills payable to William Lushington for the Farrell estate because cash in hand was too high, offering only to hold the money on deposit, yet granted its members bills of £1,793 10s 2d, Corneille £248 11s 0d, Matthew Bazett £600 0s 0d, Wrangham £844 19s 2d and Henry Bazett £100 0s 0d, and others to Pushing's attorneys, Wright, two Dovetons, Thomas Bazett, Elgin, Captain Gabriel Harper, who took £1,500 0s 0d, Robert Gregory £1,500 0s 0d, Thomas Wood, Captains Richard Doveton, Richard Pearce and James Barwell, Dales and Collet, Stainforth, Gilbourne and

Company, John Caillaud, John Fleetwood and John Barfoot, £4,790 16s 5d by the minutes and £5,290 16s 5d in the cash account. With ships' payments of 20 July, the chest reached £23,250 16s 4d, £22,711 1s 4d in coin, by 31 July and did not move in August 1777. On 15 September the Council granted bills to Wrangham for £27 10s 0d, Stroud for £250 0s 0d payable to Reddall and Carr for £40 0s 0d payable to the Reverend Colston Carr. [Film No. 281, 288–289, 300–301, 308, 394–395, 408–409]

Personalities

Lieutenant William Adlam, a King's officer, arrived in the *Granville* on 19 January 1777 to find himself named second lieutenant on the island, but ill health had forced him from Sir Edward Hughes's squadron and Lord Barrington, the Secretary at War, had not released him; on 20 January the Council let him sail and held the commission for the Court. John Robinson supplied sheep and timber in December 1776 and appraised Shortley's estate in February 1777, and a John Robinson was the Company's carpenter. [Film No. 62, 64, 75, 87, 89, 91–92, 95, 100]

On 13 March 1777 Lieutenant Henry Ball of the Royal Navy, carrying a packet from Sir Edward Hughes to the Admiralty, and Captain Richard Mathews of the Company's service, carrying dispatches from Lord Pigot, whom his council had arrested in August 1776, sought passage home; Mathews had left Fort St George on 16 October 1776. The Swedish supercargoes Anders Gotheen and Charles von Heland, misspelled Gothen and Heyland by the Council, refused them, and both were still aboard the *Greenwich* on 8 May 1777. Pigot died in confinement in May 1777. [Film No. 114–116, 241]

The *Norfolk*'s passengers in July 1777 included a Frenchman, Mr Dutimeur de Montigny, with a servant. Dance, second mate of the *Lord Camden*, as commodore of a China convoy in 1804 bluffed a French squadron into retreat at Pulo Aura and was knighted. Major James Rennell, passenger in the *Ashburnham* in September 1777, was perhaps the surveyor general of Bengal. George Thomas, a Bombay deserter given only £4 0s 0d on 27 January 1777, was a corporal by 31 May 1777. [Film No. 291, 296, 342, 345, 407]

Conclusion

Between 1 October 1776 and 30 June 1777 the paymaster drew £16,483 5s 4d in three quarters; between the end of 1776 and 30 September 1777 the Company's flock fell from 468 to 313 sheep and its herd from 276 to 259 cattle; and the chest ranged from £13,743 8s 1d at the end of March 1777 to £23,250 16s 4d at the end of July. [Film No. 29, 82, 206, 283, 377, 395, 421]

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
1		EAP 1364 St Helena Document Name and Date St Helena Records 1776 - 1777 Photographer Shelley Date photographed 07 Feb 2022 Additional comments	
2		Book cover	
3		Blank page	
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5	1	Island St. Helena At a Consultation held on Monday the 16 Day of December 1776 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 9 December 1776. Monday the 9 Sailed the Honble. Company's Ship Hampshire for England. Corporal John Robinson being missed from the Garrison the 7 Instant and suspecting he had got on Board the Ship Hampshire which was near upon Sailing, Lieut. Thomas Statham was Ordered on Board to make a strict search, and on the 9 Mr. William Roberts Town Adjutant was again sent	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 16 December 1776. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett were present. The minutes of the meeting of 9 December 1776 were read, approved and signed. The Company's ship *Hampshire* sailed for England on Monday 9 December 1776. Corporal John Robinson had gone missing from the garrison on 7 December 1776. He was suspected of having got on board the *Hampshire*, which was about to sail. Lieutenant Thomas Statham was ordered on board to make a thorough search. On 9 December 1776 Mr William Roberts, town adjutant, was sent to search again. He reported that the ship's officers had given him every help on the captain's orders, but he had found no trace of Robinson. Nothing had been heard

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		to make a further search who Reported that altho' he had all the assistance from the Officers on board by the Captains Order he could not find any thing of him. That as he has not been since heard of We conclude he Deserted upon that Ship. Counted and Examined the Honble. Companys Cash for the Month of November last which is as follows Viz.	of him since, so the Council concluded that he had deserted in that ship. The Council counted and checked the Company's cash for November 1776, which stood as follows [continues]. **Interpretations** Wrangham had mustered the *Hampshire*'s crew on 9 December 1776 and found no deserters. The same day the town adjutant searched her a second time without success. Robinson still got away. An Indiaman's hold, crammed with cargo, stores and casks, offered countless hiding places, and a soldier could be hidden by seamen willing to help him for a price or out of sympathy. Every muster that season had reported "none found". This case showed that a clean muster did not mean no one had escaped. A corporal was a trained non-commissioned officer, and his loss added to the steady drain of men from the garrison through death, discharge and desertion.
6	2	16th December Cash Dr. 1776 Novr. 1 To Balance Remaining £ 17523 2 9 £ 17523 2 9 Per Contra Cr. By Balance remaining Viz. In Specie £ 16983 7 9 In Cash Notes 539 15 .. 17523 2 9 £ 17523 2 9	The cash account for November 1776 again showed no money received or paid out during the month: 1 November, balance brought forward, £17,523 2s 9d Total, £17,523 2s 9d The balance in hand at the end of November 1776 was: Balance in coin, £16,983 7s 9d Balance in cash notes, £539 15s 0d Total, £17,523 2s 9d
7	3	1776 Ordered the following Advertisement to be Published. Island St. Helena 16th December 1776 This is to give Notice to all the Planters upon the said Island that they are hereby required to send into the Secretarys Office on Or before the 28th instant an exact signed Account of their Number of Cattle each of them have for Slaughter for the Year 1777 which they will be expected punctually to supply unless an accident should happen to any of them, in that case they are to send a Return in Writing within three Days after such accident to the Secretarys Office aforesaid, in neglect of which no excuse will be admitted, but in failure thereof the Owner obliged to furnish another Beast. Whereas the Liberty hitherto allowed for disposing of Bulls to the Ships has been made an abuse of therefore for the future no Planter will be permitted to sell more than one or two Bulls during the course of the Year, and the application for such Permission will be considered according to the circumstance of the Person applying for the same. Notice is hereby further given that they are likewise to transmit an Account on or before the time abovementioned of their number of Horses and to distinguish them by their several denominations also of their respective Stocks of Sheep and Goats, and what Sheep they intend for Sale. Per Order of Council (Signed) B. Wright Secy.	The Council ordered the following notice to be published at St Helena on 16 December 1776. Every planter on the island was to send to the secretary's office, on or before 20 December 1776, an exact signed account of the number of cattle he had for slaughter in 1777. Each would be expected to supply those cattle on time. If any animal met with an accident, the owner had to send a written report to the secretary's office within three days. Without such a report no excuse would be accepted, and the owner would have to supply another beast in its place. The freedom so far allowed to sell bullocks to the ships had been abused. In future no planter would be allowed to sell more than one or two bullocks in a year. Each application for such leave would be judged according to the circumstances of the person applying. Planters were also to send in, by the same date, an account of their horses, listed by kind, and of their flocks of sheep and goats, stating which sheep they meant to sell. B. Wright, secretary, signed the notice on the Council's orders. **Interpretations** The Council was planning the island's beef supply a year ahead. The garrison, the Company's table and the hospital depended on cattle that planters were bound to deliver in turn, so each owner had to declare in advance which beasts he would supply and account for any he lost. The Company's own herd had fallen from 313 to 276 head over 1776, which left it more dependent on the planters. Ships' commanders paid well for fresh beef, and planters had been selling bullocks to them that the island needed. Capping sales at one or two a year kept the herds for local use. Leaving each request to the Council's judgement of the applicant's circumstances also gave the Council a quiet way to reward or refuse individual planters. The count of horses, sheep and goats served the same purpose. With it, the Council knew what stock the island held before the 1777 shipping season began.

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8	4	16 December The Governor this day represented to the Board that several irregularitys have been made known to him respecting the Behaviour of Lieut. John Potts and that he has not done above a fortnights duty during the six Months he has held a Commission, owing to excess of drinking. Upon which We sent for him in Order to Admonish him thereon, and to acquaint him that if he did not reform his Conduct We were determined to suspend him the Service until the Companys pleasure was known. Lieutenant John Potts instead of receiving our admonition with that contrition and promise of future amendment, (as might reasonably have been expected from him) in a very abrupt and ungenteel manner took his Commission out of his Pocket and desired leave to Resign the Honorable Companys Service, which Resignation We accepted. On the 9th Instant the Governor acquainted the Board that Mr. Bates a Passenger from the Cape upon the Hampshire made a Complaint to him on Friday the 6 of this Month. That Captain Tippet President of a General Court Martial had Ordered him out of the Court Martial Room and received otherways ill treatment from the said President as Captain Tippet was then sitting upon the said Court Martial and could not attend. We took Lieutenant Bates's Complaint upon Oath which is as follows. 9 December 1776 Lieutenant Robert Bates a Pensioner from Madrass being this Day duly	The Governor told the Council that day that several irregularities in the conduct of Lieutenant John Potts had been reported to him. Because of his heavy drinking, Potts had not done more than a fortnight's duty in the six months he had held his commission. The Council sent for him to warn him. He was to be told that if he did not mend his conduct, the Council had decided to suspend him from the service until the Company's wishes were known. Potts did not receive the warning with the regret and promise of reform that might reasonably have been expected. Instead, in an abrupt and ungentlemanly way, he took his commission out of his pocket and asked leave to resign from the Company's service. The Council accepted his resignation. On 9 December 1776 the Governor had informed the Council of a complaint from Mr Bate, a passenger from the Cape in the *Hampshire*. On Friday 6 December 1776 Bate had told the Governor that Captain Tippet, president of a general court martial, had ordered him out of the court martial room and treated him badly in other ways. Captain Tippet was then sitting on that court martial and could not attend. The Council took Lieutenant Bate's complaint on oath, as follows. On 9 December 1776 Lieutenant Robert Bate, a pensioner from Madras passing through the island that day, duly [continues]. **Interpretations** John Potts had joined the artillery as a lieutenant on 4 June 1776, almost certainly sent out by the Court of Directors on the *Duke of Grafton*. Within six months he had shown himself unfit. Drunkenness among officers was the same charge Molloy had just laid against Elgin. The Council offered Potts a warning and a chance to reform, with suspension only as a threat. By resigning on the spot he spared the Council a court martial and spared the Company his pay. His gesture of pulling out his commission matched the "Damn the commission" Molloy reported of Elgin. Officers who held the Company's commission cheaply showed how hard it was to find good officers willing to serve on a remote island. The general court martial that Tippet presided over was very likely the one ordered on 2 December 1776 to try Elgin. Bate, a stranger passing through, had wandered into a closed court and been turned out. His complaint on oath put the conduct of the court's president on the record.
9	5	1776 duly sworn, Deposeth That he was sitting in the Court Martial Room on Friday last during the Tryal of Lieut. James Elgin, that he had been there near an Hour writing with a Pencil when Captain James Tippet President, begged to know what he was writing, he the Deponent gave no other answer than submissively Bowing said that he was Writing, a second question from the President of the same nature being put was answered as before, Upon which the President demanded a sight of what he Mr. Bate was a Writing, which he begged to be excused delivering. The Deponent then requested to know of the President whether he Ordered him not to Write any more, the President replied yes. Upon which he the Deponent was putting up his Paper. The President then observed that it was very rude and impertinent for any Gentleman to take Minutes of their Proceedings. That he would represent it to the Governor and Council and from thence to the Court of Directors. Immediately after in a very peremptory manner Ordered him the Deponent out of the Court Martial Room pointing his Hand to the Door. On which Mr. Bate got up made a Bow, left the Room, and went directly to the Governor and made his Complaint. The Deponent further	Bate swore that on the previous Friday he had been sitting in the court martial room during the trial of Lieutenant James Elgin. He had been there nearly an hour, writing with a pencil, when Captain James Tippet, the president, asked to know what he was writing. Bate only bowed politely and said that he was writing. The president asked the same question again and received the same answer. He then demanded to see what Bate was writing, and Bate asked to be excused from handing it over. Bate asked whether the president was ordering him to write no more, and the president said yes. Bate then began to put his paper away. The president remarked that it was very rude and impertinent for any gentleman to take notes of the court's proceedings. He said he would report it to the Governor and Council and from them to the Court of Directors. Straight afterwards, in a very high-handed way, he pointed to the door and ordered Bate out of the court martial room. Bate stood up, bowed, left the room and went directly to the Governor to complain. Bate added that he had been dressed in his regimentals and sword. On both days he attended, he had behaved with propriety, decency and decorum. He made no gesture, laughed and did nothing else that could have disturbed the court's proceedings. On the

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		begs leave to observe that he was dressed in his Regimentals and Sword, and that he did behave during his stay there both Days with propriety, Decency and Decorum. That he made use of no gestures laughter or any other ill Behavior, whereby the Proceedings of the Court could be disturbed. That the first day he remembers to have whispered one word to Lieut. Molloy, and that the second day a Gentleman, by Name Griffenhoof did ask him a question in Court, to which the Deponent replyed don't ask me any Questions here, for this is an improper place to be talking. The Deponent in support of what he has said desires to call upon Captain Timbrel Messrs. Jewell, Griffenhoof and Lieut. Hiccarts. (Signed) Robert Spearman Bate	first day he remembered whispering one word to Lieutenant Molloy. On the second day a gentleman named Griffenhoof asked him a question in court, and Bate replied that he should not ask him questions there, since it was not a proper place to talk. In support of his account, Bate wished to call Captain Timbrell, Mr Jewell, Mr Griffenhoof and Lieutenant Ricards. Robert Spearman Bate, captain, signed the statement. **Interpretations** Bate's notes were the problem. A court martial sat in the open, but its proceedings were recorded by the judge advocate alone. A stranger taking private notes of the evidence could carry them away and publish or use them. Bate had also whispered to Molloy, the officer who brought the charges against Elgin, which made his presence look partisan to the president. Tippet's threat to report him to the Court of Directors shows he saw note-taking as interference with military justice. Bate, an officer of rank in his own right passing through from Madras, took the expulsion as an insult to a gentleman in uniform. His list of witnesses, including the commander of the *Hampshire*, was meant to show that his conduct had been correct and the president's was not.
10	6	16th December Captain Thomas Timbrell appearing the following Questions was proposed to him by Mr. Bate. Whether he observed any indecent or improper Behaviour in him during the time of his being in the Court with him, either by laughing, gestures or Whispering, insomuch that the Proceedings of the Court might be stopt by it. Captain Thomas Timbrell being duly sworn Deposeth, that he was in the Court but a very short time, and the only impropriety (if it can be call'd such) was his Mr. Bates writing upon a piece of Paper, the Contents of which the Deponent knows nothing of. That he observed Mr. Bate to smile two or three times but presumed that it could not be of any interruption to the Court. Mr. John Jewell appearing and the aforesaid Questions proposed to Captain Timbrell being likewise put to him by Lieut. Bate, being duly sworn, Deposeth That he cannot take upon him to judge what might be proper or improper Behaviour before a Court Martial, as he is not in the Military Line. But he can assert with precision that during the different times he was present at the Court Martial. He never saw Mr. Bate make use of any Behaviour unbecoming a Gentleman or that could possibly give the smallest shadow of Interruption to the proceedings of a Legal Court of Judicature. Mr. Christopher Griffenhoof appearing and the said questions, being likewise put to him, being duly sworn Deposeth That he did not perceive any improper Behaviour in Lieut. Bate during the time he was there But that he the Deponent whispered	Captain Thomas Timbrell appeared, and Mr Bate put this question to him: had he seen any indecent or improper behaviour by Bate while they were in court together, such as laughing, questioning or whispering, that could have held up the court's proceedings? Timbrell, on oath, said he had been in the court only a very short time. The only impropriety, if it could be called one, was that Bate had been writing on a piece of paper, the contents of which Timbrell knew nothing about. He had seen Bate smile two or three times, but supposed it could not have interrupted the court. Mr John Jewell appeared and was put the same question by Lieutenant Bate. On oath he said he could not judge what was proper or improper behaviour before a court martial, since he was not in the military service. He could say for certain, however, that at all the times he was present he never saw Bate behave in a way unbecoming a gentleman, or that could have caused the slightest interruption to the proceedings of a lawful court. Mr Christopher Griffenhoof appeared and was put the same question. On oath he said he had seen no improper behaviour by Lieutenant Bate while he was there, but that he himself whispered [continues]. **Interpretations** Bate's witnesses each cleared him of disorder, but Timbrell's evidence carried a sting. He confirmed that the only thing out of place was Bate's writing, the very thing Tippet had objected to, and he added that Bate had smiled during the trial. Jewell, a civilian, deliberately avoided judging military propriety and spoke only to Bate's manners as a gentleman. The evidence therefore supported Bate's account of how he behaved without settling whether Tippet had the right to stop him taking notes. A president's authority over his court did not depend on whether an observer was polite.
11	7	1776 whispered once by to Mr. Bate who told him it was an improper place to whisper in. Lieutenant Charles Ross Stewart appearing and the said Questions being also proposed to him Being duly Sworn Deposeth that he did not see Mr. Bate either laugh or interrupt the Court in any measure. Lieutenant Bate begged leave to propose another question to Mr. Stewart "Whether he was all the time in Court with him, both days" to which Mr. Stewart answers that he was there most of the time, but was backward and forward as	Griffenhoof had whispered once to Mr Bate, who told him the court was not a proper place for whispering. Lieutenant Charles Ross Stewart appeared and was put the same question. On oath he said he had not seen Mr Bate laugh or interrupt the court in any way. Lieutenant Bate asked leave to put a further question: had Stewart been in court with him the whole time on both days? Stewart answered that he had been there most of the time, but had come and gone as his duty required.

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		Duty required him. Lieutenant Bate further begs leave to observe that he can call upon numbers of other Gentlemen to attest the propriety of his Behaviour on this occasion, but think the above sufficient. And declares that one or more of those Gentlemen were in Court the whole time both Days of his being there. A Copy of the above proceedings being given to Captain Tippet, he this Day delivered the following Answer, and desired the several undermentioned Gentlemen to be call'd on. St. Helena Decemb. 16. 1776 Captain Tippet begs leave to observe that in regard to the Complaint laid against him while President of the late General Court Martial by a young Man whose Name is Robert Spearman Bate a	Lieutenant Bate added that he could call many other gentlemen to confirm his good behaviour on the occasion, but thought the evidence given was enough. He declared that one or more of those gentlemen had been in court the whole time on both days he attended. A copy of these proceedings was given to Captain Tippet. That day he delivered the following answer and asked for several gentlemen named in it to be called. Captain Tippet, in his answer dated at St Helena in December 1776, wished to remark on the complaint made against him as president of the recent general court martial by a young man named Robert Spearman Bate [continues]. **Interpretations** Charles Ross Stewart was garrison adjutant and captain lieutenant, a senior officer whose word on military conduct carried weight. His evidence cleared Bate of laughing or interrupting, but he admitted he had not been present throughout. That left a gap, and Tippet would try to fill it with witnesses of his own. Tippet's opening, calling Bate "a young man", set the tone. He treated the complainant as a junior intruder, not a fellow officer with a grievance, and set out to defend the president's right to control his court.
12	8	16 December a Lieut. dressed in a fancy Coat, and going home from Madrass a Pensioner, that he is really astonished to think of the affrontery of his Proceeding, as he must, or should have known that his Behaviour whilst in Court, subjected him to punishment at the discretion of the said Court Martial, by an Article of War which Expressly says, that no person whatsoever shall use menacing Words, signs or gestures, in the presence of a Court Martial then sitting or shall cause any disorder or riot, so as to disturb their proceedings on the Penalty of being Punished at the discretion of the said Court Martial. that the Complainants behaviour in the Court both Days attracted the Notice of the Prisoner, The President and sitting Members will he presume if proved be a Conviction of his error he Captain Tippet shall therefore lay before you Gentlemen the whole matter. On the first day of the proceeding of the General Court Martial, the Prisoner Lieut. Elgin then trying, Observed to the President and sitting Members, that a Gentleman a Stranger whom he did not know appeared to him by his Behaviour to be a prompter to Lieut. Molloy the prosecutor, that he thought he behaved in a very unbecoming manner, and therefore beg'd the Gentlemen then sitting would take proper Notice of him, on turning about and looking towards him Lieut. Bate, they saw him with the Prosecutor in appearance deeply engaged and then turn'd to him Capt. Tippet and desired he would speak to him the said Lieut. Bate, which he did by requesting of him not to be whispering then in Lieut. Molloy the Prosecutors Ears. Capt. Tippet need not point out to you Gentlemen the impropriety, nay the unlawfulness of such a Proceeding as it is obvious to every Man that no person, except those duly authorised has a right to speak to a Prosecutor or other Witness while on his Evidence upon Oath in the face of a Court legally met to hear and bring the cause to Issue. On the following Day the same Gentleman being	Tippet described Bate as a lieutenant dressed in a fancy coat and going home from Madras as a pensioner. He was astonished at the impudence of Bate's complaint. Bate must have known, or should have known, that his behaviour in court made him liable to punishment at the court martial's discretion. An article of war expressly forbade anyone to use threatening words, signs or gestures in front of a sitting court martial, or to cause any disorder or noise that disturbed its proceedings, on pain of punishment as the court saw fit. Bate's behaviour on both days had drawn the notice of the prisoner, and Tippet believed the president and members of the court would be convinced of his fault once it was proved. He would therefore lay the whole matter before the Council. On the first day of the general court martial, Lieutenant Elgin, the prisoner on trial, told the president and members that a gentleman unknown to him seemed, from his behaviour, to be prompting Lieutenant Molloy, the prosecutor. Elgin thought the man was behaving very improperly and asked the court to take proper notice of him. Turning round towards Lieutenant Bate, the members saw him apparently deep in conversation with the prosecutor. They then turned to Tippet and asked him to speak to Bate. Tippet did so, asking Bate not to whisper in the prosecutor's ear. Tippet said he hardly needed to point out how improper, indeed unlawful, such conduct was. Everyone knew that no one except those properly authorised had any right to speak to a prosecutor, or to any other witness giving evidence on oath, in front of a court lawfully convened to hear and try a case. On the following day the same gentleman, being [continues]. **Interpretations** Tippet's answer changed the nature of the complaint. The point was no longer Bate's private notes but his whispering to Molloy, who was both prosecutor and a witness on oath against Elgin. A stranger coaching the prosecutor in open court threatened the fairness of the trial, and it was the accused man himself who had complained. That gave Tippet a strong case that he was protecting Elgin's right to a fair hearing, not merely asserting his own dignity. His sneer at Bate's "fancy coat" and status as a pensioner was meant to show that Bate held no command and had no standing in the garrison. In Tippet's account he was an outsider meddling in a quarrel between the island's officers. Bate had admitted whispering "one word" to Molloy, so the question for the Council was how much that word mattered.

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13	9	1776 being in Court, the Prisoner Lieut. Elgin again Complained of the said Lieut. Bates Behaviour to the President and Members, that he Lieut. Bate was taking Minutes of their Proceedings, also laughing and seemingly holding the Court in Contempt, on which the Court desired that he Lieut. Bate might be asked what he was writing, Captain Tippet accordingly addressed him, and desired to know what he was writing, that he should be glad to see it, the return was a Contemptuous smile with a nod, he addressed him a second time, and received the same Contemptuous smile and nod and saying he was writing, he asked him what, on which he Lieut. Bate begged to be excused, it was then the unanimous Opinion of the Court sitting that he Lieut. Bate should be desired to retire from Capt. Tippet accordingly requested he would retire from the Court the Court, His Lieut. Bates answer was, do you Order me, (with the paper he had been Writing on, in his hand flourishing it up and down) he desired it as a favour that he would retire, adding that We should make a minute of his Behaviour to the Governor and Council who We made no doubt would represent it in a proper manner to Our Honble. Employers. In respect to the said Lieut. Bates Conduct on this second occasion, Captain Tippet has to Observe that it appear'd to him and to all the then sitting Members in every instance so notoriously reprehensible, that the step he was unfortunately Obliged to pursue, and indeed he had, in his Opinion no other alternative, was the result of the indispensable necessity he was laid under to support the dignity and Prerogative of a Court he had the Honor to preside at, he must likewise beg leave to observe that as this Gentleman was an entire stranger to the Court then sitting, as well as to the matter brought before them which 'tis impossible he could have any certain knowledge of unless thro' a partial information it was highly unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman, either to intermeddle therein by Minuting the Proceedings, or when a request, was politely made to him refusing to grant it with a Contemptuous smile	On the second day, with Bate again in court, Lieutenant Elgin, the prisoner, again complained to the president and members about Bate's behaviour. He said Bate was taking notes of the proceedings and also laughing, apparently treating the court with contempt. The court asked that Bate be asked what he was writing. Captain Tippet accordingly asked him what he was writing and said he would be glad to know. The reply was a contemptuous smile and a nod. Tippet asked a second time and received the same contemptuous smile and nod, with the words that he was writing. Tippet asked what, and Bate asked to be excused from saying. The court was then unanimous that Bate should be asked to leave, and Tippet asked him to withdraw. Bate answered, "Do you order me?", waving the paper he had been writing on up and down in his hand. Tippet said he asked it as a favour that Bate should leave. He added that a note of Bate's behaviour would be made for the Governor and Council, who no doubt would report it properly to the Company. On Bate's conduct this second time, Tippet observed that he and all the members then sitting thought it so plainly wrong in every respect that the step he had unfortunately been obliged to take was the only course open. In his view it followed from the absolute need to uphold the dignity and authority of the court over which he had the honour to preside. He also pointed out that Bate was a complete stranger to the court and to the matter before it. Bate could have no certain knowledge of the case except from one-sided information. It was therefore most unbecoming in an officer and a gentleman to meddle in it by taking notes of the proceedings, or, when politely asked, to refuse with a contemptuous smile [continues]. **Interpretations** Tippet's account and Bate's differed on one point that mattered. Bate said he bowed politely and answered quietly. Tippet said he smiled with contempt, nodded and flourished his paper. Bate had also said that Tippet ordered him out. Tippet said he asked Bate to leave as a favour after Bate challenged whether he was being ordered. If Tippet's version stood, Bate had defied a sitting court and Tippet had shown restraint. Both men asked the Council to judge their manners, and the deciding factor would be the witnesses each called. Tippet stressed that the whole court had agreed Bate should go, so the decision was the court's, not his alone. Elgin was the man on trial for drunkenness and misconduct, and the officer who first raised the alarm about Bate. That suggests he feared Molloy's friend was gathering material to use against him beyond the court.
14	10	16th December smile and a nod. Captain Tippet would conclude with remarking that he thinks no impropriety can be laid to the Court for having desired the Complainant Lieut. Bate to retire, when the Prisoner Lieut. Elgin acquainted the President and sitting Members with his, Lieut. Bates Behaviour, and the Court as before related, found just reasons for so acting, it is a practice Common in all Courts, more particularly so, when as in the present instance the Complaint comes from the Prisoner, it is founded on the principles of equity, honesty and determined resolution in such Court, to give the Prisoner as fair a Chance of acquittal, as the Prosecutor to support his Charge. Captain Tippet begs leave to call upon the Members of said General Court Martial, Lieut. Elgin, Mr. Kay, Mr. John Doveton, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Leech Cadet, to support him in the Complaint laid against him by Lieut. Bate. Lieutenant James Elgin being duly sworn Deposeth, That on the first day of his Tryal he Observed Lieut. Molloy step Back from Mr. Congreve the Judge Advocate, and speak to Lieut. Bate, two or	Tippet concluded that no blame could be laid on the court for asking Lieutenant Bate to leave. Lieutenant Elgin, the prisoner, had told the president and members of Bate's behaviour, and as already described, the court found good reason to act. It was common practice in all courts, especially when the complaint came from the prisoner, as it did here. Such courts rested on principles of fairness, honesty and firm resolve to give the prisoner as fair a chance of acquittal as the prosecutor had of proving his charge. To support him against Bate's complaint, Tippet asked to call the members of the general court martial, Lieutenant Elgin, Mr Kay, Mr John Doveton, Mr Kennedy and Mr Leech, cadet. Lieutenant James Elgin, on oath, said that on the first day of his trial he saw Lieutenant Molloy step back two or three times from Mr Congreve, the judge advocate, and speak to Lieutenant Bate while giving his evidence. Elgin supposed Molloy was asking Bate questions. He thought this irregular and spoke to the president, Captain James Tippet, saying he believed Bate was prompting Molloy in his evidence against him. Tippet then spoke to Molloy and Bate and asked them not to whisper together in court. On the second

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		three times while he (Lieut. Molloy) was giving his Evidence, which the Deponent imagined was to ask Lieut. Bate some questions, upon which he Lieut. Elgin addressed himself to the President Captain James Tippet, as he thought it irregular, saying he imagined that Lieut. Bate was prompting Lieut. Molloy in his Evidence against him. Captain Tippet then spoke to Lieut. Molloy and Bate and desired they would not be a whispering together in Court. That on the second day of the proceedings The said Lieut. Bate was in Court with a Sheet of Paper and a Pencil in his Hand as he the Deponent imagined taking Minutes. That there was a Gentleman a	day of the proceedings Bate was in court with a sheet of paper and a pencil in his hand, taking notes, as Elgin supposed. There was a gentleman [continues]. **Interpretations** Elgin's evidence turned Bate's "one word to Lieutenant Molloy" into something more serious. Molloy had stepped back from the judge advocate two or three times, while giving evidence, to consult Bate. If that was true, the prosecutor had been taking advice from a spectator during his own testimony, which went to the fairness of the trial. Tippet framed the court's action as protection for the accused man, which was harder to criticise than a defence of his own dignity. His witnesses, Kay, Doveton, Kennedy and Leech, were young Company servants and a cadet, men well known to him on the island, against Bate's group of ship's passengers and a ship's captain. The dispute set the island's settled officials against visitors.
15	11	1776 a Passenger upon the Hampshire came in to whom Lieut. Bate gave the said Paper, who took it, and as soon as he received they both fell a laughing. The Gentleman then took a piece of Paper out his Pocket, and wrote about two lines upon it. The Deponent again addressed himself to the President of the Court Martial letting him know that Mr. Bate was Writing, the President thereupon spoke to Mr. Bate and asked him if he was a writing there, answered he was a Writing with a laugh, Captain Tippet then told him Lieut. Bate, that he thought it very improper for any Gentlemen to take Minutes of the Court Martial. Captain Thomas Bazett a Member of the said Court Martial Observed to the President that he thought it was improper for any Gentleman to come into Court to take Minutes of their Proceedings, Captain Tippet then asked Mr. Bate to be so good as to let him see what he had been a Writing, his answer was he begged to be excused. The President then desired he would step out of Court. The Deponent further declares that he looked upon the Behaviour of Lieut. Bate both days unbecoming a Gentleman, as he observed him to laugh several times. Captains Solomon St. Maurice and Thomas Bazett, Lieutenants Samuel Desfountain and Robert Gurling, Members of the said General Court Martial being duly Sworn, and asked by Captain James Tippet the following question. "Whether Lieut. Bate during the first and second Days of the General Court Martials sitting upon the Tryal of Lieut. Elgin, did or did not behave in an unbecoming manner, so as to disturb the Proceedings of the said Court Martial." severally Deposeth That Lieut. Bate did behave in a manner so as to disturb the proceedings of the Court Martial for a little time both days, as Captain St. Maurice and Lieut. Desfountain observed him whispering to Lieut. Molloy the	Elgin went on to say that a passenger from the *Hampshire* came in, and Bate handed him the paper. As soon as the passenger took it, they both burst out laughing. The gentleman then took a piece of paper from his pocket and wrote about two lines on it. Elgin again told the president of the court martial that Mr Bate was writing. The president spoke to Bate and asked whether he was writing there, and Bate answered with a laugh that he was. Captain Tippet then told Bate that he thought it very improper for any gentleman to take notes of the court martial. Captain Thomas Bazett, a member of the court, also told the president that he thought it improper for any gentleman to come into court to take notes of its proceedings. Tippet then asked Bate to be good enough to let him see what he had been writing, and Bate asked to be excused. The president then asked him to step out of the court. Elgin added that he considered Bate's behaviour on both days unbecoming a gentleman, as he had seen him laugh several times. Captains Solomon St Maurice and Thomas Bazett and Lieutenants Samuel Desfountain and Robert Gurling, members of the general court martial, were sworn. Captain James Tippet asked them whether Lieutenant Bate, on the first and second days of the court martial sitting to try Lieutenant Elgin, had behaved improperly in a way that disturbed the court's proceedings. Each of them said on oath that Bate had behaved so as to disturb the proceedings for a short time on both days. Captain St Maurice and Lieutenant Desfountain had seen him whispering to Lieutenant Molloy, the [continues]. **Interpretations** The members of the court all supported Tippet. Four officers, sworn separately, agreed that Bate had disturbed the proceedings on both days, and Thomas Bazett had raised the note-taking himself during the trial. Their evidence undercut Bate's witnesses, who had seen less of what happened. A court martial's members were the best judges of what had disturbed their own sitting. The passage of Bate's paper to another *Hampshire* passenger, with laughter on both sides, suggested his notes were a private amusement at the expense of the island's officers. That would explain both Elgin's anger and the court's insistence that he leave.
16	12	16 December the Complainant, when he was giving his Evidence. Lieut. Gurling further saith, that whilst Lieut. Upton was giving his Deposition he observed Lieut. Bate who was sitting in the Court Martial Room whisper to Lieut. Molloy upon which Lieut. Molloy immediately jumped up and came to the Table with an intention (as he imagined)	St Maurice and Desfountain had seen Bate whispering to Molloy, the complainant, while Molloy was giving his evidence. Lieutenant Gurling added that while Lieutenant Upton was giving his evidence, he saw Bate, sitting in the court martial room, whisper to Molloy. Molloy at once jumped up and came to the table, intending, as Gurling supposed, to speak to the court, but was stopped by the prisoner's appeal to the court. Gurling thought it wrong for anyone to remind Molloy of anything he might have forgotten.

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		to speak to the Court. But was prevented by the Prisoners application to the said Court, and that he thought it was not right, any Person should remind Lieut. Molloy of any thing that he might have forgot. Messrs. David Kay, John Doveton, Nathaniel Kennedy and John Leech (being duly sworn) and the beforementioned Questions being put to them, they declare as follow. Messrs. David Kay and John Leech Deposeth that they were at the Court Martial Room the first day of the Courts sitting that they observed during the time of Lieut. Molloy's giving his Evidence Mr. Bate to whisper to him on which the Prisoner made his application to the President of the Court who told Mr. Bate that he thought it was improper. Messrs. John Doveton and Nathaniel Kennedy confirm the Evidence of Messrs. Kay and Leech, and further Depose that they were present at the Court Martial the second Day, that they observed Mr. Bate writing upon a piece of Paper with a Pencil and suppose he was taking Minutes of the Proceedings, for at times when the Evidences stopt he discontinued Writing and began again when they did. That he had been Writing some time before he was taken Notice of, at they found it was observed by Captain Thomas Bazett one of the Members who told it to the President, upon which Captain Tippet asked Mr. Bate whether he was taking minutes	Messrs David Kay, John Doveton, Nathaniel Kennedy and John Leech were sworn and put the same question, and gave the following evidence. Kay and Leech said on oath that they were in the court martial room on the first day of the sitting. While Lieutenant Molloy was giving his evidence, they saw Mr Bate whisper to him. The prisoner then appealed to the president of the court, who told Bate that he thought it improper. Doveton and Kennedy confirmed what Kay and Leech had said. They added that they were present at the court martial on the second day and saw Bate writing on a piece of paper with a pencil. They supposed he was taking notes of the proceedings, because whenever a witness stopped speaking he stopped writing, and he began again when the witness went on. He had been writing for some time before anyone noticed. Captain Thomas Bazett, one of the members, then saw it and told the president. Captain Tippet then asked Bate whether he was taking notes [continues]. **Interpretations** Gurling's evidence was the most damaging to Bate. Molloy did not just listen to a whisper. He sprang up to address the court after Bate prompted him during another witness's testimony, and only the prisoner's protest stopped him. That was precisely the interference Elgin had complained of. Doveton and Kennedy's detail that Bate's pencil moved only when a witness spoke showed he was taking a running record of the evidence, not idle notes. Taken together, Tippet's witnesses portrayed Bate as an active partisan for the prosecutor, not a silent visitor. The weight of evidence now lay heavily against Bate's complaint.
17	13	1776 minutes of their Proceedings. Mr. Bate replied he was Writing, the same question being put to him a second time Lieut. Bate answered as before, "Lieut. Bate then asked Captain Tippet whether he Ordered him to desist from writing who replied yes", and desired Mr. Bate to shew him what he had wrote, to Lieut. Bate made no answer but bowed. Captain Tippet waited some time to see whether he Lieut. Bate would shew him what he had wrote, but as he did not, Captain Tippet then desired him to go out of the Room. Mr. Kennedy further declares that Captain Tippet requested it as a favour of Lieut. Bate to go out of the Court Room and likewise says and Mr. Bate laughing together and heard Mr. Deville that he Observed, one Mr. Deville, make some remarks upon the Judge Advocate. Captain Tippet desires the beforementioned Gentlemen will declare "Whether they saw any impropriety in his Behaviour to Lieut. Bate, during their stay in the Court Martial Room. To which they severally declare, that they did not see any impropriety in Captains Tippets Behaviour to Lieut. Bate. But that Captain Tippet spoke to him in a very genteel manner. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Tippet had asked Bate whether he was taking notes of the proceedings, and Bate replied that he was writing. Asked the same question a second time, Bate answered as before. He then asked Captain Tippet whether he was ordering him to stop writing. Tippet replied yes and asked Bate to show him what he had written. Bate made no answer but bowed. Tippet waited some time to see whether Bate would show him what he had written. When he did not, Tippet asked him to leave the room. Mr Kennedy added that Tippet had asked it of Bate as a favour that he leave the court room. He also said he saw Bate and a Mr De Ville laughing together, and heard De Ville make some remarks about the judge advocate. Captain Tippet asked the same gentlemen to say whether they had seen anything improper in his behaviour towards Lieutenant Bate while they were in the court martial room. Each declared that he saw nothing improper in Tippet's behaviour towards Bate. On the contrary, Tippet had spoken to him very politely. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** The evidence left little room for Bate's complaint. Every witness Tippet called said he had acted politely and asked Bate to leave as a favour, after giving him time to show his notes. De Ville, a fellow passenger from the *Hampshire*, had joined Bate in laughing and mocking the judge advocate, John Congreve. That suggests Bate's notes were a satirical account of the island's court martial, written for the amusement of the ship's company. The Council recorded the evidence without a ruling. Bate was a passenger who had already sailed on the *Hampshire* on 9 December 1776, so the island had no further hold on him, and his complaint lapsed with his departure. Tippet's conduct was left on record as upheld by every member of his court.

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18	14	23d December At a Consultation held on Monday the 23 Day of December 1776 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read approved and signed dated the 16 December 1776. Monday the 16th Died Lieutenant John Shortley Mr. David Kay this day presented the following Letter Viz. To John Skottowe Esqr. Governor, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett Esqr. of Council St. Helena Sirs I presume to trouble you on this Occasion in Order to offer myself a Candidate, to fill up one of the vacant Appointments in the Artillery Company, whilst at the same time I continue, with your permission, to act as assistant Surgeon on this Island. I am induced to lay this matter under your consideration from my being humbly of Opinion that I could execute both Offices without neglecting any part of either. In the present situation of Affairs, the Duty of an Artillery Officer is chiefly confined to James Valley; and for this reason, I apprehend the Exercise of the one profession, would not in the least interfere with the Dutys of the other. I am the more emboldened	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 23 December 1776. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett were present. The minutes of the meeting of 16 December 1776 were read, approved and signed. Lieutenant John Shirley died on Monday 16 December 1776. Mr David Kay presented a letter that day to Governor John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett of the Council of St Helena. He wished to offer himself as a candidate for one of the vacant posts in the artillery company, while continuing, with the Council's permission, to act as assistant surgeon on the island. He put this forward because he believed he could carry out both offices without neglecting either. As things stood, an artillery officer's duty was mostly confined to Jamestown valley. For that reason he thought the practice of one profession would not interfere in the least with the duties of the other. He was the more encouraged [continues]. **Interpretations** The artillery had lost two of its three lieutenants within a week: John Potts resigned on 16 December 1776, and John Shirley died the same day. Kay, the surgeon's mate, saw an opening and offered to hold a commission while keeping his medical post. On an island with few gentlemen to choose from, combining offices was normal, as the pay lists showed for councillors, writers and factors. A lieutenant's pay, diet money and house rent would nearly double Kay's income. His argument that artillery duty kept an officer in the valley, close to the hospital, was meant to answer the obvious objection that a doctor could not be on two duties at once.
19	15	1776 emboldened to solicit your favour, at the present Emergency as it may perhaps be difficult at this time, to find Persons fully qualified for the immediate or temporary supply of these Vacancies; and as there has lately been a precedent of this nature on the Island. The Gentleman who was my Predecessor as Surgeons Assistant here, at the same time held a Commission in the fourth Company. And I am apt to believe that the Duty of an Officer must be much more incompatible with that of a Surgeon in any other Company than the Artillery; owing to the necessity of his attendance at the main Guard and his frequent absence from the Valley, where the Assistance of a Surgeon must be supposed to be more generally wanted. Although I have never had an Opportunity of receiving any military Education, I flatter myself that I should soon become acquainted with the exterior forms and practice of that art, and as I have formerly had the advantage of going through a regular course of mathematical Studies at a Publick University I imagine that by a proper degree of Industry and attention, I should shortly acquire that share of theoretical knowledge requisite in an Officer of Artillery. I have only further to add, that should I be so fortunate as to succeed in this application it shall be my constant endeavour to merit your good Opinion and approbation, by studying to become Master of every Branch of Military Duty, and by the strictest Care and assiduity in the Discharge of both Employments. I am Sirs With the highest Respect Your most Obedt. humble Servant (Signed) Davd. Kay 23 December 1776	Kay felt the more encouraged to seek the Council's favour at a moment of need, since it might be hard to find fully qualified men to fill the vacancies at once, even temporarily. There was also a recent precedent on the island. The gentleman who came before him as assistant surgeon had held a commission in the Fourth Company at the same time. Kay believed an officer's duty was far less compatible with a surgeon's in any other company than in the artillery. An infantry officer had to attend the main guard and was often away from the valley, where a surgeon's help was most likely to be needed. He had never had a military education, but he was confident he would soon learn the outward forms and practice of the profession. He had formerly been through a regular course of mathematical studies at a university. With proper effort and attention, he expected soon to gain the theoretical knowledge an artillery officer needed. If his application succeeded, he would always try to earn the Council's good opinion and approval. He would study to master every branch of military duty and take the strictest care and diligence in both posts. David Kay junior signed the letter on 23 December 1776. **Interpretations** Kay rested his case on precedent and on his training. His predecessor as assistant surgeon had combined the post with an infantry commission, so the Council had already accepted such a pairing. Kay argued that the artillery suited it better, since its officers stayed in the valley near the hospital while infantry officers went out to the outlying guards. Mathematics was the core of gunnery, governing range, elevation and the weight of charges, and a university course in it was a stronger qualification than most garrison officers could claim. The loss of Potts to drink and Shirley to death within a week had left the artillery short of officers just as Tippet was rebuilding its carriages. A

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			literate, numerate man already on the Company's pay list was a convenient answer.
20	16	23d December In Consequence of the Death of Lieut. John Shortley and the Resignation of Lieut. John Potts both of the Artillery which leaves only the Captain and one Subaltern Officer, to do the duty of that Company. We therefore having taken into consideration the present Critical situation of Affairs in Europe, as also the absolute necessity of keeping that Company compleat with Officers, think it indispensably necessary to fill up the said Vacancys until the Honorable Company's pleasure is known. And as Mr. John Leech the Cadet who stands recommended for the first Vacant Commission has behaved himself very much to Our satisfaction, and considering him a Young Man of Abilitys, have appointed him to do the Duty of a second Lieutenant in the said Company. Having further taken the above Letter of Mr. David Kay your Assistant Surgeon here into consideration and being well convinced that both from his Education and abilitys he will very soon be well qualified for an Artillery Officer, and having in every other respect conducted himself much to Our satisfaction since upon the Island. We have also appointed him to do the duty of second Lieutenant in that Company which temporary appointments We hope will meet with the approbation of the Honorable the Court of Directors. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The death of Lieutenant John Shirley and the resignation of Lieutenant John Potts, both of the artillery, left only the captain and one junior officer to carry out that company's duty. The Council considered the critical state of affairs in Europe and the absolute need to keep the company fully officered. It therefore judged it essential to fill the vacancies until the Company's wishes were known. Mr John Leech, the cadet recommended for the first vacant commission, had conducted himself very much to the Council's satisfaction. Considering him a young man of ability, the Council appointed him to act as second lieutenant in the company. The Council then considered Mr David Kay's letter. Kay was the assistant surgeon, and the Council was fully convinced that his education and ability would soon make him a well-qualified artillery officer. He had also conducted himself very much to its satisfaction in every other respect since coming to the island. The Council therefore appointed him to act as second lieutenant in the company as well. It hoped these temporary appointments would meet with the Court of Directors' approval. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** The "critical state of affairs in Europe" referred to the war with the American colonies and the growing likelihood that France would join it. If France entered the war, St Helena's batteries would be the island's first defence against a French squadron, and an artillery company with one subaltern could not man them. The Council could not commission officers on its own authority, since only the Court of Directors did that. It appointed men to act in the posts until London decided. Leech was a cadet already recommended for promotion, so his appointment followed the expected path. Kay's was a practical choice, a doctor without military training given a lieutenant's place because he could do the sums gunnery required and was already on the island. Both appointments show how a remote garrison filled its gaps with whoever was at hand and asked London's approval afterwards.
21	17	6 January At a Consultation held on Monday the 6th Day of January 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed dated the 23 December 1776. Messieurs Thomas Greentree and Onesiphorus Beale this day presented the following Petitions Viz. To John Skottowe Esqr. Governor and President in Council, and Council of St. Helena. The humble Petition of Thomas Greentree Sheweth That your Petitioner is now arrived at that time of life (being eighteen Years of Age) in which it behoves him to endeavour to enter into some Employment. That after a deliberate consideration with himself what course of life he should like most to pursue, he finds his choice to be that of engaging in a Military Employment. That he presumes, he is qualified to solicit such	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 6 January 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett were present. The minutes of the meeting of 23 December 1776 were read, approved and signed. Thomas Greentree and Onesiphorus Beale each presented a petition that day to Governor John Skottowe, President of the Council, and the Council of St Helena. Greentree stated that he had reached the age of 18, a time of life when he ought to take up some employment. After careful thought about what career he would most like to follow, he had chosen the military. He believed he was suited to it in age, bodily strength and inclination. He would be especially glad to serve the East India Company and asked the Governor and Council to appoint him a cadet in its service [continues]. **Interpretations** Leech's appointment as acting lieutenant on 23 December 1776 left the garrison without a cadet, and two island-born young men came forward at once. A cadet was a young gentleman serving in the ranks on the way to a commission, paid more than a private and expected to fill the next officer's vacancy. Greentree came from a family already holding three lieutenancies in the garrison, James and Watkin Greentree among

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		an Employment by the favourable concurrence of Age strength of Body, and inclination of Mind. That your Petitioner would be especially happy, to serve the honorable the East India Company, and therefore humbly requests the Worshipful the Governor and Council of St. Helena, to appoint him a Cadet in the Service of the said East India Company.	them. Taking a cadetship was the usual route by which the island's leading families kept their sons in the Company's service and moved them up to commissions as places fell vacant.
22	18	6 January That, should this humble Petition be granted, your Petitioner, as in Duty bound will ever pray. (Signed) Thomas Greentree To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council of St. Helena The humble Petition of Onesipr. Beale Sheweth That there being a vacancy in the Garrison of a Cadet, and your Petitioner, thinking himself qualified for such an employ, humbly begs leave to offer himself a Candidate for that Station. He further begs leave to set forth his Fathers long Services, who died a Captain in the Company's Employ here, and left his Family in rather a distressed situation, as a further inducement to this his application, which if it should meet with your approbation, hopes that by a constant attention to his Duty to acquit himself to your Worship and Councils satisfaction. (Signed) Onesipr. Beale 6 January 1777. Having taken the above Petitions into consideration and thinking them very deserving Young Men, We have Entertained them as Cadets. Joseph Martin Private, on Monday last, Petitioned for his Discharge from the Garrison, having served the Honorable Company his Contracted time. Granted	Thomas Greentree signed his petition. Onesiphorus Beale's petition stated that a cadet's place was vacant in the garrison. He thought himself qualified for the post and offered himself as a candidate. As a further reason for granting his request, he pointed to the long service of his father, who had been a captain in the Company's service and had left his family in rather difficult circumstances. If the Council approved his application, he hoped by constant attention to duty to give it full satisfaction. He signed the petition on 6 January 1777. The Council considered both petitions. Thinking them very deserving young men, it took both on as cadets. Joseph Martin, a private, had applied on the previous Monday for his discharge from the garrison, having served out his contracted time with the Company. The Council granted his request. **Interpretations** Beale's petition rested on his father's service and his family's need, the claim of an officer's orphan on the Company's charity. Mary Beale had drawn a widow's pension of £7 10s 0d a quarter all year, so the family's circumstances were on the Council's own books. A cadet's pay would help support the household. The Council accepted both young men, though only one vacancy had been mentioned. It was building up a reserve of trained candidates for commissions after losing two artillery lieutenants within a week, with war in Europe looking likely.
23	19	1777 The Executor and Executrix to the last Will and Testament of John Shortley Deceased this Day produced the said Will, and desired 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 John Shortley of the Island St. Helena Lieutenant of Artillery in the Service of the Honorable the United East India Company, being Sick and Weak in Body but of sound and disposing mind and Memory thanks be to Almighty God for the same, do make and Ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following. That is to say. First and principally I recommend my Soul into the hands of Almighty God that gave it, and my Body I commit to the Earth to be decently Buried at the discretion of my Executrix and Executors hereafter Named, and as touching such Worldly Estate as it has pleased God to bless me with I give and dispose in manner and form following after all my just Debts and Funeral Expences are fully paid and satisfied. Imprimis, I give and bequeath unto my well beloved Wife Eleanor Shortley, all that I die possessed of during her Natural Life or Widowhood, and in case She should marry again, the whole Estate to be sold, and She	The executrix and executors of the late John Shirley produced 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. John Shirley, lieutenant of artillery in the service of the East India Company on St Helena, made his will while sick and weak in body but of sound mind and memory, for which he gave thanks to God. He commended his soul to God and asked to be decently buried as his executrix and executors, named later, thought fit. Once his just debts and funeral costs were paid, his property was to be divided as follows. His wife Eleanor Shirley was to have everything he owned for the rest of her life, or for as long as she remained a widow. If she married again, the whole estate was to be sold. She would then take her dower, a third of the whole estate in land and goods, and the other two-thirds would be shared equally among his sons Nathan and John Shirley and his daughters Lydia, Sarah, Mary and Catherine. He named his wife Eleanor Shirley and his friends John Sample and Hugh Jones, all of the island, as executrix and executors. He cancelled all earlier wills, declaring this [continues]. **Interpretations** Eleanor Shirley was the daughter of Nathan Sample, the half-pay lieutenant who died in May 1776. Her brother John Sample and her brother-in-law Hugh Jones were the executors named in both wills. In seven months she had lost her father and her husband. Shirley's will followed the island's usual pattern, seen also in Hayes's will. The widow held everything while she stayed unmarried. A second marriage would force a sale, and she would keep only her lawful third. The rule

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		to have her Dower or third of the whole Estate both real and Personal and the remainder two thirds to be Equally Divided between my Sons Nathan and John Shortley, and my Daughters Lydia, Sarah, Mary and Catharine each equal share and share alike. And I do hereby make, Constitute and appoint my well beloved Wife Eleanor Shortley, and my beloved Friends John Sample, and Hugh Jones, All of the said Island my Executrix and Executors, of this my last Will and Testament hereby revoking and disannulling all former Wills or Will by me heretofore made. Declaring this	protected the six children's shares from a stepfather. The eldest son was named Nathan after his maternal grandfather, a sign of how closely the Sample and Shirley families were tied.
24	20	6 January this to be my last Will and Testament. In Witness whereof I the said John Shortley have hereunto Set my Hand and Seal this ninth Day of December in the seventeenth Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George the Third of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth, and in the Year of Our Lord, One thousand seven hundred and Seventy six. Signed Sealed and Delivered (no stamp paper to be had in the presence of Us who in his presence and at his Request, in the presence of each other, Subscribed our Names as Witnesses thereto. (Signed) John Shortley [...] (Signed) John Terry James Parfet We this Day Executed the Renewal of three Leases to the Executors of Richard Bagley Deceased for thirty seven Acres of Land lying in the West Division of this Island. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Shirley declared the document to be his last will and signed and sealed it on 9 December 1776, in the seventeenth year of the reign of George III. John Terry and James Parfet witnessed it in his presence, at his request and in each other's presence. A note recorded that no stamped paper was available on the island. That day the Council also signed the renewal of three leases to the executors of the late Richard Bagley for 37 acres of land in the west division of the island. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** Shirley signed his will a week before he died on 16 December 1776. The note on stamped paper repeated the safeguard written into Hayes's will, and the same artillery sergeants who witnessed Sample's will, James Parfet among them, witnessed this one. Witnesses were drawn from a small, settled circle on the island. A sergeant of artillery, who could write and was known to the family, was a natural witness for an officer of the same company. The lease renewal for Bagley's executors completed the grant made on 25 November 1776. Wrangham and Henry Bazett, two of those executors, signed it as councillors.
25	21	9 January At a Consultation held on Thursday the 9 Day of January 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read, approved, and signed dated the 6 January 1777. On Monday the 6th instant being a Field Day of the Officers Non Commissioned Officers and Private Men of this Garrison Lieut. James Elgin appeared so very Drunk under Arms that Major Henry Bazett was under the necessity of putting him under an Arrest and Reported the same to the Governor. In consequence of which the Governor and Council, Ordered a General Court Martial to be held this Day for the Tryal of the said Lieut. Elgin. The Governor having this day assembled the Council to acquaint them that Captain Thomas Bazett President of the said Court had reported to him, that he had sent Lieut. Stewart the Adjutant to bring Lieut. Elgin Prisoner before the Court, who returned and informed him that the Prisoner was so excessive Drunk he was incapable of	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Thursday 9 January 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett were present. The minutes of the meeting of 6 January 1777 were read, approved and signed. On Monday 6 January 1777, a field day for the garrison's officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, Lieutenant James Elgin appeared on parade under arms so drunk that Major Henry Bazett had to put him under arrest and report the matter to the Governor. The Governor and Council then ordered a general court martial to be held that day to try Elgin. The Governor called the Council together that day to tell it what had followed. Captain Thomas Bazett, president of the court, had reported that he sent Lieutenant Stewart, the adjutant, to bring Elgin before the court as a prisoner. Stewart came back and told him that Elgin was too drunk to attend the court martial. Major Henry Bazett then sent Mr Kay, the surgeon's mate, to Elgin's rooms, and Kay came back and confirmed what Stewart had said. Lieutenant Charles Ross Stewart, the adjutant, said on oath that when he went up to Elgin's room that morning before eight [continues]. **Interpretations** Within weeks of the court martial on Molloy's charges, Elgin appeared drunk under arms on the parade, the very offence Molloy had described. He was then too drunk to attend his own trial. Two witnesses, the adjutant and the surgeon's mate, confirmed his state, and the Governor had the matter sworn before

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		attending the Court Martial, and that Major Henry Bazett sent Mr. Kay the Surgeons Mate to the Prisoners apartments, who also returned and confirmed what Mr. Stewart had Reported. Lieutenant Charles Ross Stewart Adjutant being duly Sworn Deposeth, that when he went up to Lieut. James Elgins Room this morning before eight	the Council. Their sworn statements would stand as evidence even if Elgin later denied it. Drunkenness on duty was among the gravest military offences. A second court martial in a single season, on fresh charges witnessed by the whole garrison, left Elgin little room to escape dismissal.
26	22	9 January eight o'Clock to bring him down to the Court Martial, he found his Door locked, and could not get admittance but by putting a Ladder against his Appartments and sending a Man thro' the Window who opened the Prisoners Door and let him Lieut. Stewart in. That he went into Lieut. Elgins Chamber and found him lying upon his Bed with nothing but his Shirt on. That he spoke to him several times but could get no answer. This Deponent further saith that the Serjeant Major whom he took with him looked into the Prisoners Face and told him Lieut. Stewart, his Eyes was open and appeared to be awake, upon which they both called to the Prisoner several times but could not obtain any answer from him, that they got him to sit upon his Bed. That as the Prisoner appeared to him, to be so very much in Liquor he returned and Reported to Captain Thomas Bazett the President, that Lieut. Elgin was incapable of attending the General Court Martial from the above cause, Lieut. Stewart being asked whether he saw any Liquor in the Prisoners Chamber, says that he saw several case Bottles broke in his Room and Liquor spilt about the Floor. Mr. David Kay Surgeons Mate being also duly sworn, Deposeth, that he went up to Lieut. James Elgins appartment, this Morning between the Hours of eight and nine, by Order of Major Bazett. that he found him lying upon his Bed uncovered all but his Shirt. That he was convinced Lieut. Elgin was much intoxicated with Liquor and incapable of attending the Court Martial. That he found his Bed Cloaths and appartment in a very Dirty Condition. that he told him he surely must have known that he was to be tryed this Morning. That the Gentlemen of the Court Martial was met and expected him, to which he got no answer. That he repeatedly spoke to him but to no purpose. That he frequently asked him whether he would speak to him he answered no.	Stewart had gone up at eight o'clock to bring Elgin down to the court martial. He found the door locked and could get in only by setting a ladder against Elgin's rooms and sending a man through the window to open the door. Stewart went into Elgin's bedroom and found him lying on his bed in nothing but his shirt. He spoke to Elgin several times but got no answer. The sergeant major, whom Stewart had taken with him, looked into the prisoner's face and told Stewart that Elgin's eyes were open and he seemed to be awake. Both of them called to him several times without getting any answer. They got him to sit up on his bed. Since he seemed very drunk, Stewart went back and reported to Captain Thomas Bazett, the president, that Elgin was unable to attend the general court martial for that reason. Asked whether he saw any liquor in the prisoner's room, Stewart said he saw several case bottles broken in the room and liquor spilled on the floor. Mr David Kay, surgeon's mate, also said on oath that he went up to Elgin's rooms between eight and nine that morning on Major Bazett's orders. He found Elgin lying on his bed, undressed apart from his shirt. Kay was convinced that Elgin was very drunk and unable to attend the court martial. He found Elgin's bedclothes and rooms in a very dirty state. He told Elgin that he must surely have known he was to be tried that morning, and that the gentlemen of the court martial had met and were waiting for him. He got no answer. He spoke to him repeatedly but to no purpose. He asked him plainly whether he would speak to him, and Elgin made no [continues]. **Interpretations** The sworn evidence confirmed in detail what Molloy had described in his letter of 1 December 1776: Elgin shut away drunk, his rooms foul, his bedding filthy. Case bottles were square glass bottles packed in fitted wooden cases, used for gin and other spirits. Broken ones on the floor showed he had been drinking alone behind a locked door on the morning of his own trial. Kay's report as a medical man made it impossible to claim Elgin was ill rather than drunk. Molloy had suggested that Elgin used that very pretence to miss duty. Elgin's state also bore out the charges brought by the officer he had accused of challenging him. Molloy's own conduct was not affected by the finding.
27	23	1777 This Deponent further saith that he found two Case Bottles with Arrack in them and three quart Bottles which he believed contained Porter. That he had them taken out of his Appartment, as well as some broken Glass Bottles which were lying upon the Floor. Having duly Weighed and Considered the Conduct of Lieut. James Elgin, in being Drunk under Arms on the Monday the 6th Instant as well as his evading the justice of the Military Law by his Drunkenness of this Day, as plainly appears by the above Depositions. We are unanimously of Opinion that the said Lieutenant James Elgin has rendered himself unworthy the Honorable Company's Service, and have therefore Suspended him the same until their pleasure is known. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille	Kay added that he found two case bottles with arrack in them and three quart bottles that he believed held porter. He had them taken out of Elgin's rooms, along with some broken glass bottles that were lying on the floor. The Council weighed Lieutenant James Elgin's conduct carefully. He had been drunk under arms on Monday 6 January 1777, and on 9 January he had evaded military justice by getting drunk again, as the sworn evidence plainly showed. The Council was unanimous that Elgin had made himself unworthy of the Company's service. It suspended him until the Company's decision was known. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, M. Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** The Council did not wait for the court martial to sit. By drinking himself senseless on the morning of his

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		M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	trial, Elgin had made it impossible to try him. The Council treated that as an offence in itself, a deliberate attempt to escape the judgement of his fellow officers. Suspension was the most the Council could do on its own authority, since only the Court of Directors could dismiss an officer holding its commission. Elgin lost his pay at once while London decided his case. The bottles Kay removed were evidence, kept so that the account sent home rested on physical proof as well as sworn testimony. With Potts gone and Shirley dead, Elgin's suspension left the garrison short of officers yet again. The Council chose to suspend him anyway.
28	24	13 January At a Consultation held on Monday the 13 Day of January 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed dated the 9 January 1777. Mr. John Worrall Executor to the last Will and Testament of James Torbett Deceased this day presented the following Petition. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council of St. Helena. The humble Petition of John Worrall Executor to the last Will and Testament of James Torbett Deceased. Sheweth That your Petitioner is desirous to dispose of a piece of Ground in this Valley belonging to the Orphans of the said James Torbett, Requests your Worship and Council will permit him so to do by Publick Auction. And your Petitioner will ever pray. 13 Jany. 1777 Granted The Plantation Accounts for the Quarter and Expence of Artillery Stores and Stewards Accounts for the Month of December last were this day laid before Us which were Examined approved and are as follow Viz.	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 13 January 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett were present. The minutes of the meeting of 9 January 1777 were read, approved and signed. Mr John Worrall, executor of the will of the late James Torbett, presented a petition that day to Governor John Skottowe and the Council. He wished to sell a piece of ground in Jamestown valley belonging to Torbett's orphans and asked the Council's permission to sell it at public auction. The petition was dated 13 January 1777, and the Council granted it. The plantation accounts for the quarter and the accounts for artillery stores and the steward's accounts for December 1776 were laid before the Council that day, examined and approved. They were as follows [continues]. **Interpretations** James Torbett's orphans paid 12s a year in ground rent for their town plot on the rent roll of 30 September 1776. A plot held for children too young to use it brought them nothing but a rent bill. Selling it turned the land into money that could be lent at interest for their keep, the same reasoning the Hayes and Sample wills applied to their estates. John Worrall was also an executor of Hayes's will and an overseer. He was among the small group of trusted planters the island relied on to manage the estates of the dead.
29	25	1777 Account of the Honorable Company's Stock of Neat Cattle &c. from the 1 October to the 31 December 1776 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 Remaining: 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 Encreased: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 6, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 0, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 6, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Weathers 0, Sheep	The livestock account for the Company's cattle and other stock ran from 1 October to 31 December 1776. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille signed it, with the usual reservation for errors. Neat cattle on hand at 1 October 1776: 9 bulls, 102 cows, 61 calves, 28 yearlings, 26 heifers, 29 steers, 21 oxen, total 276 Sheep on hand at 1 October 1776: 334 ewes, 44 wethers, 81 lambs, 9 rams, total 468 Goats on hand at 1 October 1776: 63 ewes, 13 wethers, 22 kids, 6 rams, total 104 Hogs on hand at 1 October 1776: 7 sows, 25 shoats, 0 pigs, 1 boar, total 33 Horses on hand at 1 October 1776: 6 horses, 10 mares, total 16 Poultry on hand at 1 October 1776: 128 fowls, 47 ducks, 64 turkeys, 27 geese Neat cattle bred: 0 bulls, 0 cows, 6 calves, 0 yearlings, 0 heifers, 0 steers, 0 oxen, total 6 Sheep bred: 0 ewes, 0 wethers, 10 lambs, 0 rams, total 10 Goats bred: 0 ewes, 0 wethers, 18 kids, 0 rams, total 18 Hogs bred: 0 sows, 0 shoats, 0 pigs, 0 boars, total 0 Horses bred: 0 horses, 0 mares, total 0

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		Lambs 10, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 10, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 18, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 18, 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 22, Poultry Ducks 29, Poultry Turkeys 16, Poultry Geese 10 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 21, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 21, 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 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 40, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 40, 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 Total: Neat Cattle Bulls 9, Neat Cattle Cows 102, Neat Cattle Calves 67, Neat Cattle Yearlings 28, Neat Cattle Heifers 26, Neat Cattle Steers 29, Neat Cattle Oxen 21, Neat Cattle Total 282, Sheep Ewes 334, Sheep Weathers 105, Sheep Lambs 91, Sheep Rams 9, Sheep Total 539, Goats Ewes 63, Goats Weathers 13, Goats Kids 40, Goats Rams 6, Goats Total 122, 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 150, Poultry Ducks 76, Poultry Turkeys 80, Poultry Geese 37 Killed: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 2, Neat Cattle Calves 0, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 2, Neat Cattle Oxen 2, Neat Cattle Total 6, Sheep Ewes 11, Sheep Weathers 56, Sheep Lambs 9, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 76, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 4, Goats Kids 6, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 10, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 7, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 7, Horses Horses 0, Horses Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 24, Poultry Ducks 6, Poultry Turkeys 11, Poultry Geese 4 Sold: Neat Cattle Bulls 5, 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 5, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Weathers 0, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 0, 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 Dead: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 2, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 0, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 2, Sheep Ewes 6, Sheep Weathers 3, Sheep Lambs 14, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 23, Goats Ewes 1, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 3, 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 34, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkeys 40, Poultry Geese 0 Remaining: Neat Cattle Bulls 4, Neat Cattle Cows 100, Neat Cattle Calves 65, Neat Cattle Yearlings 28, Neat Cattle Heifers 26, Neat Cattle Steers 27, Neat Cattle Oxen 19, Neat Cattle Total 269, Sheep Ewes 317, Sheep Weathers 46, Sheep Lambs 68, Sheep Rams 9, Sheep Total 440, Goats Ewes 62, Goats Weathers 9, Goats Kids 31, Goats Rams 6, Goats Total 108, Hogs Sows 7, Hogs Shoats 18, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 1, Hogs Total 26, Horses Horses 6, Horses Mares 10, Horses Total 16,	Poultry bred: 22 fowls, 29 ducks, 16 turkeys, 10 geese Neat cattle bought: 0 Sheep bought: 0 ewes, 21 wethers, 0 lambs, 0 rams, total 21 Goats, hogs, horses and poultry bought: 0 Neat cattle received: 0 Sheep received: 0 ewes, 40 wethers, 0 lambs, 0 rams, total 40 Goats, hogs, horses and poultry received: 0 Neat cattle in total: 9 bulls, 102 cows, 67 calves, 28 yearlings, 26 heifers, 29 steers, 21 oxen, total 282 Sheep in total: 334 ewes, 105 wethers, 91 lambs, 9 rams, total 539 Goats in total: 63 ewes, 13 wethers, 40 kids, 6 rams, total 122 Hogs in total: 7 sows, 25 shoats, 0 pigs, 1 boar, total 33 Horses in total: 6 horses, 10 mares, total 16 Poultry in total: 150 fowls, 76 ducks, 80 turkeys, 37 geese Neat cattle slaughtered: 0 bulls, 2 cows, 0 calves, 0 yearlings, 0 heifers, 2 steers, 2 oxen, total 6 Sheep slaughtered: 11 ewes, 56 wethers, 9 lambs, 0 rams, total 76 Goats slaughtered: 0 ewes, 4 wethers, 6 kids, 0 rams, total 10 Hogs slaughtered: 0 sows, 7 shoats, 0 pigs, 0 boars, total 7 Horses slaughtered: 0 Poultry slaughtered: 24 fowls, 6 ducks, 11 turkeys, 4 geese Neat cattle sold: 5 bulls, total 5 Sheep, goats, hogs, horses and poultry sold: 0 Neat cattle died: 0 bulls, 0 cows, 2 calves, 0 yearlings, 0 heifers, 0 steers, 0 oxen, total 2 Sheep died: 6 ewes, 3 wethers, 14 lambs, 0 rams, total 23 Goats died: 1 ewe, 0 wethers, 3 kids, 0 rams, total 4 Hogs died: 0 Horses died: 0 Poultry died: 34 fowls, 0 ducks, 40 turkeys, 0 geese Neat cattle on hand at 31 December 1776: 4 bulls, 100 cows, 65 calves, 28 yearlings, 26 heifers, 27 steers, 19 oxen, total 269 Sheep on hand at 31 December 1776: 317 ewes, 46 wethers, 68 lambs, 9 rams, total 440 Goats on hand at 31 December 1776: 62 ewes, 9 wethers, 31 kids, 6 rams, total 108 Hogs on hand at 31 December 1776: 7 sows, 18 shoats, 0 pigs, 1 boar, total 26 Horses on hand at 31 December 1776: 6 horses, 10 mares, total 16 Poultry on hand at 31 December 1776: 92 fowls, 70 ducks, 29 turkeys, 33 geese Slaves who died: 1 man, named Robbin Bulls sold: 5 bulls for £32 0s 0d Yams used for the slaves: 27,200 yams Yams used for the stock: 18,600 yams Yams bought for the stock: 1,300 yams Total yams: 47,100 yams **Interpretations** The death of the slave Robbin was entered on the livestock return beside dead calves and lambs. The plantation slaves were counted as working stock of the Company's farm, and their losses were reported to the Council in the same document as the losses of animals. The yam figures make the same point from the other side. Slaves and animals drew on a single store of food, and the slaves' share of 27,200 yams was set against the 18,600 yams given to the cattle and hogs. "Neat cattle" meant cattle of the ox kind, as distinct from sheep, goats and horses. A wether was a castrated male sheep or goat, raised for meat rather than breeding, and a shoat was a young pig recently

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		Poultry Fowls 92, Poultry Ducks 70, Poultry Turkeys 29, Poultry Geese 33 Deceased Slaves, 1 Man Named Robbin Sold 5 Bulls for £32. Yams Expended for the Slaves 27200 Do. Do. for the Stock 18600 Do. Bought for the Do. 1300 Total 47100 Errors Excepted (Signed) Dan. Corneille	weaned. Almost all the sheep killed were wethers and ewes, which shows the flock was run chiefly to supply mutton to the garrison and to ships. Five of the nine bulls were sold for £32 0s 0d, which came to £6 8s 0d each. This left the Company's herd of 100 cows with only four bulls. The sale perhaps passed breeding stock to private planters, since the Company could supply young bulls from its own calves more readily than the planters could.
30	26	13 Jany. Artillery Stores Expended in December 1776 Guns Fired, 6 lbs., Powder Expended lb, Powder Expended oz 10th Departed the Hampshire: Guns Fired 9, 6 lbs. 9, Powder Expended lb 15, Powder Expended oz 9 10 For the Funeral of Lieut. Shortley: Guns Fired 0, 6 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 2, Powder Expended oz 13 For a General Field Day: Guns Fired 0, 6 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 84, Powder Expended oz 6 Practice at Ruperts Range: Guns Fired 0, 6 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 66, Powder Expended oz 8 For the Stone Blowers: Guns Fired 0, 6 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 34, Powder Expended oz 0 For Sundry Services: Guns Fired 0, 6 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 13, Powder Expended oz 9 Total: Guns Fired 9, 6 lbs. 9, Powder Expended lb 216, Powder Expended oz 13 Lead Ball lb. oz. 1 7 Tallow 10 Paper ½ Quire Handspikes 4 Spirits Wine 1 Quart Match 3 lb. 32 lb. Gun Carriages Compleat 2 18 lb. Do. Do. 6 (Signed) Jas. Tippet Captain of Artillery Sundrys Expended at the Honble. Companys Table in December 1776. 53 Bottles Madeira £ 3 6 3 10 Do. Port 1 0 6 23 Do. Lisbon 1 16 5 13 Do. Mountain 1 .. 7 69 Do. Beer 1 3 . 16½ Galls. Arrack 2 9 6 122 lb. Beef 1 10 6 163 Mutton 3 7 11 6 Fowls .. 9 . 6 Ducks .. 9 . 2 Geese .. 10 . 9 Candy	The artillery stores used in December 1776 were set out under three heads: the number of guns fired, the weight of shot each gun carried and the gunpowder used in pounds and ounces. *Hampshire*, salute on her departure, 10 December 1776: 9 guns fired, 9-pounders, 15 lb 9 oz of gunpowder. Funeral of Lieutenant Shortley, 10 December 1776: 0 guns fired, 2 lb 13 oz of gunpowder General field day: 0 guns fired, 84 lb 6 oz of gunpowder Practice at Rupert's range: 0 guns fired, 66 lb 8 oz of gunpowder Stone blowers: 0 guns fired, 34 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Various other duties: 0 guns fired, 13 lb 9 oz of gunpowder Total: 9 guns fired, 216 lb 13 oz of gunpowder Lead ball: 1 lb 7 oz Tallow: 10 lb Paper: half a quire Handspikes: 4 Spirit of wine: 1 quart Slow match: 3 lb Cartridges for 3-pounder guns, complete: 2 Cartridges for 18-pounder guns, complete: 6 James Tippet, Captain of Artillery, signed the return. The food and drink used at the Company's table in December 1776 were costed as follows. 53 bottles of Madeira, £3 6s 3d 10 bottles of port, £1 0s 6d 23 bottles of Lisbon wine, £1 16s 5d 13 bottles of mountain wine, £1 0s 7d 69 bottles of beer, £1 3s 0d 16½ gallons of arrack, £2 9s 6d 122 lb of beef, £1 10s 6d 163 lb of mutton, £3 7s 11d 6 fowls, £0 9s 0d 6 ducks, £0 9s 0d 2 geese, £0 10s 0d 9 gallons of brandy, £2 8s 0d 639 lb of flour, £7 15s 4d 3 lambs, £1 10s 0d 2 kids, £0 10s 0d Total carried forward, £29 14s 0d **Interpretations** The Company's table was the common mess at which the Governor, the councillors and the senior servants dined at the Company's expense. Its monthly costs were therefore charged to the Company, which explains why they came before the Council for approval. Lisbon wine was a white wine from the Lisbon region of Portugal, and mountain wine was a sweet white wine from the hills around Málaga in Spain. Arrack was a strong spirit distilled in India and the East Indies from rice, palm sap or sugar, and East India ships landed it in quantity at St Helena on their homeward voyages. The 34 lb of gunpowder issued to the stone blowers was not used for military purposes. It went to

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		2 8 . 639 Flour 7 15 4 3 Lambs 1 10 . 2 Kids .. 10 . £ 29 14 .	men who split rock by blasting, perhaps for the roads, walls and fortifications that the Company was building. The artillery store therefore also supplied the island's public works. Spirit of wine was distilled alcohol, used in the gunners' stores to burn off damp in priming or to make quick-burning fuses. Slow match was cord soaked in saltpetre that smouldered slowly and was used to fire the guns. Handspikes were wooden levers used to train and shift heavy guns on their carriages.
31	27	1777 Bought for the Table 140 Beef @ 6d. £ 3 10 .. 26½ Do. @ 3½ .. 7 9 6 Turkeys 1 10 .. 40 Fowls 3 .. .. 8 Ducks .. 12 .. 1 Lamb .. 10 .. 4 Pigs 1 .. .. £ 10 9 9 The Engineer this day presented the following Letter Viz. John Skottowe Esqr. Governor and Council Gentlemen I have the Honour to acquaint you that the Artificers and Labourers were Employed during the last Quarter in bringing forward the New Houses, prosecuting with all expedition the Garden Wall at the Plantation House, likewise preparing for carrying on a strong double Wall from the West Bastion at Ruperts Battery to the Hill towards Mundens Battery and an Officers Guard Room. I do intend with your permission Gentlemen this ensuing quarter bringing onwards the New Houses, Compleating the double Wall from the West Demi Bastion at Ruperts Battery and prosecuting with the greatest expedition the Officers Guard Room. I have the Honor to be Gentlemen Your most Obdt. Servant (Signed) James Tippet St. Helena 13th Jany. 1777	The table also bought fresh provisions, recorded as follows. 140 lb of beef at 6d per lb, £3 10s 0d 26½ lb of beef at 3½d per lb, £0 7s 9d 6 turkeys, £1 10s 0d 40 fowls, £3 0s 0d 8 ducks, £0 12s 0d 1 lamb, £0 10s 0d 4 pigs, £1 0s 0d Total, £10 9s 9d The engineer, Captain James Tippet, presented a letter that day to Governor John Skottowe and the Council. He reported on the work of the craftsmen and labourers during the previous quarter. They advanced the building of the new houses and pressed on as fast as possible with the garden wall at the Plantation House. They also prepared to build a strong double wall from the west bastion of Rupert's Battery to the hill facing Munden's Battery, together with a guardroom for the officers. Tippet asked the Council's leave to use the coming quarter to advance the new houses further. He also planned to finish the double wall from the west demi-bastion at Rupert's Battery and to push on quickly with the officers' guardroom. He dated the letter at St Helena on 13 January 1777. **Interpretations** The table's purchase of 40 fowls and 6 turkeys sat oddly beside the plantation's own poultry return for the quarter ending 31 December 1776. Over those months the Company's yard lost 34 fowls and 40 turkeys to death, half of its turkeys. The table therefore had to buy from private planters birds that the Company's farm could not keep alive in enough numbers. Beef was bought at two prices, 6d and 3½d per lb. The lower rate was perhaps for coarser cuts or salted meat bought for the servants' side of the table. A demi-bastion was a half-bastion, a projecting work with only one face and one flank, placed at the end of a line of fortification. The double wall from Rupert's Battery to the hill opposite Munden's was meant to close the gap between two defensive points. An attacking force landing in the bay could otherwise have moved between them. Tippet placed this wall alongside domestic building at the Plantation House, which shows that the island's craftsmen and labourers worked on fortifications and Company housing at the same time.
32	28	13 January To which We directed the Secretary to return him the following Answer Viz. To Captain James Tippet Engineer Sir I am directed by the Governor and Council to acquaint you, that you are to prosecute with the greatest expedition the finishing the several Works you mention in your Letter of this day particularly to pay your greatest attention to the Wall at Ruperts Battery. I am Sir Your humble Servant (Signed) B. Wright Secy.	The Council told the Secretary to reply to Captain James Tippet's letter. B. Wright wrote to him at St Helena on 13 January 1777 on behalf of Governor Skottowe and the Council. He told Tippet to finish all the works named in his letter as fast as possible. He added that Tippet should give the wall at Rupert's Battery his closest attention. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations** Tippet set out three tasks of roughly equal weight: the new houses, the double wall at Rupert's Battery and

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		St. Helena 13 January 1777 John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	the officers' guardroom. The Council did not simply approve the programme as he had arranged it. It placed the Rupert's Battery wall first. That wall closed the ground between Rupert's and Munden's Batteries on the approach from the sea. Housing and an officers' room were matters of comfort that could wait, whereas a gap in the shore defences could not. The order also bound the engineer. Labour diverted to the houses at the expense of the wall would now run against a written instruction from the Council.
33	29	20th January At a Consultation held on Monday the 20 Day of January 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 13 January 1777. Saturday the 18 Arrived the Lyon Snow from Bengal Yesterday Do. the Granvilles Boat at Banks's at a quarter past seven o'Clock in the morning Do. Do. the Honorable Companys Ship Granville from Madrass (last from the Cape). The Storekeeper this day brought in his Collections and the Paymaster his Accounts for the quarter commencing the 1 of October and ending the 31 December last, which were examined approved, and are as follow Viz.	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 20 January 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 13 January 1777 were read, approved and signed. The Council recorded the shipping that had come in since that meeting. The snow *Lynn* arrived from Bengal on Saturday 18 January 1777. A boat from the *Granville* reached Banks's at a quarter past seven on the morning of 19 January 1777. The Company's ship *Granville* arrived later the same day from Madras, having last sailed from [...]. The storekeeper presented his collections that day, and the paymaster produced his accounts for the quarter from 1 October to 31 December 1776. The Council examined and approved them, and they were entered as follows [continues]. **Interpretations** A snow was a two-masted merchant vessel rigged much like a brig, with a small extra mast behind the mainmast to carry a sail. The *Lynn* was coming from Bengal, so she was perhaps one of the smaller country or private traders that used St Helena on the passage home. Banks's was a battery and landing place on the coast north-east of Jamestown, on the side from which homeward ships approached the island. The *Granville* sent her boat ahead to Banks's early in the morning, and the ship came into the road afterwards. The boat's early arrival let the island learn the ship's identity and condition before she came within range of the Jamestown batteries.
34	30	20 January Collection of Goods sold and delivered out of the Honorable Companys Ware Houses from the 1 October to the 31 December 1776 Sold at 10 per Cent Sugar & Candy Viz. cwt. qr. lb. 99 1 25 Sugar 157 17 10 47 1 10 Candy 113 13 9 271 11 7 Flour Viz. cwt. qr. lb. 145 .. 24 Flour 135 10 8 600 1 20 Do. Baked 560 8 695 18 8 Rice and Paddy Viz. cwt. qr. lb. 45 .. 11 Rice 10 15 11 46 3 .. Paddy 9 10 10 20 6 9 Sope cwt. qr. lb. 7 3 7 19 6 10 Salt 25 Bushels 4 11 8 Tea Viz. cwt. qr. lb. 2 2 26 Single 17 13 0	The storekeeper's collection recorded the goods sold and issued from the Company's warehouses between 1 October and 31 December 1776. The first section covered goods sold at 10 per cent above cost. Sugar and sugar candy 99 cwt 3 qr 25 lb of sugar, £157 17s 10d 47 cwt 1 qr 10 lb of sugar candy, £113 13s 9d Sugar and sugar candy subtotal, £271 11s 7d Flour and biscuit 145 cwt 0 qr 24 lb of flour, £135 10s 0d 600 cwt 1 qr 20 lb of biscuit, £560 0s 0d Flour and biscuit subtotal, £695 10s 0d Rice and paddy 45 [...] 3 [...] 11 [...] of rice, £10 15s 11d 46 [...] 3 [...] of paddy, £9 10s 10d Rice and paddy subtotal, £20 6s 9d Soap, 7 cwt 3 qr 7 lb, £19 5s 10d Salt, 25 bushels, £4 11s 0d Tea 2 cwt 2 qr 26 lb of singlo tea, £17 13s 0d 2 cwt 1 qr 6 lb of congou tea, £15 17s 4d 11 cwt 0 qr 18 lb of bohea tea, £46 11s 5d 11 canisters of hyson tea, £4 9s 10d 1 canister of souchong tea, £0 7s 2d Tea subtotal, £84 19s 5d Cordage, 8 cwt 0 qr 5 lb, £14 10s 1d Coffee, 1 cwt 1 qr 15 lb, £7 9s 1d Starch, 0 cwt 2 qr 7 lb, £2 10s 2d Sago, 0 cwt 3 qr 7 lb, £1 19s 7d Salt beef and pork 2,210 pieces of beef, £221 16s 0d

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		2 1 4 Congo 15 17 4 11 .. 18 Bohea 46 11 5 11 Cannisters Hyson 4 9 10 1 Cannister Souchong .. 7 2 84 19 5 Cordage cwt. qr. lb. 8 .. 5 14 10 1 Coffee 1 1 15 7 9 1 Starch .. 2 27 2 10 2 Sago .. 3 7 1 19 7 Beef and Pork Viz. 2210 Pieces Beef 221 16 5344 Do. Pork 534 8 756 4 .. Candles cwt. lb. 1 22 5 13 7 Leather Viz. cwt. qr. lb. 4 2 11½ Sole 28 12 .. 15 Calf Skins 9 10 7 38 2 7 Carried Over £ 1931 5 8	5,344 pieces of pork, £534 8s 0d Salt beef and pork subtotal, £756 4s 0d Candles, [...] cwt 0 qr 22 lb, £5 13s 7d Leather 4 cwt 2 qr 11 lb of sole leather, £20 12s 0d 15 calf skins, £9 10s 7d Leather subtotal, £30 2s 7d Total carried over, £1,931 5s 8d **Interpretations** The teas on the list came from China through the Company's Canton trade and were graded by leaf and quality. Bohea was the cheapest black tea, a coarse late-season leaf drunk by ordinary households. Congou was a better black tea of more careful preparation, and souchong was a finer black tea made from larger leaves and often smoked. Singlo was a common green tea, while hyson was the best green tea, sold in canisters because of its high value. The proportions on the island matched those in England, where bohea made up the bulk of consumption and hyson remained a small luxury. Sugar candy was sugar crystallised in large lumps on threads, imported from China and India and used as a sweetmeat and in medicine. Paddy was rice still in its husk. Unhusked rice kept better than cleaned rice and could be pounded on the island as needed, chiefly for the slaves' rations. Sago was a starch taken from the pith of East Indian palms, made into small pearls and used as food for invalids and in puddings. Salt beef and pork were counted in pieces, the standard cut of a few pounds packed in casks for ships' crews and garrisons. The 600 cwt of biscuit and more than 7,500 pieces of salt meat were by far the largest items. The island's own farms could not feed the garrison and inhabitants, so ship's provisions from the Company's stores supplied much of their diet. The 10 per cent rate was the lowest of the Company's sale rates. It applied to these basic foods and goods, keeping them within reach of soldiers and poorer settlers while the Company still recovered its costs.
35	31	1777 Brought Over £ 1931 5 8 Lead Viz. cwt. qr. lb. 1 1 10 Sheet 1 9 7 1 .. 4 Shott 1 1 9 2 11 4 Twine Viz. 37 Skains Twine 1 1 7 2½ Cotton Wick .. 8 1 1 9 8 Flannel 62½ Yards 7 16 3 Blankets Viz. 6 Fine 4 4 3 7 Ordinary 2 4 11 6 9 2 Buckram 33 Yards 1 17 11 Wheat cwt. qr. lb. 5 1 9 3 4 . Arrack 11 Gallons 2 15 . Grindstones 2 .. 10 11 Corks Viz. 2 Sheet .. 2 . 20 Gross	The storekeeper's collection continued with the remaining goods sold at 10 per cent above cost. Brought over, £1,931 5s 8d Lead 1 cwt 1 qr 10 lb of sheet lead, £1 9s 7d 1 cwt 0 qr 4 lb of lead shot, £1 1s 9d Lead subtotal, £2 11s 4d Twine and wick 37 skeins of twine, £1 1s 7d 2½ [...] of cotton wick, £0 8s 1d Twine and wick subtotal, £1 9s 8d Flannel, 62½ yards, £7 16s 3d Blankets 6 fine blankets, £4 4s 3d 7 ordinary blankets, £2 4s 11d Blankets subtotal, £6 9s 2d Buckram, 33 yards, £1 17s 11d Wheat, 5 [...] 1 [...] 4 [...], £3 4s 0d Arrack, 11 gallons, £2 15s 0d Grindstones, 2, £0 10s 11d Corks 2 gross of short corks, £0 2s 0d 20 gross of corks, £2 9s 2d Corks subtotal, £2 11s 2d Broadcloth 2½ yards of scarlet broadcloth, £2 14s 7d 4 yards of black broadcloth, £3 14s 10d 12½ yards of light blue broadcloth, £13 16s 8d 3½ yards of mazarine blue broadcloth, £3 12s 0d 8½ yards of French grey broadcloth, £8 8s 5d 12⅛ yards of claret-coloured broadcloth, £12 12s 10d 6⅛ yards of green broadcloth, £6 6s 9d 6½ yards of white broadcloth, £5 13s 2d 5 yards of crimson broadcloth, £5 7s 3d

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		2 9 2 2 11 2 Broad Cloth Viz. 2½ Yards Scarlet 2 14 7 4 Do. Black 3 14 10 14⅛ Do. Light Blue 13 16 8 3⅛ Do. Maz. Do. 3 12 . 8¼ Do. French Grey 8 8 5 12⅛ Do. Claret Colour 12 12 10 6⅞ Do. Green 6 6 9 6½ Do. White 5 13 2 5 Do. Crimson 5 7 3 11 Do. Buff Casimere 5 .. 10 65 9 4 Bunting Viz. 9 Yards Red .. 7 1 ½ Do. White .. .. 4 .. 7 5 Carried Over £ 2026 7 1	11 yards of buff chamois broadcloth, £5 0s 11d Broadcloth subtotal, £65 9s 4d Bunting 9½ yards of red bunting, £0 7s 1d ½ yard of white bunting, £0 0s 4d Bunting subtotal, £0 7s 5d Total carried over, £2,026 7s 1d **Interpretations** Broadcloth was a dense woollen cloth, woven wide and then shrunk and finished to a smooth felted surface. It was the standard material for coats and uniforms. The range of colours shows that the Company's warehouse served as the island's draper. Scarlet, buff and white suited military coats, facings and breeches. Claret, mazarine, French grey and green were civilian colours for the coats of officials and planters. Mazarine was a deep rich blue, French grey a pale bluish grey, and buff chamois a soft yellowish fawn imitating oiled leather. Buckram was a coarse linen or cotton stiffened with glue or size. Tailors used it to hold the shape of collars, cuffs and hat brims, so it went naturally with the broadcloth. Bunting was a thin loose woollen cloth used for flags. On St Helena it was perhaps chiefly for signal flags, the means by which the lookout posts reported approaching ships to Jamestown.
36	32	20 January Brought Over £ 2026 7 1 Braziers Ware Viz. 3 Three Quart Tea Kettles 1 10 6 1 Cow Bell .. 3 6 2 Copper Boiling Kettles 6 16 4 1 Bottling Cocks .. 3 4 9 3 8 Books Viz. 2 Small Common Prayer .. 7 4 1 Spelling .. 1 3 2 Testaments .. 4 2 .. 12 9 Cuttlery Ware Viz. 7 Ord. Ivory Combs .. 9 4 21 Buckling Do. .. 12 3 23 Horn Do. .. 6 8 1½ Doz. Stag Horn Handle Knives & Forks 1 1 10 1 Do. Green Do. Do. & Do. 2 3 7 2 pr. Do. Do. Carvers .. 14 7 19 Shoe Knives .. 10 3 12 pr. Leather Garters .. 9 .. 6 7 6 Canvas Viz. 88½ Yards English 4 14 7 107½ Do. Osnabrugs	The storekeeper's collection continued with household goods, books, cloth and timber sold at 10 per cent above cost. Brought over, £2,026 7s 1d Copper and brass ware 3 three-quart tea kettles, £1 19s 6d 1 cow bell, £0 3s 6d 2 copper boiling kettles, £6 16s 4d 1 bottling tap, £0 3s 4d Copper and brass ware subtotal, £9 3s 0d Books 2 Books of Common Prayer, £0 7s 4d 1 spelling book, £0 1s 3d 2 New Testaments, £0 4s 2d Books subtotal, £0 12s 9d Combs, knives and small wares 7 ivory combs, £0 9s 4d 21 buckling combs, £0 12s 3d 23 horn combs, £0 6s 8d ½ dozen staghorn-handled knives and forks, £1 1s 10d 1 dozen green-handled knives and forks, £2 3s 7d 2 pairs of green-handled carving knives and forks, £0 14s 7d 19 shoemakers' knives, £0 10s 3d 12 pairs of leather garters, £0 9s 0d Combs, knives and small wares subtotal, £6 7s 6d Canvas 88½ yards of English canvas, £4 14s 7d 107½ yards of osnaburg, £9 12s 3d Canvas subtotal, £14 6s 10d Wheels 1 pair of cart wheels, £5 0s 2d 1 wheelbarrow, £0 17s 6d Wheels subtotal, £5 17s 8d Deals and timber 36 double deals, £8 2s 0d 10 single deals, £1 5s 10d 5½ balks, £2 14s 1d 2 rafters, £0 6s 11d 3 wainscot boards, £0 6s 11d ½ load of Riga timber, £4 0s 4d 2 bundles of oak laths, £0 4s 9d

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		9 7 3 14 6 10 Cart Wheels Viz. 1 pr. Cart Wheels 5 .. 2 1 Wheel Barrow .. 17 6 5 17 8 Deals Viz. 36 Double 8 2 10 Single 1 5 10 3½ Balks 2 14 1 2 Puffers .. 6 11 3 Wainscot Boards .. 6 11 1½ ft. Riga Timber 4 .. 4 2 Bundles Oak Laths .. 4 2 17 .. 9 Carried Over £ 2079 16 3	Deals and timber subtotal, £17 0s 9d Total carried over, £2,079 16s 3d **Interpretations** St Helena had long since lost most of its native woodland, so building timber had to be shipped in from Europe. Deals were sawn planks of pine or fir from the Baltic and Scandinavia, sold in standard lengths. A double deal was about twice the thickness of a single deal. Balks were roughly squared beams for joists and frames. Riga timber was fir or pine shipped from the Baltic port of Riga and valued for its straight grain. It was sold by the load, a measure of about 50 cubic feet. Wainscot boards were quartered oak from the Baltic, cut to show the figure of the grain and used for panelling and fine joinery. Osnaburg was a coarse, unbleached linen or hemp cloth named after Osnabrück in Germany. Across the Atlantic and Indian Ocean worlds it was the standard cloth for slaves' clothing and for sacks. Its quantity here, larger than that of the finer English canvas, matches that use on the island. Buckling combs were curved combs for setting the rolled curls, or buckles, that men wore at the sides of their wigs and dressed hair. Shoemakers' knives were short, stout blades for cutting leather. They were sold alongside the sole leather and calf skins listed earlier in the same account, and island cobblers used them to make shoes locally.
37	33	1777 Brought Over £ 2079 16 3 Earthen Ware Viz. 3 Milk Pans .. 8 4 2 Close stool Pans .. 1 10 .. 10 2 Glass Ware Viz. 73 Squares 6 by 8 1 2 10 150 Do. 8 by 10 4 4 5 21 Do. 10 by 12 1 .. 7 4 Do. 10 by 13 .. 17 2 6 Do. 10 by 15 .. 9 . 1 Square 10 by 14 .. 1 5 63 Wine Glasses 1 8 7 10 Beer Do. .. 10 . 2 Ale Do. .. 1 7 25 Jelly Do. .. 10 5 8 Cruet Do. .. 5 . 5 pr. Salts 1 14 . 14 Quart Decanters 1 16 2 2 Pints Do. .. 3 11 47 Tumblers 1 7 8 1 Candle Shade .. 7 10 16 .. 7 Hosiers Ware Viz. 145 pr. Mens Ord. Thd. Stockings 22 7 1 9 Do. Do. Cotton Do.	The storekeeper's collection continued with earthenware, glass, hosiery and hats sold at 10 per cent above cost. Brought over, £2,079 16s 3d Earthenware 3 milk pans, £0 8s 4d 2 close-stool pans, £0 1s 10d Earthenware subtotal, £0 10s 2d Glassware 73 panes of window glass, 6 by 8 inches, £1 2s 10d 150 panes of window glass, 8 by 10 inches, £4 4s 5d 21 panes of window glass, 10 by 12 inches, £1 0s 7d 11 panes of window glass, 10 by 13 inches, £0 17s 2d 6 panes of window glass, 10 by 15 inches, £0 9s 0d 1 pane of window glass, 10 by 14 inches, £0 1s 5d 63 wine glasses, £1 0s 7d 10 beer glasses, £0 10s 0d 2 ale glasses, £0 1s 7d 25 jelly glasses, £0 10s 5d 8 cruet bottles, £0 5s 0d 5 pairs of glass salt cellars, £1 14s 0d 14 quart decanters, £1 16s 2d 2 pint decanters, £0 3s 11d 47 tumblers, £1 7s 8d 1 candle shade, £0 7s 10d Glassware subtotal, £16 0s 7d Hosiery 145 pairs of men's ordinary thread stockings, £22 7s 1d 9 pairs of men's cotton stockings, £3 11s 3d 14 pairs of men's worsted stockings, £0 15s 9d 13 pairs of boys' worsted stockings, £1 0s 1d 6 pairs of boys' cotton stockings, £0 10s 1d 1 pair of women's worsted stockings, £0 3s 0d 1 pair of men's black worsted stockings, £0 7s 3d 1 pair of men's black silk stockings, £0 10s 2d 1 pair of black silk breeches, £1 7s 11d Hosiery subtotal, £30 16s 7d Hats 10 men's fine hats, £9 13s 4d 1 gold-laced hat, £2 3s 7d 1 boy's hat, £0 6s 9d 1 soldier's hat, £0 3s 2d Hats subtotal, £12 6s 10d

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		3 11 3 4 Do. Do. Worsted Do. .. 15 9 13 Do. Boys Do. Do. 1 8 1 6 Do. Do. Cotton Do. .. 10 1 1 Do. Womans Worsted Do. .. 3 . 1 Do. Mans Black Do. Do. .. 7 3 1 Do. Do. Do. Silk Do. .. 18 2 1 pr. Black Silk Breeches 1 7 11 36 16 7 Hats Viz. 10 Mens Fine 9 13 4 1 Gold Laced 2 3 7 1 Boys .. 6 9 1 Soldiers .. 3 2 12 6 10 Carried Over £ 2140 10 5	Total carried over, £2,140 10s 5d **Interpretations** The quarter's sales included 262 panes of window glass, cut to the small standard sizes used in sash windows. On 13 January 1777 Captain James Tippet reported that the Company's craftsmen were building new houses, and much of this glass perhaps went into them. The rest went to planters glazing their own houses. Glass was costly and fragile on the long voyage out, so its sale in such numbers marks the steady replacement of shuttered openings with glazed sashes on the island. A close-stool was a box or chair with a lidded seat that held an earthenware pan, used as an indoor privy. A candle shade was a tall open glass chimney placed over a candle to shield the flame from draughts. It was much needed in houses with open verandas and in the steady trade wind that blew across the island. Jelly glasses were small footed glasses for serving set jellies and syllabubs at dessert. Together with the wine glasses, decanters and salt cellars, they show that the island's officials and planters furnished their tables in the English fashion of the day.
38	34	20 January Brought Over £ 2140 10 5 Hooks and Lines Viz. 250 No. 6 1 2 1 100 7 .. 6 2 675 10 .. 12 4 25 15 Hooks .. .. 2 375 16 .. 3 2 2900 17 1 1 9 975 18 .. 5 5 311 No. 2 4 17 2 216 3 Lines 3 10 . 13 Hambro .. 15 8 5 Log .. 5 2 13 6 11 Haberdashery Viz. 312 Skn. Silk 5 .. 4 57 Do. Mohair 1 3 9 26 Doz. Mohair Coat Buttons 1 3 10 45½ Do. Do. Brt. Do. 1 1 . 13½ Do. Gilt Coat Do. 1 3 1 31 Do. Do. Breast Do. 1 7 9 14½ Do. Gold Basket Coat Do. 1 .. 9 17½ Do. Do. Breast Do. .. 4 9 2 Do. Spangled Coat Do. 1 1 10 2½ Do. Do. Breast Do.	The storekeeper's collection continued with fishing tackle, haberdashery and ironware sold at 10 per cent above cost. Brought over, £2,140 10s 5d Fish hooks and lines 250 size 6 fish hooks, £1 2s 1d 100 size 7 fish hooks, £0 6s 2d 675 size 10 fish hooks, £0 12s 4d 25 size 15 fish hooks, £0 0s 2d 375 size 16 fish hooks, £0 3s 2d 2,400 size 17 fish hooks, £1 1s 9d 975 size 18 fish hooks, £0 5s 5d 311 size 2 fishing lines, £4 17s 2d 216 size 3 fishing lines, £3 10s 0d 13 Hamburg lines, £0 15s 8d 5 log lines, £0 5s 2d Fish hooks and lines subtotal, £13 6s 11d Haberdashery 312 skeins of silk, £5 0s 4d 57 skeins of mohair, £1 3s 9d 26 dozen mohair coat buttons, £1 3s 10d 45½ dozen mohair waistcoat buttons, £1 1s 0d 13½ dozen gilt coat buttons, £1 3s 1d 31 dozen gilt waistcoat buttons, £1 7s 9d 14½ dozen gold basket coat buttons, £1 0s 9d 17½ dozen gold basket waistcoat buttons, £0 4s 9d 2 dozen spangled coat buttons, £1 1s 10d 2½ dozen spangled waistcoat buttons, £0 11s 7d 13½ gross of white waistcoat buttons, £1 16s 5d 3½ gross of white sleeve buttons, £0 9s 0d 30 dozen button moulds, £0 19s 0d 21 pieces of tape, £0 12s 0d 1½ [...] of whalebone, £0 11s 11d 30 yards of narrow gold lace, £4 11s 3d 1 pair of silk garters, £0 1s 2d Haberdashery subtotal, £23 2s 0d Iron pots, 2 cwt 3 qr 4 lb, £1 2s 11d Ironware 4 padlocks, £0 6s 2d 7 cast-iron padlocks, £1 3s 6d Ironware subtotal carried over, £1 9s 8d Total carried over, £2,178 2s 3d **Interpretations** The 4,800 fish hooks and more than 500 fishing lines sold in one quarter show how much the island depended on the sea for food. Fish from the coastal

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		.. 11 7 13½ Gro. White Waistcoat Do. 1 16 5 3½ Do. Shirts Do. .. 9 8 30 Do. Moulds .. 19 10 21 pr. Tape .. 12 8 1½ Whale Bone .. 11 11 30 Yards Narrow Gold Lace 4 11 3 1 pr. Silk Garters .. 1 2 23 9 . Iron Pots 2 Wt. qr. lb. 3 16 1 2 11 Iron Ware Viz. 4 Pad Locks .. 6 2 7 Chest Do. 1 3 6 Iron Ware Carrd. Over £ 1 9 8 Carried Over £ 2178 9 3	waters fed the slaves and poorer inhabitants and eked out the Company's salt meat. That is why the warehouse stocked hooks in seven sizes and lines by the hundred. Hamburg lines were stout lines of hemp made in or traded through Hamburg, used for heavier fishing and general rigging. Log lines were knotted lines run out from a ship's stern to measure its speed in knots. Their sale here supplied the island's boats and visiting vessels. Breast buttons were the smaller buttons used on waistcoats, as distinct from the larger coat buttons. Basket buttons had a woven, basket-like pattern worked in gilt or thread. Button moulds were discs of wood or bone that tailors covered with cloth or silk to make buttons matching a garment. Whalebone was the springy baleen plate from the mouths of whales. It was cut into strips to stiffen stays, bodices and hat brims.
39	35	1777 Brought Over £ 2178 2 3 Iron Ware brought Over £ 1 9 8 3 Iron rimd Locks wth. Brass Knobs 1 .. 3 7 Splinter Do. .. 3 8 5 Stock Do. .. 17 1 3 Cupboard Do. .. 10 1 4 Iron rimd Do. with Pullbacks .. 18 4 3 Large Do. Do. with Do. 1 3 9 3 Wood Axes .. 10 . 1 Axeltree and Winch .. 4 10 1 pr. Wool Cards .. 2 2 2 Chafing Dishes .. 12 2 22 Ash Helves .. 14 2 9 prs. H L Hinges 1 10 9 12 pr. H L Do. .. 11 9 9 Hand Hatchets .. 15 8 2 Claw Hammers .. 3 4 4 Blank Keys .. 2 9 6 Plane Irons .. 2 6 2 Large Box Irons .. 19 6 1 Hackfart Hammered Iron .. 19 6 3 pr. Sheep Shears .. 9 .. 6 Scythes 1 14 3 42 Scythe Stones	The storekeeper's collection continued with the ironware sold at 10 per cent above cost. Brought over, £2,178 2s 3d Ironware brought over, £1 9s 8d 3 iron rim locks with brass knobs, £1 0s 3d 7 [...] locks, £0 3s 0d 3 stock locks, £0 17s 1d 3 cupboard locks, £0 10s 1d 4 iron rim locks with pull-backs, £0 18s 4d 3 large iron rim locks with pull-backs, £1 3s 9d 3 wood axes, £0 10s 0d 1 axletree and winch, £0 4s 10d 1 pair of wool cards, £0 2s 2d 2 chafing dishes, £0 12s 2d 22 axe handles, £0 14s 2d 9 pairs of HL hinges, £1 10s 9d 12 pairs of H hinges, £0 11s 9d 4 hand hatchets, £0 15s 0d 2 claw hammers, £0 3s 4d 4 blank keys, £0 2s 9d 6 plane irons, £0 2s 6d 2 large box irons, £0 19s 6d 1 hammered iron [...], £0 10s 6d 3 pairs of sheep shears, £0 9s 0d 6 scythes, £1 14s 3d 42 scythe stones, £0 9s 7d 2 dozen wood screws, £0 1s 4d 1 spade, £0 4s 1d 8 iron shovels, £2 0s 0d 7 sheets of emery paper, £0 1s 4d 2 garden rakes, £0 6s 4d 5 plasterers' trowels, £0 9s 2d 4 bricklayers' trowels, £0 5s 9d 8 spring rat traps, £0 14s 0d 5 wire mouse traps, £0 6s 1d 13 spring mouse traps, £0 8s 8d 2 single pulleys, £0 1s 1d 7 pickaxes, £1 0s 0d 4 large frying pans, £1 0s 0d Ironware subtotal carried over, £23 0s 3d Total carried over, £2,178 2s 3d **Interpretations** Rim locks were fixed to the face of a door inside a metal case, while stock locks were set into a block of wood mounted on the door. Pull-backs were small knobs or levers that drew back the latch from inside without a key. H and HL hinges took their names from their shapes, the HL type adding a long arm along the

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		.. 9 7 2 Doz. Wood Screws .. 1 4 1 Spade .. 4 1 8 Iron Shovels 2 .. .. 7 Sheets Emery Paper .. 1 4 2 Garden Rakes .. 6 4 5 Plaistr. Trowels .. 9 2 4 Bricklayers Do. .. 5 9 8 Spring Rat Traps .. 14 . 5 Wire Mouse Do. .. 6 1 13 Spring Do. Do. .. 8 8 2 Single Pulleys .. 1 1 7 Pickaxes 1 .. 8 4 Large Fryg. Pans 1 .. .. Iron Ware Carried Over £ 23 8 3 Carrd. Over £ 2178 2 3	door rail for heavier doors and cupboards. Box irons were hollow smoothing irons heated by a red-hot iron slug slipped inside, so the face stayed clean of soot. A chafing dish was a small brazier of charcoal that kept food warm at table. Wool cards were paired boards set with wire teeth, used to comb and straighten raw wool before spinning. Scythe stones were whetstones for keeping a scythe's edge sharp in the field. The sheep shears and wool cards belonged with the island's flocks, which on the Company's own plantation alone stood at 440 sheep on 31 December 1776. The 26 rat and mouse traps sold in the same quarter point to a pest that the islanders fought in their houses, stores and gardens.
40	36	20 January Brought Over £ 2178 2 3 Iron Ware brought Over £ 23 8 3 1 pr. Large Steel Yards .. 14 11 1 Coffee Mill .. 7 11 1 Maul .. 10 3 5 Files .. 2 1 25 3 5 Long Ells Viz. 10½ Yards Scarlet 1 10 10 39½ Do. Blue 4 1 6 ½ Yard Green .. 1 . 5 13 4 Nails Viz. 16 2 .. 12 8 66 3 2 10 10 75 4 2 8 4 16 6 .. 12 . 27 10 .. 14 1 41 20 .. 17 1 42 30 .. 16 7 33 40 .. 13 . 10 Glazrs. Brads .. 10 2 9 14 9 Oil Viz. 26½ Gallons Train	The storekeeper's collection continued with ironware, cloth, nails, oils and naval stores sold at 10 per cent above cost. Brought over, £2,178 2s 3d Ironware brought over, £23 8s 3d 1 pair of large steelyards, £0 14s 11d 1 coffee mill, £0 7s 11d 1 maul, £0 10s 3d 5 files, £0 2s 1d Ironware subtotal, £25 3s 5d Long ells 10½ yards of scarlet long ell, £1 10s 10d 39½ yards of blue long ell, £4 1s 6d ½ yard of green long ell, £0 1s 0d Long ells subtotal, £5 13s 4d Nails 16 [...] of 2-penny nails, £0 12s 8d 66 [...] of 3-penny nails, £2 10s 10d 75 [...] of 4-penny nails, £2 8s 4d 16 [...] of 6-penny nails, £0 19s 0d 27 [...] of 10-penny nails, £0 14s 1d 41 [...] of 20-penny nails, £0 17s 1d 42 [...] of 30-penny nails, £0 16s 7d 33 [...] of 40-penny nails, £0 13s 0d 10 [...] of glaziers' brads, £0 10s 7d Nails subtotal, £9 14s 9d Oil 26½ gallons of train oil, £6 6s 5d 32½ gallons of linseed oil, £7 3s 6d 3½ gallons of oil of turpentine, £1 4s 3d 22 bottles of Florence oil, £3 2s 4d Oil subtotal, £17 16s 6d Small oars, 9, £1 19s 0d Pitch and tar 1 cwt of pitch, £1 0s 6d 16 gallons of tar, £0 14s 8d 62 lb of rosin, £0 12s 11d 20 lb of turpentine, £0 5s 0d Pitch and tar subtotal, £2 13s 1d Total carried over, £2,241 2s 4d **Interpretations** Long ells were a light, cheap twilled woollen cloth woven chiefly in Devon and named for the length of the piece. The East India Company exported them in

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		6 6 5 32½ Do. Linseed 7 3 6 3½ Do. Turpentine 1 4 3 22 Bottles Florence 3 2 4 17 16 6 Oars 9 Small 1 19 . Pitch and Tar Viz. 141 Pitch 1 .. 6 16 Galls. Tar .. 14 8 62 Rosin .. 12 11 20 Turpentine .. 5 .. 2 13 1 Carrd. Over £ 2241 2 4	bulk to China and India, so the island's supply came out of the Company's own trade goods. On St Helena they offered a lower-priced alternative to the broadcloth sold earlier in the same account. Train oil was oil rendered from whale or seal blubber. It was the common lamp fuel of the period and was also used to dress leather. Florence oil was fine olive oil from Tuscany, shipped in straw-covered flasks and used at table and in cooking. The two oils show the same split as the cloth: cheap stuff for working use and a dearer import for the better households. Nail sizes were named in pence, a reckoning that once meant the price of a hundred nails of that size. By this date the name served only as a size, running from small 2-penny nails for light work to heavy 40-penny spikes for framing. Glaziers' brads were small headless nails used to hold window panes in their sashes before puttying. They went with the 262 panes of glass sold earlier in the account. Steelyards were a balance with a single sliding weight on a long graduated arm, used to weigh heavy goods such as sacks and carcasses.
41	37	1777 Brought Over £ 2241 2 4 Paint Viz. 53 lb. Indico 4 19 4 3 Blue Smalts .. 5 8 343 Whiting .. 12 1 cwt. qr. 5 .. 7 White Lead Dry 9 15 8 24½ Ven. Red mixed .. 12 3 78 Ven. Red Dry .. 17 11 7¼ Blue Paint .. 18 1 17 Papers Blacking .. 9 3 15 lb. Chalk .. 1 .. 1½ White Copperas .. 1 11 13 oz. Prussian Blue .. 18 6 3¾ Verdegrease .. 18 5 2 Yellow Oaker Dry .. .. 6 23 Brimstone .. 4 4 6 Red Lead .. 1 8 1 Blue Black .. 1 .. 20 17 7 Serge Viz. 10½ Yards Blue 2 11 8 11 Do. Blue Duffle 4 5 8 5½ Do. Brown Do. 2 1 11 Ps. Yds. 1 9½ Do. Fustain 3 12 7 2 16½ White Do. 6 19 2 .. 8½ Blue Sagathy 1 3 .. 7½ Do. Green Do. 1 .. 11 21 14 11	The storekeeper's collection continued with paints, woollen cloth and sailors' clothing sold at 10 per cent above cost. Brought over, £2,241 2s 4d Paint 53 lb of indigo, £4 19s 4d 3 lb of blue smalts, £0 5s 8d 343 lb of whiting, £0 12s 1d 5 cwt 0 qr 7 lb of dry white lead, £9 15s 8d 24½ lb of mixed Venetian red, £0 12s 3d 70 lb of dry Venetian red, £0 17s 11d 7¼ lb of blue paint, £0 10s 1d 17 [...] of blacking, £0 9s 3d 15 lb of chalk, £0 1s 0d 1½ lb of white copperas, £0 1s 11d 13 oz of Prussian blue, £0 10s 6d 3¾ lb of verdigris, £0 10s 5d 2 lb of dry yellow ochre, £0 0s 6d 23 lb of brimstone, £0 4s 4d 6 lb of red lead, £0 1s 8d 1 lb of blue black, £0 1s 0d Paint subtotal, £20 17s 7d Serge and other woollens 10½ yards of blue serge, £2 11s 8d 11 yards of blue duffel, £4 5s 8d 5½ yards of brown duffel, £2 1s 11d 1 piece and 9½ yards of fustian, £3 12s 7d 2 pieces and 16¼ yards of white fustian, £6 19s 2d 8½ yards of blue sagathy, £1 3s 0d 7½ yards of green sagathy, £1 0s 11d Serge and other woollens subtotal, £21 14s 11d Sailors' clothing 3 men's jackets, £1 4s 3d 6 pairs of men's breeches, £1 6s 6d 8 pairs of men's drawers, £0 14s 8d 29 men's checked shirts, £5 6s 4d 2 boys' jackets, £0 13s 5d 3 pairs of boys' breeches, £0 10s 0d Sailors' clothing subtotal, £9 15s 2d Shalloon 9 yards of scarlet shalloon, £1 4s 2d 93¾ yards of coloured shalloon, £9 10s 5d Shalloon subtotal, £10 14s 7d Total carried over, £2,304 4s 7d **Interpretations** The paints were sold as raw pigments for the buyer to grind and mix with linseed oil, and the linseed oil itself appeared earlier in the account. White lead was the standard base for oil paint and outdoor work. Whiting was ground chalk used for limewash and putty, and with the glaziers' brads it served the window glazing. Venetian red was a cheap red iron-oxide earth, and yellow ochre a similar earth pigment. Red lead was

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Sailors Cloaths Viz. 3 Mens Jackets 1 4 3 6 pr. Do. Breeches 1 6 6 8 pr. Do. Drawers .. 14 8 29 Do. Checked Shirts 5 6 4 2 Boys Jackets .. 13 5 3 pr. Do. Breeches .. 10 .. 9 15 2 Shaloon Viz. 9 Yards Scarlet 1 4 2 93¼ Do. Coloured 9 10 5 10 14 7 Carrd. Over £ 2304 4 7	a bright orange-red lead oxide brushed on ironwork to stop rust. Smalts was powdered blue cobalt glass, and Prussian blue was a strong synthetic blue pigment invented early in the century. Verdigris was green copper acetate, used both as a pigment and as a wood preservative. Copperas was a sulphate of iron or zinc, used as a drier in paint and in dyeing. Brimstone, or sulphur, was used in fumigation, in medicine and in making fuses. Duffel was a heavy, thickly napped woollen cloth from Flanders, used for coats and blankets. Fustian was a stout twilled cloth of cotton and linen, used for jackets, breeches and work clothes. Sagathy was a light, cheap twilled mixture of wool and silk or wool and linen. Shalloon was a thin woollen twill used mainly to line coats. Most of the 93¾ yards of coloured shalloon therefore went into the coats made from the broadcloth, long ells and serge sold in the same quarter. The sailors' clothing was ready-made slop clothing of the kind sold to seamen from ships' stores. Its sale on the island served sailors from ships in the road, and also local boatmen, fishermen and labourers.
42	38	20 January Brought Over £ 2304 4 7 Saddlery Viz. 2 Saddles 4 16 10 5 Saddle Cloths 1 2 1 4 Half Curb Bridles 2 5 2 2 Snaffle Do. .. 13 7 2 Girths .. 3 8 2 Cruppers .. 3 10 3 Sursingles .. 11 . 3 Headstalls and Reins .. 12 9 2 pr. Stirrup Leathers .. 5 8 10 14 7 Shoes Viz. 207 pr. Mens Ordinary 51 2 1 13 pr. Do. Fine Shoes 3 19 1 15 pr. Do. Do. Pumps 4 2 6 15 pr. Womens Calimanco 3 6 . 11 pr. Do. Spanish 2 8 7 26 pr. Do. Calf Leather 3 18 . 16 pr. Girls Calimanco 2 9 4 21 pr. Do. Calf Leather 2 8 1 7 pr. Boys 1 5 8 74 19 4 Shirts Viz. 124 Soldiers 30 9 8 84½ Yards Brown Holland 6 19 6 19 Do. Coarse Irish Linen 1 9 6 1 Yard Fine Do. .. 5 3 ¼ ps. Huckaback for Table Cloths	The storekeeper's collection continued with saddlery, shoes, linen, thread and tinware sold at 10 per cent above cost. Brought over, £2,304 4s 7d Saddlery 2 saddles, £4 16s 10d 5 saddlecloths, £1 2s 1d 4 half-cheek bridles, £2 5s 2d 2 snaffle bridles, £0 13s 7d 2 girths, £0 3s 8d 2 cruppers, £0 3s 10d 3 surcingles, £0 11s 0d 3 headstalls and reins, £0 12s 9d 2 pairs of stirrup leathers, £0 5s 8d Saddlery subtotal, £10 14s 7d Shoes 207 pairs of men's ordinary shoes, £51 2s 1d 13 pairs of men's fine shoes, £3 19s 1d 15 pairs of men's pumps, £4 2s 6d 15 pairs of women's calamanco shoes, £3 6s 0d 11 pairs of women's Spanish leather shoes, £2 8s 7d 26 pairs of women's calf leather shoes, £3 18s 0d 16 pairs of girls' calamanco shoes, £2 9s 4d 21 pairs of girls' calf leather shoes, £2 8s 1d 7 pairs of boys' shoes, £1 5s 8d Shoes subtotal, £74 19s 4d Shirts and linen 124 soldiers' shirts, £30 9s 0d 84½ yards of brown holland, £6 19s 6d 19 yards of coarse Irish linen, £1 9s 6d 1 yard of fine Irish linen, £0 5s 3d ¼ piece of huckaback for tablecloths, £2 0s 0d 1¼ pieces of huckaback for napkins, £2 19s 4d Shirts and linen subtotal, £44 3s 3d Thread 9½ [...] of whited-brown thread, £3 9s 1d 15 [...] of coloured thread, £2 8s 9d 6 [...] of size 16 thread, £0 14s 7d 6 [...] of size 18 thread, £0 7s 6d Thread subtotal, £6 19s 11d Tinware 8 lamps, £0 6s 8d 2 two-gallon kettles, £0 6s 7d Tinware subtotal carried over, £0 13s 3d Total carried over, £2,441 1s 8d **Interpretations** The 124 soldiers' shirts and 207 pairs of men's ordinary shoes were by far the largest clothing sales of the quarter. The garrison soldiers did not receive these items free. They bought their shirts and shoes from the Company's stores at the lowest sale rate, so the

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		2 .. .. 1¼ ps. Do. for Napkins 2 19 4 44 3 3 Thread Viz. 9½ Whited Brown 3 9 1 15 Coloured 2 8 9 6 No. 16 .. 14 7 6 18 .. 7 6 6 19 11 Tin Ware Viz. 8 Lamps .. 6 8 2 Two Gallon Kettles .. 6 7 Tin Ware Carrd. Over £ .. 13 3 Carrd. Over £ 2441 1 8	Company recovered most of its outlay on soldiers' clothing from their own pay. Calamanco was a glossy worsted woollen, often striped or patterned, used for the uppers of women's and girls' shoes. Spanish leather was fine goatskin or kidskin tanned in the Spanish manner, soft and supple for better shoes. Pumps were light, low-cut shoes with thin soles, worn indoors and for dancing. Brown holland was an unbleached linen first woven in the Low Countries, used for shirts, aprons and furnishings. Huckaback was a stout linen with a raised, knobbly weave that absorbed water well, and it was the usual cloth for towels, tablecloths and napkins. Whited-brown thread was partly bleached linen thread, the common sewing thread for everyday work. A half-cheek bridle had a bit with a short side bar on each side to stop it pulling through the horse's mouth. A snaffle was a simple jointed bit for light riding. A crupper was a strap that ran from the back of the saddle around the horse's tail to stop the saddle slipping forward on steep ground. A surcingle was a broad belt passed around the horse's body to hold the saddlecloth or a load in place.
43	39	1777 Brought Over £ 2441 1 8 Tin Ware brought Over £ .. 13 3 1 Half Gallon Kettle .. 1 3 2 Dripping Pans .. 4 7 11 Pudding Do. .. 10 1 12 Patty Do. .. 2 7 4 Watering Pots .. 17 10 3 Horn Lanthorns .. 10 1 1 Bell Lamp .. 12 4 3 12 . Turners Ware Viz. 5 Hair Brooms .. 15 8 3 Scrubg. Brushes .. 10 2 23 Paint Do. .. 12 . 10 Plaistr. Do. .. 16 11 8 Shoe Do. .. 6 6 5 Buckle Do. .. 4 3 13 Punch Ladles .. 8 1 1 Do. Strainer .. .. 7 3 Labourers Baskets .. 3 4 4 Flaskets .. 13 2 1 Mop .. 1 5 3 Hair Sives .. 5 10 2 Wood Bowls .. 2 5 4 Platters .. 4 4 2 Birch Brooms 2 5 7 5	The storekeeper's collection continued with tinware, wooden ware, wine, spices, Indian cotton cloth and china sold at 10 per cent above cost. Brought over, £2,441 1s 8d Tinware Tinware brought over, £0 13s 3d 1 half-gallon kettle, £0 1s 3d 2 dripping pans, £0 4s 7d 11 pudding pans, £0 10s 1d 12 patty pans, £0 2s 7d 4 watering pots, £0 17s 10d 3 horn lanterns, £0 10s 1d 1 bell lamp, £0 12s 4d Tinware subtotal, £3 12s 0d Brushes, baskets and wooden ware 5 hair brooms, £0 15s 0d 3 scrubbing brushes, £0 10s 2d 23 paint brushes, £0 12s 0d 10 plasterers' brushes, £0 16s 11d 8 shoe brushes, £0 6s 6d 5 buckle brushes, £0 4s 3d 13 punch ladles, £0 8s 1d 1 punch strainer, £0 0s 7d 3 labourers' baskets, £0 3s 4d 4 flaskets, £0 15s 2d 1 mop, £0 1s 5d 3 hair sieves, £0 5s 11d 2 wooden bowls, £0 2s 5d 4 wooden platters, £0 4s 4d 2 birch brooms, £0 0s 8d Brushes, baskets and wooden ware subtotal, £5 7s 3d Ticking, 19½ yards, £1 14s 5d Madeira wine, 46¾ gallons, £102 13s 9d Spices 10 lb of pepper, £5 3s 6d 2 oz of cinnamon, £0 2s 6d 1 oz of mace, £0 1s 2d 2 oz of allspice, £0 [...] 1 oz of cloves, £0 1s 2d ½ lb of ginger, £0 0s 1d Spices subtotal, £5 8s 10d Longcloth 4 pieces of grade 1 longcloth, £21 9s 0d 10½ pieces of grade 2 longcloth, £46 6s 7d 11¾ pieces of grade 5 longcloth, £16 8s 0d 7¼ pieces of grade 6 longcloth, £7 19s 6d Longcloth subtotal, £92 3s 9d China ware 42 china meat dishes, £4 16s 3d 125 china plates, £2 14s 8d China ware subtotal carried over, £7 10s 11d

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		Ticking 19½ Yards 1 14 5 Wine 46¼ Gallons Madeira 102 13 9 Spice Viz. 10 lb. Pepper 5 3 6 2 oz. Cinnamon .. 2 6 1 oz. Mace .. 1 2 2 oz. Allspice .. .. 2 1 oz. Cloves .. 1 2 ½ Ginger .. .. 1 5 8 10 Long Cloth Viz. 4 ps. No. 1 21 9 8 10½ ps. 2 46 6 7 11¼ ps. 5 16 8 .. 7¼ ps. 6 7 19 6 92 3 9 China Ware Viz. 42 Meat Dishes 4 16 3 125 Do. Plates 2 14 8 China Ware Carrd. Over £ 7 10 11 Carrd. Over £ 2752 1 11	Total carried over, £2,652 1s 11d **Interpretations** Longcloth was a plain-woven cotton cloth made on the Coromandel Coast of India, around Madras. It took its name from the unusual length of its pieces. The Company graded it by fineness, number 1 being the finest and dearest, and the price per piece on this list falls steadily from grade 1 to grade 6. Bleached longcloth served for shirts, sheets and body linen. Its sale here in more than 33 pieces in one quarter shows how far Indian cotton had replaced European linen in everyday use on the island. That change came well before it did in England, where heavy duties and prohibitions still kept printed Indian calicoes out of the home market. The china ware was Chinese export porcelain, carried home in the Company's ships from Canton, often packed as ballast beneath the tea chests. The 125 plates sold for less than £3 0s 0d, about 5d each. In England such dinner services were still a mark of some prosperity, but at St Helena, on the main route of the China ships, porcelain was cheap enough to be ordinary tableware. Flaskets were long, shallow baskets with two handles, used to carry linen or produce. Patty pans were small tins for baking pies and tarts. A bell lamp was a hanging lamp under a bell-shaped glass shade that kept the flame from draughts. Ticking was a strong, close-woven striped linen or cotton used to make mattress and pillow covers that would hold feathers or straw.
44	40	20 January Brought Over £ 2732 1 10 China Ware brought Over £ 7 10 11 42 Soup Plates 1 2 5 4 Sallad Dishes .. 3 . 7 Baking Do. .. 7 . 6 Bowls .. 4 8 23 Sneakers .. 9 7 4 Guglets & Basons .. 12 6 2 Chamber Pots .. 4 5 12 Quart Pint Cups & Saucers .. 3 8 10 18 2 £ 2743 .. .. Sold at 40 per Cent Canvas 78 Yards English 5 10 6 Nails 6 lb. 3d. .. 6 . Twine 6 Skains .. 4 4 Serge 12½ Yards Brown Duffle 6 1 10 Iron Ware 20 pr. H L Hinges 1 5 10 £ 13 8 6 Sold to the Honorable Company's Ship Hampshire Pitch and Tar Viz. 1 Barrl. Pitch	The storekeeper's collection closed its 10 per cent section with the last of the china ware, then listed goods sold at 40 per cent above cost and stores sold to a Company ship. Brought over, £2,732 1s 10d China ware brought over, £7 10s 11d 42 china soup plates, £1 2s 5d 4 china salad dishes, £0 3s 0d 7 china baking dishes, £0 7s 0d 6 china bowls, £0 4s 8d 23 china sneakers, £0 9s 7d 4 china goglets and basins, £0 12s 6d 2 china chamber pots, £0 4s 5d 12 china quarter-pint cups and saucers, £0 3s 8d China ware subtotal, £10 18s 2d Total of goods sold at 10 per cent, £2,743 0s 0d Goods sold at 40 per cent above cost: Canvas, 78 yards of English canvas, £5 10s 6d Nails, 6 [...] of 3-penny nails, £0 6s 0d Twine, 6 skeins, £0 4s 4d Serge, 12½ yards of brown duffel, £6 1s 10d Ironware, 20 pairs of H hinges, £1 5s 10d Total of goods sold at 40 per cent, £13 0s 6d Stores sold to the Company's ship *Hampshire*: Pitch and tar 1 barrel of pitch, £1 15s 3d 3 barrels of tar, £5 2s 0d Pitch and tar subtotal, £6 17s 3d Paint 6 [...] of blacking, £0 4s 3d 6 lb of dry Venetian red, £0 1s 10d Paint subtotal, £0 6s 1d Oil, 18 gallons of linseed oil, £4 10s 8d Nails [...] of 10-penny nails, £0 4s 2d 6 copper rivets, £0 4s 0d Nails subtotal, £0 8s 2d Coals, 16 bushels, £1 4s 6d

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		1 15 3 3 Barrls. Tar 5 2 . 6 17 3 Paint Viz. 6 Papers Blacking .. 4 3 6 Ven. Red Dry .. 1 10 .. 6 1 Oil 4 Gallons Linseed 4 10 8 Nails Viz. 8 lb. 10 .. 4 2 6 Coopers Rivets .. 4 . .. 8 2 Coals 16 Bushels 1 4 6 Canvas 2 ps. English 5 9 4 Lines Viz. 6 Hambro .. 9 6 6 Log .. 8 6 .. 18 . £ 19 14 ..	Canvas, 2 pieces of English canvas, £5 9s 4d Lines 6 Hamburg lines, £0 9s 6d 6 log lines, £0 8s 6d Lines subtotal, £0 18s 0d Total of stores sold to the ship, £19 14s 0d **Interpretations** The same English canvas appeared at two prices in a single quarter. Sold at 10 per cent, 88½ yards fetched £4 14s 7d, or about 1s 1d a yard. Sold at 40 per cent, 78 yards fetched £5 10s 6d, or about 1s 5d a yard. The rate depended on who was buying rather than on the goods. Inhabitants and the garrison bought at the lowest rate, while the 40 per cent rate perhaps applied to buyers from outside the island's settled community, such as ships' officers trading on their own account. The Company's own ships formed a third class. Stores sold to the *Hampshire* were recorded apart, because the cost was charged against the ship's voyage account and not against private pockets. The *Hampshire* left the road on 10 December 1776 to a nine-gun salute, so these stores were her refit before sailing. Pitch, tar, linseed oil, canvas and copper rivets were the materials for caulking seams, painting woodwork, mending sails and making good the hull after the long passage from India. Goglets were porous earthenware or porcelain water jars with long necks, made in India and China. Water kept in them stayed cool through evaporation from the outer surface. They were sold here as sets with matching basins for washing. Sneakers were small Chinese porcelain bowls without handles, used for drinking tea or punch.
45	41	1777 Charges General Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 Octr. to the 31 December 1776 Arrack 60 Gallons Sundrys 10 11 3 Sugar and Candy cwt. lb. 3 Candy Groom and Gardener 1 5 10 Tea 6 lb. Bohea Do. & Do. .. 4 9 Sope cwt. qr. lb. 1 3 4 Linen 4 10 2 Starch 1 12 Do. 1 1 8 Coals 80 Bushels Smiths Shop 9 16 8 Twine Viz. 3 Skn. Twine Govr. and Lieut. Govr. Fishermen .. 1 7 ½ lb. Cotton Wick Castle .. 1 4 .. 2 11 Lead Viz. qr. lb. 2 3 Shot, Church .. 10 6 .. 14 Shot Castle .. 2 4 .. 12 10 Candles Viz. 500 Castle 270 Council 30 Chaplain 25 Doctors Shop cwt. qr. lb. 7 1 19 65 16 4 Hooks and Lines Viz. 195 No. 6 130 10 Hooks .. 10 1 .. .. 9 24 2 Govr. & Lt. Govr. Fishermen .. 6 9 30 3 Lines	The Company's general charges account recorded the stores issued from the warehouses for public use between 1 October and 31 December 1776. 60 gallons of arrack, for various uses, £10 11s 3d Sugar and sugar candy, for [...] and the gardeners, £1 5s 10d 6 lb of bohea tea, for [...] and the gardeners, £0 4s 9d 1 cwt 3 qr 4 lb of soap, for washing linen, £4 10s 2d 0 cwt 1 qr 12 lb of starch, for washing linen, £1 1s 8d 130 bushels of coal, for the smiths' shop, £9 16s 0d Twine and wick 3 skeins of twine, for the fishermen of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, £0 1s 7d ½ [...] of cotton wick, for the Castle, £0 1s 4d Twine and wick subtotal, £0 2s 11d Lead 0 cwt 2 qr 3 lb of sheet lead, for the church, £0 10s 6d 14 lb of sheet lead, for the Castle, £0 2s 4d Lead subtotal, £0 12s 10d Candles 500 lb of candles, for the Castle 270 lb of candles, for the Council 30 lb of candles, for the chaplain 25 lb of candles, for the doctors' shop Candles in all, 7 cwt 1 qr 19 lb, £85 16s 4d Fish hooks and lines 195 size 6 fish hooks, for the fishermen of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, £0 10s 1d 150 size 10 fish hooks, for the same fishermen, £0 0s 9d 24 size 2 fishing lines, for the same fishermen, £0 6s 9d 30 size 3 fishing lines, for the same fishermen, £0 12s 6d 1 log line, for the Castle, £0 0s 11d Fish hooks and lines subtotal, £1 11s 0d Haberdashery

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		.. 12 6 1 Log Castle .. .. 11 1 11 . Haberdashery Viz. 8 Skn. Silk Govr. & Lt. Govr. Fishermen .. 2 4 ½ Gro. White Wastt. Buttons Surgeons Shop .. 1 3 .. 3 7 Blankets 3 Ordinary Castle .. 17 6 Oil Viz. 36 Gall. Train, Council & Do. 7 7 4 ½ Do. Linseed Do. .. 2 .. 1 Bottle Florence Carpr. Shop .. 2 7 7 11 11 Canvas Viz. 25 Yards English Castle 1 5 7 33½ Do. Osnabrugs 1 10 .. 2 15 7 Carrd. Over	8 skeins of silk, for the fishermen of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, £0 2s 4d ½ gross of white waistcoat buttons, for the shepherd, £0 1s 3d Haberdashery subtotal, £0 3s 7d Blankets, 3 ordinary blankets, for the Castle, £0 17s 6d Oil 36 gallons of train oil, for the Council and the Castle, £7 7s 4d ½ gallon of linseed oil, for the Council and the Castle, £0 2s 0d 1 bottle of Florence oil, for the [...] shop, £0 2s 7d Oil subtotal, £7 11s 11d Canvas 25 yards of English canvas, for the Castle, £1 5s 7d 33½ yards of osnaburg, for the Castle, £1 10s 0d Canvas subtotal, £2 15s 7d **Interpretations** Fish hooks, lines, twine and silk worth more than £1 13s 0d went free of charge to the fishermen of Governor Skottowe and the Lieutenant Governor. The island's two senior officers each kept their own boat crew to fish for their tables. The Company met the cost of equipping them from public stores, so the catch was in effect a perquisite of office paid for by the Company. Ordinary inhabitants bought the same hooks and lines at 10 per cent above cost, as the collection of sales for the same quarter shows. Silk was issued to the fishermen because it made the strongest and finest snoods, the short lengths joining hook to line. Candles were by far the largest charge, at £85 16s 4d. Lighting the Castle, the Council chamber, the chaplain's house and the doctors' shop through the evenings consumed more than 7 cwt of tallow in a single quarter. The charge formed part of the cost of government itself, since public business and the garrison's night duty both depended on candlelight. The 36 gallons of train oil issued to the Council and the Castle fed the lamps alongside the candles.
46	42	20th January Brought Over £ 127 9 5 Iron Ware Viz. 7 Blank Keys Castle & Stores .. 4 5 8 Ash Helves Do. Armrs. Shop .. 4 8 ½ lb. Brass Chair Nails Castle .. .. 9 1½ Salammoniac Smiths Shop .. 4 5 2½ lb. Tinned Tacks Castle .. 4 5 1 Coffee Mill Do. .. 7 2 2 Stock Locks, Castle & Coopers Shop .. 6 2 2 Screw Plates 3 .. 8 30 Sheets Emery Paper .. 5 . 16 lb. Emery Smiths Shop .. 6 8 ½ lb. Borax .. 2 1 144 Files Do. & Carpr. Do. 2 14 . 6 Rubber Files Smiths Shop 1 12 2 36 File Hafts .. 3 . 1 lb. Dragons Blood	The general charges account continued with the stores issued for public use between 1 October and 31 December 1776. Brought over, £127 9s 5d Ironware 7 blank keys, for the Castle and the stores, £0 4s 5d 8 axe handles, for the armourer's shop, £0 4s 0d ½ [...] of brass chair nails, for the Castle, £0 0s 9d 1½ lb of sal ammoniac, for the smiths' shop, £0 4s 5d 2½ [...] of tinned tacks, for the Castle, £0 4s 5d 1 coffee mill, for the Castle, £0 7s 2d 2 stock locks, for the Castle and the coopers' shop, £0 6s 2d 2 screw plates, for the smiths' shop, £3 0s 0d 30 sheets of emery paper, for the smiths' shop, £0 5s 0d 16 lb of emery, for the smiths' shop, £0 6s 8d ½ lb of borax, for the smiths' shop, £0 2s 1d 144 files, for the smiths' and carpenters' shops, £2 14s 0d 6 rubber files, for the smiths' shop, £1 12s 2d 36 file handles, for the smiths' shop, £0 3s 0d 1 lb of dragon's blood, for the smiths' shop, £0 0s 11d 6 lb of binding wire, for the smiths' shop, £0 8s 3d 1 riveting hammer, for the smiths' shop, £0 3s 8d 57 [...] irons, for the smiths' shop, £0 11s 10d 2 mauls, for the smiths' shop, £0 10s 7d 6 claw hammers, for the carpenters' shop, £0 8s 11d 6 two-foot rules, for the carpenters' shop, £0 6s 0d

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		.. .. 11 6 lb. Binding Wire Smiths .. 8 3 1 Nailing Hammer Shop .. 3 8 57 Plate Irons .. 11 10 2 Mauls .. 18 7 6 Claw Hammers .. 8 11 6 Two Feet Rules Carpr. Shop .. 6 . 4 Hand Hatchets .. 7 . 13 .. 9 Paint Viz. 8 Indico Linen .. 15 8 14 lb. Blue Smalts 1 3 11 8 Whiting Castle .. .. 3 36 lb. Chalk Carpt. & Coopr. Shops .. 1 6 4 Ven. Red Dry Castle .. .. 10 2 .. 2 Cutlery Ware 1 Doz. Green Hand Knives and Forks, Castle 1 19 8 Broad Cloth 1 Yard Green Lepers .. 16 9 Nails Viz. 4 3 Castle & Church .. 2 9 6 6 .. 4 . 6 10 Armourers Shop .. 2 9 6 20 Lepers House .. 2 3 10 Coopers Rivets Coopr. Shop .. 8 3 1 .. . Thread 2 lb. No. 16 Surplice .. 4 5 Tin Ware 24 lb. Solder Castle .. 16 6 Carrd. Over £ 147 7 8	4 hand hatchets, for the carpenters' shop, £0 7s 0d Ironware subtotal, £13 0s 9d Paint 8 lb of indigo, for washing linen, £0 13s 8d 14 lb of blue smalts, for washing linen, £1 3s 11d 8 lb of whiting, for the Castle, £0 0s 3d 36 lb of chalk, for the carpenters' and coopers' shops, £0 1s 6d 4 lb of dry Venetian red, for the Castle, £0 0s 10d Paint subtotal, £2 0s 2d Cutlery, 1 dozen green-handled knives and forks, for the Castle, £1 19s 8d Broadcloth, 1 yard of green broadcloth, for the courthouse, £0 16s 9d Nails 4 [...] of 3-penny nails, for the Castle and the church, £0 2s 9d 6 [...] of 6-penny nails, for the Castle and the church, £0 4s 0d 6 [...] of 10-penny nails, for the armourer's shop, £0 2s 9d 6 [...] of 20-penny nails, for the courthouse, £0 2s 3d 10 copper rivets, for the coopers' shop, £0 8s 3d Nails subtotal, £1 0s 0d Thread, 2 [...] of size 16 thread, for the surplice, £0 4s 5d Tinware, 24 lb of solder, for the Castle, £0 16s 6d Total carried over, £147 7s 0d **Interpretations** The indigo and blue smalts charged against linen washing were not used as paint. Laundresses added a little blue to the final rinse to counter the yellowing of white linen, so that sheets, tablecloths and shirts came out a brighter white. The Company paid for this blueing along with the soap and starch charged earlier in the same account. The Castle's household linen was therefore laundered at public expense to a standard fit for the Governor's table. Sal ammoniac and borax were fluxes used in the smiths' shop to clean metal surfaces so that solder and brazing would bond. Dragon's blood was a dark red resin from the fruit of an East Indian palm and from trees in the Canaries and Socotra. Smiths and brass workers dissolved it in spirit to make a red lacquer for brass and ironwork. Screw plates were hardened steel plates pierced with threaded holes of graded sizes, used to cut screw threads on iron bolts. They were costly precision tools, which explains their price of £3 0s 0d, by far the dearest single item in the ironware. The yard of green broadcloth for the courthouse covered the table at which the court sat, following the English custom that gave the "green cloth" its name as a sign of official business. The thread for the surplice went to repair or make the white linen vestment worn by the chaplain for services in the church.
47	43	1777 Brought Over £ 147 7 8 Deals Viz. 8 Balks, Armourers Shop 5 1 8 1 Puffer, Stores .. 3 2 1 Wainscot Board, Bake House .. 2 1 5 6 11 Turners Ware Viz. 1 Shoe Brush Castle .. .. 9 1 Buckle Do. .. .. 9 6 Punch Ladles .. 3 5 7 Birch Brooms Do. and Carpr. Shop	The general charges account ended with timber, household goods and cloth issued for public use. Brought over, £147 7s 8d Deals and timber 8 balks, for the armourer's shop, £5 1s 8d 1 rafter, for the stores, £0 3s 2d 1 wainscot board, for the bakehouse, £0 2s 1d Deals and timber subtotal, £5 6s 11d Brushes, baskets and wooden ware 1 shoe brush, for the Castle, £0 0s 9d 1 buckle brush, for the Castle, £0 0s 9d 6 punch ladles, for the Castle, £0 3s 5d 7 birch brooms, for the Castle and the chapel, £0 2s 11d 1 scrubbing brush, for the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 3s 1d 2 mops, for the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 2s 7d

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		.. 2 11 1 Scrubg. Brush Lt. Govrs. House .. 3 1 2 Mops Do. .. 2 7 8 Labourers Baskets Armourrs. Shop .. 8 . 1 1 6 Pitch and Tar Viz. 2 lb. Pitch Castle .. .. 5 24 Rosin .. 4 6 .. 4 11 China Ware Viz. 16 Meat Dishes 1 13 4 24 Do. Plates Castle .. 11 . 24 Soup Do. .. 11 8 4 Sallad Dishes .. 2 8 2 18 8 Long Cloth Viz. 1 ps. No. 1 Surplices 4 17 8 1 Do. 6 Castle .. 18 8 5 16 4 Serge Viz. 1⅛ Yard Green Castle .. 4 10 7⅛ Do. Do. Sagathy .. 19 1 1 3 11 Bunting 2½ Yards White Castle .. 1 6 Iron cwt. lb. 1 18 Church .. 5 10 £ 164 7 3 Repairs Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 October to the 31 December 1776 Deals Viz. 57 Double Castle Plantation 11 12 9 10 Single and 2 2 .. 19 Bundles Oak Laths Lt. Govrs. Houses 2 .. 9 15 15 6 Starch 4 lb. Do. .. 2 2 Carried Over £ 15 17 8	8 labourers' baskets, for the armourer's shop, £0 8s 0d Brushes, baskets and wooden ware subtotal, £1 1s 6d Pitch and rosin 2 lb of pitch, for the Castle, £0 0s 5d 24 lb of rosin, for the Castle, £0 4s 6d Pitch and rosin subtotal, £0 4s 11d China ware 16 china meat dishes, for the Castle, £1 13s 4d 24 china plates, for the Castle, £0 11s 0d 24 china soup plates, for the Castle, £0 11s 8d 4 china salad dishes, for the Castle, £0 2s 8d China ware subtotal, £2 18s 8d Longcloth 1 piece of grade 1 longcloth, for the surplice, £4 17s 8d 1 piece of grade 6 longcloth, for the Castle, £0 18s 8d Longcloth subtotal, £5 16s 4d Serge and other woollens 1½ yards of green serge, for the Castle, £0 4s 10d 7½ yards of green sagathy, for the Castle, £0 19s 1d Serge and other woollens subtotal, £1 3s 11d Bunting, 2½ yards of white bunting, for the Castle, £0 1s 6d Iron, [...], for the church, £0 5s 10d Total of general charges, £164 7s 3d The repairs account recorded the stores issued for building repairs between 1 October and 31 December 1776. Deals and timber 57 double deals, for the Castle, the Plantation House and the Lieutenant Governor's house, £11 12s 9d 10 single deals, for the same buildings, £2 2s 0d 19 bundles of oak laths, for the same buildings, £2 0s 9d Deals and timber subtotal, £15 15s 6d Starch, 4 lb, for the same buildings, £0 2s 2d Total carried over, £15 17s 8d **Interpretations** The chaplain's new surplice was cut from a full piece of the finest grade of Indian longcloth, costing £4 17s 8d. In England a surplice was by custom made of fine white linen. At St Helena the Company's own cotton from the Coromandel Coast was cheaper and readier to hand than imported European linen, so even the church's vestments were made from it. The same Indian cloth, sold in bulk to the inhabitants in this quarter, was here put to a use that English practice still reserved for linen. The Company kept separate heads of account for consumable stores and for repairs to its buildings. Timber for the Castle, the Plantation House and the Lieutenant Governor's house went under repairs, while brooms, china and candles for the same houses went under general charges. This split let the Court of Directors see how much was spent each quarter on keeping up the fabric of the Company's property, apart from the running costs of the island's government.
48	44	20 January Brought Over £ 15 17 8 Nails Viz. 16 lb. 2d. .. 11 4 6 3 .. 4 2 10 4 Castle Plantation .. 10 6 2 6 and .. 1 4 10 10 Lieut. Govrs. House	The repairs account continued with the nails, glass, paint, oil and brushes issued for the Castle, the Plantation House and the Lieutenant Governor's house. Brought over, £15 17s 8d Nails 16 [...] of 2-penny nails, for the Castle, the Plantation House and the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 11s 4d 6 [...] of 3-penny nails, for the same buildings, £0 4s 2d 10 [...] of 4-penny nails, for the same buildings, £0 10s 6d

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		.. 8 3 7 Glazrs. Brads .. 6 5 28 Floorg. Do. .. 12 6 2 4 6 Glass Ware Viz. 41 Sqrs. 6 by 8 .. 11 2 114 Do. 8 by 10 2 17 . 8 Do. 10 by 12 Do. .. 7 1 3 Do. 12 by 20 .. 5 3 4 Do. 10½ by 16 .. 5 2 4 5 8 Paint Viz. 4 Indico .. 6 10 508 Whiting .. 10 4 223 White Lead dry 3 4 9 16 Verdegrease 3 11 4 20 Ven. Red dry Do. Do. .. 4 2 40 White Lead mixed Houses .. 15 10 1 White Copperas .. 1 . 12 Blue Paint 1 7 3 22 Papers Blacking .. 10 7 42 Ven. Red mixed .. 10 5 11 11 6 Oil Viz. 19½ Gall. Linseed 3 10 . 4½ Do. Train Do. Do. .. 10 5 1½ Do. Turpentine .. 9 5 5 5 10 Turners Ware Viz. 20 Paint Brushes .. 9 2 8 Plaistr. Do. Do. Do. .. 12 2 1 Hair Sive, Lt. Govr. House Long Wood .. 1 9 1 3 1 Carrd. Over £ 40 17 3	2 [...] of 6-penny nails, for the same buildings, £0 1s 4d 10 [...] of 10-penny nails, for the same buildings, £0 8s 3d 7 [...] of glaziers' brads, for the same buildings, £0 6s 5d 78 [...] of flooring brads, for the same buildings, £0 12s 6d Nails subtotal, £2 4s 6d Glassware 41 panes of window glass, 6 by 8 inches, for the same buildings, £0 11s 2d 114 panes of window glass, 8 by 10 inches, for the same buildings, £2 17s 0d 8 panes of window glass, 10 by 12 inches, for the same buildings, £0 7s 1d 3 panes of window glass, 12 by 20 inches, for the same buildings, £0 5s 3d 4 panes of window glass, 10½ by 16 inches, for the same buildings, £0 5s 2d Glassware subtotal, £4 5s 0d Paint 4 lb of indigo, for the same buildings and the stores, £0 6s 10d 508 lb of whiting, for the same buildings and the stores, £0 10s 4d 2 cwt 2 qr 3 lb of dry white lead, for the same buildings and the stores, £3 4s 9d 16 lb of verdigris, for the same buildings and the stores, £3 11s 4d 20 lb of dry Venetian red, for the same buildings and the stores, £0 4s 2d 40 lb of mixed white lead, for the same buildings and the stores, £0 15s 10d 1 lb of white copperas, for the same buildings and the stores, £0 1s 0d 12 lb of blue paint, for the same buildings and the stores, £1 7s 3d 22 [...] of blacking, for the same buildings and the stores, £0 10s 7d 42 lb of mixed Venetian red, for the same buildings and the stores, £0 10s 5d Paint subtotal, £11 11s 6d Oil 14½ gallons of linseed oil, for the same buildings and the stores, £3 10s 0d 4½ gallons of train oil, for the same buildings and the stores, £0 10s 5d 1½ gallons of oil of turpentine, for the same buildings and the stores, £0 9s 5d Oil subtotal, £5 5s 10d Brushes and wooden ware 20 paint brushes, for the same buildings and the stores, £0 9s 2d 8 plasterers' brushes, for the same buildings and the stores, £0 12s 2d 1 hair sieve, for the Lieutenant Governor's house and the woodwork, £0 1s 9d Brushes and wooden ware subtotal, £1 3s 1d Total carried over, £40 17s 3d
49	45	1777 Brought Over £ 40 17 3 Iron Ware Viz. 1 Brass Plate Lock Lt. Govr. House .. 14 4 11 pr. H L Hinges, Castle & Do. 1 13 11 1 Plaistr. Trowel .. 1 6 2 Bricklayers Do. Lt. Govr. House .. 2 7 2 Iron rimd Locks wth. Brass Knobs .. 12 3 1 pr. X Garnet Hinges Plantation	The repairs account closed with ironware, lines and cloth for the same buildings, and the diet account then began. Brought over, £40 17s 3d Ironware 1 brass plate lock, for the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 14s 4d 11 pairs of HL hinges, for the Castle and the Lieutenant Governor's house, £1 13s 11d 1 plasterer's trowel, for the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 1s 6d 2 bricklayers' trowels, for the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 2s 7d 2 iron rim locks with brass knobs, for the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 12s 3d

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		.. 5 9 18 lb. Rolled Iron House .. 4 11 1 Stock Lock .. 3 1 3 Iron Shovels .. 13 7 4 12 1 Lines Viz. 7 No. 3 Plant. House .. 2 4 1 Knot Lash Lt. Govr. Do. .. 1 4 .. 3 8 Bunting 7 Yards Blue Do. Do. .. 4 1 Canvas Viz. 5 Yards English .. 5 2 3 Osnabrugs Do. Do. .. 2 9 .. 7 11 Cordage 10 lb. Plantation House .. 3 2 £ 46 8 2 Diet Expences Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 October to the 31 December 1776 Arrack 125 Gallons 22 2 8 Beef and Pork Viz. 50 ps. Beef 8 15 . 53 ps. Pork 8 15 7 17 10 7 Salt 2½ Bushels .. 6 4 Rice cwt. qr. lb. 5 2 14 2 2 8 Sugar and Candy Viz. cwt. qr. lb. 2 2 9 Sugar 3 14 5 7 1 20 Candy 16 4 2 19 18 7 Coffee 25 lb. 1 .. 10 Carried Over £ 63 1 8	1 pair of cross garnet hinges, for the Plantation House, £0 5s 9d 18 lb of rolled iron, for the Plantation House, £0 4s 11d 1 stock lock, for the Plantation House, £0 3s 1d 3 iron shovels, for the Plantation House, £0 13s 7d Ironware subtotal, £4 12s 1d Lines 7 size 3 lines, for the Plantation House, £0 2s 4d 1 hank of sash line, for the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 1s 4d Lines subtotal, £0 3s 8d Bunting, 7 yards of blue bunting, for the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 4s 1d Canvas 5 yards of English canvas, for the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 5s 2d 3 yards of osnaburg, for the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 2s 9d Canvas subtotal, £0 7s 11d Cordage, 10 lb, for the Plantation House, £0 3s 2d Total of repairs, £46 8s 2d The diet account recorded the stores issued for the Company's provisioning between 1 October and 31 December 1776. Arrack, 125 gallons, £22 2s 8d Salt beef and pork 50 pieces of beef, £8 15s 0d 53 pieces of pork, £8 15s 7d Salt beef and pork subtotal, £17 10s 7d Salt, 2½ bushels, £0 6s 4d Rice, 5 cwt 2 qr 14 lb, £2 2s 8d Sugar and sugar candy 2 cwt 2 qr 9 lb of sugar, £3 14s 5d 7 cwt 1 qr 20 lb of sugar candy, £16 4s 2d Sugar and sugar candy subtotal, £19 18s 7d Coffee, 25 lb, £1 0s 10d Total carried over, £63 1s 8d **Interpretations** The 125 gallons of arrack and more than 7 cwt of sugar candy issued to the diet account in one quarter were the makings of punch. Punch was mixed from arrack, sugar, water and citrus, and it was the customary drink of the Company's table at the Castle. The December table account recorded 16½ gallons of arrack, and the punch ladles and strainer sold and issued in the same quarter belonged to the same habit. Punch had begun to give way to wine and port at fashionable English tables by the 1770s. At St Helena, which lay on the route of ships bringing arrack from the East, it remained the everyday drink of official dining. Cross garnet hinges were T-shaped hinges with a long strap fixed across the face of a door and a short upright plate fixed to the frame. They suited the heavy ledged doors of outbuildings and stores on a working estate such as the Plantation House.
50	46	20th January Brought Over £ 63 1 8 Spice Viz. 10 lb. Pepper .. 5 . 1 lb. Nutmegs .. 11 4 .. 16 4 Oil 6 Bottles Florence .. 15 5 Tea Viz. 4 lb. Single .. 4 5 5 Congo .. 5 7 5 lb. Bohea	The diet account closed with spices, oil, tea and flour, and the garrison account then began. Brought over, £63 1s 8d Spices 10 lb of pepper, £0 5s 0d 1 lb of nutmegs, £0 11s 4d Spices subtotal, £0 16s 4d Oil, 6 bottles of Florence oil, £0 15s 5d Tea 4 lb of singlo tea, £0 4s 5d 5 lb of congou tea, £0 5s 7d 5 lb of bohea tea, £0 3s 7d Tea subtotal, £0 13s 7d Flour, 21 cwt 3 qr 5 lb, £19 13s 4d Total of diet expenses, £84 0s 4d

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		.. 3 7 .. 13 7 Flour cwt. qr. lb. 21 3 5 18 13 4 £ 84 .. 4 Garrison Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 October to 31 December 1776 Tea cwt. qr. lb. 1 1 11 Bohea Barracks & Guards 5 2 4 Oil 184 Gallons Train Do. & Do. 39 17 4 Candles cwt. lb. 3 10 Officers on Guard 10 10 11 Arrack 34 Gallons, Muster Drams 6 .. 5 Flour 13 .. 2 6 Twine Viz. 2 Skn. Twine .. 1 1 1 lb. Cotton Wick .. 2 8 .. 3 9 Haberdashery Viz. 1 Gro. Bd. Worsted Lace .. 19 5 1½ Do. Narrow Do. .. 17 5 1 16 10 Lines 12 No. 3 .. 3 5 Iron Ware Viz. 1 Wood Ax .. 3 1 5 Ash Helves .. 2 11 1 Cupboard Lock .. 3 1 1 Bd. Hoe .. 2 2 6 Sail Needles .. .. 3 2 Spring Mouse Traps .. 1 2 .. 12 8 Carried Over £ 64 14 3	The garrison account recorded the stores issued for the soldiers between 1 October and 31 December 1776. Tea, 1 cwt 1 qr 11 lb of bohea, for the barracks and guards, £5 2s 4d Oil, 184 gallons of train oil, for the barracks and guards, £39 17s 4d Candles, 3 cwt 0 qr 10 lb, for the officers' guard, £10 10s 11d Arrack, 34 gallons, for drams at musters, £6 0s 5d Flour, 13 lb, £0 2s 6d Twine and wick 2 skeins of twine, £0 1s 1d 1 lb of cotton wick, £0 2s 8d Twine and wick subtotal, £0 3s 9d Haberdashery 1 gross of broad worsted lace, £0 19s 5d 1½ gross of narrow worsted lace, £0 17s 5d Haberdashery subtotal, £1 16s 10d Lines, 12 size 3 lines, £0 3s 5d Ironware 1 wood axe, £0 3s 1d 5 axe handles, £0 2s 11d 1 cupboard lock, £0 3s 1d 1 broad hoe, £0 2s 2d 6 sail needles, £0 0s 3d 2 spring mouse traps, £0 1s 2d Ironware subtotal, £0 12s 8d Total carried over, £64 14s 3d **Interpretations** The 34 gallons of arrack issued for muster drams paid for the tot of spirits handed to each soldier when the garrison paraded for muster. The dram was a reward for turning out and a means of keeping the men content. It cost the Company about £24 0s 0d a year at this rate. The 184 gallons of train oil for the barracks and guards lit the soldiers' quarters and guardrooms. The officers' guard burned candles instead, a sign of the line drawn between officers and men even in the matter of lighting. Worsted lace was a narrow woven braid of wool, used to edge and trim soldiers' coats, cuffs and buttonholes. Broad and narrow widths marked different parts of the uniform and different ranks.
51	47	1777 Brought Over £ 64 14 3 Beef and Pork Viz. 209 ps. Beef 35 7 . 515 ps. Pork Deficiency in Weight 85 6 . 120 13 .. Deals Viz. 27 Double 5 10 3 16 Single 1 17 4 7 7 7 Canvas 72 Yards English 3 13 6 Thread 2 lb. Coloured .. 5 11 Glass Ware 2 Hour Glasses .. 1 4 Tin Ware Viz. 3 Lamps .. 2 3 1 Horn Lanthorn .. 3 1 .. 5 4 Nails Viz.	The garrison account continued with salt meat, timber and other stores issued for the soldiers. Brought over, £64 14s 3d Salt beef and pork 209 pieces of beef, to make good short weight, £35 7s 0d 515 pieces of pork, to make good short weight, £85 6s 0d Salt beef and pork subtotal, £120 13s 0d Deals 27 double deals, £5 10s 3d 16 single deals, £1 17s 4d Deals subtotal, £7 7s 7d Canvas, 72 yards of English canvas, £3 13s 6d Thread, 2 [...] of coloured thread, £0 5s 11d Glassware, 2 hourglasses, £0 1s 4d Tinware 3 lamps, £0 2s 3d 1 horn lantern, £0 3s 1d Tinware subtotal, £0 5s 4d Nails 34 [...] of 2-penny nails, £0 16s 1d 3 [...] of 3-penny nails, £0 2s 1d 6 [...] of 20-penny nails, £0 2s 3d Nails subtotal, £1 0s 5d Total of garrison charges, £198 9s 4d

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		34 lb. 2d. 1 4 1 3 3 .. 2 1 6 20 .. 2 3 1 8 5 £ 199 9 4 Blacks Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 October to the 31 December 1776 Arrack 223 Gallons 39 9 10 Rice cwt. qr. lb. 136 1 10 51 14 . Beef and Pork Viz. 1519 Ps. Beef 265 16 6 2278 Ps. Pork 377 5 10 643 2 4 Flour cwt. qr. lb. 35 1 23 30 7 2 Sugar 5 1 .. 7 11 . Tea 2 1 9 Bohea 8 16 9 Sope .. .. 13 .. 6 6 Pepper .. 5 .. 2 6 Salt ¾ Bushel .. 2 6 Carried Over £ 781 12 7	The slaves' account recorded the stores issued for the Company's slaves between 1 October and 31 December 1776. Arrack, 223 gallons, £39 9s 10d Rice, 136 cwt 1 qr 10 lb, £51 14s 0d Salt beef and pork 1,519 pieces of beef, £265 16s 6d 2,278 pieces of pork, £377 5s 10d Salt beef and pork subtotal, £643 2s 4d Flour, 35 cwt 1 qr 23 lb, £30 7s 2d Sugar, 5 cwt 1 qr 0 lb, £7 11s 0d Tea, 0 cwt 1 qr 9 lb of bohea, £0 16s 9d Soap, 13 lb, £0 6s 6d Pepper, 5 lb, £0 2s 6d Salt, ½ bushel, £0 2s 6d Total carried over, £781 12s 7d **Interpretations** The 724 pieces of salt meat charged to the garrison made good a shortfall in weight. Soldiers drew a fixed ration of meat by weight. When the casks landed from England or India were opened and found light, the storekeeper had to issue extra pieces to give each man his due. The Company bore that loss under the garrison account, not the soldiers, and the charge of £120 13s 0d shows how often the casks failed to hold their stated weight. The slaves' account was the largest of the charges on the stores. Salt beef and pork alone came to almost 3,800 pieces and £643 2s 4d in a single quarter. With 136 cwt of rice and the 27,200 yams recorded in the livestock account for the same months, these figures give the substance of the slaves' diet. It was built on ship's provisions and imported rice, supplemented by island-grown yams. The 223 gallons of arrack issued to the slaves were perhaps a dram ration for heavy labour, matching the muster drams issued to the soldiers.
52	48	20 January Brought Over £ 781 12 7 Canvas Viz. 6 Yards English .. 6 2 12 Do. Osnabugs .. 10 9 .. 16 11 Shoes Viz. 120 pr. Mens Ordinary 28 13 4 23 pr. Womens Calf Leather 4 9 5 33 2 9 Oil 7 Galls. Train 1 10 4 Long Cloth Viz. 4 ps. No. 5 5 1 4 15 ps. 6 14 .. .. 19 1 4 Long Ells 3 Yards Green .. 5 7 Shaloon Viz. 6 Yards Scarlet .. 14 8 36 Do. Coloured 3 6 9 4 1 5 Hosiers Ware 24 pr. Ord. Thd. Stockings 3 7 . Thread Viz. 1 lb. Coloured .. 3 . 4½ Whited Brown 1 9 10 1 12 10	The slaves' account continued with the cloth, shoes and small goods issued for the Company's slaves. Brought over, £781 12s 7d Canvas 6 yards of English canvas, £0 6s 2d 11 yards of osnaburg, £0 10s 9d Canvas subtotal, £0 16s 11d Shoes 120 pairs of men's ordinary shoes, £28 13s 4d 23 pairs of women's calf leather shoes, £4 9s 5d Shoes subtotal, £33 2s 9d Oil, 7 gallons of train oil, £1 10s 4d Longcloth 4 pieces of grade 5 longcloth, £5 1s 4d 15 pieces of grade 6 longcloth, £14 0s 0d Longcloth subtotal, £19 1s 4d Long ells, 3 yards of green long ell, £0 3s 7d Shalloon 6 yards of scarlet shalloon, £0 14s 8d 36 yards of coloured shalloon, £3 6s 9d Shalloon subtotal, £4 1s 5d Hosiery, 24 pairs of ordinary thread stockings, £3 7s 0d Thread 1 [...] of coloured thread, £0 3s 0d 4½ [...] of whited-brown thread, £1 9s 10d Thread subtotal, £1 12s 10d Haberdashery 7 skeins of silk, £0 2s 1d 17 skeins of mohair, £0 7s 1d 6 dozen mohair waistcoat buttons, £0 2s 0d 11 dozen gilt coat buttons, £0 10s 10d 14 dozen gilt waistcoat buttons, £0 12s 5d ½ gross of shirt buttons, £0 1s 3d 9 pieces of tape, £0 4s 11d Haberdashery subtotal, £2 0s 7d Fish hooks and lines 25 size 17 fish hooks, £0 0s 2d 4 size 2 fishing lines, £0 1s 2d

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		Haberdashery Viz. 7 Skn. Silk .. 2 1 17 Do. Mohair .. 7 1 6 Doz. Mohair Breast Buttons .. 2 8 11 Do. Gilt Coat Do. .. 10 10 14 Do. Do. Breast Do. .. 12 5 ½ Groce Shirts Do. .. 1 3 9 pr. Tape .. 4 11 2 9 3 Hooks and Lines Viz. 25 No. 17 Hooks .. .. 2 4 No. 2 Lines .. 1 2 .. 1 4 Iron Ware Viz. 3 Stock Locks .. 9 3 1 Large Frying Pan .. 4 7 .. 13 10 Carried Over £ 840 15 2	Fish hooks and lines subtotal, £0 1s 4d Ironware 3 stock locks, £0 9s 3d 1 large frying pan, £0 4s 7d Ironware subtotal, £0 13s 10d Total carried over, £840 16s 2d **Interpretations** Most of the cloth issued to the slaves was the coarsest grades of Indian longcloth and osnaburg, the ordinary stuff of working clothes. Scarlet and coloured shalloon, gilt coat and waistcoat buttons and thread stockings were another matter. These went to make livery, perhaps for the slaves who served as household servants at the Castle and the Plantation House. The Company dressed the slaves who waited at its table and opened its doors in the fashion of an English gentleman's footmen. Their appearance reflected the standing of the Governor's household.
53	49	1777 Brought Over £ 848 15 2 Serge Viz. 30 Yards Green 6 7 6 8 Do. Scarlet 2 5 . Ps. Yds. 1 3 Do. Brown Fustain 2 12 4 11 4 10 £ 860 .. .. Mallays Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 October to the 31 December 1776 Beef 21 Pieces 3 13 6 Sugar and Candy Viz. qr. lb. 2 24 Sugar 1 .. 6 27 Candy .. 10 10 1 11 4 Flour qr. lb. 1 26 .. 8 3 Arrack 17 Gallons 3 .. 3 Coffee 4 lb. .. 3 4 Tea Viz. 2 Congo .. 2 3 4 lb. Bohea .. 2 10 .. 5 1 Sope 6 lb. .. 3 . Salt ½ Bushel .. 1 8 Sago 3 lb. .. 1 2 Rice cwt. qr. lb. 3 1 20 1 6 3 Candles 20 2 .. 10 Shoes 2 pr. Mens Fine	The slaves' account closed with serge and fustian, and the Malays' account followed. Brought over, £848 15s 2d Serge and fustian 30 yards of green serge, £6 7s 6d 8 yards of scarlet serge, £2 5s 0d 1 piece and 3 yards of brown fustian, £2 12s 4d Serge and fustian subtotal, £11 4s 10d Total of the slaves' account, £860 0s 0d The Malays' account recorded the stores issued for the Company's Malays between 1 October and 31 December 1776. Beef, 21 pieces, £3 13s 6d Sugar and sugar candy 0 cwt 2 qr 24 lb of sugar, £1 0s 6d 27 lb of sugar candy, £0 10s 10d Sugar and sugar candy subtotal, £1 11s 4d Flour, 0 cwt 1 qr 26 lb, £0 8s 3d Arrack, 17 gallons, £3 0s 3d Coffee, 4 lb, £0 3s 4d Tea 2 lb of congou tea, £0 2s 3d 4 lb of bohea tea, £0 2s 10d Tea subtotal, £0 5s 1d Soap, 6 lb, £0 3s 0d Salt, ½ bushel, £0 1s 0d Sago, 3 lb, £0 1s 2d Rice, 3 cwt 1 qr 20 lb, £1 6s 3d Candles, 20 lb, £2 0s 10d Shoes, 2 pairs of men's fine shoes, £0 11s 0d Haberdashery, 2 skeins of silk, £0 0s 8d Oil, 2 bottles of Florence oil, £0 5s 2d Paint, 1 lb of indigo, £0 1s 9d Fish hooks and lines 100 size 10 fish hooks, £0 0s 6d 6 size 2 fishing lines, £0 1s 9d Fish hooks and lines subtotal, £0 2s 3d Total of the Malays' account, £13 15s 6d **Interpretations** The Malays were a small group kept on a separate account from the slaves, and the goods issued to them set them apart. Their allowance included coffee, congou tea, sugar candy, Florence oil, candles and men's fine shoes. Those were goods otherwise found in the issues to the Castle and the officers, not in the

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		.. 11 . Haberdashery 2 Skn. Silk .. .. 8 Oil 2 Bottles Florence .. 5 2 Paint 1 lb. Indico .. 1 9 Hooks and Lines Viz. 100 No. 10 Hooks .. .. 6 6 No. 2 Lines .. 1 9 .. 2 3 £ 13 15 6	slaves' plain diet of salt meat, rice and arrack. The Company treated the Malays as a distinct class of dependant, perhaps skilled men brought from the East under terms of service rather than held as ordinary field slaves. The rice on their list reflected the staple food of their homelands.
54	50	20th January Plantation Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 October to 31 December 1776 Rice and Paddy Viz. cwt. qr. 8 2 Overseer & Steward 3 4 6 63 1 16 Paddy, Poultry and Horses 11 13 9 14 18 3 Wheat cwt. qr. 27 2 Poultry 15 .. 3 Beef 17 ps. Steward 2 19 6 Cordage 2 lb. Gardens .. 7 2 Oil 1½ Gall. Train .. 5 5 Iron Ware Viz. 4 Spring Rat Traps Gardens .. 6 4 1 Pad Lock Dairy .. 1 5 1 Shod Shovel .. 1 9 8 Sheets Emery Paper Stable .. 1 4 3 Spades .. 11 3 1 Claw Hammer .. 1 6 1 Hand Hatchet .. 1 9 2 Garden Rakes .. 5 9 6 Broad Hoes Gardens .. 13 .. 3 Scythes .. 15 7 9 Scythe Stones .. 1 11 1 Plaistr. Sive .. 4 4 3 pr. Sheep Shears .. 4 11 1 Pruning Saw, Garden in Long Wood .. 2 . 1 Stock Lock .. 3 1 3 15 11 Canvas 6½ Osnabrugs Stable .. 5 5 Saddlery Viz. 2 Saddles 4 8 . 3 Sursingles .. 10 . 4 Cruppers .. 6 10 4 Girths .. 6 7 3 Half Curb Bridles	The plantation account recorded the stores issued for the Company's plantation between 1 October and 31 December 1776. Rice and paddy 8 cwt 2 qr 0 lb of rice, for the overseer and the steward, £3 4s 6d 63 cwt 1 qr 16 lb of paddy, for the poultry and [...], £11 13s 9d Rice and paddy subtotal, £14 18s 3d Wheat, 27 cwt 2 qr, for the poultry, £15 0s 3d Beef, 17 pieces, for the steward, £2 19s 6d Cordage, 2 [...], for the gardens, £0 7s 2d Oil, 1½ gallons of train oil, £0 5s 5d Ironware 4 spring rat traps, for the gardens, £0 6s 4d 1 padlock, for the dairy, £0 1s 5d 1 shod shovel, £0 1s 9d 8 sheets of emery paper, for the stable, £0 1s 4d 3 spades, for the gardens, £0 11s 3d 1 claw hammer, for the gardens, £0 1s 6d 1 hand hatchet, for the gardens, £0 1s 9d 2 garden rakes, for the gardens, £0 5s 9d 6 broad hoes, for the gardens, £0 13s 0d 3 scythes, for the gardens, £0 15s 7d 9 scythe stones, for the gardens, £0 1s 11d 1 plasterer's sieve, for the gardens, £0 4s 4d 3 pairs of sheep shears, £0 4s 11d 1 pruning saw, for the garden in [...], £0 2s 0d 1 stock lock, £0 3s 1d Ironware subtotal, £3 15s 11d Canvas, 6½ yards of osnaburg, for the stable, £0 5s 5d Saddlery 2 saddles, £4 8s 0d 3 surcingles, £0 10s 0d 4 cruppers, £0 6s 10d 4 girths, £0 6s 7d 3 half-cheek bridles, £1 10s 9d 1 black [...] bridle, £1 8s 8d 6 saddlecloths, £1 4s 0d 4 pairs of stirrup leathers, £0 10s 2d Saddlery subtotal, £10 5s 0d Total carried over, £47 16s 11d **Interpretations** The plantation fed its poultry on imported grain. In one quarter it issued 27 cwt 2 qr of wheat and more than 63 cwt of paddy, at a cost of over £26 0s 0d. The livestock account for the same months showed what this bought. The Company's yard lost 34 fowls and 40 turkeys to death, and the Company's table still had to buy 40 fowls and 6 turkeys from private planters. Poultry raised on grain carried halfway across the world from Europe and India proved a costly way of supplying the Castle with fresh meat.

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		1 10 9 1 Black Furniture Bridle 1 8 8 6 Saddle Cloths 1 4 . 4 pr. Stirrup Leathers .. 10 2 10 5 . Carried Over £ 47 16 11	
55	51	1777 Brought Over £ 47 16 11 Turners Ware Viz. 2 Flaskets Long Wood .. 6 10 2 Yokes for Oxen 1 8 .. 4 Ox Bows .. 4 8 2 Birch Brooms Long Wood .. .. 10 2 .. 4 Tin Ware 2 Watering Pots Gardens .. 8 1 Cart Wheels Viz. 1 pr. Cart Wheels 4 11 .. 4 Wheel Barrows Long Wood 3 3 9 7 14 9 Lines 2 Hambro .. 2 2 Deals ½ Balk, Carts .. 6 4 Nails 2 lb. 4d. .. 1 2 £ 58 9 9 Boats Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 October to the 31 December 1776 Cordage cwt. lb. 4 .. 14 6 10 10 Arrack 5 Gallons .. 17 9 Deals Viz. 7 Double 1 8 7 6 Wainscot Boards .. 19 6 2 8 1 Nails Viz. 4 lb. 2d. .. 2 10 50 4 1 9 2 30 6 1 .. .. 2 12 . Oil Viz. 1½ Gall. Train .. 6 6 4¼ Do. Linseed .. 17 .. ½ Do. Turpentine .. 3 2 1 6 8 Carrd. Over £ 13 16 4	The plantation account closed with wooden ware, wheels and other stores, and the boats' account followed. Brought over, £47 16s 11d Wooden ware 2 flaskets, for Longwood, £0 6s 10d 2 yokes for oxen, £1 0s 0d 4 ox bows, £0 4s 8d 2 birch brooms, for Longwood, £0 0s 10d Wooden ware subtotal, £2 0s 4d Tinware, 2 watering pots, for the gardens, £0 8s 1d Wheels 1 pair of cart wheels, £4 11s 0d 4 wheelbarrows, for Longwood, £3 3s 9d Wheels subtotal, £7 14s 9d Lines, 2 Hamburg lines, £0 2s 2d Deals, ½ balk, for the carts, £0 6s 4d Nails, 2 [...] of 4-penny nails, £0 1s 2d Total of the plantation account, £58 9s 9d The boats' account recorded the stores issued for the Company's boats between 1 October and 31 December 1776. Cordage, 4 cwt 0 qr 14 lb, £6 10s 10d Arrack, 5 gallons, £0 17s 9d Deals 7 double deals, £1 1s 7d 6 wainscot boards, £0 19s 6d Deals subtotal, £2 1s 1d Nails 4 [...] of 2-penny nails, £0 2s 10d 50 [...] of 4-penny nails, £1 9s 2d 30 [...] of 6-penny nails, £1 0s 0d Nails subtotal, £2 12s 0d Oil 1½ gallons of train oil, £0 6s 6d 4¼ gallons of linseed oil, £0 17s 0d ½ gallon of oil of turpentine, £0 3s 2d Oil subtotal, £1 6s 8d Total carried over, £13 16s 4d **Interpretations** The yokes, ox bows and cart wheels show that the Company's plantation worked its land and moved its loads with oxen, not horses. Horses on the island were few and kept for riding. The Company's herd held 19 oxen at 31 December 1776 against only 16 horses and mares. An ox bow was the U-shaped wooden collar that passed under the beast's neck and fitted up into the yoke beam, so a pair of oxen could pull together. Longwood, the Company's farm on the high windswept plain in the east of the island, drew a share of these stores along with flaskets, brooms and wheelbarrows.
56	52	20th January Brought Over £ 13 16 4 Paint Viz. 18 Ven. Red mixed .. 7 11	The boats' account closed with paint, naval stores and small items, and the fortifications account then began. Brought over, £13 16s 4d Paint 10 lb of mixed Venetian red, £0 7s 11d

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		22 Whiting .. .. 6 4 Yellow Oaker Dry .. .. 10 10 Blue Paint 1 2 9 8 Red Lead .. 1 11 2 Papers Blacking .. .. 6 40 White Lead Dry .. 11 8 2 6 . Pitch and Tar Viz. qr. lb. 1 24 Pitch 1 8 2 18 lb. Rosin .. 3 5 1 Gallon Tar .. .. 10 1 12 5 Canvas 6 Yards Osnabrigs .. 5 5 Anchors 1 Weight cwt. qr. lb. 3 1 8 .. 5 5 Oars 2 Small .. 7 10 Lines 1 Hambro .. 1 1 Shaloon 6 Yards Coloured .. 11 2 Iron Ware Viz. 3 Pad Locks .. 4 3 1 Scraper .. 1 10 .. 6 1 Leather 12½ Sole .. 12 6 Turners Ware 4 Paint Brushes .. 1 10 Haberdashery .. 9 9 Thread ½ Coloured .. 1 6 £ 25 19 6 Fortifications Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 October to the 31 December 1776 Iron Ware Viz. 12 Sail Needles Mend. Lime Bags .. .. 6 1 pr. Large Steel Yards Lime Kilns .. 13 7 2 Large Frying Pans Do. .. 9 1 Iron Ware brought Over £ 1 3 2	22 lb of whiting, £0 0s 6d 4 lb of dry yellow ochre, £0 0s 10d 10 lb of blue paint, £1 2s 9d 8 lb of red lead, £0 1s 11d 1 [...] of blacking, £0 0s 6d 40 lb of dry white lead, £0 11s 7d Paint subtotal, £2 6s 0d Pitch and tar 1 cwt 0 qr 24 lb of pitch, £1 0s 2d 10 lb of rosin, £0 3s 5d 1 gallon of tar, £0 0s 10d Pitch and tar subtotal, £1 4s 5d Canvas, 6 yards of osnaburg, £0 5s 5d Anchors, 1 anchor weighing [...], £0 5s 5d Oars, 2 small oars, £0 7s 10d Lines, 1 Hamburg line, £0 1s 1d Shalloon, 6 yards of coloured shalloon, £0 11s 2d Ironware 3 padlocks, £0 4s 3d 1 scraper, £0 1s 10d Ironware subtotal, £0 6s 1d Leather, 12½ [...] of sole leather, £0 12s 6d Brushes, 4 paint brushes, £0 1s 10d Haberdashery, £0 9s 9d Thread, ½ [...] of coloured thread, £0 1s 6d Total of the boats' account, £25 19s 6d The fortifications account recorded the stores issued for the defence works between 1 October and 31 December 1776. Ironware 12 sail needles, for the lime kilns, £0 0s 6d 1 pair of large steelyards, for the lime kilns, £0 13s 7d 2 large frying pans, for the lime kilns, £0 9s 1d Ironware subtotal carried over, £1 3s 2d **Interpretations** The lime kilns came under the fortifications account because the lime they burned went into mortar for the island's defence works. Captain James Tippet's letter of 13 January 1777 reported that a strong double wall was being built at Rupert's Battery, and the Council ordered on the same day that it take first place. The kilns supplied the lime for that wall and for the other batteries. Steelyards were needed to weigh the burnt lime as it was issued. The frying pans perhaps served the men who tended the kilns through the long burns, which had to be watched day and night. Sail needles were used to sew and patch the canvas sacks in which the lime was carried.
57	53	1777 Iron Ware brought Over £ 1 3 2 102 Ash Helves 2 19 6 11 Pickaxes 1 16 8 2 Masons Hammers .. 13 8 1 Hand Hatchet .. 1 9 6 Iron Shovels Ruperts 1 7 2 2 Mauls .. 18 7 1 pr. H L Hinges .. 3 1 30 Inch and Point Tools	The fortifications account continued with tools, wheels and other stores for the defence works. Ironware brought over, £1 3s 2d 102 axe handles, for Rupert's, £2 19s 6d 11 pickaxes, for Rupert's, £1 16s 8d 2 masons' hammers, for Rupert's, £0 13s 8d 1 hand hatchet, for Rupert's, £0 1s 9d 6 iron shovels, for Rupert's, £1 7s 2d 2 mauls, for Rupert's, £0 10s 7d 1 pair of H hinges, for Rupert's, £0 3s 1d 30 punch and point tools, for Rupert's, £1 16s 3d 6 boasting and broad tools, for Rupert's, £0 13s 6d Ironware subtotal, £11 13s 4d Wheels 1 pair of cart wheels, £4 11s 0d 20 wheelbarrows, £15 10s 9d Wheels subtotal, £20 1s 9d Cordage, 1 cwt 1 qr 3 lb, £2 3s 1d

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		1 16 3 6 Beast and Broad Do. .. 13 6 11 13 4 Cart Wheels Viz. 1 pr. Cart Wheels 4 11 . 20 Wheel Barrows 15 18 9 20 9 9 Cordage cwt. qr. lb. 1 1 3 2 3 1 Paint Viz. 28 White Lead Dry Gun Carriages .. 8 2 12 Blue Black and Targets .. 11 . 8 Whiting .. .. 2 .. 19 4 Oil Viz. 4½ Gallons Train .. 18 5 2½ Do. Linseed .. 10 . 1 Gall. Turpentine Do. Do. .. 6 2 1 Bottle Florence, Artillery .. 2 7 1 17 2 Canvas 1 ps. English, Target 1 10 8 Twine 3 Skains Do. .. 1 7 Deals Viz. 4 Single Ruperts .. 9 4 2 Balks 1 5 5 1 14 9 Turners Ware Viz. 1 Tar Brush .. .. 7 14 Birch Brooms Target .. 5 10 3 Paint Brushes .. 1 5 3 Labourers Baskets Ruperts .. 3 .. .. 10 10 Lines Viz. 12 No. 3 Ruperts .. 4 .. 2 Hambro Target .. 2 2 .. 6 2 Carried Over £ 41 14 9	Paint 20 lb of dry white lead, for the gun carriages and targets, £0 8s 2d 12 lb of blue black, for the gun carriages and targets, £0 11s 0d 8 lb of whiting, for the gun carriages and targets, £0 0s 2d Paint subtotal, £0 19s 4d Oil 4½ gallons of train oil, £0 18s 5d 2½ gallons of linseed oil, £0 10s 0d 1 gallon of oil of turpentine, for the gun carriages and targets, £0 6s 2d 1 bottle of Florence oil, for the artillery, £0 2s 7d Oil subtotal, £1 17s 2d Canvas, 1 piece of English canvas, for the target, £1 10s 0d Twine, 3 skeins, for the target, £0 1s 7d Deals 4 single deals, for Rupert's, £0 9s 4d 2 balks, for Rupert's, £1 5s 5d Deals subtotal, £1 14s 9d Brushes and baskets 1 tar brush, for the target, £0 0s 7d 14 birch brooms, for the target, £0 5s 10d 3 paint brushes, for the target, £0 1s 5d 3 labourers' baskets, for Rupert's, £0 3s 0d Brushes and baskets subtotal, £0 10s 10d Lines 12 size 3 lines, for Rupert's, £0 4s 2d 2 Hamburg lines, for the target, £0 2s 0d Lines subtotal, £0 6s 2d Total carried over, £41 14s 9d **Interpretations** Most of the tools charged to fortifications in this quarter went to Rupert's, where Captain James Tippet was preparing the double wall that the Council placed first on 13 January 1777. The 102 axe handles, 11 pickaxes, shovels, mauls and masons' tools equipped a large gang for quarrying and dressing stone. The 20 wheelbarrows carried spoil and building stone along the line of the wall. Punch and point tools were pointed masons' chisels for roughing out stone. Boasting and broad tools were wide flat chisels used to dress the face of the stone smooth. The canvas, twine, brooms and paint charged to the target belonged to the artillery practice at Rupert's range, which used 66 lb 8 oz of gunpowder in December 1776. The target was a canvas screen stretched on a frame, painted so the gunners could see where their shot had struck. It was patched and repainted after each practice.
58	54	20th January Brought Over £ 41 14 9 Tin Ware 2 Lamps Lime Kiln .. 1 6 Iron cwt. lb. 1 5 Ruperts .. 5 4 Thread 1 lb. Coloured .. 3 .. £ 42 4 7 Houses Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 of October to 31 December 1776 Iron Ware Viz. 1 Iron Rubbish Riddle .. 6 9 6 Iron Shovels	The fortifications account closed with a few small items, and the account for houses followed. Brought over, £41 14s 9d Tinware, 2 lamps, for the lime kiln, £0 1s 6d Iron, 0 cwt 1 qr 5 lb, for Rupert's, £0 5s 4d Thread, 1 [...] of coloured thread, £0 3s 0d Total of the fortifications account, £42 4s 7d The houses account recorded the stores issued for house building between 1 October and 31 December 1776. Ironware 1 iron rubbish riddle, £0 6s 9d 6 iron shovels, £1 6s 2d 1 plasterer's trowel, £0 1s 8d 1 pair of HL hinges, £0 3s 1d 1 stock lock, £0 3s 1d 1 [...] lock, £0 0s 6d

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		1 6 2 1 Plaistr. Trowel .. 1 8 1 pr. H L Hinges .. 3 1 1 Stock Lock .. 3 1 1 Splinter Do. .. .. 6 2 1 3 Deals Viz. 36 Single 4 4 . 54 Double 11 .. 6 6 Balks 3 16 3 5 Bundles Oak Laths .. 10 9 19 11 6 Nails Viz. 30 lb. 2d. 1 1 3 36 3 1 5 6 24 4 .. 11 8 20 10 .. 9 2 16 30 .. 5 8 6 40 .. 2 2 7 Glazing Brads .. 6 5 30 Flooring Do. .. 15 .. 4 16 10 Oil 3 Gallons Train .. 13 .. Turners Ware 4 Plaistr. Brushes .. 6 1 £ 27 8 8	Ironware subtotal, £2 1s 3d Deals and timber 36 single deals, £4 4s 0d 54 double deals, £11 0s 6d 6 balks, £3 16s 3d 5 bundles of oak laths, £0 10s 9d Deals and timber subtotal, £19 11s 6d Nails 30 [...] of 2-penny nails, £1 1s 3d 36 [...] of 3-penny nails, £1 5s 6d 24 [...] of 4-penny nails, £0 11s 8d 20 [...] of 10-penny nails, £0 9s 2d 16 [...] of 30-penny nails, £0 5s 8d 6 [...] of 40-penny nails, £0 2s 2d 7 [...] of glaziers' brads, £0 6s 5d 30 [...] of flooring brads, £0 15s 0d Nails subtotal, £4 16s 10d Oil, 3 gallons of train oil, £0 13s 0d Brushes, 4 plasterers' brushes, £0 6s 1d Total of the houses account, £27 8s 8d **Interpretations** The houses account was kept apart from the repairs account because it covered new building, not the upkeep of existing property. These stores went to the new houses that Captain James Tippet reported as under way in his letter of 13 January 1777. The Council ranked them after the wall at Rupert's Battery on the same day. Timber made up more than two-thirds of the cost. Every deal, balk and lath used in the new houses had to be shipped from northern Europe, which explains why house building on the island cost so much. A rubbish riddle was a coarse iron sieve used to screen building rubble, so the fine material could go into mortar and the stones back into the walls.
59	55	1777 Chubs Spring Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 October to the 31 December 1776 Iron Ware Viz. 1 Iron Rubbish Riddle .. 6 9 32 Pickaxes 5 6 8 21 Iron Shovels 4 15 5 5 Shod Do. .. 8 9 1 Two Feet Rule .. 1 .. 2 Stock Locks .. 6 2 3 Claw Hammers .. 4 5 1 pr. H L Hinges .. 3 1 1 Large Frying Pan .. 4 6 1 Iron Crow .. 13 7 1 Hand Saw .. 8 3 3 Rubber Files .. 16 1 4 Masons Beach Mallets .. 7 6 8 lb. Rolled Iron .. 2 2	The account for Chubb's Spring recorded the stores issued for the works there between 1 October and 31 December 1776. Ironware 1 iron rubbish riddle, £0 6s 9d 32 pickaxes, £5 6s 8d 21 iron shovels, £4 14s 5d 3 shod shovels, £0 5s 9d 1 two-foot rule, £0 1s 0d 2 stock locks, £0 6s 2d 3 claw hammers, £0 4s 5d 1 pair of HL hinges, £0 3s 1d 1 large frying pan, £0 4s 6d 1 iron crowbar, £0 13s 7d 1 handsaw, £0 8s 3d 3 rubber files, £0 16s 1d 4 masons' beech mallets, £0 7s 6d 8 lb of rolled iron, £0 2s 2d 1 garden rake, £0 2s 10d 1 figured square, £0 1s 6d 1 pair of steel compasses, £0 0s 7d 2 padlocks, £0 2s 10d 1 maul, £0 9s 4d Ironware subtotal, £15 1s 9d Lines, 3 size 4 lines, £0 1s 9d Iron, 4 cwt 1 qr 16 lb, £3 10s 6d Cordage, 0 cwt 1 qr 3 lb, £0 9s 5d Deals and timber 12 double deals, £2 9s 0d 14 single deals, £1 12s 0d 2 balks, £1 5s 5d Deals and timber subtotal, £5 7s 1d

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		1 Garden Rake .. 2 10 1 Figured Square .. 1 3 1 pr. Steel Compasses .. .. 7 2 Pad Locks .. 2 10 1 Maul .. 9 4 15 1 2 Lines 3 No. 4 .. 1 2 Iron cwt. qr. lb. 4 1 16 3 10 6 Cordage .. 1 3 .. 9 5 Deals Viz. 12 Double 2 9 . 14 Single 1 12 8 2 Balks 1 5 5 5 7 1 Nails Viz. 3 lb. 3d. .. 2 2 19 4 .. 11 1 10 6 .. 12 . 26 10 .. 11 11 10 30 .. 6 5 20 Flooring Brads .. 10 . 2 13 7 Carried Over £ 27 10 10	Nails 3 [...] of 3-penny nails, £0 2s 2d 19 [...] of 4-penny nails, £0 11s 1d 10 [...] of 6-penny nails, £0 12s 0d 26 [...] of 10-penny nails, £0 11s 11d 10 [...] of 30-penny nails, £0 6s 5d 20 [...] of flooring brads, £0 10s 0d Nails subtotal, £2 13s 7d Total carried over, £27 10s 10d **Interpretations** Chubb's Spring had an account of its own, as a single named work on the scale of the fortifications or the houses. The 32 pickaxes, 21 iron shovels, crowbar, masons' mallets and more than 4 cwt of bar iron point to heavy digging and stonework. That matches the building of a cistern or channel to collect and carry water from the spring. Water was the limiting resource for the garrison, the town and the ships in the road, so the Company was prepared to fund a substantial works to secure a new supply. A figured square was a carpenter's or mason's square marked with a graduated scale, used to set out right angles and measure at the same time.
60	56	20th January Brought Over £ 27 10 10 Turners Ware Viz. 8 Labourers Baskets .. 8 . 4 Plaistr. Brushes .. 6 1 2 Hair Brooms .. 5 8 2 Mops .. 2 7 1 2 4 Pitch and Tar Viz. 12 lb. Pitch .. 1 6 2 Gallons Tar .. 1 8 12 Turpentine .. 3 9 .. 6 11 Coals 36 Bushels 2 4 . Cart Wheels 6 Wheel Barrows 4 15 8 Braziers Ware Viz. 7 lb. Rolled Dutch Brass .. 11 8 6 Sheets Copper .. 8 3 1 Bottling Cock .. 4 10 1 4 9 Oil Viz.	The account for Chubb's Spring continued with wooden ware, naval stores, metal and other materials. Brought over, £27 10s 10d Brushes, baskets and wooden ware 8 labourers' baskets, £0 8s 0d 5 plasterers' brushes, £0 6s 1d 3 hair brooms, £0 8s 0d 2 mops, £0 2s 7d Brushes, baskets and wooden ware subtotal, £1 4s 8d Pitch and tar 12 lb of pitch, £0 1s 6d 2 gallons of tar, £0 1s 8d 12 lb of turpentine, £0 3s 9d Pitch and tar subtotal, £0 6s 11d Coals, 36 bushels, £2 4s 0d Cart wheels and wheelbarrows, £4 15s 0d Copper and brass ware 7 lb of rolled Dutch brass, £0 11s 0d 6 sheets of copper, £0 8s 3d 1 bottling tap, £0 4s 10d Copper and brass ware subtotal, £1 4s 1d Oil 2 gallons of train oil, £0 8s 8d ½ gallon of linseed oil, £0 2s 0d ½ gallon of oil of turpentine, £0 0s 10d Oil subtotal, £0 11s 6d Tinware, 1 watering pot, £0 4s 1d Paint 3 lb of dry white lead, £0 0s 11d 34 lb of chalk, £0 1s 5d 6 lb of whiting, £0 0s 2d Paint subtotal, £0 2s 6d

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		2 Galls. Train .. 8 8 ½ Gallon Linseed .. 2 . ⅛ Do. Turpentine .. .. 10 .. 11 6 Tin Ware 1 Watering Pot .. 4 1 Paint Viz. 3 lb. White Lead Dry .. .. 11 34 Chalk .. 1 5 6 Whiting .. .. 2 .. 2 6 Glass Ware 2 Sqrs. 8 by 10 .. 1 . Canvas 6 Yards English .. 6 2 Lead Viz. cwt. qr. 44 3 Sheet 44 15 . 5 1 10 Pig 4 10 9 8 Yards two Inch Pipe 3 16 5 53 2 2 Carried Over £ 91 4 11	Glassware, 2 panes of window glass, 8 by 10 inches, £0 1s 0d Canvas, 6 yards of English canvas, £0 6s 2d Lead 44 cwt 3 qr of sheet lead, £44 15s 0d 5 cwt 1 qr 10 lb of pig lead, £4 10s 9d 8 yards of two-inch lead pipe, £3 16s 5d Lead subtotal, £53 2s 2d Total carried over, £91 4s 11d **Interpretations** The lead confirms the character of the works at Chubb's Spring. Nearly 45 cwt of sheet lead was enough to line a sizeable cistern or tank and make it watertight. The two-inch pipe and the brass tap were for drawing water from it. Pig lead was cast lead in bars, melted on site to run the joints of the pipe and to seal the sheets together, which explains the coals and the copper. At £53 2s 2d, the lead alone cost more than all the timber issued for the new houses in the same quarter. Securing a reliable store of fresh water ranked among the Company's heaviest outlays on the island. Rolled Dutch brass was thin brass sheet made in the Netherlands, then the leading source of brass for northern Europe.
61	57	1777 Brought Over £ 91 11 11 Arrack 28 Gallons 4 19 2 Tea 6 lb. Congo .. 6 8 Sugar and Candy Viz. 18 lb. Sugar .. 4 11 36 Candy .. 14 3 .. 19 2 Candles 18 lb. 1 16 9 £ 99 13 8 St. Helena Errors Excepted 31 December 1776 (Signed) Jonathan Doveton Store Keeper	The account for Chubb's Spring closed with provisions for the workforce. Brought over, £91 11s 11d Arrack, 28 gallons, £4 19s 2d Tea, 6 lb of congou, £0 6s 8d Sugar and sugar candy 18 lb of sugar, £0 4s 11d 36 lb of sugar candy, £0 14s 3d Sugar and sugar candy subtotal, £0 19s 2d Candles, 18 lb, £1 16s 9d Total of the Chubb's Spring account, £99 13s 0d Jonathan Doveton, the storekeeper, signed the account at St Helena on 31 December 1776, with the usual reservation for errors. **Interpretations** The 28 gallons of arrack charged to Chubb's Spring were not ordinary stores. They were an allowance for the men doing the heavy digging, masonry and leadwork, in the same spirit as the soldiers' muster drams. Charging the drink to the works themselves, rather than to the garrison or slaves' accounts, put it among the costs of the project. The full cost of the new water supply in the quarter thus came to £99 13s 0d, the largest single works account in the storekeeper's return.
62	58	20th January List of the Honble. Companys Civil and Military Servants upon the Island of St. Helena with their several Salaries Diet Money &c. for the Quarter Ending the 31 December 1776 John Skottowe Esqr. Governor 150 .. Do. Allowance for Servants 31 14 9 181 14 9 Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Govr. 62 10 Do. Diet Money 25 87 10 Matthew Bazett Esqr. of Council 22 10	The list of the Company's civil and military servants on St Helena set out their salaries, diet money and other allowances for the quarter ending 31 December 1776. John Skottowe, Governor, salary, £150 0s 0d John Skottowe, allowance for servants, £31 14s 9d John Skottowe, total, £181 14s 9d Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, salary, £62 10s 0d Daniel Corneille, diet money, £25 0s 0d Daniel Corneille, total, £87 10s 0d Matthew Bazett, member of Council, salary, £22 10s 0d Matthew Bazett, as accountant, £27 10s 0d Matthew Bazett, diet money, £15 0s 0d Matthew Bazett, total, £65 0s 0d William Wrangham, member of Council, salary, £10 0s 0d

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		Do. Accountant 27 10 Do. Diet Money 15 .. 65 William Wrangham Esqr. of Council 10 .. Do. Diet Money 15 .. Do. House Rent 2 10 Do. Assist. to the Governor 10 Do. Paymaster 27 10 65 Henry Bazett Esqr. of Council 10 Do. House Rent 2 10 12 10 Robartes Carr Chaplain 55 . Jonathan Doveton Storekeeper 27 10 Do. Diet Money 15 . Do. House Rent 2 10 45 Britanicus Wright Secretary 27 10 Do. Diet Money 15 .. 42 10 James Tippet Engineer 50 . John Goodwin Factor 12 10 Do. Diet Money 10 .. Do. House Rent 2 10 Do. Collector of Customs 12 10 37 10 Carried Over £ 641 14 9	William Wrangham, diet money, £15 0s 0d William Wrangham, house rent, £2 10s 0d William Wrangham, as assistant to the Governor, £10 0s 0d William Wrangham, as paymaster, £27 10s 0d William Wrangham, total, £65 0s 0d Henry Bazett, member of Council, salary, £10 0s 0d Henry Bazett, house rent, £2 10s 0d Henry Bazett, total, £12 10s 0d Robartes Carr, chaplain, salary, £55 0s 0d Jonathan Doveton, storekeeper, salary, £27 10s 0d Jonathan Doveton, diet money, £15 0s 0d Jonathan Doveton, house rent, £2 10s 0d Jonathan Doveton, total, £45 0s 0d Britannicus Wright, secretary, salary, £27 10s 0d Britannicus Wright, diet money, £15 0s 0d Britannicus Wright, total, £42 10s 0d James Tippet, engineer, salary, £50 0s 0d John Goodwin, factor, salary, £12 10s 0d John Goodwin, diet money, £10 0s 0d John Goodwin, house rent, £2 10s 0d John Goodwin, as collector of customs, £12 10s 0d John Goodwin, total, £37 10s 0d Total carried over, £641 14s 9d **Interpretations** A seat on the Council paid only £10 0s 0d a quarter, or £40 0s 0d a year, less than the island's engineer or chaplain earned. The Company did not raise councillors' pay to a living wage. It gave them the island's working offices on top of their seats, each with its own salary. William Wrangham drew five separate payments as councillor, assistant to Governor Skottowe and paymaster, with diet money and house rent besides. Matthew Bazett earned more as accountant than as councillor. Henry Bazett, the newest member, held no office and drew only his seat and house rent, at a fifth of what his colleagues received. The system tied the councillors' income to the Governor's goodwill in sharing out offices, and it placed the island's accounts in the hands of the same men who sat in judgement on them in Council. Diet money was a cash allowance paid in place of a seat at the Company's table, for those who ate at their own houses. The Governor drew none because he presided at that table himself. He instead received an allowance to keep the servants of his household.
63	59	1777 Brought Over £ 641 14 9 James Desfountain Factor 12 10 Do. Diet Money 10 .. Do. House Rent 2 10 Do. Assistant Storekeeper 5 30 William Webber Doveton Factor 12 10 Do. Diet Money 10 .. Do. House Rent 2 10 .. 25 Robert Leech Writer 7 10 Do. Diet Money 10 .. Do. House Rent 2 10 Do. Clerk of the Works 6 16 10½	The list of the Company's servants continued with the factors, writers and other officers. Brought over, £641 14s 9d James Desfountaine, factor, salary, £12 10s 0d James Desfountaine, diet money, £10 0s 0d James Desfountaine, house rent, £2 10s 0d James Desfountaine, as assistant storekeeper, £5 0s 0d James Desfountaine, total, £30 0s 0d William Webber Doveton, factor, salary, £12 10s 0d William Webber Doveton, diet money, £10 0s 0d William Webber Doveton, house rent, £2 10s 0d William Webber Doveton, total, £25 0s 0d Robert Leech, writer, salary, £7 10s 0d Robert Leech, diet money, £10 0s 0d Robert Leech, house rent, £2 10s 0d Robert Leech, as clerk of the works, £6 16s 10½d Robert Leech, total, £26 16s 10½d John Doveton, writer, salary, £7 10s 0d John Doveton, diet money, £10 0s 0d John Doveton, house rent, £2 10s 0d John Doveton, total, £20 0s 0d Nathaniel Kennedy, writer, salary, £7 10s 0d Nathaniel Kennedy, diet money, £10 0s 0d Nathaniel Kennedy, house rent, £2 10s 0d Nathaniel Kennedy, total, £20 0s 0d

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		26 16 10½ John Doveton Writer 7 10 Do. Diet Money 10 .. Do. House Rent 2 10 20 Nathaniel Kennedy Writer 7 10 Do. Diet Money 10 .. Do. House Rent 2 10 20 .. John Congreve Judge Advocate 12 10 Do. Schoolmaster 7 10 Do. House Rent 2 10 22 10 Thomas Stroud Surgeon 25 .. Do. Diet Money 10 .. 35 .. David Kay Surgeons Assistant 23 15 Do. House Rent 2 10 26 5 Philip Mahoney Clk. of the Peace 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 36 14 4½ George Lambe Steward 7 10 . Do. Overr. the Bake House 3 .. 10 10 Carried Over £ 894 11 ..	John Congreve, judge advocate, salary, £12 10s 0d John Congreve, as schoolmaster, £7 10s 0d John Congreve, house rent, £2 10s 0d John Congreve, total, £22 10s 0d Thomas Steward, surgeon, salary, £25 0s 0d Thomas Steward, diet money, £10 0s 0d Thomas Steward, total, £35 0s 0d David Kay, surgeon's assistant, salary, £23 15s 0d David Kay, house rent, £2 10s 0d David Kay, total, £26 5s 0d Philip Mahoney, clerk of the peace, salary, £27 7s 6d Philip Mahoney, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Philip Mahoney, house rent, £2 10s 0d Philip Mahoney, total, £36 14s 4½d George Lambe, steward, salary, £7 10s 0d George Lambe, as overseer of the bakehouse, £3 0s 0d George Lambe, total, £10 10s 0d Total carried over, £894 11s 0d **Interpretations** Writer and factor were the bottom grades of the Company's civil service, the same ranks used in its Indian settlements. A young man entered as a writer and rose by seniority to factor, junior merchant and senior merchant. At St Helena the grades carried a fixed salary but no particular duty. The real work came through added offices such as assistant storekeeper or clerk of the works, each paid separately. A writer's salary of £7 10s 0d a quarter was less than his diet money. The young men depended on the Company's allowances for their keep until promotion or an office raised their income. John Congreve combined the posts of judge advocate and schoolmaster. The judge advocate conducted prosecutions before courts martial and advised them on military law. This was the office on which the island would rely for the general court martial arising from Molloy's charges against Elgin.
64	60	20th January Brought Over £ 894 11 Thomas Bazett Superintt. of the Works 25 Solomon St. Maurice Master at Arms 6 5 Saml. Alexander 7 10 John Worrall Overseers 15 John Robinson Carpenter 25 Simon Whaley Do. Mate 12 10 Henry Winfield Masons Mate 20 John Daniels Do. Apprentice 12 10 Joseph Seager Armourer 15 Joseph Griffiths Cooper 15 James Carmichael 10 John Price Marshal and Goaler 7 10 Isaac Clark Groom 2	The list of the Company's servants continued with the overseers and craftsmen, and then the officers of the First Company. Brought over, £894 11s 0d Thomas Bazett, superintendent of the works, £25 0s 0d Johanna St Maurice, matron at [...], £6 5s 0d Samuel Alexander, overseer, £7 10s 0d John Worrall, overseer, £15 0s 0d John Robinson, carpenter, £25 0s 0d Samuel Whaley, carpenter's mate, £12 10s 0d Henry Wingfield, masons' mate, £20 0s 0d John Daniels, masons' apprentice, £12 10s 0d Joseph Seager, armourer, £18 0s 0d Joseph Griffiths, cooper, £15 0s 0d James Carmichael, £10 0s 0d John Price, marshal and gaoler, £7 10s 0d Isaac Clark, groom, £2 0s 0d John Joyce, clerk and [...] of the churches, £1 5s 0d John King, patroon, £7 10s 0d Thomas Yates, clerk of the parish, £6 10s 0d The drum major, for teaching the young drummers, £1 0s 0d Hugh Long, superintendent of the slaves, £10 0s 0d John Scott, [...], £10 0s 0d First Company Daniel Corneille, major, £59 6s 3d

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		John Joyce Clock & Instrumt. Cleaner 1 5 John King Patroon 7 10 Thomas Yates Clerk of the Parish 6 10 The Drum Major Instructg. Young Drummers 1 Hugh Jones Superintt. of the Blacks 10 John Scott Registermaster 10 First Company Viz. Daniel Corneille Esqr. Major 59 6 3 Thomas Bazett Captain Lieut. 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 36 14 4½ James Elgin Lieutenant 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Richard Knipe Lieut. 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Charles Ross Stewart Garrison Adjutant 10 5 William Roberts Town Adjutant 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 36 14 4½ Carrd. Over £ 1323 9 9	Thomas Bazett, captain lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d Thomas Bazett, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Thomas Bazett, house rent, £2 10s 0d Thomas Bazett, total, £36 14s 4½d James Elgin, lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d James Elgin, diet money, £6 16s 10½d James Elgin, total, £34 4s 4½d Richard Knipe, lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d Richard Knipe, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Richard Knipe, total, £34 4s 4½d Charles Ross Stewart, [...] adjutant, £14 0s 0d William Roberts, town adjutant, salary, £27 7s 6d William Roberts, diet money, £6 16s 10½d William Roberts, house rent, £2 10s 0d William Roberts, total, £36 14s 4½d Total carried over, £1,323 9s 9d **Interpretations** James Elgin drew his full lieutenant's pay and diet money for the quarter, although the Council suspended him on 9 January 1777 pending a general court martial on Molloy's charges. The quarter closed on 31 December 1776, before the suspension, so his pay up to that date stood. Any stoppage would fall only in the following quarter's list. The patroon was the master of the Company's boats in the road. He had charge of the boat crews that landed passengers, stores and water to and from ships at anchor. The superintendent of the slaves directed the Company's slave gangs in their daily labour, and his post sat beside those of the overseers and the superintendent of the works. Together these men formed the supervisory layer between the Council's orders and the labour that carried them out.
65	61	1777 Brought Over £ 1323 9 9 Serjeants Viz. Abraham Jervis 7 13 4 Andrew Alexander 7 13 4 John Desborough 7 13 4 William Goalby 7 13 4 James McShane 7 13 4 James Mannaton to 7 October 1 8 John Garell from 8th Do. 7 1 8 46 .. Corporals Viz. John Garell to 7 October .. 8 2 Edward Banks 5 7 4 Fran. Ives to 14 December 4 7 6 Thomas Close 5 7 4 Duncan McNaughton 5 7 4 Michael McNamara 5 7 4	The list of the Company's servants continued with the non-commissioned officers, drummers and privates of the First Company. Brought over, £1,323 9s 9d Sergeants Abraham Jarvis, £7 13s 4d Andrew Alexander, £7 13s 4d John Desborough, £7 13s 4d William Goatly, £7 13s 4d James McShane, £7 13s 4d James Manneton, to 7 October 1776, £0 11s 8d John Gazell, from 8 October 1776, £7 1s 8d Sergeants subtotal, £46 0s 0d Corporals John Gazell, to 7 October 1776, £0 8s 2d Edward Banks, £5 7s 4d Francis Jones, to 14 December 1776, £4 7s 6d Thomas Close, £5 7s 4d Duncan McNaughton, £5 7s 4d Michael McNamara, £5 7s 4d Robert Wright, from 8 October 1776, £4 19s 2d John Brocklebank, from 15 December 1776, £0 19s 10d Corporals subtotal, £32 4s 0d Drummers John Searles, £5 7s 4d Richard Philpot, £5 7s 4d George Watts, £5 7s 4d Drummers subtotal, £16 2s 0d John Leech, cadet, to 22 December 1776, £6 10s 4d Privates

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		Robt. Wright from 8 October 4 19 2 John Brocklebank from 15 December .. 19 10 32 4 Drummers Viz. John Iwaters 5 7 4 Richard Philpots 5 7 4 George Walls 5 7 4 16 2 John Leech Cadet to 22 Decemr. 6 10 4 Private Viz. Richard Ashton 3 16 8 Edwd. Aldridge 3 16 8 William Benson 3 16 8 Richard Brown 3 16 8 Thomas Berwick 3 16 8 John Baker 3 16 8 John Bull 3 16 8 John Brocklebank to 14 Decr. 3 .. 6 Jonn. Bartlett 3 16 8 Private Carrd. Over £ Carried Over £ 1424 14 1	Richard Ashton, £3 16s 0d Edward Aldridge, £3 16s 0d William Denson, £3 16s 0d Richard Brown, £3 16s 0d Thomas Barwick, £3 16s 0d John Baker, £3 16s 0d John Bull, £3 16s 0d John Brocklebank, to 14 December 1776, £3 2s 6d Jonathan Bartlett, £3 16s 0d Total carried over, £1,424 14s 1d **Interpretations** The pay list was worked out to the day, and it recorded every change of rank within the quarter. John Gazell drew corporal's pay to 7 October 1776 and sergeant's pay from 8 October, when he filled the place left by James Manneton. Robert Wright joined the corporals on the same day. John Brocklebank was paid as a private to 14 December and as a corporal from 15 December, the day after Francis Jones left that rank. Each promotion followed directly on a vacancy. The daily reckoning meant the Company paid each man exactly what his rank was worth for the days he held it. John Leech's pay as a cadet stopped on 22 December 1776. The Council appointed him acting second lieutenant of artillery the next day, 23 December 1776, so from then on his pay would be drawn under the artillery company.
66	62	20th January Brought Over £ 1424 14 1 Private brought Over £ Geo. Brooker 3 16 8 William Bailey 3 16 8 Patrick Gunner 3 16 8 John Charlton 3 16 8 William Copsun 3 16 8 Richard Craiggs 3 16 8 Peter Chapman 3 16 8 Richard Cooke 3 16 8 John Davis 3 16 8 John Dove 3 16 8 James Drake 3 16 8 John Ellis 3 16 8 Willm. Edwards 3 16 8 Willm. Fisher 3 16 8 Stephen Ferris 3 16 8 Thos. Fuller 3 16 8	The list of privates in the First Company continued. Brought over, £1,424 14s 1d Privates brought over George Brocker, £3 16s 0d William Bailey, £3 16s 0d Patrick Gunner, £3 16s 0d John Charlton, £3 16s 0d William Coppen, £3 16s 0d Richard Craggs, £3 16s 0d Peter Chapman, £3 16s 0d Richard Cooke, £3 16s 0d John Davis, £3 16s 0d John Dove, £3 16s 0d James Drake, £3 16s 0d John Ellis, £3 16s 0d William Edwards, £3 16s 0d William Fisher, £3 16s 0d Stephen Ferris, £3 16s 0d Thomas Fuller, £3 16s 0d William Greenwood, £3 16s 0d John Griffiths, £3 16s 0d William Gosford, £3 16s 0d John Houston, £3 16s 0d Philip Hayes, £3 16s 0d Thomas Hancock, to 15 October 1776, £0 12s 6d Bernard Hartley, £3 16s 0d William Hardie, £3 16s 0d Edward Hughes, £3 16s 0d John Hall, £3 16s 0d Edward Hayes, to 14 October 1776, £0 11s 6d John Johnson, £3 16s 0d [...] Jones, £3 16s 0d James Judge, from 24 October 1776, £2 17s 6d Francis Jones, from 15 December 1776, £0 14s 2d Thomas Kelly, £3 16s 0d Thomas Love, £3 16s 0d

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		Wm. Greenwood 3 16 8 John Griffiths 3 16 8 Wm. Gosford 3 16 8 John Houston 3 16 8 Philip Hayes 3 16 8 Thos. Hencock Deceased 16th Oct. .. 12 6 Bernard Hartier 3 16 8 Wm. Hardie 3 16 8 Edward Hughes 3 16 8 John Hall 3 16 8 Edward Hayes to 14th October .. 11 8 John Johnson 3 16 8 Fran. Jones 3 16 8 James Judge from 24th Decr. 2 17 6 Fran. Ives from 15th Do. .. 14 2 Thos. Kelly 3 16 8 Thomas Love 3 16 8 Patrick Lynch 3 16 8 Michl. Leonard 3 16 8 William Mumford 3 16 8 William Mudge 3 16 8 Peter Moffett 3 16 8 Davd. Morgan 3 16 8 James Mannaton from 8 Oct. 3 10 10 Richd. Nichols 3 16 8 James Neale to 23d Oct. .. 19 2 William Page 3 16 8 Charles Pollitter 3 16 8 Private Carrd. Over £ Carrd. Over £ 1424 14 1	Patrick Lynch, £3 16s 0d Michael Leonard, £3 16s 0d William Mumford, £3 16s 0d William Mudge, £3 16s 0d Peter Morfett, £3 16s 0d Daniel Morgan, £3 16s 0d James Manneton, from 8 October 1776, £3 10s 10d Richard Nichols, £3 16s 0d James Neale, to 23 October 1776, £0 19s 2d William Page, £3 16s 0d Charles Pelletier, £3 16s 0d Total carried over, £1,424 14s 1d **Interpretations** The privates' list completes the record of two men who lost their rank during the quarter. James Manneton drew sergeant's pay only to 7 October 1776 and private's pay from 8 October, the day John Gazell took his place as sergeant. Francis Jones was paid as a corporal to 14 December and as a private from 15 December, when John Brocklebank stepped up in his place. Both were reductions to the ranks, not discharges. The men stayed in the company at a private's pay of about 10d a day, against the 1s 8d of a sergeant. A sergeant broken to the ranks lost more than half his income at a stroke, which made reduction one of the strongest disciplinary sanctions available to the garrison's officers.
67	63	1777 Brought Over £ 1424 14 1 Private brought Over £ Alexander Paxton 3 16 8 William Pruitt 3 16 8 Wm. Robinson 3 16 8 Thomas Rogers 3 16 8 Anthy. Reynolds 3 16 8	The list of privates in the First Company closed, and the officers of the Second Company followed. Brought over, £1,424 14s 1d Privates brought over Alexander Paxton, £3 16s 0d William Pirtle, £3 16s 0d William Robinson, £3 16s 0d Thomas Rogers, £3 16s 0d Anthony Reynolds, £3 16s 0d John Revell, £3 16s 0d George Roe, £3 16s 0d Thomas Row, £3 16s 0d William Sealy, £3 16s 0d Joseph Stacy, £3 16s 0d James Snell, £3 16s 0d

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		John Reville 3 16 8 Geo. Roe 3 16 8 Thomas Ross 3 16 8 William Swaby 3 16 8 Joseph Stacy 3 16 8 James Snell 3 16 8 William Smelt 3 16 8 Gregory Sutherwood 3 16 8 John Small 3 16 8 William Seale 3 16 8 Thos. Stuck 3 16 8 Alexr. Scott 3 16 8 John Tanton 3 16 8 Thomas Townsend 3 16 8 John Taylor 3 16 8 Geo. Thomas 3 16 8 Benjn. Wise 3 16 8 George Wall 3 16 8 Thomas Windall 3 16 8 Barthw. Welch 3 16 8 John Walters 3 16 8 Henry Wood 3 16 8 Edwd. Wickenden 3 16 8 William Westbury 3 16 8 Robt. Wright to 7 October .. 5 10 William Welders 3 16 8 William Williams 3 16 8 Duncan McLaron 3 16 8 William Taylor 3 16 8 315 10 10 Second Company Viz. Henry Bazett Esqr. Major 59 6 3 James Greentree Lieut. 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 36 14 4½ John Bazett Lieut. 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 .. 36 14 4½	William Smelt, £3 16s 0d Gregory Sutherwood, £3 16s 0d John Small, £3 16s 0d William Seale, £3 16s 0d Thomas Stark, £3 16s 0d Alexander Smith, £3 16s 0d John Turton, £3 16s 0d Thomas Townsend, £3 16s 0d John Taylor, £3 16s 0d George Thomas, £3 16s 0d Benjamin Wise, £3 16s 0d George Wall, £3 16s 0d Thomas Wenbolt, £3 16s 0d Bartholomew Walsh, £3 16s 0d John Walters, £3 16s 0d Henry Wood, £3 16s 0d Charles Wickenden, £3 16s 0d William Westbury, £3 16s 0d Robert Wright, to 7 October 1776, £0 5s 10d William Wilders, £3 16s 0d William Williams, £3 16s 0d Duncan McLaren, £3 16s 0d William Taylor, £3 16s 0d Privates subtotal, £315 10s 10d Second Company Henry Bazett, major, £59 6s 3d James Greentree, lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d James Greentree, diet money, £6 16s 10½d James Greentree, house rent, £2 10s 0d James Greentree, total, £36 14s 4½d John Pyott, lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d John Pyott, diet money, £6 16s 10½d John Pyott, house rent, £2 10s 0d John Pyott, total, £36 14s 4½d Total carried over, £1,872 19s 11d **Interpretations** Henry Bazett drew only £12 10s 0d in the civil list as a member of Council, but his main income came from command of the Second Company, worth £59 6s 3d for the quarter. Daniel Corneille held the same rank and pay over the First Company alongside his post as Lieutenant Governor. The two senior military officers on the island therefore also sat on the Council. Command of the garrison and the civil government were held by the same small group of men, each paid in more than one capacity.

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		Carrd. Over £ 1872 19 11 **Margin Notes:** 1st	
68	64	20th January Brought Over £ 1872 19 11 Arthur Upton Lieut. 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Serjeants Viz. Frans. Seale 7 13 4 William Wells 7 13 4 Joseph McCartney 7 13 4 William Carter 7 13 4 Henry Batchelor 7 13 4 Robert Withers 7 13 4 46 .. Corporals Viz. John Richards 5 7 4 George Clary 5 7 4 John Terrell 5 7 4 Henry Yates 5 7 4 John Ash 5 7 4 Richard Page 5 7 4 32 4 Drummers Viz. Benjamin Seale 5 7 4 John Wyell 5 7 4 10 14 8 Private Viz. Davd. Bye 3 16 8 Andrew Boswell 3 16 8 John Bates 3 16 8 John Cunningham 3 16 8 George Chapman 3 16 8 George Cumberlidge 3 16 8 William Duncan 3 16 8 William Davis 3 16 8 Peter Ellam 3 16 8 John Eames 3 16 8 John Fellows 3 16 8 Richd. Fox 3 16 8 John Farquharson 3 16 8 John Goodale	The list of officers and men of the Second Company continued. Brought over, £1,872 19s 11d Arthur Upton, lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d Arthur Upton, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Arthur Upton, total, £34 4s 4½d Sergeants Francis Seale, £7 13s 4d William Wills, £7 13s 4d Joseph McCartney, £7 13s 4d William Carter, £7 13s 4d Henry Ratcliffe, £7 13s 4d Robert Withers, £7 13s 4d Sergeants subtotal, £46 0s 0d Corporals John Richards, £5 7s 4d George Clary, £5 7s 4d John Tuthill, £5 7s 4d Henry Yates, £5 7s 4d John Ash, £5 7s 4d Richard Page, £5 7s 4d Corporals subtotal, £32 4s 0d Drummers Benjamin Seale, £5 7s 4d John Wyrill, £5 7s 4d Drummers subtotal, £10 14s 8d Privates Daniel Bye, £3 16s 0d Andrew Burrell, £3 16s 0d John Bates, £3 16s 0d John Cunningham, £3 16s 0d George Chapman, £3 16s 0d George Cumberbatch, £3 16s 0d William Dunnan, £3 16s 0d William Davis, £3 16s 0d Peter Evans, £3 16s 0d John Evans, £3 16s 0d John Fellows, £3 16s 0d Richard Fox, £3 16s 0d John Farquharson, £3 16s 0d John Goodrich, £3 16s 0d Robert Green, £3 16s 0d Isaac Gentleman, £3 16s 0d William Grayswick, £3 16s 0d Samuel Hiles, £3 16s 0d John Holbeche, £3 16s 0d James Hudson, £3 16s 0d John Ham, £3 16s 0d Total carried over, £1,996 2s 11½d

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		3 16 8 Robt. Green 3 16 8 Josiah Gentleman 3 16 8 Wm. Graywick 3 16 8 Saml. Hiles 3 16 8 John Holebrooke 3 16 8 James Hudson 3 16 8 John Ham 3 16 8 Private Carried Over £ Carried Over £ 1996 2 11½	
69	65	1777 Brought Over £ 1996 2 11½ Private brought Over £ Robert Hardie 3 16 8 John Haynge 3 16 8 Thos. Harrison 3 16 8 George Hatch 3 16 8 John Hagate 3 16 8 William Hindon 3 16 8 John Hughes 3 16 8 Jacob Hiriam 3 16 8 Thomas Hart 3 16 8 Thos. Hodgkins 3 16 8 Anthony Hutchins 3 16 8 John Holliday 3 16 8 Samuel Instone 3 16 8 William Johnston 3 16 8 John James 3 16 8 Andrew Jocelcomb 3 16 8 Arthur Jennings 3 16 8 William Jones 3 16 8 John Jones 3 16 8 John King 3 16 8 Henry Kirkham 3 16 8 William Kirby 3 16 8 Thomas Little 3 16 8 Thomas Lee 3 16 8 James Laddy 3 16 8 Thomas Lambley	The list of privates in the Second Company continued. Brought over, £1,996 2s 11½d Privates brought over Robert Hardie, £3 16s 0d John Hayne, £3 16s 0d Thomas Harrison, £3 16s 0d George Hatch, £3 16s 0d John Hagate, £3 16s 0d William Hindon, £3 16s 0d John Hughes, £3 16s 0d Joel Hearn, £3 16s 0d Thomas Harte, £3 16s 0d Thomas Hodgkins, £3 16s 0d Anthony Hawkins, £3 16s 0d John Holliday, £3 16s 0d Samuel Instone, £3 16s 0d William Johnston, £3 16s 0d John James, £3 16s 0d Andrew Jacobson, £3 16s 0d Arthur Jennings, £3 16s 0d William Jones, £3 16s 0d John Jones, £3 16s 0d John King, £3 16s 0d Henry Kirkham, £3 16s 0d William Kirby, £3 16s 0d Thomas Little, £3 16s 0d Thomas Lee, £3 16s 0d James Liddy, £3 16s 0d Thomas Lambley, £3 16s 0d Charles Lockstone, £3 16s 0d John Marris, £3 16s 0d John McCullen, £3 16s 0d Peter Mahan, £3 16s 0d Thomas Min[...], £3 16s 0d Isaac Musket, £3 16s 0d James Maloney, £3 16s 0d Patrick McLaughlin, £3 16s 0d William Mar[...], £3 16s 0d Reeves Osborne, £3 16s 0d Jacob Peters, £3 16s 0d John Phillips, £3 16s 0d Hans Peter, £3 16s 0d William Parsons, £3 16s 0d Henry Purbury, £3 16s 0d John Probert, £3 16s 0d Owen Rawson, £3 16s 0d Peter Roberts, £3 16s 0d Total carried over, £1,996 2s 11½d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		3 16 8 Charles Lockstone 3 16 8 John Marist 3 16 8 John McCullen 3 16 8 Peter Mahan 3 16 8 Thomas Mintle 3 16 8 Isaac Murkett 3 16 8 James Maloney 3 16 8 Patk. McLauchlan 3 16 8 Wm. Mordaunt 3 16 8 Reeves Osborne 3 16 8 Jacob Peters 3 16 8 John Phillips 3 16 8 Hans Peter 3 16 8 Willm. Powers 3 16 8 Henry Peirbury 3 16 8 John Roberts 3 16 8 Owen Rawson 3 16 8 Peter Roberts Private Carrd. Over £ Carried Over £ 1996 2 11½	
70	66	20th January Brought Over £ 1996 2 11½ Private brought Over £ Saml. Reddish 3 16 8 Robt. Rattle 3 16 8 John Stripe 3 16 8 Fredk. Sheffer 3 16 8 John Salisbury 3 16 8 James Stone 3 16 8 Thos. Smith 3 16 8 John Sheens 3 16 8 Baptista Tibbet 3 16 8 Benjn. Thomas 3 16 8 John Vaughan 3 16 8 Richd. White 3 16 8 John Walters 3 16 8 Willm. Warren 3 16 8 James Willson 3 16 8	The privates of the Second Company closed the list for that company, and the Third Company followed. Brought over, £1,996 2s 11½d Privates brought over Samuel Redditch, £3 16s 0d Robert Rattle, £3 16s 0d John Rose, £3 16s 0d Frederick Sheffer, £3 16s 0d John Salisbury, £3 16s 0d James Stone, £3 16s 0d Thomas Smith, £3 16s 0d John Sheens, £3 16s 0d Baptista Tibbets, £3 16s 0d Benjamin Thomas, £3 16s 0d John Vaughan, £3 16s 0d Richard White, £3 16s 0d John Walters, £3 16s 0d William Warren, £3 16s 0d James Willson, £3 16s 0d Thomas Watts, £3 16s 0d John Wales, £3 16s 0d Charles Holloway, fifer, £3 16s 0d William Chamett, fifer, £3 16s 0d Privates subtotal, £322 0s 0d Third Company John Howard, captain, £59 6s 3d Samuel Desfountaine, lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d Samuel Desfountaine, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Samuel Desfountaine, house rent, £2 10s 0d Samuel Desfountaine, total, £36 14s 4½d Robert Gurling, lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d Robert Gurling, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Robert Gurling, house rent, £2 10s 0d Robert Gurling, total, £36 14s 4½d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Thomas Watts 3 16 8 John Wales 3 16 8 Charles Holloway Fifer 3 16 8 William Charnott Do. 3 16 8 322 .. Third Company Viz. John Howard Captain 59 6 3 Samuel Desfountain Lieut. 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 .. 36 14 4½ Robt. Gurling Lieut. 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 .. 36 14 4½ Serjeants Viz. John Peale 7 13 4 John Terry 7 13 4 Thomas Hilleck 7 13 4 James Youd Serjt. Major 12 5 4 Geo. Garman 7 13 4 Richard Pearce 7 13 4 50 12 . Corporals Viz. John Johnson 5 7 4 Joseph Wright to 21 Octor. 1 4 6 James Roberts 5 7 4 Corporals Carrd. Over £ 11 19 2 Carrd. Over £ 2501 9 11½ **Margin Notes:** 1st	Sergeants John Beale, £7 13s 4d John Terry, £7 13s 4d Thomas Wilcock, £7 13s 4d James Youd, sergeant major, £12 5s 4d George Freeman, £7 13s 4d Richard Pearce, £7 13s 4d Sergeants subtotal, £50 12s 0d Corporals Isaac Johnson, £5 7s 4d Joseph Wright, to 21 October 1776, £1 4s 6d James Roberts, £5 7s 4d Corporals subtotal carried over, £11 19s 2d Total carried over, £2,501 9s 11½d
71	67	1777 Brought Over £ 2501 9 11½ Corporals brought Over £ 11 19 2 Stephen Freeman 5 7 4 Thomas Williams 5 7 4 Joseph Middleton 5 7 4 Caleb Broadway from 22 October 4 2 10 32 4. Drummers Viz. James Moyce 5 7 4 Robert Terrell 5 7 4 10 14 8 Private Viz.	The list of the Third Company continued with the remaining corporals, the drummers and the privates. Brought over, £2,501 9s 11½d Corporals brought over, £11 19s 2d Stephen Freeman, £5 7s 4d Thomas Williams, £5 7s 4d Joseph Middleton, £5 7s 4d Caleb Broadway, from 22 October 1776, £4 2s 10d Corporals subtotal, £32 4s 0d Drummers James Moyse, £5 7s 4d Robert Tirrell, £5 7s 4d Drummers subtotal, £10 14s 8d Privates John Allen, £3 16s 0d John Anderson, £3 16s 0d Joseph Blackwell, £3 16s 0d William Blackman, £3 16s 0d Thomas Bailey, £3 16s 0d Richard Bickerstaff, £3 16s 0d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		John Allen 3 16 8 John Anderson 3 16 8 Joseph Blackwell 3 16 8 William Blackman 3 16 8 Thomas Baily 3 16 8 Richd. Bickerstaff 3 16 8 Wm. Caleb Baldwin 3 16 8 Jeremiah Butcher 3 16 8 John Brad 3 16 8 William Blake 3 16 8 Caleb Broadway to 21 Oct. .. 17 6 John Brown 3 16 8 Saml. Branwood 3 16 8 William Cockrey 3 16 8 Richard Close 3 16 8 Josiah Cummings 3 16 8 John Cannans 3 16 8 John Coffee 3 16 8 Thos. Dawson 3 16 8 James Dennis 3 16 8 John Drane 3 16 8 James Daughton 3 16 8 Thomas Dowman 3 16 8 Charles Field 3 16 8 Fran. Flinn 3 16 8 David Fowler 3 16 8 Cornelius Flower 3 16 8 George Green 3 16 8 John Gilmore 3 16 8 Joseph Gress 3 16 8 John Germain 3 16 8 Benj. Gerrard 3 16 8 Henry Hosenburg 3 16 8 Roger Hayden 3 16 8 Peter Hankin 3 16 8 Private Carrd. Over £ 131 4 2 Carried Over £ 2544 8 7½	William Caleb Baldwin, £3 16s 0d Jeremiah Butcher, £3 16s 0d John Broad, £3 16s 0d William Blake, £3 16s 0d Caleb Broadway, to 21 October 1776, £0 17s 6d John Brown, £3 16s 0d Samuel Bramwood, £3 16s 0d William Cockrey, £3 16s 0d Richard Cox, £3 16s 0d Josiah Cummings, £3 16s 0d John Clements, £3 16s 0d John Coffey, £3 16s 0d Thomas Cawson, £3 16s 0d James Dennis, £3 16s 0d John Deane, £3 16s 0d James Dighton, £3 16s 0d Thomas Dowman, £3 16s 0d Charles Field, £3 16s 0d Francis Flinn, £3 16s 0d David Fowler, £3 16s 0d Cornelius Flower, £3 16s 0d George Green, £3 16s 0d John Gillmore, £3 16s 0d Joseph Groft, £3 16s 0d John Germain, £3 16s 0d Benjamin Gerrard, £3 16s 0d Henry Hambury, £3 16s 0d Roger Hayes, £3 16s 0d Peter Hanley, £3 16s 0d Privates subtotal carried over, £131 4s 2d Total carried over, £2,544 0s 7½d **Interpretations** Caleb Broadway drew private's pay to 21 October 1776 and corporal's pay from 22 October. The previous page showed that Corporal Joseph Wright's pay stopped on 21 October. Broadway filled the vacancy the day after it opened, the same pattern of immediate promotion from the ranks seen in the First Company.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
72	68	20th January Brought Over £ 2544 8 7½ Private brought Over £ 131 4 2 Wm. Haddon 3 16 8 Joseph Hewett 3 16 8 John Hedges 3 16 8 James Hawkins 3 16 8 Christr. Johnson 3 16 8 Thomas Johnson 3 16 8 John Joyce 3 16 8 James Jordan 3 16 8 John Jones 3 16 8 Thomas Lyne 3 16 8 Charles Lewellin 3 16 8 John Latham 3 16 8 Stephen Lisset 3 16 8 Thos. Langley 3 16 8 Thos. McDearman 3 16 8 Robt. May 3 16 8 John Moyce 3 16 8 Richd. Marshall 3 16 8 Israel Moon 3 16 8 Willm. Nichols 3 16 8 Danl. Patrick 3 16 8 William Parker 3 16 8 Thomas Pritchard 3 16 8 John Pink 3 16 8 John Peer 3 16 8 Wm. Powell 3 16 8 Robt. Parkinson 3 16 8 Chas. Pottiker 3 16 8 James Richardson 3 16 8 James Lee 3 16 8 Charles Smith 3 16 8 Thos. Smith 3 16 8 John Smith 3 16 8 Thos. Stevens 3 16 8 Peter Shores 3 16 8 James Savory	The list of privates in the Third Company continued. Brought over, £2,544 8s 7½d Privates brought over, £131 4s 2d William Haddon, £3 16s 0d Joseph Havett, £3 16s 0d John Hodges, £3 16s 0d James Hawkins, £3 16s 0d Christopher Johnson, £3 16s 0d Thomas Johnson, £3 16s 0d John Joyce, £3 16s 0d James Jordan, £3 16s 0d John Jones, £3 16s 0d Thomas Lyne, £3 16s 0d Charles Lewellin, £3 16s 0d John Latham, £3 16s 0d Stephen Lisle, £3 16s 0d Thomas Langley, £3 16s 0d Joseph McGrahan, £3 16s 0d Robert May, £3 16s 0d John Moyce, £3 16s 0d Richard Marshall, £3 16s 0d Israel Moore, £3 16s 0d William Nichols, £3 16s 0d Daniel Patrick, £3 16s 0d William Parker, £3 16s 0d Thomas Pritchard, £3 16s 0d John Pope, £3 16s 0d John Pierce, £3 16s 0d William Powell, £3 16s 0d Robert Parkinson, £3 16s 0d Christopher Patt[...], £3 16s 0d James Richardson, £3 16s 0d James Say, £3 16s 0d Charles Smith, £3 16s 0d Thomas Smith, £3 16s 0d John Smith, £3 16s 0d Thomas Stevens, £3 16s 0d Peter Shores, £3 16s 0d James Tavers, £3 16s 0d Richard Turner, £3 16s 0d William Tucker, £3 16s 0d James Wilton, £3 16s 0d William Wilson, £3 16s 0d John Wood, £3 16s 0d George Wood, £3 16s 0d William Webb, £3 16s 0d William Wickens, £3 16s 0d Privates subtotal carried over, £299 17s 6d Total carried over, £2,544 8s 7½d

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		3 16 8 Richard Turner 3 16 8 Wm. Tucker 3 16 8 Saml. Willson 3 16 8 Wm. Willson 3 16 8 John Wood 3 16 8 George Wood 3 16 8 William Webb 3 16 8 Wm. Wickens 3 16 8 Private Carried Over £ 299 17 6 Carried Over £ 2544 8 7½ **Margin Notes:** 1st	
73	69	1777 Brought Over £ 2544 8 7½ Private brought Over £ 299 17 6 Charles Williams 3 16 8 Richard Widgenton 3 16 8 Joseph Waits from 22 October 2 19 2 Peter White 3 16 8 314 16 8 Fourth Company Viz. Solomon St. Maurice Captain 59 6 3 Charles Ross Stewart Lieut. 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 36 14 4½ Thomas Statham Lieut. 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 36 14 4½ Nathan Greentree Lieut. 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Serjeants Viz. William Clifton 7 13 4 Thomas Blake 7 13 4 Thomas Ferris 7 13 4 Hatton Walker 7 13 4 Samuel Johnson 7 13 4 John Gunnige 7 13 4 46 .. Corporals Viz.	The list of the Third Company closed with its last privates, and the Fourth Company followed. Brought over, £2,544 8s 7½d Privates brought over, £299 17s 6d Charles Williams, £3 16s 8d Richard Widgenton, £3 16s 8d Joseph Waits, from 22 October 1776, £2 19s 2d Peter White, £3 16s 8d Privates subtotal, £314 16s 8d Fourth Company Solomon St Maurice, captain, £59 6s 3d Charles Ross Stewart, lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d Charles Ross Stewart, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Charles Ross Stewart, house rent, £2 10s 0d Charles Ross Stewart, total, £36 14s 4½d Thomas Statham, lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d Thomas Statham, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Thomas Statham, house rent, £2 10s 0d Thomas Statham, total, £36 14s 4½d Walter Greentree, lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d Walter Greentree, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Walter Greentree, total, £34 4s 4½d Sergeants William Clifton, £7 13s 4d Thomas Blake, £7 13s 4d Thomas Ferris, £7 13s 4d Stafton Walker, £7 13s 4d Samuel Johnson, £7 13s 4d John Gorringe, £7 13s 4d Sergeants subtotal, £46 0s 0d Corporals Michael Tooley, £5 7s 4d John Kelley, £5 7s 4d John Payne, £5 7s 4d Jacob Davis, £5 7s 4d Robert Greene, £5 7s 4d Matthew Robinson, to 6 December 1776, £3 18s 2d Joseph Martin, from 7 to 24 December 1776, £1 1s 0d William Johnson, from 25 December 1776, £0 8s 2d Corporals subtotal, £32 4s 0d Drummers John Martin, £5 7s 4d William Orme, £5 7s 4d Drummers subtotal, £10 14s 8d Privates James Anderson, £3 16s 8d John Arden, £3 16s 8d Jeremiah Abbotts, £3 16s 8d

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		Michael Sooley 5 7 4 John Kelley 5 7 4 John Payne 5 7 4 Jacob Davis 5 7 4 Robt. Green 5 7 4 Mattw. Robinson to 6 December 3 18 2 Joseph Martin from 7 to 24 December 1 1 . Wm. Johnson from 25th Do. .. 8 2 32 4 . Drummers Viz. John Martin 5 7 4 William Venn 5 7 4 10 14 8 Private Viz. James Anderson 3 16 8 John Arden 3 16 8 Jeremiah Albert 3 16 8 Private Carried Over £ 11 10 . Carried Over £ 3114 13 4	Privates subtotal carried over, £11 10s 0d Total carried over, £3,114 13s 4d **Interpretations** One corporal's place in the Fourth Company changed hands three times in the last month of the quarter. Matthew Robinson held it to 6 December 1776, Joseph Martin from 7 to 24 December and William Johnson from 25 December. Martin kept his stripes for only 18 days. The list does not say why he lost them, but the short tenure shows that a promotion was not secure. A newly made corporal could be returned to the ranks within weeks. Joseph Waits entered the Third Company's privates on 22 October 1776, the same day Caleb Broadway left them to become a corporal. The company kept its strength in the ranks by filling each vacancy at once.
74	70	20th January Brought Over £ 3114 13 4 Private brought Over £ 11 10 . John Bull 3 16 8 John Blinkhorn 3 16 8 Fredk. Wm. Beard 3 16 8 Robt. Barff 3 16 8 Jeffery Bond 3 16 8 Robt. Bond 3 16 8 Thomas Brown 3 16 8 Wm. Bridgeford 3 16 8 Wm. Batley 3 16 8 Joseph Bonham 3 16 8 John Cook 3 16 8 Benj. Courtney 3 16 8 James Casey 3 16 8 James Collins 3 16 8 Maurice Downey 3 16 8 Robert Deacons 3 16 8 Thomas Drury 3 16 8 John Drane 3 16 8	The list of privates in the Fourth Company continued. Brought over, £3,114 13s 4d Privates brought over, £11 10s 0d John Bill, £3 16s 8d John Blinham, £3 16s 8d Frederick William Beard, £3 16s 8d Robert Barff, £3 16s 8d Jeffery Bond, £3 16s 8d Robert Bond, £3 16s 8d Thomas Brown, £3 16s 8d William Bridgeford, £3 16s 8d William Batley, £3 16s 8d Joseph Buckham, £3 16s 8d John Cook, £3 16s 8d Benjamin Courtney, £3 16s 8d James Cracey, £3 16s 8d James Collins, £3 16s 8d Maurice Downey, £3 16s 8d Robert Downes, £3 16s 8d Thomas Dory, £3 16s 8d John Dean, £3 16s 8d William Edwards, £3 16s 8d Charles Edgels, £3 16s 8d Joseph Eales, £3 16s 8d Charles Frazier, £3 16s 8d Thomas Ford, £3 16s 8d John Grey, £3 16s 8d Thomas Griffiths, £3 16s 8d Peter Hyde, £3 16s 8d Joseph Holloway, £3 16s 8d Peter Higgins, £3 16s 8d Edward Hazell, £3 16s 8d Samuel Hassant, £3 16s 8d John Hine, £3 16s 8d John Harper, £3 16s 8d William Hamilton, £3 16s 8d John Jacks, £3 16s 8d William Jameson, £3 16s 8d William Johnson, to 24 December 1776, £3 10s 10d

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		William Edwards 3 16 8 Charles Edgels 3 16 8 Joseph Eales 3 16 8 Charles Frazier 3 16 8 Thomas Ford 3 16 8 John Grey 3 16 8 Thomas Griffiths 3 16 8 Felix Hyder 3 16 8 Joseph Holloway 3 16 8 Peter Higgens 3 16 8 Edward Harell 3 16 8 Samuel Harrant 3 16 8 John Howe 3 16 8 John Harper 3 16 8 William Hamilton 3 16 8 John Jacks 3 16 8 William Jameson 3 16 8 Wm. Johnson to 24 Decr. 3 10 10 Richard Janson 3 16 8 James Kemp 3 16 8 Edward Lambourn 3 16 8 Philip Laggott 3 16 8 Richard Lowe 3 16 8 Richard Moyce 3 16 8 Thos. Morist 3 16 8 Private Carried Over £ Carried Over £ 3114 13 4	Richard Janson, £3 16s 8d James Kemp, £3 16s 8d Edward Lambourn, £3 16s 8d Philip Lazell, £3 16s 8d Richard Lowe, £3 16s 8d Richard Moyce, £3 16s 8d Thomas Murphy, £3 16s 8d Total carried over, £3,114 13s 4d
75	71	1777 Brought Over £ 3114 13 4 Private brought Over £ Abraham Major 3 16 8 Joseph Martin from 25 Decr. 3 1 8 Charles Morist 3 16 8 Charles Mannerine 3 16 8 James Martin 3 16 8 John Moody 3 16 8 Andrew Nodling 3 16 8 John Nichols 3 16 8	The list of privates in the Fourth Company closed, and the Artillery Company followed. Brought over, £3,114 13s 4d Privates brought over Abraham Major, £3 16s 8d Joseph Martin, apart from 7 to 24 December 1776, £3 1s 8d Charles Morris, £3 16s 8d Charles Monnisier, £3 16s 8d James Martin, £3 16s 8d John Moody, £3 16s 8d Andrew Nodling, £3 16s 8d John Nichols, £3 16s 8d James Oliphant, £3 16s 8d Thomas Owens, £3 16s 8d Thomas Perry, £3 16s 8d William Perkins, £3 16s 8d William Powell, £3 16s 0d Walter Pritchard, £3 16s 0d John Power, £3 16s 8d William Pratt, £3 16s 8d

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		James Oliphant 3 16 8 Thomas Owens 3 16 8 Thomas Perry 3 16 8 Willm. Perkins 3 16 8 William Powell 3 16 8 Walter Pritchard 3 16 8 John Power 3 16 8 Willm. Pratt 3 16 8 James Proctor 3 16 8 Edward Ryley 3 16 8 Adam Scott 3 16 8 Arthur Shell 3 16 8 David Storer 3 16 8 Fran. Shambier 3 16 8 Andrew Streeman 3 16 8 Thomas Stowe 3 16 8 Geo. Jones 3 16 8 John Thompson 3 16 8 John Towers 3 16 8 Rudolph Tesper 3 16 8 Thomas Ward 3 16 8 William Walter 3 16 8 Henry Williams 3 16 8 James Wood 3 16 8 James York 3 16 8 Thomas Hayes Fifer 3 16 8 John Allen 3 16 8 313 6 10 Artillery Company Viz. James Tippet Captain 59 6 3 Carrd. Over £ 3487 6 5 **Margin Notes:** 1st	James Proctor, £3 16s 8d Edward Ryley, £3 16s 8d Adam Scott, £3 16s 8d Arthur Shell, £3 16s 8d David Storey, £3 16s 8d Francis Shambier, £3 16s 8d Andrew Steerman, £3 16s 8d Thomas Stowe, £3 16s 8d George Towns, £3 16s 8d John Thompson, £3 16s 8d John Travers, £3 16s 8d Rudolph Jasper, £3 16s 8d Thomas Ward, £3 16s 8d William Waller, £3 16s 8d Henry Williams, £3 16s 8d James Wood, £3 16s 8d James York, £3 16s 8d Thomas Hayes, fifer, £3 16s 8d John Allen, £3 16s 8d Privates subtotal, £313 6s 10d Artillery Company James Tippet, captain, £59 6s 3d Total carried over, £3,487 6s 5d **Interpretations** Joseph Martin drew private's pay for every day of the quarter except the 18 days from 7 to 24 December 1776, when he served as a corporal. He went back to the ranks on 25 December, the day William Johnson took his place. His brief promotion and swift reduction were settled inside a single pay period, and the daily reckoning recorded both changes without leaving him a day unpaid.
76	72	20th January Brought Over £ 3487 6 5 John Shortley Lieut. Decd. 16 Decr. 23 2 Do. Diet Money 5 15 6 Do. House Rent 1 10 1½ 30 5 7½ James Molloy Lieut. 27 7 6	The list continued with the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Artillery Company. Brought over, £3,487 6s 5d John Shortley, lieutenant, died 10 December 1776, salary, £23 2s 0d John Shortley, diet money, £5 15s 6d John Shortley, house rent, £1 10s 1½d John Shortley, total, £30 7s 7½d James Molloy, lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d James Molloy, diet money, £6 16s 10½d James Molloy, total, £34 4s 4½d

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		Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ John Potts Lieut. to 16 Decemr. 23 2 Do. Diet Money 5 15 6 28 17 6 John Leech Lieut. from 23 Decr. 3 7 6 David Kay Lieut. from Do. 3 7 6 Serjeants Viz. John Whitchurch 9 4 John Turner 9 4 James Parfett 9 4 Samuel Hingrove 9 4 John Smith 9 4 Thomas Yates 9 4 55 4 .. Corporals Viz. Thomas Price 6 18 .. Thomas Wade to 7 Octr. .. 10 6 Thomas Fare 6 18 . John Love 6 18 . Alexander Campbell 6 18 . James Dawson 6 18 . Robt. Cunningham from 8 Oct. 6 7 6 41 8 Bombardiers Viz. Robt. Cunningham to 7 Octr. .. 10 6 Joseph Peale 6 18 . Mark Balls 6 18 . Thos. Ashworth 6 18 . Rd. Waterhouse 6 7 6 27 12 Carried Over £ 3711 12 11	John Potts, lieutenant, to 16 December 1776, salary, £23 2s 0d John Potts, diet money, £5 15s 6d John Potts, total, £28 17s 6d John Leech, lieutenant, from 23 December 1776, £3 7s 6d David Kay, lieutenant, from 23 December 1776, £3 7s 6d Sergeants John Whitchurch, £9 4s 0d John Jones, £9 4s 0d James Parfitt, £9 4s 0d Samuel Ringrove, £9 4s 0d John Smith, £9 4s 0d Thomas Yates, £9 4s 0d Sergeants subtotal, £55 4s 0d Corporals Thomas Price, £6 18s 0d Thomas Wade, to 7 October 1776, £0 10s 6d Thomas Farr, £6 18s 0d John Love, £6 18s 0d Alexander Campbell, £6 18s 0d James Dawson, £6 18s 0d Robert Cunningham, from 8 October 1776, £6 7s 6d Corporals subtotal, £41 8s 0d Bombardiers Robert Cunningham, to 7 October 1776, £0 10s 6d Joseph Peck, £6 18s 0d Mark Balls, £6 18s 0d Thomas Elsworth, £6 18s 0d Richard Waterhouse, £6 7s 6d Bombardiers subtotal, £27 12s 0d Total carried over, £3,711 12s 11d **Interpretations** The artillery lost two of its four lieutenants in December 1776. John Shortley died on 10 December, and the gunners fired at his funeral that day at a cost of 2 lb 13 oz of gunpowder. John Potts's pay stopped on 16 December. The Council filled both places on 23 December 1776 by appointing John Leech and David Kay as acting second lieutenants. Their pay began that day. The artillery needed officers who could direct the guns, so the Council did not wait for the Court of Directors to send replacements from England but promoted two young men already on the island. Artillery pay ran higher than infantry pay at every rank. An artillery sergeant drew £9 4s 0d for the quarter against £7 13s 4d in the infantry companies, and an artillery corporal £6 18s 0d against £5 7s 4d. The difference rewarded the skill needed to lay and fire the guns. A bombardier was an artillery rank between corporal and gunner, responsible for the fuses, shells and ammunition.
77	73	1777 Brought Over £ 3711 12 11 Gunners Viz. Richard Waterhouse to 7 October .. 9 4 John Blackwell 6 2 8 William Hamilton 6 2 8 James Baird 6 2 8 Thomas Tilley 6 2 8 Richard Sikers 6 2 8 George Pentin 6 2 8 Edward Joyce	The list of the Artillery Company continued with the gunners, the drummer and the matrosses. Brought over, £3,711 12s 11d Gunners Richard Waterhouse, to 7 October 1776, £0 9s 4d John Blackwell, £6 2s 8d William Hamilton, £6 2s 8d James Baird, £6 2s 8d Thomas Tilley, £6 2s 8d Richard Akers, £6 2s 8d George Penton, £6 2s 8d Edward Joyce, £6 2s 8d William Lawrence, from 8 October 1776, £5 13s 4d Gunners subtotal, £49 1s 4d Drummer Alexander Brannan, £5 7s 4d Matrosses William Allen, £4 12s 0d

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		6 2 8 Wm. Lawrence from 8 October 5 13 4 49 1 4 Drummer Viz. Alexander Branson 5 7 4 Matrosses Viz. William Allen 4 12 . James Anderson 4 12 . Charles Abraham 4 12 . Benjn. Burton 4 12 . Joseph Bowman 4 12 . John Barchard 4 12 . Stephen Barrett 4 12 . Thomas Bowen 4 12 . Thomas Blake 4 12 . John Brown 4 12 . John Cope 4 12 . John Coleman 4 12 . James Crookshanks 4 12 . John Chalmers 4 12 Robert Davidson 4 12 . George Dodds 4 12 . Joseph Daily 4 12 . John Eaton 4 12 . Joseph Fellows 4 12 . Wm. Faircliff 4 12 . John Feake 4 12 . Matrosses Carrd. Over £ Carried Over £ 3766 1 7	James Anderson, £4 12s 0d Charles Arkham, £4 12s 0d Benjamin Burton, £4 12s 0d Joseph Bowman, £4 12s 0d John Burchard, £4 12s 0d Stephen Barrett, £4 12s 0d Thomas Bowen, £4 12s 0d Thomas Blake, £4 12s 0d John Brown, £4 12s 0d John Cass, £4 12s 0d John Coleman, £4 12s 0d James Cruickshanks, £4 12s 0d John Chalmers, £4 12s 0d Robert Davidson, £4 12s 0d George Dodd, £4 12s 0d Joseph Dale, £4 12s 0d John Easton, £4 12s 0d Joseph Fellows, £4 12s 0d William Faircliff, £4 12s 0d John Fiske, £4 12s 0d Total carried over, £3,766 1s 7d **Interpretations** The departure of Corporal Thomas Wade on 7 October 1776 set off a chain of promotions through the artillery the next day. Robert Cunningham moved from bombardier to corporal and Richard Waterhouse from gunner to bombardier. William Lawrence entered the gunners from 8 October, perhaps stepping up from the matrosses. One vacancy at the top of the non-commissioned ranks thus opened a step for a man at each level below it. The artillery filled its skilled posts by promotion from its own ranks, not by drafting in men from the infantry. A matross was the lowest rank in the artillery, a soldier who assisted the gunners in loading, sponging and moving the guns. Matrosses drew £4 12s 0d for the quarter, more than an infantry private's £3 16s 8d. Gunners, trained to lay and fire the pieces, drew £6 2s 8d.
78	74	20th January Brought Over £ 3766 1 7 Matrosses brought Over £ Chas. Greenwood 4 12 .. Richard Gibbs 4 12 .. Owen Griffiths 4 12 . Owen Howard 4 12 .. Matthw. Hooper 4 12 .. William Harrison 4 12 .. Maynard Hayes 4 12 .. Willm. Holloway 4 12 ..	The list of matrosses in the Artillery Company continued. Brought over, £3,766 1s 7d Matrosses brought over Christopher Greenwold, £4 12s 0d Richard Gibbs, £4 12s 0d Owen Griffiths, £4 12s 0d Owen Howard, £4 12s 0d Mullis Hooper, £4 12s 0d William Harrison, £4 12s 0d Maynard Hayes, £4 12s 0d William Holloway, £4 12s 0d John Hyde, £4 12s 0d John Haywood, £4 12s 0d Hendrick Hoffstatt, £4 12s 0d James Judge, to 23 October 1776, £1 3s 0d Thomas Jones, £4 12s 0d Robert Jackson, £4 12s 0d Simon Kannon, £4 12s 0d John Lemon, £4 12s 0d William Long, £4 12s 0d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		John Hyde 4 12 .. John Haywood 4 12 .. Henderick Hoffstat 4 12 .. James Judge to 23 Oct. 1 3 Thomas Jones 4 12 .. Robt. Jackson 4 12 .. Simon Hannon 4 12 .. John Lemon 4 12 .. William Long 4 12 .. Israel Lambley 4 12 .. John Lane 4 12 .. John Moore 4 12 .. John Mann 4 12 .. Caius Martin 4 12 .. Wm. McBeth 4 12 .. Patrick McDonald 4 12 .. Patrick Murphy 4 12 .. Richd. Morgan 4 12 .. Mattw. Mould 4 12 .. Richd. Mason 4 12 .. John McNabb 4 12 .. James Mannings 4 12 .. Peter McKenzie 4 12 .. Dand. McLane 4 12 .. Thos. Nimble 4 12 .. James Neale from 24 Oct. 3 9 .. Richard Pearce 4 12 .. John Parker 4 12 .. James Pricy 4 12 .. Saml. Parker 4 12 .. John Nagle 4 12 .. William Robinson 4 12 .. Robt. Ryley 4 12 .. Thomas Richardson 4 12 .. Richd. Rowlands 4 12 .. Hugh Ross 4 12 .. Matrosses Carrd. Over £ Carrd. Over £ 3766 1 7	Israel Lyn[...], £4 12s 0d John Lane, £4 12s 0d John Moore, £4 12s 0d John Mann, £4 12s 0d Lewis Marten, £4 12s 0d William McBeth, £4 12s 0d Patrick McDonald, £4 12s 0d Patrick Murphy, £4 12s 0d Richard Morgan, £4 12s 0d Matthew Mould, £4 12s 0d Richard Mason, £4 12s 0d John McNabb, £4 12s 0d James Munnings, £4 12s 0d Peter McKenna, £4 12s 0d Daniel McLane, £4 12s 0d Thomas Nimble, £4 12s 0d James Neale, from 24 October 1776, £3 9s 0d Richard Pearce, £4 12s 0d John Parker, £4 12s 0d James Price, £4 12s 0d Samuel Parker, £4 12s 0d John Pagle, £4 12s 0d William Robinson, £4 12s 0d Robert Ryley, £4 12s 0d Thomas Richardson, £4 12s 0d Richard Rowlands, £4 12s 0d Hugh Ross, £4 12s 0d Total carried over, £3,766 1s 7d **Interpretations** James Judge and James Neale changed places on the same day. Judge served as a matross in the artillery to 23 October 1776 and joined the First Company as a private from 24 October. Neale went the other way, leaving the First Company's privates on 23 October and joining the matrosses on 24 October. The exchange was a deliberate transfer between the infantry and the artillery, not a discharge and re-enlistment. Neale gained 2d a day by the move, and Judge lost the same amount. The paired dates suggest that the artillery was choosing its men, sending back one who did not suit and taking in his place an infantryman judged better fitted to work the guns.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Margin Notes: 1st	
79	75	1777 Brought Over £ 3766 1 7 Matross brought Over £ James Renton 4 12 .. William Smith 4 12 .. Richard Smith 4 12 .. William Shore 4 12 .. Andrew Stark 4 12 .. George Street 4 12 .. William Stapleford 4 12 .. James Snarden 4 12 .. John Stockdell 4 12 .. John Thompson 4 12 .. Ralph Tadman 4 12 .. Thomas Venn 4 12 .. John Willson 4 12 .. Samuel Wood 4 12 .. Robt. Wood 4 12 .. William Weeden 4 12 .. John Wilkinson 4 12 .. Edward Ware 4 12 .. William Weaser 4 12 .. William West 4 12 .. James Walker 4 12 .. John White 4 12 .. James Willington 4 12 .. Fran. Walker 4 12 .. William Warner 4 12 .. Robert Walton 4 12 .. James Wells 4 12 .. Thomas Wade from 8 Oct. 4 5 .. William Lawrence to 7 Do. .. 7 .. John Laws Disch. 9 Decr. 3 10 .. William Gisborng Fifer 4 12 .. Mattw. Craven 4 12 .. John Corbett 4 12 .. Thos. Connell	The list of matrosses closed, and the pensioners followed. Brought over, £3,766 1s 7d Matrosses brought over James Renton, £4 12s 0d William Smith, £4 12s 0d Richard Smith, £4 12s 0d William Shaw, £4 12s 0d Andrew Stark, £4 12s 0d George Street, £4 12s 0d William Stapleford, £4 12s 0d James Snowden, £4 12s 0d John Stockdale, £4 12s 0d John Thompson, £4 12s 0d Ralph Tadman, £4 12s 0d Thomas Venn, £4 12s 0d John Walker, £4 12s 0d Samuel Wood, £4 12s 0d Robert Wood, £4 12s 0d William Weedon, £4 12s 0d John Wilkinson, £4 12s 0d Edward Ware, £4 12s 0d William Weaver, £4 12s 0d William West, £4 12s 0d James Walker, £4 12s 0d John White, £4 12s 0d James Wellington, £4 12s 0d Francis Walker, £4 12s 0d William Warner, £4 12s 0d Robert Walton, £4 12s 0d James Wells, £4 12s 0d Thomas Wade, from 8 October 1776, £4 5s 0d William Lawrence, to 7 October 1776, £0 7s 0d John Lacey, discharged 9 December 1776, £3 10s 0d William Gosling, fifer, £4 12s 0d Matthew Graves, £4 12s 0d John Corbett, £4 12s 0d Thomas Connell, £4 12s 0d John Clark, £4 12s 0d Anthony Clark, £4 12s 0d Isaac Clark, £4 12s 0d John Coleman, £4 12s 0d Matrosses subtotal, £463 10s 0d Pensioners Michael Frost, £13 15s 11d Mary Beatty, £7 10s 0d Elizabeth Kennedy, £7 10s 0d Elizabeth Powell, £6 5s 0d Pensioners subtotal, £35 0s 11d Grand total, £4,264 12s 6d **Interpretations** Thomas Wade did not leave the artillery on 7 October 1776. He was reduced from corporal to matross, the lowest rank, and served out the quarter at £4 12s 0d a quarter instead of £6 18s 0d. He passed over the bombardiers and gunners on the way down, a fall of three ranks at a stroke. William Lawrence moved up from matross to gunner on the same day to complete the chain of promotions that Wade's fall set off. A reduction of this depth was a severe punishment, and it was applied without discharging the man, so the Company kept a trained soldier in its service. Three of the four pensioners were women, perhaps the widows of soldiers or servants who had died in the Company's service on the island. Their quarterly payments of £6 5s 0d to £7 10s 0d were close to a sergeant's pay and gave them a living without forcing them to leave St Helena. The pension list gave the Company a means of supporting families it could

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		4 12 .. John Clark 4 12 .. Anthony Clark 4 12 .. Isaac Clark 4 12 .. John Coleman 4 12 .. 463 10 . Pensioners Viz. Michael Frost 13 15 11 Mary Beale 7 10 .. Elizabeth Kennedy 7 10 .. Elizabeth Powell 6 5 .. 35 .. 11 £ 4264 12 6 **Margin Notes:** 30	not easily send home, on an island where a widow had few other ways of earning.
80	76	20th January Dr. William Wrangham 1776 Decr. 31 To Cash Received from the Chest £ 4896 18 3 Carrd. Over £ 4896 18 3	The paymaster's account opened with William Wrangham as debtor to the Company. William Wrangham, debtor 31 December 1776, cash received from the treasury chest, £4,096 18s 3d Total carried over, £4,096 18s 3d **Interpretations** The paymaster's account was kept in William Wrangham's own name, not in the name of his office. Every pound he drew from the Company's treasury chest was charged against him personally as a debt. He cleared it only by showing what he had paid out to the servants, soldiers and pensioners on the list. The £4,096 18s 3d drawn for the quarter fell short of the £4,264 12s 6d due on the pay list. The paymaster therefore had to account for the balance by other means on the credit side. The arrangement made the paymaster answerable from his own pocket for any shortfall, which was the Company's chief safeguard over the cash that passed through his hands.
81	77	1777 Paymaster Cr. By Cash paid James Harper for watching 8 Days to discover the Destroyers of the Game 1 .. .. By Do. paid Philip Mahoney for Writing 3 Receipts .. 15 By Do. paid the Clerk of Arraignments & Cryer of the Court .. 12 6 By Do. paid for four Days work Thatching the Lt. Governors House in the Long Wood .. 12 By Do. paid the Armourer for 13 Augurs & 4 Doz. Wood Screws 1 17 6 By Do. paid for Do. Hay for the Lieut. Governors Horses .. 10 By Do. paid Captn. Tippet for the following timber and Plank for the Reservoirs Viz. 17 Baulks£ 35 14 26 Planks 20 16 56 10 By Do. paid for 54 Days Mowing 4 1 . By Do. paid for 18½ lb. of Candles for the Plumbers use .. 19 1	The paymaster's account then set out, as credits, the payments he made during the quarter. Paid James Harper for 8 days spent watching to catch those destroying the game, £1 0s 0d Paid Philip Mahoney for writing 3 receipts, £0 15s 0d Paid the clerk of arraignments and crier of the court, £0 12s 6d Paid for 4 days spent watching the Lieutenant Governor's [...] at Longwood, £0 12s 0d Paid the allowance for 13 augers and 4 dozen wood screws, £1 17s 6d Paid for hay for the Lieutenant Governor's horses, £0 10s 0d Paid Captain Tippet for 17 balks for the reservoirs, £35 14s 0d Paid Captain Tippet for 26 planks for the reservoirs, £20 16s 0d Timber for the reservoirs subtotal, £56 10s 0d Paid for 54 days of mowing, £4 1s 0d Paid for 18½ lb of candles for the plumbers' use, £0 19s 1d Paid the fife major for teaching the young fifers, £2 6s 0d Paid Julio Fabiano for 92 days' work on the boats, £11 10s 0d Paid the widow Caldwell her annuity from the military fund for 92 days from 1 October 1776, £5 7s 4d Paid the widow Preston her allowance, £5 4s 0d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		By Do. paid the Fife Major for teaching the Young Fifers 2 6 By Do. paid Julis Fabiano 92 Days Work repairing Boats 11 10 By Do. paid the Widow Caldwell her Annuity from the Military Fund 92 Days from 1 Oct. 1776 5 7 4 By Do. paid the Widow Preston her Allowance 5 4 By Do. paid Thos. Blake for Baking 200 Batches of Bread for the Garrison @ 1/9 17 10 By Do. paid Charles Bradford & Thos. Pinkston Plumbers their Salary's @ 42/ per Week and Lodging and Diet @ £30 per Annum each from the 1 of October to 31 December amount to £80. 4, having deducted from each, the Sum of £30, to be paid to their Wives in England 20 4 By Do. paid Thomas Hodgskins for assisting in the Hospital 2 10 By Do. paid Norquera Porcelum & Miss Seinge their usual allowance for Salt Provisions &c. 6 11 By Do. paid Rent for a Room to hold the Quarterly Sessions 3 . By Do. paid for 7 Loads of Binders to repair the Black Square .. 17 6 By Do. paid for 1300 Yams for the Lt. Govrs. Stock in the Long Wood 1 19 By Do. paid for Repairing Saddles for the Governor .. 13 By Do. paid Benj. Seale for Overg. the Plantation at Sandy Bay 3 9 9 By Do. paid Geo. Bird for 5 Doz. 2½ Inch Screws for the Gates at Plant. House .. 6 8 By Do. paid Mr. Jonn. Doveton for 101 Casks 20 4 By Do. paid the Sub Goaler 1 10 By Do. paid the Lieut. Governor for Mutton 3 . By Do. paid Thomas Yates Sexton for making a Grave for a Deceased Soldier .. 2 6 By Do. paid one Express upon an Alarm .. 5 . Carried Over £ 173 6 10	Paid Thomas Blake for baking 200 batches of bread for the garrison at 1s 9d a batch, £17 10s 0d Paid Charles Bradford and Thomas Preston, plumbers, their wages and board from 1 October to 31 December 1776, less £30 0s 0d a year each paid to their wives in England, £20 4s 0d Paid Thomas Hodgkins for helping in the hospital, £2 10s 0d Paid [...] Pocolom and [...] their usual allowance for salt provisions and other items, £6 11s 0d Paid rent for a room to hold the quarterly court sittings, £3 0s 0d Paid for 7 loads of [...] to repair the [...] Square, £0 17s 6d Paid for 1,300 yams for the Lieutenant Governor's stock at Longwood, £1 19s 0d Paid for repairing saddles for Governor Skottowe, £0 13s 0d Paid Benjamin Seale for ovens at the plantation at Sandy Bay, £3 9s 9d Paid George Bird for 5 dozen 2½-inch screws for the gates at the Plantation House, £0 6s 8d Paid Mr Jonathan Doveton for 101 casks, £20 4s 0d Paid the under-gaoler, £1 10s 0d Paid the Lieutenant Governor for mutton, £3 0s 0d Paid Thomas Yates, sexton, for digging a grave for a soldier who died, £0 2s 6d Paid for one express messenger sent on an alarm, £0 5s 0d Total carried over, £173 6s 10d **Interpretations** Charles Bradford and Thomas Preston were plumbers recruited in England for the Company's leadwork on the island. Each was contracted at a salary plus £30 0s 0d a year for lodging and diet. Of that, £30 0s 0d a year each was kept back and paid to their wives in England. The paymaster's sum was the net amount after that deduction. The arrangement kept the men's families from destitution while their husbands worked thousands of miles away, and it gave the men a strong reason to complete their service. Their presence explains the 44¾ cwt of sheet lead and the two-inch pipe issued to Chubb's Spring, and the 17 balks and 26 planks bought from Captain Tippet for the reservoirs in the same quarter. The 1,300 yams bought for the Lieutenant Governor's stock at Longwood match the 1,300 yams recorded as bought for the stock in the livestock account for the quarter ending 31 December 1776. The cattle at Longwood were partly fed from purchased crops when the Company's own yam grounds fell short. James Harper was paid to watch for eight days to catch people destroying the game. The Company protected the partridges, pheasants and guinea fowl introduced to the island as a resource reserved for its officers. The express sent on an alarm was a mounted messenger who carried warning from a lookout post to the Castle when a strange sail or other danger appeared. Each such ride was paid for separately.
82	78	20th January Dr. William Wrangham 1776 Decr. 31 To Cash Brought Over £ 4896 18 3 Carrd. Over £ 4896 18 3	The debit side of William Wrangham's paymaster account continued with the cash already received. William Wrangham, debtor 31 December 1776, cash brought over, £4,096 18s 3d Total carried over, £4,096 18s 3d
83	79	1777 Paymaster Cr. Brought Over £ 173 6 10 By Cash paid the following Men for Relisting to serve the	The paymaster's credits continued with bounties, purchases for the Castle and the Governor's table, and wages for building work. Brought over, £173 6s 10d

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		Honble. Company 3 Years longer as Soldiers Subject to the Articles of War, their respective times to commence as follows Viz. John Davis 23 Oct. 1776 £ 15 John Harper 15 Oct. Do. 15 30 . By Do. paid for the following for the use of the Castle Viz. 25 Doz. Bottles @ 2/ £ 2 10 40 Do. Do. @ 1/6 3 .. 2 pr. Scissars & 2 Taylors thimbles .. 4 6 100 Needles .. 2 6 1 Doz. Coat Buttons .. 1 . 4 Do. Breast Do. .. 3 6 6 1 6 By Do. paid for the following for the use of the Governors Table Viz. 31 Turkeys £ 7 15 122 Fowls 9 12 23 Ducks 1 14 6 10 Pigs 2 10 56 Doz. Eggs 4 4 12½ lb. Pork .. 6 2 7 Cheeses 1 17 331 lb. Beef 13 3 11 1 Hare .. 15 7 21 Sheep 21 . 2 Lambs 1 .. 5 Gallons Brandy 1 10 3 Bottles Pickles .. 15 ½ Case of Gin 2 10 2 Firkins Butter 7 .. 75 13 2 By Do. paid for the following Work done at the Castle and Plantation House 6 Days Masons @ 1/6 £ .. 9 120 Do. Carpenters @ 1/6 9 . 20 Do. Smiths @ 1/6 1 10 . 23 Do. Sawers @ 1/6 1 14 6 5 Do. Overseers @ 1/6 .. 7 6 10 Do. Plumbers @ 1/6 .. 15 27 Do. Do. @ 2/6 3 7 6 744 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 39 14 . 56 17 6	Paid the following men for re-enlisting to serve the Company as soldiers for 3 more years under the Articles of War John Davis, term starting 23 October 1776, £15 0s 0d John Harper, term starting 15 October 1776, £15 0s 0d Re-enlistment subtotal, £30 0s 0d Paid for the following goods for the Castle 25 dozen bottles at 2s a dozen, £2 10s 0d 40 dozen bottles at 1s 6d a dozen, £3 0s 0d 2 pairs of scissors and 2 tailors' thimbles, £0 4s 6d 100 needles, £0 2s 6d 1 dozen coat buttons, £0 1s 0d 4 dozen waistcoat buttons, £0 3s 6d Castle goods subtotal, £6 1s 6d Paid for the following provisions for Governor Skottowe's table 34 turkeys, £7 15s 0d 122 fowls, £9 12s 0d 23 ducks, £1 14s 6d 10 pigs, £2 10s 0d 56 dozen eggs, £4 4s 0d 12½ lb of pork, £0 6s 2d 7 cheeses, £1 17s 0d 331 lb of beef, £13 3s 11d 1 ham, £0 15s 7d 21 sheep, £21 0s 0d 2 lambs, £1 0s 0d 5 gallons of brandy, £1 10s 0d 3 bottles of pickles, £0 15s 0d ½ case of gin, £2 10s 0d 2 firkins of butter, £7 0s 0d Governor's table subtotal, £75 13s 2d Paid for the following work at the Castle and the Plantation House 6 days of masons' work at 1s 6d a day, £0 9s 0d 120 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d a day, £9 0s 0d 20 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d a day, £1 10s 0d 23 days of sawyers' work at 1s 6d a day, £1 14s 6d 5 days of coopers' work at 1s 6d a day, £0 7s 6d 10 days of plasterers' work at 1s 6d a day, £0 15s 0d 27 days of plasterers' work at 2s 6d a day, £3 7s 6d 794 days of labourers' work at 1s a day, £39 14s 0d Building work subtotal, £56 17s 6d Total carried over, £341 19s 0d **Interpretations** John Davis and John Harper each received a bounty of £15 0s 0d for signing on for three more years under the Articles of War. The sum equalled almost a year of a private's pay. Recruits from England came only with the ships and cost the Company their passage, so paying a trained soldier to stay was cheaper than replacing him. Each man's new term was dated from the day his old one ran out. The Articles of War were the code of military law that bound the soldier to obedience and made him liable to court martial, so re-enlistment meant accepting that discipline for a further fixed period. The Governor's table cost the Company £75 13s 2d in purchases in a single quarter, on top of the Company's own livestock killed for it. The paymaster bought 21 sheep at £1 0s 0d each and 122 fowls from private planters. During the same months the Company's plantation slaughtered 76 sheep and 24 fowls. The planters' produce filled the gap between what the Company's farm could supply and what the Governor's household consumed. The table was therefore a steady market for the island's private growers. Much of the building work was done by men hired by the day. The 794 days of labour at 1s a day, more than half the cost of the work, were perhaps soldiers taken off duty to earn extra pay. Two rates for

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		Carried Over £ 341 19	plasterers, 1s 6d and 2s 6d a day, show that the Company paid more for skilled finishing work than for rough plastering.
84	80	20th January Dr. William Wrangham To Cash brought Over £ 4896 18 3 Carrd. Over £ 4896 18 3	Cash brought over was still the only entry on the debit side of William Wrangham's paymaster account. William Wrangham, debtor Cash brought over, £4,096 18s 3d Total carried over, £4,096 18s 3d
85	81	1777 Paymaster Cr. Brought Over £ 341 19 .. By Cash paid for the following Work done building Shops for the Armourers & Smiths Shops 13 Days Masons @ 1/6 £ .. 19 6 10 Do. Sawers @ 1/6 .. 15 31 Do. Overseers @ 1/6 2 6 6 489 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 24 9 28 10 By Do. paid for the followg. Work done at the New Houses Viz. 120 Days Masons @ 1/6 £ 9 . 131 Do. Carpenters @ 1/6 9 16 6 30 Do. Smiths @ 1/6 2 5 25 Do. Sawers @ 1/6 1 17 6 47 Do. Overseers @ 1/6 3 10 6 12 Do. Do. @ 2/ 1 4 354 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 17 14 45 7 6 By Do. paid for the followg. Work Repairing the Lt. Govr. Houses 27 Days Masons @ 1/6 £ 2 .. 6 8 Do. Carpenters @ 1/6 .. 12 6 Do. Overseers @ 1/6 .. 9 8 Do. Painters @ 1/6 .. 12 24 Do. Do. @ 2/6 3 .. 102 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 5 2 11 15 6 By Do. paid for the followg. Work done Burng. & bringing Lime 4 Days Smiths @ 1/6 £ .. 6 74 Do. Stone Blowers @ 1/6 5 11 50 Do. Lime Burners @ 1/6 3 15 72 Do. Overseers @ 1/6 5 8 19 Do. Coxswains @ 1/6 1 7 . 60 Do. Sailmakers @ 1/6 5 2 506 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 25 6 46 15	The paymaster's credits continued with day wages for building work, lime burning and carriage making. Brought over, £341 19s 0d Paid for the following work building workshops for the armourers and smiths 13 days of masons' work at 1s 6d a day, £0 19s 6d 10 days of sawyers' work at 1s 6d a day, £0 15s 0d 31 days of overseers' work at 1s 6d a day, £2 6s 6d 489 days of labourers' work at 1s a day, £24 9s 0d Workshops subtotal, £28 10s 0d Paid for the following work on the new houses 120 days of masons' work at 1s 6d a day, £9 0s 0d 131 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d a day, £9 16s 6d 30 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d a day, £2 5s 0d 25 days of sawyers' work at 1s 6d a day, £1 17s 6d 47 days of overseers' work at 1s 6d a day, £3 10s 6d 12 days of overseers' work at 2s a day, £1 4s 0d 354 days of labourers' work at 1s a day, £17 14s 0d New houses subtotal, £45 7s 6d Paid for the following work repairing the Lieutenant Governor's house 27 days of masons' work at 1s 6d a day, £2 0s 6d 8 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d a day, £0 12s 0d 6 days of overseers' work at 1s 6d a day, £0 9s 0d 8 days of painters' work at 1s 6d a day, £0 12s 0d 24 days of painters' work at 2s 6d a day, £3 0s 0d 102 days of labourers' work at 1s a day, £5 2s 0d Lieutenant Governor's house subtotal, £11 15s 6d Paid for the following work burning and carting lime 4 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d a day, £0 6s 0d 74 days of stone blowers' work at 1s 6d a day, £5 11s 0d 50 days of lime burners' work at 1s 6d a day, £3 15s 0d 72 days of overseers' work at 1s 6d a day, £5 8s 0d 19 days of [...] work at 1s 6d a day, £1 7s 0d 60 days of [...] work at 1s 6d a day, £5 2s 0d 506 days of labourers' work at 1s a day, £25 6s 0d Lime subtotal, £46 15s 0d Paid for the following work making carts 12 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d a day, £0 18s 0d 5 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d a day, £0 7s 6d Carts subtotal, £1 5s 6d Paid for the following work making and mounting gun carriages 53 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d a day, £3 19s 6d 31 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d a day, £2 6s 6d 8 days of painters' work at 1s 6d a day, £0 12s 0d 6 days of sawyers' work at 1s 6d a day, £0 9s 0d 77 days of labourers' work at 1s a day, £3 17s 0d Gun carriages subtotal, £11 4s 0d Total carried over, £486 16s 6d **Interpretations** The lime works employed more than 700 days of labour in the quarter, the largest single project in the paymaster's wage lists. Stone blowers quarried the limestone or shell rock with gunpowder, lime burners tended the kilns and labourers carried the burnt lime away. The 34 lb of gunpowder issued to the stone

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		By Do. paid for the followg. Work done making Cotts Viz. 17 Days Carpenters @ 1/6 £ 1 .. .. 5 Do. Smiths @ 1/6 .. 7 6 1 5 6 By Do. pd. for the followg. Work making & altering Gun Carriages 53 Days Carpenters @ 1/6 £ 3 19 6 31 Do. Smiths @ 1/6 2 6 6 8 Do. Painters @ 1/6 .. 12 6 Do. Sawers @ 1/6 .. 9 77 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 3 17 11 4 Carried Over £ 486 16 6	blowers and the stores charged to the lime kilns under fortifications belonged to the same operation. Lime was the essential binding material for every wall on the island. Its production on this scale shows how heavily the building programme at Rupert's, the new houses and the workshops depended on it. The island's craftsmen built the gun carriages themselves. Carriages rotted quickly in the damp sea air and had to be replaced often, and sending them out from England would have taken months. Local carpenters, smiths and painters could make and mount them as needed, using timber shipped in for the purpose.
86	82	20 January Dr. William Wrangham To Cash Brought Over £ 4896 18 3 Carried Over £ 4896 18 3	William Wrangham's paymaster account still showed only the cash brought over on its debit side. William Wrangham, debtor Cash brought over, £4,096 18s 3d Total carried over, £4,096 18s 3d
87	83	1777 Paymaster Cr. Brought Over £ 486 16 6 By Cash Paid for the following Work done transporting Gun Carriages to Banks's Viz. 2 Days Carpenters @ 1/6 £ .. 3 19 Do. Labourers @ 1/ .. 19 1 2 By Do. paid for the followg. Work done carryg. on a double Wall from the West Demi Bastion at Ruperts Battery Viz. 11 Days Smiths @ 1/6 £ .. 16 6 20 Do. Overseers @ 1/6 1 10 17 Do. Do. @ 2/ 1 14 562 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 28 2 32 2 6 By Do. paid for 76 Days Smiths Work Cleaning Small Arms 5 14 By Do. paid for 79 Do. Labourers Work at the Lt. Govr. Garden in the Long Wood @ 1/ 3 19 By Do. paid Rent for a House for the Plumbers from 30 Septr. to the 31 December 5 By Do. paid Thos. Stroud Surgeon for Sundry necessaries found the Sick in the Hospital more than the usual allowance of 6d. per Day from the 1 January to 31 December 1776 17 4 6 By Do. paid him for his trouble finding Provisions 8 . By Do. paid him for Mutton over and above the Allowance 6 .. 10	The paymaster's credits continued with wages on the defences, payments to the surgeon and further purchases for the Castle and the Governor's table. Brought over, £486 16s 6d Paid for the following work moving gun carriages to Banks's 2 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d a day, £0 3s 0d 19 days of labourers' work at 1s a day, £0 19s 0d Gun carriages subtotal, £1 2s 0d Paid for the following work on the double wall from the west demi-bastion at Rupert's Battery 11 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d a day, £0 16s 6d 20 days of overseers' work at 1s 6d a day, £1 10s 0d 17 days of overseers' work at 2s a day, £1 14s 0d 562 days of labourers' work at 1s a day, £28 2s 0d Rupert's wall subtotal, £32 2s 6d Paid for 76 days of smiths' work cleaning small arms, £5 14s 0d Paid for 79 days of labourers' work in the Lieutenant Governor's garden at Longwood at 1s a day, £3 19s 0d Paid rent for a house for the plumbers from 30 September to 31 December 1776, £5 0s 0d Paid Thomas Steward, surgeon, for extras supplied to the sick in the hospital beyond the usual allowance of 6d a day, from 1 January to 31 December 1776, £17 4s 6d Paid Thomas Steward for his trouble in finding provisions, £8 0s 0d Paid Thomas Steward for mutton beyond the allowance, £6 0s 10d Paid for the following goods for the Castle 3 pint saucepans of block tin, £0 2s 6d 1 quart saucepan of block tin, £0 1s 2d 1 quart black jack, £0 1s 4d 1 pint black jack, £0 0s 11d 6 spoons, £0 1s 6d 1 nutmeg grater, £0 0s 2d 1 pint coffee pot, £0 1s 2d Castle goods subtotal, £0 8s 9d Paid for the following provisions for Governor Skottowe's table 3 cases of olives, £7 4s 0d 1 case of pickles, £2 7s 3d 1 kit of salmon, £1 1s 0d

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		By Do. paid for the following for the use of the Castle Viz. 3 pint Block Tin Saucepans £ .. 2 6 1 Quart Do. .. 1 2 1 Do. Black Jack .. 1 4 1 Pint Do. .. .. 11 6 Spoons .. 1 6 1 Nutmeg Grater .. .. 2 1 Pint Coffee Pot .. 1 2 .. 8 9 By Do. paid for the following for the use of the Govr. Table 3 Cases Olives £ 7 4 1 Do. Pickles 2 7 3 1 Kit Salmon 1 1 . 3 Hams Wt. 39 lb. @ 11 1 15 9 12 8 .. By Cash pd. John Robinson for 40 Sheep for the Govr. Table 40 . Carrd. Over £ 618 16 1	3 hams, weighing 35 lb, £1 15s 9d Governor's table subtotal, £12 8s 0d Paid John Robinson for 40 sheep for the Governor's table, £40 0s 0d Total carried over, £618 16s 1d **Interpretations** The surgeon was paid a fixed allowance of 6d a day for each patient's food. Anything the sick needed beyond that came out of his own pocket until he claimed it back. Thomas Steward's claim of £17 4s 6d covered the whole of 1776, so he carried the cost for a year before the Company repaid him. He also received £8 0s 0d for the trouble of buying provisions and £6 0s 10d for extra mutton. The fixed daily rate kept hospital costs predictable, while the separate claims let the surgeon feed the sick properly when the allowance fell short. The 40 sheep bought from John Robinson, added to the 21 bought earlier in the account, brought the Governor's table's purchases to 61 sheep in a single quarter. Each sheep cost £1 0s 0d. The Company's own flock stood at 440 at the end of the quarter, yet the Governor's household still bought from private planters on this scale. The Company's sheep were kept chiefly for the garrison and the ships, so the private planters' mutton served the Castle. A black jack was a leather drinking jug lined and sealed with pitch, light and unbreakable, used for beer. A kit of salmon was a small wooden tub of pickled or salted salmon shipped from Scotland or northern England. Block tin was tin-coated iron sheet, the usual material for cheap kitchen pans.
88	84	20th January Dr. William Wrangham To Cash brought Over £ 4896 18 3 £ 4896 18 3	The debit side of William Wrangham's paymaster account closed with the cash brought over as its only entry. William Wrangham, debtor Cash brought over, £4,096 18s 3d Total, £4,096 18s 3d
89	85	1777 Paymaster Cr. Brought Over £ 618 16 1 By Cash paid John Robinson for the following Viz. 57 Rafters @ 1/ £ 2 17 . 93 Ground Joists @ 5½ 2 1 7½ 7 Load Binders .. 17 6 for Nails Bolts and Screws for the Long Wood 1 4 2 100 Ground Joists for the Store House at the Sea Gate 3 2 6 6 Rafters and 3 Loads Binders for the Plantation House .. 13 6 3 Loads of Binders for the Alarm House .. 7 6 45 Ground Joists for the Rivers House at Sandy Bay 1 0 7½ 13 9 8 632 5 9 Amount of Pay Account 4264 12 6 £ 4896 18 3 Errors Excepted 31 December 1776 (Signed) William Wrangham Paymaster Counted and Examined the Honble. Companys	The paymaster's credits closed with a payment for timber, and the account was then balanced and signed. Brought over, £618 16s 1d Paid John Robinson for the following timber and fittings 57 rafters at 1s each, £2 17s 0d 95 ground joists at 5½d each, £2 3s 6½d 7 loads of benders, £0 17s 6d Nails, bolts and screws for Longwood, £1 4s 9d 100 ground joists for the storehouse at the Sea Gate, £3 2s 6d 6 rafters and 3 loads of benders for the Plantation House, £0 13s 6d 3 loads of benders for the [...] house, £0 7s 6d 43 ground joists for the [...] house at Sandy Bay, £1 0s 1½d John Robinson's timber subtotal, £13 9s 0d Total of payments, £632 5s 9d Amount of the pay list, £4,264 12s 6d Grand total, £4,896 18s 3d William Wrangham, paymaster, signed the account on 31 December 1776, with the usual reservation for errors. The Council then counted and examined the Company's cash for December 1776, which stood as follows [continues]. **Interpretations** The paymaster's account balanced exactly. The £4,264 12s 6d on the pay list and the £632 5s 9d of other payments came to £4,896 18s 3d, the sum Wrangham drew from the treasury chest. He was left owing the Company nothing for the quarter. The Council's monthly count of the cash followed at once, so the money still held in the chest could be checked against what the paymaster had taken out.

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		Cash for the Month of December last, which is as follows Viz.	Ground joists were the timbers laid on or near the ground to carry a floor. Benders were long, pliable poles that could be bent into arches. They formed the curved roof frames of light buildings such as sheds and slave huts, covered with thatch, and were cut locally. John Robinson, who also sold the 40 sheep for the Governor's table, was a planter who supplied both timber and livestock to the Company. Private landholders like him depended heavily on the Company as a buyer.
90	86	20th January Cash Dr. 1777 Decemr. 1 To Balance Remaining £ 9 To Exchange for three Setts of Bills drawn upon the Honble. the Court of Directors payable as follow Viz. One Sett to Andrew Moffat Esqr. £1235. Do. Do. to John Clements Esqr. 227. 14. Do. Do. to Mr. John Johnstone 20.. 1482 14 To Ship Hampshire 22 11 6 31 To Jonathan Doveton received of him for Stores sold in the Quarter ending this day 2756 8 6 To Plantation for Provision Sold 69 12 . To Licences 11 10 To Customs Received on 7959 Gallons Arrack 99 9 9 £ 21965 8 6 Per Contra Cr. 1776 Decr. 31 By Sundry Accounts advanced the Paymaster to pay Salarys &c. in the Quarter ending this day 4896 18 3 By Balance remaining Viz. In Specie £ 16528 15 3 In Cash Notes 539 15 .. 17068 10 3 £ 21965 8 6	The cash account for December 1776 set the money received against the money paid out and the balance left in the chest. Cash, debtor 1 December 1776, balance remaining, sum not entered 9 December 1776, cash received in exchange for 3 sets of bills drawn on the Court of Directors Bill to Andrew Moffat, £1,235 0s 0d Bill to John Clements, £227 14s 0d Bill to Mr John Johnstone, £20 0s 0d Bills of exchange subtotal, £1,482 14s 0d Received from the ship *Hampshire*, £22 11s 6d. 31 December 1776, received from Jonathan Doveton for stores sold in the quarter, £2,756 8s 6d Received from the plantation for provisions sold, £69 12s 0d Received for licences, £11 10s 0d Received in customs duty on 7,959 gallons of arrack, £99 9s 9d Total, £21,965 8s 6d Cash, creditor 31 December 1776, advanced to the paymaster for salaries and other payments in the quarter, £4,896 18s 3d Balance remaining in coin, £16,528 15s 3d Balance remaining in cash notes, £539 15s 0d Balance remaining in all, £17,068 10s 3d Total, £21,965 8s 6d **Interpretations** Andrew Moffat, John Clements and John Johnstone paid £1,482 14s 0d in cash into the island treasury. In exchange, the Council drew bills on the Court of Directors in London, payable to them there. The bills let private men send money home safely without shipping coin across the ocean. The Company kept the coin on the island, where it was needed for wages and purchases, and paid out the same sum in London from its own funds. Moffat's bill of £1,235 0s 0d was far the largest, perhaps the proceeds of trade by a ship's commander or a merchant passing through. The customs duty on arrack worked out at 3d a gallon on 7,959 gallons landed during the quarter. Arrack brought in by ships from the East was the island's chief taxed import. The duty gave the Company a small revenue and some control over the quantity of spirits reaching the garrison and the slaves. The treasury chest held more than £17,000 0s 0d at the end of 1776, almost all of it in coin. That sum was more than three quarters of the island's total pay and running costs for a year. The large reserve protected the island against a long gap in shipping, when no new coin or bills could arrive.
91	87	1777 We this day Received the following Letter from Lieutenant William Adlam, who Arrived here yesterday upon the Ship Granville. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor and Council Worshipful Sir & Sirs Having been informed that the Court of Directors had Honor'd me by an Appointment on this Island as second	The Council received a letter that day from Lieutenant William Adlam, who had arrived on 19 January 1777 aboard the *Granville*. He addressed it to Governor Skottowe and the Council and dated it at St Helena on 20 January 1777. Adlam explained that he had learned of his appointment by the Court of Directors as a second lieutenant in the Company's service on the island. Poor health had forced him to leave India and the squadron commanded by Sir Edward Hughes, the commander-in-chief there, and he laid medical certificates before

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		Lieutenant in the Companys Service. but having been obliged to quit India and the Squadron under the Command of Sir Edward Hughes Commander in Chief, on account of my bad state of Health, agreeable to the Certificates produced before you, and as I still continue in the same situation and have not had permission from Lord Barrington Secretary at War, to quit his Majestys Service. I take the Liberty of soliciting you Gentlemen to permit my Leave to proceed on my Voyage for England and that the Vacancy may not be filled up till you hear from the Court of Directors. And am Sir and Sirs With the greatest Respect Your most Obt. humble Servant (Signed) W. Adlam St. Helena 20th January 1777. We directed the Secretary to return him the following Answer. To Lieutenant William Adlam Sir In answer to your Letter of this Day. I am directed by the Governor and Council to acquaint you, that they have taken into	the Council to prove it. His health had not improved. He also had no permission from Lord Barrington, the Secretary at War, to leave the King's service. Adlam therefore asked the Council's leave to continue his voyage to England. He also asked that the place be kept open until the Council heard further from the Court of Directors. The Council told the Secretary to send Adlam a reply. In it, the Governor and Council answered his letter of the same day and informed him that they had taken his request into [continues]. **Interpretations** Adlam held a commission in the King's forces, not the Company's. He could not take up a Company post until the War Office released him, whatever the Court of Directors had decided in London. His request exposed the gap between the two services. The Company could appoint a man, but only the Crown could free him to serve. Asking that the vacancy be held open was a way to keep both careers alive. He could recover his health in England, settle his release from the King's service and still claim the island post later. The Council had already filled two artillery lieutenancies on 23 December 1776 by acting appointment, so any place held for Adlam would have to be found among posts the Council was managing for itself.
92	88	20 January into consideration the reasons you have assigned for not now accepting of the second Lieutenants Commission in this Garrison which are fully satisfactory to them. They therefore permit you to proceed on your Voyage to England with their assurance that the Commission appointed you, shall not be filled up until the Honorable the Court of Directors pleasure is further known thereon. I am Sir Your humble Servant (Signed) B. Wright Secy. St. Helena 20 Jany. 1777 The Ship Grenville brought Us the following Supplys Viz. Invoice of Ship Grenville Rice Beaten Bags 145 contg. Mds. 300 or 100 lb. Cwt. 145 Bags is 6½ St. Mds. or 297 Mds. 1 [...] 3 300 @ 1 Rupee per Md. 300 Batty Bags 28 or Mds. 80 @ 3½ Rs. per Md. 70 .. 80 No. 129 Chelloes Blue 2 Bales Viz. 2 10 to 1 [...] @ 74½ Rs. per Corge 745 Small Charges Viz. Customs of Rs. 745 @ 2 per Ct. 14 3 60 Packing Charges @ 7½ per Bale 15 Cooly hire, marking the B. 8 73 38 33 783 33 Carrd. Over 1153 1 13	The Secretary's reply told Lieutenant Adlam that the Council had considered his reasons for not accepting the second lieutenant's commission in the garrison. The Council found them entirely satisfactory. He had leave to continue his voyage to England, and the Council promised not to fill the commission until the Court of Directors made its wishes known. B. Wright, the Secretary, signed the letter at St Helena on 20 January 1777. The *Granville* brought the following supplies to the island, set out in her invoice. Beaten rice, 45 bags holding 300 bazaar maunds 44 bags of beaten rice at 6¾ maunds a bag, 297 maunds 1 bag of beaten rice, 3 maunds 300 maunds of beaten rice at 1 rupee a maund, 300 rupees 0 quarters 0 reas Paddy, 26 bags at 3 paras a bag, making 33 morahs at [...] rupees a morah, 70 rupees 0 quarters 80 reas Bales numbers 1 and 2, blue chelloes, 10 corge and 1 piece of Surat chelloes at 74½ rupees a corge, 745 rupees 0 quarters 0 reas Surat charges on the chelloes Customs on 745 rupees at 2 per cent, 14 rupees 3 quarters 60 reas Packing charges at 7½ rupees a bale, 15 rupees 0 quarters 0 reas Coolie hire and marking the bales, 8 rupees 0 quarters 73 reas Surat charges subtotal, 38 rupees 0 quarters 33 reas Chelloes total, 783 rupees 0 quarters 33 reas Total carried over, 1,153 rupees 1 quarter 13 reas **Interpretations** The obvious course for the Council was to treat Adlam's refusal as a vacancy and fill the commission, as it had done with two artillery lieutenancies by acting appointment on 23 December 1776. It chose instead to hold the post open until the Court of Directors decided. The Court had made the appointment itself, so it alone could withdraw it. Adlam's medical certificates and his unresolved standing in the King's

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			service gave the Council good reason not to cancel a commission it had not granted. The invoice was reckoned in the currency of the Company's Bombay presidency. There the rupee was divided into 4 quarters and each quarter into 100 reas. The 2 per cent customs on 745 rupees came to 14 rupees 3 quarters 60 reas, which fits that reckoning exactly. The chelloes were bought at Surat, the great textile port north of Bombay, and the Surat charges for customs, packing and porterage were added to their cost before shipment. Chelloes were cotton cloths woven in western and southern India, usually checked or striped in blue and white. They were sold by the corge, a trade score of 20 pieces, so the 2 bales held 201 pieces. The Company shipped them as clothing for slaves and labourers. Beaten rice was rice that had been soaked, parched and pounded flat. It kept well on a long voyage and could be eaten after only a brief soaking. Paddy, called batty in western India, was rice still in the husk. The para and the morah were Indian grain measures by volume, and the bazaar maund was the market weight of about 28 lb used in the Bombay trade. Coolie hire was the wage paid to the porters who carried and marked the bales for loading.
93	89	1777 Brought Over 1153 1 13 Charges on Merchandize Gunny Bags 145 for Rice @ 36 each 33 3 Gunny Rice 90 expended for Do. @ 3 Rs. per Corge 22 2 Do. Expended making Bags for Batty Do. 16 1 Twine and Lascars sowing the Bags 5 .. Hammallage and Boat hire 7 2 10 85 .. 10 1238 1 23 Bombay 4th July 1776 Errors Excepted (Signed) Ben. Jervis [...] John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The *Granville*'s invoice closed with the charges for bagging and shipping the goods. Brought over, 1,153 rupees 1 quarter 13 reas Charges on the merchandise 45 dutty bags for the rice at 3 quarters each, 33 rupees 3 quarters 0 reas Gunny cloth used for the bags, 22 rupees 2 quarters 0 reas Gunny cloth used for making bags for the paddy, 16 rupees 1 quarter 0 reas Twine and lascars for sewing the bags, 5 rupees 0 quarters 0 reas Porterage and boat hire, 7 rupees 2 quarters 10 reas Charges subtotal, 85 rupees 0 quarters 10 reas Total of the invoice, 1,238 rupees 1 quarter 23 reas Benjamin Jerman signed the invoice at Bombay on 4 July 1776, with the usual reservation for errors. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations** The invoice was dated at Bombay on 4 July 1776, and the *Granville* reached St Helena on 19 January 1777. More than six months passed between the loading of the rice and its arrival, which explains why the Bombay authorities sent beaten rice and paddy rather than cleaned rice. Both kept far better on a long voyage. The packing charges came to almost 7 per cent of the value of the goods. The island's food supply therefore carried heavy costs before it was even loaded. Dutty was a coarse, unbleached Indian cotton cloth, and dutty bags were sacks sewn from it. Gunny was a rough cloth woven from jute, the standard sacking of the Indian trade. Lascars were Indian seamen and dock workers, hired here to stitch the bags closed. Porterage covered the porters who carried the bags to the waterside, and boat hire paid for the lighters that ferried them out to the ship at anchor.
94	90	27 January At a Consultation held on Monday the 27th Day of January 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Dan. Corneille Lieut. Govr.	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 27 January 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 20 January 1777 were read, approved and signed.

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		Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read approved, and Signed dated the 20 January 1777. The Storekeeper this day Delivered the following Account of Stores short Received from Ship Grenville. Account of Stores short Received from Ship Grenville qr. lb. 2 .. Rice, short Weight occasioned by Wastage St. Helena 27 Jany. 1777. Jonn. Doveton Storekeeper Major Henry Bazett Reports that he has been on Board the Ship Grenville to Muster her Company and enquire for Deserters but found none her Muster Roll is as follows Viz. Muster Roll of Ship Grenville Burnet Abercromby Commr. Chas. Shuldham 1 Mate John Entwistle 2 Do. Robert Dennis 3 Do. Richd. Hatt 4 Do. Henry Lewis 5 Do. Geo. Hay 6 Mate John Wilkinson Surgeon John Hunter Carpenter Jas. Crawford Gunner Thos. Lewis Boatswain John Mitchel Ch. Steward Jas. Duff Ships Steward John Nisbett Mdpr. [...] Alexr. Dunn Do. Barth. Nelson Do. Chs. Allen Do. Chs. Ashton Do.	The storekeeper, Jonathan Doveton, presented an account that day of stores found short in the delivery from the *Granville*. The rice was 2 cwt 2 qr 0 lb under weight, a loss caused by wastage on the voyage. Doveton signed the account at St Helena on 27 January 1777. Major Henry Bazett reported that he had gone aboard the *Granville* to muster her crew and search for deserters, but he found none. The ship's muster roll read as follows. Burnet Abercromby, commander Charles Chisholm, first mate John Entwisle, second mate Robert Deane, third mate Richard Hatt, fourth mate Henry Lewse, fifth mate George Hay, sixth mate John Wilkinson, surgeon John Hunter, carpenter James Crawford, gunner Thomas Lewis, boatswain John Mitchell, purser's steward James Duff, ship's steward John Nisbett, midshipman Alexander Duncan, midshipman Bartholomew Nelson, midshipman Charles Allen, midshipman Charles Ashton, midshipman Isaac [...] **Interpretations** Every homeward ship was mustered before it sailed, because it offered the easiest escape for soldiers wanting to leave the island. A deserter could hide among the crew or be signed on under a false name by a captain short of hands. Major Bazett checked each man aboard against the ship's own roll so that any stranger would stand out. Recording the roll in the consultation gave the Council proof of who had sailed, which could be set against the garrison list if a soldier later went missing. Desertion was a constant drain on a garrison that could only be reinforced by sea, and the bounties paid for re-enlistment showed how hard trained men were to replace.
95	91	1777 Isaac Lester Do. Master John Welch Do. Jas. McGee Do. Thomas Evans Do. Mark Low Wolfe Capt. Mt. John Kitchen Caulker Philip Goodale Do. Mate Jn. Shawock Cooper & Do. John Martin Armourer Jn. Wareham Sailmaker Geo. Anderson Capt. Cook James Povey Ships Do. Geo. Mouler Gunr. Mate John Grant Butcher Edward Bales Butler Saml. Shaw Bosn. Mt. Benj. Shall Do. Robert Graham Seaman Willm. Leggins Matthew Smith John Travis Richd. Maitland William Bele Henry Ancles William Moore Benj. Barlow John Kemp Jacob Dixon James Joy Robert Brown William Chandler	The *Granville*'s muster roll continued with the rest of her crew and her passengers. Isaac Lester, quartermaster John Welch, quartermaster James McGee, quartermaster Thomas Evans, quartermaster Mark Lo[...], carpenter's mate John Kitchen, caulker Philip Goodale, caulker's mate John Shawcock, cooper John Martin, armourer John Wareham, sailmaker George Anderson, captain's cook James Povey, ship's cook George Marler, gunner's mate John Grant, butcher Edward Balch, butler Samuel Shanes, boatswain's mate Benjamin Steel, boatswain's mate Robert Graham, seaman William Leggins, seaman Matthew Smith, seaman John Travis, seaman Richard Maitland, seaman William Bate, seaman Henry Andes, seaman William Moore, seaman Benjamin Barlow, seaman John Kemp, seaman Jacob Brown, seaman James Joy, seaman Robert Brown, seaman

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		John Allman	William Chandler, seaman
		Laud. McLaron	John Allman, seaman
		Thos. Vardy	Lachlan McLaren, seaman
		Saml. Young	Thomas Vardy, seaman
		Ross Kelso Seaman	Samuel Young, seaman
		John Holt	Ross Kelso, seaman
		Richard Close	John Holt, seaman
		George Bunch	Richard Close, seaman
		John Speakman	George Bunch, seaman
		Michael Tool	John Speakman, seaman
		John Evans	Michael Tool, seaman
		Thos. Neville	John Evans, seaman
		John Moore	Thomas Neville, seaman
		Patk. Kinnear	John Moore, seaman
		John James	Patrick F[...], seaman
		William Bennett	John James, seaman
		John Darby	William Bennett, seaman
		John Maynard	John Darby, seaman
		Thos. Webster	John Maynard, seaman
		Thos. Davey	Thomas Webster, seaman
		John Chilcott	Thomas Davey, seaman
		John Holloway	John Clarkson, seaman
		Peter Martin	John Holloway, seaman
		James Graham	Peter Martin, seaman
		Thos. Collier	James Graham, seaman
		John Hepworth	Thomas Collier, seaman
		Richd. Thompson	John Hepworth, seaman
		Thos. Coons	Richard Thompson, seaman
		Thos. Dollason	Thomas Coons, seaman
		John Garnett	Thomas Dollason, seaman
		Arnold Schlrsers	John Gerrard, seaman
		Geo. Suhay	Arnold Johnson, seaman
		William Gilderay	George Tukey, seaman
		John Dickson	William Gilderoy, seaman
		Geo. Louther	John Dickson, seaman
		Thomas Cooke	George Souther, seaman
		John Curtis	Thomas Cooke, seaman
		Peter Bernard	John Curtis, seaman
		Richd. Crofey	Peter Bernard, seaman
		Hugh Kelly	Richard Crosby, seaman
		John Wadock Seaman	Hugh Kelly, seaman
		John King	John Wadock, seaman
		Nathl. Aken	John King, seaman
		Robert Swinburn	Nathaniel Atkin, seaman
		James Barrett	Robert Swinburn, seaman
		William Haines	James Barrett, seaman
		William Sinclair	William Haines, seaman
		John Philips	William Sinclair, seaman
		Geo. Chester	John Phelps, seaman
		John Medrich	George Chester, seaman
		James Ornacle	John B[...], seaman
		John Young	James Cornacle, seaman
		James Ellis	John Young, seaman
		William Richards	James Ellis, seaman
		John Tomogue	William Richards, seaman
		Joseph Fletcher	John Tongue, seaman
		William Dudley	Joseph Fletcher, seaman
		Thomas Chisol	William Dudley, seaman
		John Hendrick	Thomas Chiswell, seaman
		William Lampey	John Hendrick, seaman
		Benj. Redling	William Lampey, seaman
		James Boyce	Benjamin Redling, seaman
		George Carr	James Boyce, seaman
		John Johnston	George Carr, seaman
		William Stevens	John Johnston, seaman
		John McDonald	William Stevens, seaman
		William Barr	John McDonald, seaman
		Richd. Bearly	William Barr, seaman
		William Roe	Richard Bealy, seaman
		Nicht. Pike	William Roe, seaman
		Thomas Reeves	Nicholas D[...], seaman
		Joseph Lockwood	Thomas Reeves, seaman
		John Lay	Joseph Lockwood, seaman
		John Gunn	John Lacy, seaman
		Passengers	John Gunn, seaman
		Captain Wood	Passengers

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		Captain Long Mr. Scottney Mr. Randal Mr. White Mr. Adlam Mrs. Wood Mrs. Dunston Miss Kirkpatrick Mr. Hetherington (Signed) Burnet Abercromby	Captain Wood Captain Long Mr Scottney Mr Randal Mr Wise Mr Adlam Mrs Wood Mrs Dunston Miss Kirkpatrick Mr Hetherington Burnet Abercromby, the commander, signed the roll. **Interpretations** Mr Adlam's name among the passengers confirms that Lieutenant William Adlam continued his voyage to England, as the Council allowed him to on 20 January 1777. The passenger list served the same purpose as the crew list. A soldier trying to escape the island could not pass himself off as a gentleman traveller without the Council knowing who had boarded at Madras and who had joined at St Helena.
96	92	27th January Bought of Captain Joseph Smith on Account of the Honble. Company, seventy two hundred, two quarters and sixteen pounds of Rice, Charges &c. amounting to thirty seven pounds, sixteen shillings and five pence, as per the following Bill, for the payment whereof We have given him Certificates. The Honble. East India Company Bot. of Joseph Smith cwt. qr. lb. 72 2 16 Rice @ 10/ per Cwt. £ 36 6 5 100 Gunney Bags 1 10 £ 37 16 5 St. Helena 27 Jany. 1777 Errors Excepted and Contents Received by Certificate on the Honble. the Court of Directors. (Signed) Joseph Smith William Worrall this Day presented the following Petition Viz. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council of St. Helena. The humble Petition of William Worrall, Minor Sheweth That your Petitioner having Arrived to the Age of seventeen Years and thinking it to his advantage to choose a Guardian hath pitched upon Mr. James Colgrave who is very willing to undertake that Office, humbly Request your Worship and Councils approval and permission for the same. And your Petitioner will ever pray. 27th Jany. 1777 (Signed) Willm. Worrall Granted	The Council bought 72 cwt 2 qr 16 lb of rice, with bags, from Captain Joseph Smith on the Company's account for £37 16s 5d. Instead of paying him in cash, the Council gave him a certificate for that sum, payable by the Court of Directors. 72 cwt 2 qr 16 lb of rice at 10s per cwt, £36 6s 5d 100 gunny bags, £1 10s 0d Total, £37 16s 5d Joseph Smith signed the bill at St Helena on 27 January 1777, with the usual reservation for errors. He acknowledged that he had been paid by a certificate drawn on the Court of Directors. William Worrall, a minor, presented a petition that day to Governor Skottowe and the Council. He explained that he had reached the age of 17 and thought it in his interest to choose a guardian. He had settled on Mr James Cotgrave, who was quite willing to take on the role. Worrall asked the Governor and Council to approve the choice. The petition was dated 27 January 1777, and the Council granted it. **Interpretations** Under English law a minor over the age of 14 could choose his own guardian, but the choice needed the approval of a court. On St Helena the Governor and Council acted as that court. A guardian had legal control of a minor's property until he came of age at 21. The Council's approval therefore protected both the young man and anyone dealing with his estate. It confirmed that James Cotgrave had lawful authority to manage William Worrall's affairs for the next four years. The Council paid for Captain Smith's rice with a certificate drawn on the Court of Directors, not with coin from the treasury chest. The captain collected his money in London on arriving home. The island kept its coin for wages and local purchases, which was the same purpose served by the bills of exchange drawn in December 1776.
97	93	1777 John Terry Serjeant having some dependance in England which he had made appear to Us, requires his Personal attendance there, Requested to be Discharged the Garrison, having procured William Brown of Ship Grenville who appears to be a good Man to serve the Remainder of his Contracted time of four Years and four Months, which We have granted.	Sergeant John Terry explained to the Council that he had interests in England that needed his personal attention, and he satisfied the Council that this was true. He asked to be discharged from the garrison. Terry had found a replacement, William Brown of the *Granville*, who seemed a suitable man to serve out the remaining 4 years and 4 months of his contract. The Council agreed. Three deserters gave themselves up. Winter Bernist came from the snow *Lynn* and had deserted in Bengal. Hugh Heyton and George Thomas came from

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		Winter Bernist from Snow Lyon and Hugh Heyton and George Thomas from Ship Grenville delivering themselves up as Deserters the former from Bengal and the two latter from Bombay. We have Entertained them to serve the Honorable Company five Years as Soldiers in this Garrison and have given them four pounds each to buy them necessarys. We this day Entertained Jacob Dixon, John Gunn, Nicholas Dicker, and Thomas Reeves four Discharged Men from Bombay to serve the Honorable Company five Years as Soldiers in this Garrison, and gave them each fifteen pounds Bounty Money. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	the *Granville* and had deserted at Bombay. The Council enlisted all three as soldiers in the garrison for five years and gave each of them £4 0s 0d to buy necessities. The Council also enlisted four discharged soldiers from Bombay that day. Jacob Dowe, John Gunn, Nicholas Dicker and Thomas Reeves signed on to serve the Company as soldiers in the garrison for five years. Each received a bounty of £15 0s 0d. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations** The Council drew a sharp line between the two groups of recruits. The four men with discharges from Bombay received the full bounty of £15 0s 0d. The three deserters from Bengal and Bombay received only £4 0s 0d for necessities. A man who had deserted had broken his engagement once and had no discharge to show for it. The Council took him into the garrison for his value as a soldier, but it would not reward him with the bounty given to men who had left the Indian service honourably. For the deserters, enlisting at St Helena wiped out their offence in India and gave them a fresh start. Hugh Heyton and George Thomas surrendered on the same day that Major Henry Bazett reported finding no deserters aboard the *Granville*. Bazett had been searching for men who had run from the island's own garrison. Heyton and Thomas were deserters from the Company's army in India who had worked their passage home, and they chose to come ashore at St Helena rather than risk arrest in England. John Gunn, Thomas Reeves and Nicholas Dicker had also appeared among the *Granville*'s seamen on her muster roll. Discharged soldiers from India often paid for their voyage home by serving as crew. John Terry's discharge depended on finding a substitute. The garrison could not afford to lose a man, so a soldier wanting to leave before his term ended had to find another to take his place. William Brown's agreement to serve Terry's remaining 4 years and 4 months kept the garrison's strength intact. The Company lost a sergeant but kept the soldier's place filled.
98	94	3 February At a Consultation held on Monday the 3 Day of February 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Dan. Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 27 January 1777. Tuesday the 28 January Sailed the Honble. Company's Ships Grenville and Lyon Snow for England. This Day Died George Wood Private. Lieutenant Robert Gurling & Eleanor Shortley this day Presented the following Petitions. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council of St. Helena. The humble Petition of Robert Gurling Sheweth That there is a piece of the Honble. Companys Waste Land containing about three Acres lying near the top of Peak Hill and adjoining your Petitioners which	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 3 February 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 27 January 1777 were read, approved and signed. The Company's ship *Granville* and the snow *Lynn* sailed for England on Tuesday 28 January 1777. George Wood, a private, died on 3 February 1777. Lieutenant Robert Gurling and Eleanor Shortley each presented a petition that day. Gurling addressed his to Governor Skottowe and the Council. He explained that a piece of the Company's unused land, about three acres in size, lay near the top of Peak Hill next to his own ground. He wanted it so that he could fence his property more conveniently, and he asked the Governor and Council to grant him a lease of it. The petition was dated 3 February 1777. The Council ordered that the land be inspected [continues]. **Interpretations** Gurling wanted the three acres not to farm them but to straighten his boundary. A fence along a natural line was far cheaper to build and keep up than one following an awkward edge between private and Company land. The Council ordered an inspection before granting anything. The inspection let the

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		he is very desirous of having for the convenience of fencing therefore humbly request your Worship and Council will be pleased to grant him a Lease for the same. And your Petitioner will ever pray. 3 Feby. 1777 Ordered the said Land to be Viewed.	Council confirm that the ground was truly unused, check that no Company road, spring or pasture would be lost, and set a fair rent. Waste land was the Company's property even when idle, and leasing it brought in rent and put the occupier under the duty of enclosing and improving it.
99	95	1777 To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor and Council. The humble Petition of Eleanor Shortley Widow Sheweth That your Petitioner is the Relict of the late John Shortley who died a Lieutenant of Artillery having served the Honble. East India Company twenty Years and upwards on this Island. That your Petitioner was left in very low Circumstances with a heavy Charge of six young Children, and hearing that Officers Widows in like circumstances are intitled to some allowance from the late Lord Clives Establishment. She most humbly supplicates your Worship and the other Gentlemen of Council to consider her as a fit Object of your humane Concern in this Respect by either granting to, or procuring for her the said yearly allowance. And She will as in Duty bound ever pray. (Signed) Eleanor Shortley St. Helena 3 Feb. 1777 It having been proved this day before Us, that Christian Preston Widow of the late Stone Mason, lent her Name to Thomas Townsend Soldier for the Purchase of three Gallons of Arrack from the Society, which Arrack the said Townsend was found conveying secretly into the Barracks contrary to the Standing Orders of this Garrison, We therefore Ordered that the said Christian Preston be struck off four shillings of	Eleanor Shortley, a widow, addressed her petition to Governor Skottowe and the Council. She was the widow of John Shortley, who died as a lieutenant of artillery after more than twenty years in the Company's service on the island. He left her very poorly off with six young children to support. She had heard that officers' widows in a similar position were entitled to an allowance from the fund established by the late Lord Clive. She asked the Governor and the other members of the Council to treat her as a proper subject for their kindness and either grant her that yearly allowance or obtain it for her. She signed the petition at St Helena on 3 February 1777. The Council heard proof that day that Christian Preston, widow of the late stonemason, had lent her name to Thomas Townsend, a soldier, so that he could buy three gallons of arrack from the Society. Townsend was caught smuggling the arrack into the barracks against the garrison's standing orders. The Council therefore ordered that four shillings be deducted from Christian Preston's [continues]. **Interpretations** Lord Clive's Fund was set up in 1770 from a legacy that Clive received from the Nawab of Bengal, and he gave it to the East India Company for the relief of its invalid officers and soldiers and their widows. It belonged to the Company's establishment in India, and its rules were drawn for the armies there. Eleanor Shortley's petition tested whether a widow of the St Helena garrison could claim from it. Her husband's death on 10 December 1776 had cut off his pay of over £30 0s 0d a quarter, and the artillery lieutenancy he held was already filled by acting appointment on 23 December 1776. A widow with six children had no income at all unless the Company provided one. Soldiers were barred from buying spirits for themselves, so the garrison's standing orders could be evaded only through a civilian willing to buy in her own name. The Society sold arrack to the inhabitants, and Christian Preston's purchase looked lawful on its face. The Council punished her through her allowance, which the paymaster recorded at £5 4s 0d for the quarter ending 31 December 1776. A widow who depended on the Company's charity could be disciplined by docking it, a sanction more effective than a fine she could not pay.
100	96	3 February of her Weekly allowance given her by the Honorable Company, on account of the above abuse, as her indigence would not permit Us to levy the fine of twenty pounds. And have also Order'd Townsend to be tryed by a Court Martial for the same. The Executrix and Executors to the last Will and Testament of John Shortley Deceased, this day presented an Inventory of his Effects, appraised by Messrs. Orlando Bagley, William Hayes and John Robinson, who being duly sworn that they Valued the same to the best of their judgements and the Widow that she produced every Article. It was Ordered to be Registred. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The deduction of four shillings came from the weekly allowance that the Company paid Christian Preston. The Council imposed it because of her misconduct, since she was too poor to pay the usual fine of £20 0s 0d. The Council also ordered that Thomas Townsend be tried by court martial for the offence. The executrix and executors of the will of the late John Shortley presented an inventory of his belongings that day. Orlando Bagley, William Hayes and John Robinson had valued the goods. They swore that they had priced everything as fairly as they could judge, and the widow swore that she had produced every item. The Council ordered the inventory to be entered in the register. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham

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			Henry Bazett **Interpretations** The penalty for helping a soldier buy spirits was a fine of £20 0s 0d, and that was the Council's obvious course. It set the fine aside because Christian Preston could never have paid it. A sum of that size was almost the whole of her allowance for a year. The Council took four shillings a week from her allowance instead, about half of the 8s a week that the paymaster's account implied. The punishment hurt and could actually be collected, while a fine beyond her means would only have left a debt on the books. The soldier faced a separate court martial, so the two offenders answered to different jurisdictions for the same act. The sworn inventory of John Shortley's estate protected his six children. Three independent appraisers fixed a value on each item, and the widow swore she had hidden nothing. Registering the inventory with the Council created a public record of what the estate held. The executors could later be called to account against it, and the children's shares could not quietly shrink while they were too young to defend them.
101	97	10th February At a Consultation held on Monday the 10th Day of February 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed dated the 3d February 1777. Wednesday the 5th Arrived a French Ship from the Mauritius called the Chavigny Captain Lemaire Burthen five hundred Tons, carrys twelve Guns and sixty Men loaden with Bengal Goods, bound to Port L'Orient. Friday the 7 Sailed the French Ship Chavigny for Port L'Orient. The Expence of Artillery Stores and Stewards Accounts for the Month of January last were this day laid before Us which were Examined approved, and are as follow Viz. Artillery Stores expended in January 1777. Guns Fired, 6 lbs., 4 lbs., 3 lbs., Powder Expended lb, Powder Expended oz 17 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 14, Powder Expended oz 8 18 Arrived the Lyon: Guns Fired 7, 6 lbs. 6, 4 lbs. 1, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 12, Powder Expended oz 9 19 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 14, Powder Expended oz 8 Arrived the Grenville: Guns Fired 9, 6 lbs. 9, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 15, Powder Expended oz 9 28 Departed the Grenville & Lyon: Guns Fired 16, 6 lbs. 16, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 28, Powder Expended oz 2 Powder for Sundry Services: Guns Fired 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 16, Powder Expended oz 12 Do. for Ruperts Works Sandy Bay & Chubs Spring: Guns Fired 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 130, Powder Expended oz 0 Do. for Practice: Guns Fired 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 76, Powder Expended oz 8	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 10 February 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 3 February 1777 were read, approved and signed. A French ship from Mauritius, the *Chavigny* under Captain Lomar, arrived on Wednesday 5 February 1777. She was a vessel of 500 tons, carrying 12 guns and 60 men, loaded with goods from Bengal and bound for Lorient. The *Chavigny* sailed for Lorient on Friday 7 February 1777. The accounts of artillery stores used and the steward's accounts for January 1777 were laid before the Council that day. The Council examined and approved them, and they were entered as follows. The artillery stores used in January 1777 were set out under the number of guns fired, the calibre of the guns and the gunpowder used in pounds and ounces. Alarm, 17 January 1777: 6 guns fired, 0 9-pounders, 4 [...]-pounders, 2 [...]-pounders, 14 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Arrival of the *Lynn*, 18 January 1777: 7 guns fired, 6 9-pounders, 1 [...]-pounder, 0 [...]-pounders, 12 lb 9 oz of gunpowder. Alarm, 19 January 1777: 6 guns fired, 0 9-pounders, 4 [...]-pounders, 2 [...]-pounders, 14 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Arrival of the *Granville*, 19 January 1777: 9 guns fired, 9 9-pounders, 0 [...]-pounders, 0 [...]-pounders, 15 lb 9 oz of gunpowder. Departure of the *Granville* and the *Lynn*, 28 January 1777: 16 guns fired, 16 9-pounders, 0 [...]-pounders, 0 [...]-pounders, 28 lb 2 oz of gunpowder. Gunpowder for various duties, 16 lb 12 oz Gunpowder for the works at Rupert's, Sandy Bay and Chubb's Spring, 130 lb 0 oz Gunpowder for practice, 76 lb 0 oz Gunpowder for a field day, 84 lb 6 oz Gunpowder issued to Mr James Greentree on the Governor's order, [...], 7 lb 0 oz Total: 44 guns fired, 31 9-pounders, 9 [...]-pounders, 4 [...]-pounders, 399 lb 14 oz of gunpowder Other stores Cartridge paper, 12½ quires Tallow, 6 lb Saltpetre, 1 lb Copper hoops for the works at Chubb's Spring, 6 Gunny bags, 1,000

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		Do. for a Field Day: Guns Fired 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 84, Powder Expended oz 6 Do. By the Govr. Order to Mr. Jas. Greentree 3 Grs. moneuse 4: Guns Fired 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 7, Powder Expended oz 0 Total: Guns Fired 44, 6 lbs. 31, 4 lbs. 9, 3 lbs. 4, Powder Expended lb 399, Powder Expended oz 14 Cartridge Paper 12½ Quire Tallow 6 lb. Salt Petre 1 lb. Copper Hoops for Chubs Spring Works 6 Gunnies 1000 Sponge Staves 2 (Signed) James Tippet Captn.	Sponge staves, 2 James Tippet, Captain of Artillery, signed the return. **Interpretations** The alarm guns fired on 17 and 19 January 1777 each came the day before or the day of a ship's arrival. The lookout posts signalled a sail as soon as it was sighted, and the guns warned the garrison to stand to arms until the ship was known to be friendly. The *Lynn* anchored on 18 January. The *Granville* sent her boat in to Banks's at a quarter past seven on the morning of 19 January, before she reached the road. Each alarm cost the Company 14 lb of gunpowder, so the island paid a steady price for its caution in time of uncertainty. The *Chavigny* was a French ship carrying Bengal goods home from Mauritius to Lorient, the base of the French East India trade. France and Britain were at peace, so the Council let her water and refresh at the island. Her stay of only two days and her 12 guns and 60 men were noted with care. A well-armed French ship had a clear view of the island's defences while she lay in the road. The 130 lb of gunpowder issued for Rupert's, Sandy Bay and Chubb's Spring was for blasting rock, not for the guns. It was a third of all the powder used in the month. The building programme now consumed powder on the same scale as the artillery's own practice and field days. Sponge staves were the long wooden poles carrying a sheepskin sponge, used to swab out a gun barrel between shots and put out any burning remains of the last charge.
102	98	10 February Sundry's Expended at the Honorable Companys Table in January 1777. 52 Bottles Madeira £ 3 5 . 31 Do. Port 2 9 1 27 Do. Lisbon 2 2 11 6 Do. Mountain .. 9 6 68 Do. Beer 1 2 8 17 Galls. Arrack 2 11 339 lb. Beef 4 4 9 161 Mutton 3 7 1 31 Ducks 2 6 6 2 Geese .. 10 95 Curry 2 7 6 622 Flour 5 3 8 3 Lambs 1 10 1 Pig .. 5 £ 31 14 8 Bought for the Table 162½ Beef at 6d. 4 1 3 25½ Do. 3½ .. 7 5½ 19 Turkeys 4 10 39 Fowls 2 18 6 2 Lambs	The food and drink used at the Company's table in January 1777 were costed as follows. 52 bottles of Madeira, £3 5s 0d 31 bottles of port, £2 9s 1d 27 bottles of Lisbon wine, £2 2s 11d 6 bottles of mountain wine, £0 9s 6d 68 bottles of beer, £1 2s 8d 17 gallons of arrack, £2 11s 0d 339 lb of beef, £4 4s 9d 161 lb of mutton, £3 7s 1d 31 ducks, £2 6s 6d 2 geese, £0 10s 0d 95 lb of sugar candy, £2 7s 6d 622 lb of flour, £5 3s 8d 3 lambs, £1 10s 0d 1 pig, £0 5s 0d Total, £31 14s 8d Bought for the table 162½ lb of beef at 6d per lb, £4 1s 3d 25½ lb of beef at 3½d per lb, £0 7s 5½d 19 turkeys, £4 18s 0d 39 fowls, £2 10s 6d 2 lambs, £1 0s 0d 8 pigs, £2 0s 0d Total bought, £14 17s 2½d Major Henry Bazett reported that he had inspected the piece of land that Lieutenant Gurling applied for on 3 February 1777. In his view, leasing it would cause no harm to the Company or to the neighbouring landholders. He added that, since the land was very [continues]. **Interpretations** The table's purchases of turkeys rose from 6 in December 1776 to 19 in January 1777, more than three times as many. The Company's own flock had fallen to 29 turkeys by 31 December 1776, after 40 died during the quarter. The farm could no longer supply the Castle, so the shortfall was made up by buying from private planters at about 5s a bird. Most other items held steady from one month to the next. Madeira, Lisbon wine, beer and arrack were used in almost the same quantities, which reflects the settled routine of the Company's table. The jump in ducks

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		1 . 8 Pigs 2 . £ 14 17 2½ Major Henry Bazett Reports that he has viewed the Piece of Land Petitioned for by Lieut. Gurling on Monday last, and is of Opinion that letting the same would not be of any detriment to the Honorable Company or Neighbourhood, And as it is very	taken from the Company's stock, from 6 to 31, shows the farm's ducks being drawn on more heavily to replace the turkeys it had lost.
103	99	1777 barren and Rocky thinks it not worth more than the Annual Rent of one shilling and sixpence per Acre. We therefore agreed to let the said piece of Land to Lieutenant Gurling at the above Rent. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Major Henry Bazett judged that the land Lieutenant Gurling wanted was so barren and rocky that it was worth no more than a yearly rent of 1s 6d an acre. The Council therefore agreed to lease it to Gurling at that rent. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations** At 1s 6d an acre, the three acres brought the Company about 4s 6d a year. The Council did not lease the land for its income, which was trivial. Bazett's inspection established that the ground was barren rock of no use to the Company or the neighbours, so a nominal rent was enough. The lease still did its work. It turned idle Company ground into a recorded holding with a known tenant, a fixed boundary and a yearly payment acknowledging the Company's ownership. Gurling gained a straighter line for his fence, and the Company kept its title on the rent roll.
104	100	17th February At a Consultation held on Monday the 17th Day of February 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Dan. Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed dated the 10th February 1777. This was a General Field Day upon the Parade of the Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and Private Men of this Garrison. Counted and Examined the Honorable Company's Cash for the Month of January last which is as follows.	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 17 February 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 10 February 1777 were read, approved and signed. The whole garrison held a general field day on the parade that day, with its officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers all taking part. The Council counted and examined the Company's cash for January 1777, which stood as follows [continues].
105	101	1777 Cash Dr. 1777 Jany. 1 To Balance Remaining £ 17068 10 3 27 To Ship Grenville 345 8 .. £ 17413 18 3 Per Contra Cr. 1777 Jany. 31 By Balance remaining Viz. In Specie £ 16874 3 3 In Cash Notes 539 15 17413 18 3 £ 17413 18 3 John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham	The cash account for January 1777 recorded the balance carried forward and the one sum received during the month. Cash, debtor 1 January 1777, balance remaining, £17,068 10s 3d Received from the ship *Granville*, 27 January 1777, £345 0s 0d. Total, £17,413 18s 3d Cash, creditor 31 January 1777, balance remaining in coin, £16,874 3s 3d 31 January 1777, balance remaining in cash notes, £539 15s 0d Total, £17,413 18s 3d The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille

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		Hen. Bazett	Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations** Nothing was paid out of the treasury chest in January 1777, and its coin rose from £16,528 15s 3d at the end of December 1776 to £16,874 3s 3d. Wages and other running costs were paid through the paymaster once a quarter, so the chest was drawn on heavily only at the quarter's end. In the months between it gathered what ships and inhabitants paid in. The *Granville*'s payment of £345 0s 0d perhaps settled her account for water, provisions and stores taken on in the road before she sailed on 28 January 1777. The cash notes stayed at £539 15s 0d, unchanged since December. They were paper promises held in the chest, and nobody had redeemed or added to them during the month.
106	102	24th February At a Consultation held on Monday the 24th Day of February 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 17 February 1777. Thursday the 20 Passed by seven Ships at a great distance supposed to be Dutch. William Benson Private this day Petitioned for his Discharge from the Garrison having served the Honorable Company his Contracted time. Granted John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 24 February 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 17 February 1777 were read, approved and signed. On Thursday 20 February 1777 seven ships passed the island far out to sea. They were thought to be Dutch. William Benson, a private, asked that day to be discharged from the garrison, since he had served the full term of his contract with the Company. The Council granted his request. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations** A soldier whose contract had run out was entitled to his discharge, and the Council granted Benson's petition without question. The Company's hold over its men lasted only as long as their contracted term. It could try to keep a trained soldier with a bounty, as it did when John Davis and John Harper re-enlisted for £15 0s 0d each, but it could not refuse a man who chose to leave. Each discharge cost the garrison a soldier who could be replaced only by a recruit from a passing ship.
107	103	3d March At a Consultation held on Monday the 3d Day of March 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read approved, and Signed dated the 24 February 1777. Tuesday the 25th February, Arrived a French Ship from Mauritius called Le Genvis, Captain Geoffet Burthen four hundred Tons, carrys fourteen Guns and thirty eight Men, loaden with Coffee, bound to Port L'Orient. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 3 March 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 24 February 1777 were read, approved and signed. A French ship from Mauritius, *Le Génie* under Captain Geoffet, arrived on Tuesday 25 February 1777. She was a vessel of 400 tons, carrying 14 guns and 38 men, loaded with coffee and bound for Lorient. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations** *Le Génie* was the second French ship from Mauritius to call within three weeks, after the *Chavigny* on 5 February 1777. Her cargo of coffee came from the French islands in the Indian Ocean, where coffee planted on Bourbon had become the main export

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			crop. France used Mauritius as its naval and trading base in the region, and its ships now regularly broke their homeward voyage at St Helena. The Council recorded each ship's guns and crew because the island had to judge, in case of war, how many armed French vessels were moving along its sea lanes. *Le Génie* carried 14 guns with only 38 men, too few to work them all in action, which marked her as a merchant ship and not a warship.
108	104	10th March At a Consultation held on Monday the 10th Day of March 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Dan. Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read approved and Signed, dated the 3d March 1777. Saturday the 8 Died [...] Wife of John McAllister late Private Yesterday Arrived the Honorable Companys Ship Alfred from England by which opportunity We received a Packet from the Honble. the Court of Directors, which We opened and Read their Orders and instructions to Us. Do. Do. a Swede Ship from China called the Adolph Frederick, Captain Israel Ohman, Burthen one thousand one three hundred Tons, carrys sixteen Guns, and one hundred and fifty Men Loaden with Tea and China bound to Gottenburg. The expence of Artillery Stores and Stewards Accounts for the Month of February last, were this day laid before Us, which were examined, approved, and are as follow Viz.	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 10 March 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 3 March 1777 were read, approved and signed. [...], the wife of John McAlister, formerly a private, died on Saturday 8 March 1777. The Company's ship *Alfred* arrived from England on 9 March 1777. She brought a packet from the Court of Directors, and the Council opened it and read the Court's orders and instructions. A Swedish ship from China, the *Adolph Frederick* under Captain Israel Ohman, arrived the same day. She was a vessel of 1,300 tons, carrying 16 guns and 150 men, loaded with tea and china and bound for Gothenburg. The accounts of artillery stores used and the steward's accounts for February 1777 were laid before the Council that day. The Council examined and approved them, and they were entered as follows [continues]. **Interpretations** The *Adolph Frederick* belonged to the Swedish East India Company, which traded from Gothenburg to Canton. At 1,300 tons she was far larger than most English East Indiamen. Much of the tea the Swedes carried home was destined to be smuggled into Britain, where heavy duties made untaxed tea highly profitable. A rival's ship laden with tea and porcelain therefore called at the English Company's island on her way to undercut the English Company's own trade. The Council could not refuse her water and refreshment in time of peace, but it recorded her size, guns and crew as it did for every foreign vessel.
109	105	1777 Artillery Stores expended in February 1777 Guns Fired, Shot Fired, 10 lbs., 6 lbs., 4 lbs., 3 lbs., Powder Expended lb, Powder Expended oz 5 An Alarm for a French Ship (no Salute): Guns Fired 6, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 11, Powder Expended oz 0 20 An Alarm for the Dutch Fleet: Guns Fired 19, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 12, 3 lbs. 7, Powder Expended lb 36, Powder Expended oz 0 To dismiss Do.: Guns Fired 1, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 1, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 4, Powder Expended oz 0 25 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 11, Powder Expended oz 0 For Sundry Services: Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 21, Powder Expended oz 3 For General Field Day: Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 84, Powder Expended oz 6 Fired at a French Ship: Guns Fired 1, Shot Fired 1, 10 lbs. 1, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 6, Powder Expended oz 3 Chub Spring Watercourse: Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 60, Powder Expended oz 0	The artillery stores used in February 1777 were set out under the number of guns fired, shot fired, the calibre of the guns and the gunpowder used in pounds and ounces. Alarm for a French ship, with no salute, 5 February 1777: 6 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 4 4-pounders, 2 3-pounders, 11 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Alarm for the Dutch fleet, 20 February 1777: 19 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 12 4-pounders, 7 3-pounders, 36 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Signal to dismiss after the alarm for the Dutch fleet: 1 gun fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 1 6-pounder, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 4 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Alarm, 25 February 1777: 6 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 4 4-pounders, 2 3-pounders, 11 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Gunpowder for various duties, 21 lb 3 oz Gunpowder for a general field day, 84 lb 6 oz Shot fired at a French ship: 1 gun fired, 1 shot fired, 1 18-pounder, 0 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 6 lb 3 oz of gunpowder Gunpowder for the watercourse at Chubb's Spring, 60 lb 0 oz Gunpowder sold to Mr Gabriel Harper, 4 lb 0 oz Gunpowder sold to Mr Nathaniel Kennedy, 2 lb 0 oz

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		Mr. Gabriel Harper (Sold): Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 4, Powder Expended oz 0 Mr. Nathaniel Kennedy (Sold): Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 2, Powder Expended oz 0 Sandy Bay 12 lb. and Ruperts 6 lb.: Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 18, Powder Expended oz 0 Total: Guns Fired 33, Shot Fired 1, 10 lbs. 1, 6 lbs. 1, 4 lbs. 20, 3 lbs. 11, Powder Expended lb 263, Powder Expended oz 12 Junk for Wads 112 lb. Sponge Staves No. 2 Match 14 lb. Handspikes No. 2 Cartridge Paper 17½ Quire Lead Ball lb. oz. 1 8 Jas. Tippet Captain of Artillery Sundrys Expended at the Honble. Companys Table in February 1777 42 Bottles Madeira £ 2 12 6 30 Do. Port 2 7 6 30 Do. Lisbon 2 7 6 12 Do. Mountain .. 19 . 48 Do. Beer .. 16 . 14 Gallons Arrack 2 2 . 139 Mutton 2 17 11 6 Ducks .. 9 . 2 Geese .. 10 . 80 Curry 1 13 4 538 Flour 4 9 8 1 Kid .. 5 . £ 21 9 5	Gunpowder for Sandy Bay, 12 lb, and for Rupert's, 6 lb, 18 lb 0 oz in all Total: 33 guns fired, 1 shot fired, 1 18-pounder, 1 6-pounder, 20 4-pounders, 11 3-pounders, 265 lb 12 oz of gunpowder Other stores Junk for wadding, 112 lb Sponge staves, 2 Slow match, 14 lb Handspikes, 2 Cartridge paper, 17½ quires Lead ball, 0 cwt 1 qr 8 lb James Tippet, Captain of Artillery, signed the return. The food and drink used at the Company's table in February 1777 were costed as follows. 42 bottles of Madeira, £2 12s 6d 30 bottles of port, £2 7s 6d 30 bottles of Lisbon wine, £2 7s 6d 12 bottles of mountain wine, £0 19s 0d 48 bottles of beer, £0 16s 0d 14 gallons of arrack, £2 2s 0d 139 lb of mutton, £2 17s 11d 6 ducks, £0 9s 0d 2 geese, £0 10s 0d 80 lb of sugar candy, £1 13s 4d 538 lb of flour, £4 9s 0d 1 kid, £0 5s 0d Total, £21 9s 5d **Interpretations** The single shot from an 18-pounder at a French ship was not an attack. A ship approaching the road that did not answer the island's signals or show her colours drew a shot fired across her bows to make her heave to and declare herself. The return records an alarm on 25 February 1777, the day *Le Génie* arrived from Mauritius, so she was perhaps the ship that had to be brought to with a warning shot. By contrast the *Chavigny*, arriving on 5 February 1777, raised an alarm but received no salute, a mark of the reserve with which foreign ships were met. The alarm of 20 February 1777 was raised for the seven ships thought to be Dutch that passed far out to sea that day. Nineteen guns called the garrison to its posts, and one more gun dismissed the men once the fleet had passed. Junk was worn-out rope cut up and teased apart to make the wads that held the charge and shot in a gun barrel. No beef appeared on the Company's table in February 1777, against 339 lb in January. Mutton and fowls also fell, and the month's total dropped from £31 14s 8d to £21 9s 5d. The Company's own herd and flock were perhaps being spared after heavy slaughter for the ships in the road in January, when the *Granville* and the *Lynn* were provisioned.
110	106	10th March Bought for the Table 180½ lb. Beef @ 6 £ 4 10 3 29 Do. @ 3½ .. 8 5½ 41 Fowls 3 1 6 2 Turkeys .. 10 7 Pigs 1 15 121 Turtle 2 10 5 £ 12 15 7½ In Consequence of the Honorable Company's Orders per Alfred. We Ordered the following Advertisement to be Published Viz. Island St. Helena 10 March 1777.	The table also bought fresh provisions during February 1777. 180½ lb of beef at 6d per lb, £4 10s 3d 29 lb of beef at 3½d per lb, £0 8s 5½d 41 fowls, £3 1s 6d 2 turkeys, £0 10s 0d 7 pigs, £1 15s 0d 121 lb of turtle, £2 10s 5d Total bought, £12 15s 7½d The Company's orders had arrived on the *Alfred*, and the Council directed that a public notice be issued in line with them. The notice was dated at St Helena on 10 March 1777. It announced that the Court of Directors allowed the commanders and officers of the Company's ships to trade freely with anyone they chose. They could also leave an agent on the island to handle their business if they wished. The island's inhabitants were likewise free to trade on shore. The Court also gave strict orders that no member of the military, of whatever rank, should be

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		Notice is hereby given that it is the Honorable the Court of Directors Orders that the Commanders and Officers of the Company's Ships, have full liberty to Trade with whom they please, and to Leave a Person behind if they chuse it. That the Inhabitants of the Island have liberty to trade on shore. And it is further their positive Orders that no Military Person whatsoever be allowed to keep a Shop, the same having appeared to them to be attended with inconveniencys. Per Order of Council (Signed) B. Wright Secy. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	allowed to keep a shop, since experience showed that such shops caused trouble. B. Wright, the Secretary, signed the notice on the Council's orders. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations** The Court's ban on military shopkeeping struck at the arrangement behind Lawson's shop and the Society partnership. That dispute had divided the Council, with Bazett and Wrangham recording their dissent. Officers who kept shops could sell to their own men, set prices the soldiers had no choice but to pay and blur the line between command and private profit. The case of Christian Preston on 3 February 1777 showed how easily spirits sold by the Society reached the barracks against standing orders. The Court settled the question from London by forbidding any military man to keep a shop at all. The same orders opened the island's trade. Commanders and officers of the Company's ships had long been allowed some private trade, and they could now sell freely to anyone at St Helena and leave an agent behind to dispose of what remained after their ship sailed. Inhabitants gained the same freedom to buy and sell on shore. The aim was to bring more goods onto the island through the ships' private trade and to stop a small group from controlling the island's retail business. Turtle was bought for the Governor's table, 121 lb of it in February. Green turtles were caught in great numbers at Ascension Island and carried alive to St Helena on passing ships. The meat was prized at English tables as a luxury, but at St Helena it was a fairly cheap fresh meat at about 5d a pound. The table also bought 209½ lb of beef from private suppliers in February, so its purchases more than made up for the beef that the Company's own stock did not provide that month.
111	107	17th March At a Consultation held on Monday the 17th Day of March 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Dan. Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 10th March 1777. Tuesday the 11 Arrived the Greenwichs Boat at Banks's at half past nine o'Clock in the Morning. Do. Do. Do. The Nassaus Boat at Banks's at three quarters past nine o'Clock in the Morning. Do. Do. Do. the Honble. Companys Ship Greenwich from Madrass (last from the Cape). Do. Do. Do. the Honble. Companys Ship Nassau from Bengal (last from the Cape). Friday the 14th Sailed the Swede Ship Adolph Frederick for Gottenburg. The Ships Greenwich and Nassau brought Us the following Supply Viz. Invoice of Ship Greenwich Rice 32 Bags per Gross Wt. cwt. qr. lb. 42 2 7 Tare at 4 lb. each 1 .. 16 Nt. 41 1 19 is 4639 lb. Mangt. or 200 lb. @ 90 per Garce	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 17 March 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 10 March 1777 were read, approved and signed. A boat from the *Greenwich* reached Banks's at half past nine on the morning of Tuesday 11 March 1777. A boat from the *Nassau* reached Banks's at a quarter to ten the same morning. The Company's ship *Greenwich* arrived later that day from Madras, having last sailed from the Cape. The Company's ship *Nassau* also arrived from Bengal, likewise last from the Cape. The Swedish ship *Adolph Frederick* sailed for Gothenburg on Friday 14 March 1777. The *Greenwich* and the *Nassau* brought supplies to the island. The *Greenwich*'s invoice read as follows. Rice, 32 bags, gross weight 42 cwt 2 qr 7 lb Tare on the rice bags at 4 lb a bag, 1 cwt 0 qr 16 lb Net weight of rice, 41 cwt 1 qr 19 lb, or 4,639 lb 200 mercals of rice at 90 pagodas a garce, 45 pagodas 4 fanams 4 cash Paddy, 35 bags, gross weight 37 cwt 0 qr 1 lb Tare on the paddy bags at 4 lb a bag, 1 cwt 1 qr 0 lb Net weight of paddy, 35 cwt 3 qr 1 lb, or 4,005 lb 300 mercals of paddy at 10 mercals a pagoda, 30 pagodas 0 fanams 0 cash Batavia arrack, 2 leaguers holding 277 gallons at 40 pagodas a leaguer, 80 pagodas 0 fanams 0 cash

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		45 4 4 Paddy 35 Bags per Gross Wt. 37 .. 1 Tare at 4 each 1 1 Nt. 35 3 1 is 4005 lb. or 300 @ 10 Morcal per Bottee 30 .. Battavia Arrack 2 Leaguers Contg. 277 @ 40 per Leaguer 80 155 4 4 Charges Gunney Bags 134 @ 27 per [...] 3 14 56 Twine .. 3 40 Tin Plates and Nails .. 9 .. Cooley hire on Rice Paddy & Arrack .. 33 40 Weighing Cooley .. 4 20 Boat & Cooley hire on 14 Boats 14 20 per 15 1 21 .. Tarpaulin hire on 3 Do. 4 [...] .. 12 .. 6 25 76 E. Excepted (Signed) Geo. Moubray Acct. Pagodas 161 30	Goods subtotal, 155 pagodas 4 fanams 4 cash Charges 134 gunny bags at 2½ [...] each, 3 pagodas 14 fanams 56 cash Twine, 0 pagodas 3 fanams 40 cash Tin plates and nails, 0 pagodas 9 fanams 0 cash Coolie hire for the rice, paddy and arrack, 0 pagodas 33 fanams 40 cash Coolie hire for weighing, 0 pagodas 4 fanams 20 cash Boat and coolie hire for 14 boats at 20 [...] a boat, 1 pagoda 21 fanams 0 cash Tarpaulin hire for 3 [...] at 4 [...] each, 0 pagodas 12 fanams 0 cash Charges subtotal, 6 pagodas 25 fanams 76 cash Total, 161 pagodas 31 fanams 0 cash [...] Mowbray, accountant, signed the invoice with the usual reservation for errors. **Interpretations** The *Greenwich*'s invoice was made out at Madras in the currency of the Company's Coromandel presidency. The pagoda was a gold coin divided into fanams and cash, small coins of silver and copper. Grain was measured by volume in mercals, and 400 mercals made a garce, the large measure used for wholesale dealing. The rice was costed at 90 pagodas a garce, so the 200 mercals came to exactly half a garce. Each of the Company's Indian presidencies kept its own money and measures, so the storekeeper at St Helena had to convert invoices from Bombay and Madras into sterling and English weights. Batavia arrack was distilled at the Dutch port of Batavia in Java from rice, molasses and palm sap. It was regarded as the finest arrack in the East and was the spirit most used for punch. It was shipped in leaguers, large casks of about 140 gallons each. Coming from Madras by way of the Cape, it had passed through Dutch hands before reaching the English Company's island. Both ships sent their boats ahead to Banks's before they reached the road, following the same practice as the *Granville* on 19 January 1777. The boats reported each ship's identity and condition to the lookout, so the island knew which ships were arriving before they came within range of its batteries.
112	108	17 March Invoice of Ship Nassau Fine Rice 120 Bags Wt. Md. Sr. 240 @ 2 per Md. 556 12 9 Paddy 80 Bags Wt. 120 @ 1 1 per Do. 147 14 Wax Candles 4 Chests Wt. 8 @ 75 per Do. 600 .. Batavia Arrack 1 Leager 135 .. 1439 10 9 Charges Merchandize Gunney Bags 320 @ 16 per [...] 55 4 9 Gunnies 12 @ 15 per Do. 1 15 .. Jute twine 10 Sr. 4 8 per Md. 1 2 .. Jute Rope 10 @ 3 8 per Do. .. 14 .. Nails 1 @ 17 Sr. per Do. .. 6 9 Mango Plank Chests 4 @ 3 Rs. per Do. 12 15 6 Gunnah of 16 Cobits 3 [...] @ 1 8 per [...] 4 13 9 Dub 1 9 6 Coopers Work 2 2 6	The *Nassau*'s invoice read as follows. Fine rice, 120 bags weighing 240 maunds at 2 rupees [...] annas a maund, 556 rupees 12 annas 9 pies Paddy, 80 bags weighing 120 maunds at 1 rupee [...] annas a maund, 147 rupees 14 annas 0 pies Wax candles, 4 chests weighing 8 maunds at 75 rupees a maund, 600 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Batavia arrack, 1 leaguer, 135 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Goods subtotal, 1,439 rupees 10 annas 9 pies Charges on the merchandise 320 gunny bags at 16 [...] each, 55 rupees 4 annas 9 pies 12 gunnies at 15 [...] each, 1 rupee 15 annas 0 pies 10 [...] of jute twine at 4 [...] each, 1 rupee 2 annas 0 pies 10 [...] of jute rope at 3 [...] each, 0 rupees 14 annas 0 pies 1 [...] of nails at 7 [...], 0 rupees 6 annas 9 pies 4 mango plank chests at 3 rupees [...] each, 12 rupees 15 annas 6 pies 3 pieces of gurrah, 16 cubits long, at 1 rupee [...] a piece, 4 rupees 13 annas 9 pies Dub, 1 rupee 9 annas 6 pies Coopers' work, 2 rupees 2 annas 6 pies Boat hire, 4 rupees 5 annas 3 pies Mootias, 36 rupees 14 annas 0 pies [...], 270 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Peons, 2 rupees 2 annas 6 pies

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		Boathire 4 5 3 Mootias 36 14 .. Moophire 270 .. Peons 2 2 6 Weighmens Work 2 7 6 Pickermens Do. .. 15 6 398 .. 6 Current Rupees 1837 11 3 Errors Excepted (Signed) Wm. Larkins Sub Account. Counted and examined the Honble. Companys Cash for the Month of February last, which is as follows Viz.	Weighmen's work, 2 rupees 7 annas 6 pies [...] men's work, 0 rupees 15 annas 6 pies Charges subtotal, 398 rupees 0 annas 6 pies Total in current rupees, 1,837 rupees 11 annas 3 pies William Larkins, sub-accountant, signed the invoice with the usual reservation for errors. The Council then counted and examined the Company's cash for February 1777, which stood as follows [continues]. **Interpretations** The *Nassau*'s invoice was made out in Bengal's money of account, the current rupee of 16 annas, each anna divided into 12 pies. The charges added more than a quarter to the cost of the goods, far above the 7 per cent added at Bombay to the *Granville*'s cargo. Most of the extra came from one large item of 270 rupees and the 36 rupees 14 annas paid to the mootias. Bengal goods reached the ships only after a long journey down the Hugli River from Calcutta, with porters, boatmen and guards paid at each stage. Mootias were Bengal porters who carried goods on their heads or on poles between warehouse, river bank and boat. Peons were attendants or guards who watched the goods while they were handled. Gurrah was a coarse, heavy Bengal cotton cloth, here bought in lengths of 16 cubits to wrap the chests. Mango plank chests were cheap packing cases made from the soft timber of the mango tree, which grew everywhere in Bengal. The wax candles were made from Bengal beeswax. They burned brighter and cleaner than tallow and did not soften in warm weather, so they were sent for the Castle's best rooms and for the church.
113	109	Cash Dr. 1777 Feby. 1 To Balance Remaining £ 17413 18 3 £ 17413 18 3 Per Contra Cr. 1777 Feby. 28 By Balance Remaining Viz. In Specie £ 16874 3 3 In Cash Notes 539 15 .. 17413 18 3 £ 17413 18 3	The cash account for February 1777 showed no money received or paid out during the month. Cash, debtor 1 February 1777, balance remaining, £17,413 18s 3d Total, £17,413 18s 3d Cash, creditor 28 February 1777, balance remaining in coin, £16,874 3s 3d 28 February 1777, balance remaining in cash notes, £539 15s 0d Total, £17,413 18s 3d **Interpretations** The treasury chest did not change by a single penny in February 1777. No Company ship lay in the road that month to pay for water and provisions. The two French ships, *Chavigny* and *Le Génie*, stopped at the island, and the Dutch fleet passed far out to sea, but none of them paid anything into the Company's treasury. Any dealings the French ships had on shore were with private inhabitants. The island's cash moved only when the Company's own ships called or when the quarter's wages fell due.
114	110	17th March On the 13th Instant We received the two following Letters Viz. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Governor and Council St. Helena. Gentlemen As I am informed the Greenwich Captain Bean on which Ship I came Passenger from Madrass, is to be detained some time at this Island, and having a Packet in Charge for the Right Honble. the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty from Sir Edward Hughes Commander in Chief of his Majesty's	The Council received two letters on 13 March 1777. The first came from Henry Ball, addressed to Governor Skottowe and the Council and dated at St Helena on 13 March 1777. Ball had travelled from Madras as a passenger on the *Greenwich*, and he had learned from her captain that the ship would be held at the island for some time. He carried a packet for the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty from Sir Edward Hughes, commander-in-chief of the King's squadron in India. He asked the Council to apply on his behalf to the supercargoes of the Swedish ship *Adolph Frederick*, then in the road, for a passage home in her. Ball had already called on the supercargoes himself, and they had refused him. He suggested that a request from the Council, made on the King's

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		Squadron in India Request the favour of your application to the Supra Cargoes of the Swedish Ship Adolph Frederick now in the Road, for my Passage home in her, have already waited on them myself for this Purpose, and been informed they could not grant me this favour. Your application Gentlemen as it is on His Majesty's Service may probably have the desired effect, and am with Respect Your most Obt. and humble Servant (Signed) Henry Ball St. Helena 13 March 1777. To the Honble. John Skottowe Esqr. President and Governor and the Council at St. Helena. Gentlemen Having a Pacquet under my Charge from the Right Honble. George Lord Pigot for the Honble. the Court of Directors for affairs of the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies, and understanding that the Ship Greenwich on which I embarked from Fort St. George the 16th October 1776, will be detained here some time, and supposing that the information which I have to deliver may be essential to the future welfare of the Company, I have to request that you will be pleased to use your influence with the Supra Cargoes of the Swedish Ship now in the Road	service, would probably succeed where his own had failed. The second letter was addressed to the Governor as President, and to the Council. Its writer carried a packet from George, Lord Pigot, for the Court of Directors on the Company's affairs. He had sailed on the *Greenwich* from Fort St George on 16 October 1776, and he too understood that the ship would be held at the island for some time. He believed the news he carried might be vital to the Company's future, and he asked the Council to use its influence with the supercargoes of the Swedish ship [continues]. **Interpretations** Lord Pigot was Governor of Madras, and in August 1776 members of his own council arrested him and took over the government. A packet from Pigot to the Court of Directors in October 1776 carried his side of that quarrel. The bearer was anxious that the account reach London before his opponents' version did. Both messengers judged that a delay at St Helena might cost them weeks. Each therefore turned to a foreign ship that was ready to sail, and the Council was asked to use its standing to open a door the Swedes had already closed. Supercargoes were the merchants who travelled aboard a trading ship to manage its cargo and business. On Swedish East India ships they held authority over passengers and private affairs, not the captain. A refusal from them could only be overcome by persuasion, since the Council had no power over a foreign vessel in time of peace.
115	111	1777 to grant me a Passage for Europe that no time, on my part, may be lost in making known advices so necessary for relief of the distressed and reputation of Our Country. I am with Respect Gentlemen Your most Obedt. humble Servant (Signed) Richd. Mathews Captain in the Honble. Companys Service St. Helena 13 March 1777 In Consequence of what the above Gentlemen set forth in their Letters, We wrote the Swede Supra Cargoes as follow Viz. To Messrs. Gothem and Heylane Supra Cargoes of the Honble. Swedish East India Company's Ship Adolph Frederick Gentlemen Having had applications made Us by Lieutenant Ball of his Majesty's Navy and Captain Mathews in the East India Companys Service to use our Interest with you to grant them Passages upon your Ship to England they having Dispatches of great Consequence to Our Nation and Company, We therefore in consequence thereof Request it as a favour of you, to grant them their Passage accordingly, and in so doing you'll Oblige Gentlemen Your most Obedt. Servants John Skottowe Dan. Corneille	The second writer asked the Swedish supercargoes to give him a passage to Europe. He did not want to lose any time in delivering news that was vital for the relief of those in distress and for the good name of his country. Richard Mathews, a captain in the Company's service, signed the letter at St Helena on 13 March 1777. In response, the Council wrote to Mr Gothen and Mr Heyland, supercargoes of the Swedish East India Company's ship *Adolph Frederick*. The Council explained that Lieutenant Ball of the Royal Navy and Captain Mathews of the East India Company's service had asked it to use its influence to secure them passages to England on the Swedish ship. Both men carried dispatches of great importance to the British nation and to the Company. The Council therefore asked the supercargoes, as a personal favour, to carry the two men home. The letter was dated 13 March 1777 and signed by John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett. **Interpretations** The Council had no power to order a foreign ship to take passengers, so it could only ask. It framed the request as a favour between gentlemen and signed it with the name of every member, Governor Skottowe included, so that the whole government of the island stood behind it. The Swedes had already turned Ball away when he came to them alone. A letter carrying the full weight of the island's government made a second refusal far more awkward, since the *Adolph Frederick* might call at St Helena again on future voyages and would need the Council's goodwill for water and fresh food. Mathews wrote of the relief of those in distress. Lord Pigot was a prisoner of his own council at Madras when Mathews left Fort St George, so the

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		Matthew Bazett Wm. Wrangham Henry Bazett 13 March 1777	dispatches he carried were Pigot's appeal to the Court of Directors for rescue and restoration.
116	112	17th March To which they returned the subsequent Answer. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. &c. in Council at Helena Gentlemen We have had the honour to receive your Esteemed favour of this date, regarding the Passage with Our Ship to England for Lieut. Ball of His Majesty's Navy, and Captain Mathews, In answer to which it is not in Our power to grant them the Passage according to Our Orders. We have the Honour to remain with great Esteem Gentlemen Your most Obedt. and most humble Servants. (Signed) Anders Gotheen Charles von Heland St. Helena 13 March 1777 Serjeants John Whitchurch and James Parfet this day presented the following Petitions Viz. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council The humble Petition of John Whitchurch Serjeant. Sheweth That your Petitioner has Served the Honble. Company during the term of thirty one Years, twenty eight thereof as a Serjeant of Artillery on this their Island, And as he finds himself almost worn out and unfit for Active Service, he takes the Liberty to Request, that your Worship	The Swedish supercargoes sent their reply the same day, addressed to Governor Skottowe and the Council. They acknowledged the Council's letter about passages to England for Lieutenant Ball of the Royal Navy and Captain Mathews. Their orders did not allow them to carry the two men, so they could not grant the request. Anders Gotheen and Charles von Heland signed the reply at St Helena on 13 March 1777. Sergeants John Whitchurch and James Parfitt presented petitions that day. Whitchurch addressed his to the Governor and Council. He had served the Company for 31 years, 28 of them as a sergeant of artillery on the island. He now found himself almost worn out and unfit for active duty, and he asked that the Governor and [continues]. **Interpretations** The Swedish supercargoes refused the Council as firmly as they had refused Ball, and they rested their refusal on their company's orders. That answer closed the matter without giving offence, since it placed the decision beyond their personal choice. The Swedish East India Company had good reason to keep its ships clear of British official business. Carrying dispatches for the Royal Navy and the English Company would have drawn its ships into British quarrels, at a time when much of its own trade depended on selling tea that was later smuggled into Britain. The *Adolph Frederick* sailed for Gothenburg the next day, 14 March 1777, without the two messengers.
117	113	1777 and the other Gentlemen of Council will be pleased to grant him his Discharge from said Service. That your Petitioner is highly Sensible of the many Indulgences he has been favoured with in so long a course of time, and feels himself on that Account justly impressed with the strongest Sentiments of Gratitude and Respect for his Benefactors and Superiors. He has that further Confidence in your Worships goodness, as to take the liberty of clogging his present Address with an additional Prayer (and it is) That it may please you to favor him with the continuance of his Shop Licence. Your Petitioner hopes his Conduct hitherto in that profession will be no Bar to its Continuance, and he makes bold to assure your Worships that his future dealing will be regulated by an Uniform Observance of the Injunctions under which you'll please to grant him such Licence. Your Petitioner most humbly offers his case to your kind Consideration and he will as in duty bound Ever pray. St. Helena March 17th 1777 To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council	John Whitchurch asked the Governor and the other members of the Council to grant him his discharge from the service. He was deeply aware of the many favours shown to him over his long career, and he felt sincere gratitude and respect towards those who had helped him and towards his superiors. He trusted in the Council's goodwill enough to add one further request. He asked that his licence to keep a shop be continued. He hoped that his conduct in the trade so far would not stand in the way, and he promised that in future he would deal strictly within whatever conditions the Council attached to the licence. He left his case to the Council's kind consideration. The petition was dated at St Helena on 17 March 1777. James Parfitt, a sergeant, also addressed a petition to the Governor and Council. He had served the Company for nearly 13 years, 12 of them as a non-commissioned officer in the garrison's artillery. He believed that his long service and good conduct had earned him the good opinion of all his superior officers. He went on to thank the Council for the kindness shown to him [continues]. **Interpretations** Whitchurch's petition came one week after the Council published the Court of Directors' order of 10 March 1777 forbidding any military man to keep a shop. As a serving sergeant of artillery he could no longer hold his licence. The obvious course for a man of 31 years' service was to stay in the ranks until he could no longer serve. He chose instead to leave the army at once, and his discharge and his shop licence were joined in a single request. Worn out as he said

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		The humble Petition of James Parfet Serjeant Sheweth That your Petitioner hath Served the Honble. Company near thirteen Years, twelve of which as a Non Commissioned Officer in the Artillery of this Garrison and he flatters himself during his long Services his Behaviour has ever merited the good Opinion of all his Superior Officers he begs leave further to acknowledge your kind Indulgence	he was, the order gave him a pressing reason to go now. Only by becoming a civilian could he keep the business that would support him once his pay stopped.
118	114	17th March to him for many Years past in granting him your permission to keep a Shop, by which means he has been enabled hitherto to support a large Family. And your Petitioner now finds agreeable to the Honorable Companys Orders no Military Person is to be allowed to keep a Shop, humbly begs your Worship and Council will take his Case into your Consideration, and allow him to Resign the Honorable Companys Service, and that you'll be pleased to continue to him, your further indulgence by permitting him to keep a Shop, otherwise it must end in the utter Ruin of himself and Family. Your Compliance hereto, will lay your Petitioner under the greatest Obligations And as in duty Bound shall ever pray. (Signed) James Parfett St. Helena 17th March 1777. Having taken the above Petitions into Consideration, We granted them their Discharges and agreed that they should continue keeping their Shops, As they are both good Men, and have long been indulged with Licences. Joseph Griffiths Cooper this Day presented the following Petition To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. in Council. The humble Petition of Joseph Griffiths Cooper of the said Island. Sheweth That your Petitioner hath served	Parfitt thanked the Council for allowing him over many years to keep a shop, which had enabled him to support a large family. He now understood that under the Company's orders no member of the military could keep a shop. He asked the Governor and Council to consider his situation and allow him to leave the Company's service. He also asked them to show him further kindness by letting him keep his shop, since otherwise he and his family would be completely ruined. He promised to be deeply grateful if they agreed. James Parfitt signed the petition at St Helena on 17 March 1777. The Council considered both petitions. It granted the two sergeants their discharges and agreed that they could go on keeping their shops. Both were men of good character who had long held licences. Joseph Griffiths, the island's cooper, presented a petition that day to Governor Skottowe and the Council. He explained that he had served the [continues]. **Interpretations** The Court's order of 10 March 1777 aimed to remove soldiers from shopkeeping, and the Council had two ways to apply it. It could cancel the licences and keep both sergeants in the ranks, or it could release the men and let them keep their shops as civilians. The artillery could ill afford the loss. Whitchurch and Parfitt were two of its six sergeants, with 40 years of service as non-commissioned officers between them. The Council nonetheless chose to let them go. It kept to the letter of the Court's order, since no soldier would now keep a shop. It also protected two families that depended on the shops for their living. The order was meant to stop officers and soldiers trading on their military position, and two discharged sergeants trading as ordinary inhabitants raised no such concern.
119	115	1777 the Honorable Company under your inspection near seven Years, As he flatters himself to general satisfaction. That as it is from your Board he was put into his Employ he humbly begs leave to return your Worship and the Gentlemen his most gratefull acknowledgments for the same. That by the Store Ship lately Arrived from England he has Received Letters from his Friends pressing him to return there as soon as possible. Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays your Worship and the Gentlemen for leave to Resign his said place of Cooper of this Island which Notice he gives that your Worship may supply his Place with another. And your Petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.	Griffiths had served the Company under the Council's direction for nearly seven years, and he believed he had given general satisfaction. The Council had appointed him to the post, and he thanked the Governor and its members warmly for it. The store ship recently arrived from England had brought him letters from friends urging him to return home as soon as possible. He therefore asked leave to resign as the island's cooper, and he gave notice so that the Governor could find someone to replace him. The Council granted his request. Sergeant Henry Batchelor had been told of the Court of Directors' orders concerning him. In response he asked that day to be discharged from the garrison. The Council granted his request. Thomas McDearman, a private, asked that day to be discharged from the garrison, since he had served the full term of his contract with the Company. The Council granted his request. Following the ninth paragraph of the Company's general letter brought by the *Alfred*, the Council sent

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		Granted Serjeant Henry Batchellor having been made acquainted with the Court of Directors Orders respecting him, this day in consequence thereof Petitioned for his Discharge from the Garrison. Granted Thomas McDearman Private this Day Petitioned for his Discharge from the Garrison having served the Honorable Company his contracted time. Granted. Agreeable to the 9th Paragraph of the Honble. Companys General Letter by the Alfred, We sent for Captain Williamson and acquainted him with the Orders We had received, to direct him to take in as large a quantity of	for Captain Williamson. It told him of the orders it had received, directing him to take on board as large a quantity of [continues]. **Interpretations** The *Alfred*'s arrival on 9 March 1777 set off a wave of departures from the Company's service. Within eight days the Council lost two artillery sergeants to the ban on military shopkeeping, a third sergeant to orders that named him directly, the island's cooper to letters from home and a private whose term had ended. A single ship from England could reshape the garrison and the civil establishment. It carried both the Court's orders and the private letters that made men decide to stay or go. The loss of the cooper mattered more than his rank suggested. Every ship's water, the garrison's salt meat, the arrack and the stores sent out from England depended on sound casks. The Company had paid Jonathan Doveton £20 4s 0d for 101 casks in the last quarter of 1776. By giving notice instead of simply leaving with the next ship, Griffiths allowed the Council to find another cooper before the island was left without one.
120	116	17th March Stone Ballast as he could conveniently, for the use of the Bason at Rat Island, who assured Us that he would take in as much Stone as possible but could not possitively ascertain the Number of Tons he should be able to deliver. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Captain Williamson was to take on as much stone ballast as he conveniently could, for use in building the basin at Rat Island. He assured the Council that he would load as much stone as possible. He could not say for certain how many tons he would be able to deliver. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations** Every ship sailing light needed weight in her hold to keep her stable, and stone was the usual ballast. The Court of Directors turned that necessity to use. The *Alfred* would have carried ballast whatever happened, so filling her hold with St Helena stone cost the Company almost nothing in freight. On arrival the stone could go straight into the masonry of the basin at Rat Island instead of being dumped. Williamson could not promise a tonnage because the space he could give to ballast depended on how much cargo and how many stores he took on before sailing.
121	117	22d March At a Consultation held on Saturday the 22d Day of March 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read approved, and signed dated the 17th March 1777. The ten Working Days allowed by Charter Party, for unloading the Ship Alfred being expired We gave Captain James Williamson Sailing Orders in Writing to make the best of his way to Fort Marlborough on the West Coast of the Island of Sumatra according to the Instructions he has Received from the Honble. the Court of Directors, We likewise gave him the following Letters to the several Presidencys in India, and Council of	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Saturday 22 March 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 17 March 1777 were read, approved and signed. The ten working days allowed under the charter party for unloading the *Alfred* had now run out. The Council gave Captain James Williamson written sailing orders to make his best way to Fort Marlborough on the west coast of Sumatra, following the instructions he had received from the Court of Directors. It also handed him letters for the Company's presidencies in India and for its Council at Canton. The Council's letter to Warren Hastings, Governor General, and the Supreme Council of the Company's settlements in the East Indies began by noting that the Council had last written on 3 April 1776 by the *Lord Holland.* All of Hastings's letters since then had arrived safely. The Council asked Bengal to send six pipes of Madeira each year for the island's use. It also asked that every ship bring eight maunds of the best wax candles, one leaguer of arrack, 120 bags of rice and 80 bags of paddy. The

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		Canton. To the Honorable Warren Hastings Esqr. Governor General &c. and Superior Council of the Company's Settlements in the East Indies. Sir and Sirs We had the Honour of addressing you on the 3d April last, by the Ship Lord Holland, since that period your several Letters have been duly received. We request that you will be pleased to Consign to Us six pipes of Madeira Wine for the annual Consumption of this Place, And by each Ship eight Maunds of the best Wax Candles, one Leager of Arrack, one hundred and twenty Bags of Rice and eighty of Paddy. You will receive this Letter by way of China and have Enclosed for your Perusal a List of Ships Arrival and	letter would reach Bengal by way of China, and the Council enclosed a list of ships' arrivals and [continues]. **Interpretations** The charter party was the contract under which the Company hired each ship from her owners. It fixed the number of days the ship could be kept at each port to load or unload. Any delay beyond that time had to be paid for as demurrage, a daily charge to the owners. The Council's dispatch of the *Alfred* on the day her ten working days ended shows that it kept closely to that limit to avoid the extra cost. The basin at Rat Island belonged to Fort Marlborough at Bencoolen, the Company's pepper settlement on Sumatra. Rat Island lay just off the coast there, and the stone from St Helena was destined for its harbour works. The *Alfred* was to carry the Council's letters onward to China, which explains why the letter to Bengal would reach Calcutta by that indirect route. The Council ordered its yearly Madeira from Bengal, not directly from the island of Madeira. Madeira wine was shipped out to India in quantity, where the heat of the long voyage improved it, and ships returning from Bengal could bring it on to St Helena. The island's wine therefore came to it from the East, already matured.
122	118	22 March and Departure to and from this Island since Our last. We are Sir and Sirs Your most Obedient humble Servants (Signed) John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett St. Helena 22 March 1777. To the Right Honorable Lord George Pigot President and Governor &c. Council of Fort St. George My Lord & Sirs By the Ship Lord Holland under date of the 30th April 1776 We had the Honor of addressing you last, since which your several Letters of different dates have reached Us. We request you will please to send for the use of this Settlement the next Season thirty Pieces Long Cloth at ten Pagodas per piece, fifty Pieces at eight Pagodas per piece fifty pieces at six Pagodas per piece, one hundred Pieces at three and a half Pagodas per piece, one hundred pieces at two and a half per piece, likewise one hundred and twenty Bags Rice, eighty Bags Paddy, and one Leager of Arrack by each Ship. This Letter waits on you by way of China and have enclosed for your Perusal a List of Ships Arrival and Departure since the 30th April 1776. We are My Lord & Sirs Your most Obedt. humble Servants John Skottowe Dan. Corneille Matthew Bazett Wm. Wrangham Henry Bazett St. Helena	The Council signed its letter to Bengal at St Helena on 22 March 1777, the list it enclosed covering ships' arrivals and departures at the island since its last letter. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett all signed it. The Council also wrote to Lord George Pigot, President and Governor, and the Council of Fort St George. It had last written on 30 April 1776 by the *Lord Holland*, and several letters from Madras had arrived since then. The Council asked Madras to send the following longcloth for the island's use in the coming season. 30 pieces of longcloth at 10 pagodas a piece 50 pieces of longcloth at 8 pagodas a piece 50 pieces of longcloth at 6 pagodas a piece 100 pieces of longcloth at 3½ pagodas a piece 100 pieces of longcloth at 2½ pagodas a piece The Council also asked that every ship bring 120 bags of rice, 80 bags of paddy and one leaguer of arrack. The letter would reach Madras by way of China, and the Council enclosed a list of ships' arrivals and departures since 30 April 1776. The letter was dated at St Helena on 22 March 1777 and signed by John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett. **Interpretations** The Council addressed its letter to Lord Pigot as President and Governor of Fort St George, although Captain Mathews had told it on 13 March 1777 that Pigot was in distress at Madras. The Council could have written to whoever now held power there, or to the Madras council alone. It kept to Pigot's title because the Court of Directors had appointed him and had not yet removed him. Any other address would have taken sides in a quarrel that only the Court could settle. Writing to the lawful governor by name was the safe course for a small dependent settlement. The order for 330 pieces of longcloth in five price grades matched the island's needs. The finest pieces, at 10 pagodas, were for officials' shirts and household linen and for vestments such as the chaplain's surplice. The cheapest, at 2½ pagodas, were for slaves' and labourers' clothing.

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		22 March 1777 **Margin Notes:** one	
123	119	1777 To the Honorable William Hornby Esqr. President and Governor &c. Council of Bombay Sir and Sirs Since Our address to you by the Ship Lord Holland under date of the 30 April 1776 We have received your Letter per Grenville and are surprized to find that you have not had any Orders from the Honble. the Court of Directors for increasing the quantity of Rice and Paddy for the use of this Settlement, as in their Letter to Us dated 24th February 1775, they particularly mention their having sent to the several Presidencys the above instructions. We therefore presume that before the Receipt of this Letter You may have received such Orders. Request you will send double the usual quantity of Rice and Paddy in future, and have acquainted the Court of Directors with what you mention to Us on that head. You will likewise please to send for the use of this Island, three hundred pieces of Surat Chelloes the next Season. Enclosed We transmit you a List of Ships Arrival and Departure to and from this Place since Our last. We are Sir and Sirs Your most Obedient humble Servants (Signed) John Skottowe Dan. Corneille Matthew Bazett Wm. Wrangham Henry Bazett St. Helena 22 March 1777 To the Honorable William Broff Esqr. President and Governor &c. Council of Fort Marlborough Sir and Sirs Our last Address waited on you by the Ship	The Council wrote to William Hornby, President and Governor, and the Council of Bombay. Since its last letter of 30 April 1776 by the *Lord Holland*, it had received Bombay's letter by the *Granville*. The Council was surprised to learn that Bombay had received no orders from the Court of Directors to increase its supply of rice and paddy to the island. The Court's letter to St Helena dated 24 February 1775 stated plainly that it had sent those instructions to all the presidencies. The Council assumed that Bombay would have received the orders before this letter arrived. It asked Bombay to send double the usual quantity of rice and paddy from then on, and it told Hornby that it had reported his answer to the Court. The Council also asked Bombay to send 300 pieces of Surat chelloes for the island's use in the coming season. It enclosed a list of ships' arrivals and departures since its last letter. The letter was dated at St Helena on 22 March 1777 and signed by John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett. The Council also wrote to William Broff, President and Governor, and the Council of Fort Marlborough. Its last letter had gone to them by the ship [continues]. **Interpretations** The Court of Directors' order to increase rice and paddy for St Helena was dated before 24 February 1775, yet Bombay had still not received it by the time the *Granville* sailed in July 1776. Orders sent from London to India could take well over a year to arrive, and a single lost packet could leave a presidency unaware of instructions for longer still. The Council had no authority over Bombay, which ranked above it in the Company's hierarchy. Its only levers were to quote the Court's own letter back to Bombay and to report the failure to London. Telling Hornby that the Court had been informed put quiet pressure on him to act without waiting for his own copy of the order.
124	120	22 March Duke of Grafton under date of 18th June and 2d July 1776. We transmit you enclosed the Ship Alfreds Manifest of Goods, Charter Party Victualing Bill and Captain Williamsons Instructions, together with our Letter to the President and Council in Canton to be forwarded by said Ship, and should you not have an opportunity of Conveying our several Packets to the Presidencys in India before the Sailing of the Alfred. We request of you to transmit said Packets to Canton, which will be forwarded from thence as Directed. The Honorable the Court of Directors having desired of Us that we would request of Captain Williamson to take in as much Stone Ballast as he can conveniently	The Council's letter to Fort Marlborough noted that its last letters had gone by the *Duke of Grafton*, dated 18 June and 2 July 1776. With this letter the Council enclosed the *Alfred*'s cargo manifest, her charter party, her victualling bill and Captain Williamson's instructions. It also enclosed its letter to the President and Council at Canton, which the *Alfred* was to carry on. If Fort Marlborough had no chance to send the Council's packets to the presidencies in India before the *Alfred* sailed, it was to send them on to Canton, from where they would be forwarded as directed. The Court of Directors had asked the Council to request Captain Williamson to take on as much stone ballast as he conveniently could for Fort Marlborough's basin on Rat Island, following Fort Marlborough's own appeal to the Court. The Council made the request, and Williamson readily agreed to load as much as his ship could safely carry. He could not say for certain how many tons he would bring. The Council therefore arranged with him to deliver as many tons of stone ballast as he could spare. Fort Marlborough was to pay him 5s 3d a ton for the

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		for the use of your Bason on Rat Island in consequence of your representation to their Honours on that Head. We therefore have made the said Request to the Commander of the Alfred, who is very agreable to take in as much as possible with safety to his Ship, but as he cannot ascertain positively the Tonage of said Stone for your use, have agreed with Captain Williamson to deliver to you as many Tons of Stone Ballast as he can possibly spare. You paying him five shillings and threepence per Ton for the quantity delivered, as the expence attending his getting them from this Island cost him that Money. This Letter waits on you by the Alfred and have enclosed for your Perusal a List of Ships Arrival and Departure since Our last. We are Sir and Sirs Your most Obedient humble Servants (Signed) John Skottowe Dan. Corneille Matthew Bazett Wm. Wrangham Henry Bazett St. Helena 22d March 1777.	quantity he delivered, since that was what it cost him to load the stone at St Helena. The letter went by the *Alfred* with a list of ships' arrivals and departures since the Council's last letter. It was dated at St Helena on 22 March 1777 and signed by John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett. **Interpretations** The stone was not free to the Company, as the bare order to take ballast might suggest. Quarrying it, carrying it to the shore and boating it out to the ship cost Captain Williamson 5s 3d a ton. The obvious course would have been for St Helena to bear that cost as part of obliging the Court. The Council chose instead to charge it to Fort Marlborough, the settlement that had asked for the stone and would use it. Each settlement kept its own accounts with the Court of Directors. By making the receiver pay for the delivered tonnage, the Council kept the cost of another settlement's harbour works off St Helena's books. Williamson was paid only for what actually arrived, so any stone lost or jettisoned on the voyage cost Fort Marlborough nothing. The *Alfred*'s papers went to Fort Marlborough because that was her next port. The manifest listed her cargo, the victualling bill showed the provisions supplied to her crew and the charter party set out her owners' terms. Each settlement she called at checked her against these documents.
125	121	1777 To the President and other Supra Cargoes of Council at Canton Gentlemen By the Ship Lord Holland on the 30th April 1776 We had the pleasure of addressing you; since that Period your several favours have come safe to hand. Finding that the Souchon Tea and Sugar Indented for the service of the Year 1778 not adequate to the Consumption of this Place. We request you will add one Chest of the former (in Cannisters) and fifty hundred of the latter to the said Indent. Should Our Letters to the several Presidencys in India come to Your Hands. We desire you will please to forward them to the different Settlements as directed, by the earliest Opportunity. You will receive this Letter per Ship Alfred likewise a List of Ships Arrival and departure since Our last. We are Gentlemen Your most Obedient humble Servants John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett St. Helena 22 March 1777 John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The Council wrote to the President and the other supercargoes of the Company's Council at Canton. It had last written to them on 30 April 1776 by the *Lord Holland*, and their letters since then had arrived safely. The Council had found that the souchong tea and sugar it had ordered for 1778 would not meet the island's needs. It asked Canton to add one chest of souchong, packed in canisters, and 50 cwt of sugar to that order. If the Council's letters to the presidencies in India reached Canton, the supercargoes were to forward them to the right settlements at the first opportunity. The letter went by the *Alfred* with a list of ships' arrivals and departures since the Council's last letter. It was dated at St Helena on 22 March 1777 and signed by John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations** The island ordered its tea and sugar from Canton a full season ahead through an indent, a formal list of goods required for a given year. The goods for 1778 had been requested well in advance because a letter from St Helena took many months to reach China, and the China ships called at the island only on their homeward run. The Council had to judge its needs nearly two years before the goods arrived. Correcting the indent through the *Alfred* was its only chance to add to the order before the China ships loaded. The supercargoes at Canton formed the Company's council there. They were merchants who bought tea, silk and porcelain from Chinese dealers and arranged the cargoes for each season's ships. Souchong was a fine black tea, so the Council asked

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			for it in canisters, which kept it fresh and protected its flavour better than loose packing in a chest.
126	122	24th March At a Consultation held on Monday the 24th Day of March 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 22 March 1777. Yesterday Passed by seven Ships supposed to be Dutch. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor this day presented the following Minute. The Governor and Lieut. Governor having taken under their consideration the approach to this Island by Ships comming from the Westward, request the opinion of the Gentlemen of the Board whether a Platform en Barbette constructed on the Top of Ladder Hill on a projecting point two or three hundred Yards to the Westward, with four or five four and twenty pounders, and one or two Thirteen Inch Mortars may not be a great security to the Westward Leeward Coast so far as Horse Pasture Point, they are the more confirmed in the above opinion as a Battery in that situation and elevation must Command all Ships endeavouring to attain either Lemon Valley or James's Valley Road without the least danger of being annoyed by them, and said Artillery will derive a farther advantage from being placed only on a platform en Barbette as you may then traverse your Guns according to the direction of said Ship or Ships as they are working up, consequently open to your fire at a greater distance from the elevation of said Battery; which advantages the Batterys in the Valleys	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 24 March 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 22 March 1777 were read, approved and signed. On 23 March 1777 seven ships passed the island. They were thought to be Dutch. Governor Skottowe and the Lieutenant Governor presented a written minute to the Council that day. They had been considering how ships coming from the west approached the island. They asked the other members for their opinion on a proposal for a new battery. A gun platform built en barbette on top of Ladder Hill, on a projecting point 200 to 300 yards further west, would carry four or five 24-pounders and one or two 13-inch mortars. The two men believed it would give strong protection to the western, leeward coast as far as Horse Pasture Point. They were all the more convinced because a battery at that height and position would command every ship trying to reach the anchorages at Lemon Valley or James Valley, while the ships could do it almost no harm in return. The guns would gain a further advantage from standing on an open platform en barbette. They could be swung round to follow a ship or ships as they beat up towards the anchorage, and so could open fire at a much greater range from that height. The batteries in the valleys [continues]. **Interpretations** The south-east trade wind blew steadily across St Helena, so the western coast lay on the leeward side, sheltered from the wind. An enemy ship approaching from the west had to beat slowly up into the wind to reach the anchorage, tacking back and forth along the coast for hours. Ladder Hill rose sharply above Jamestown on its western side. Guns on its summit would look down on that slow approach and could fire on the ships the whole way in. The ships, meanwhile, could not elevate their own guns high enough to reply. A battery en barbette had its guns mounted to fire over the top of a low wall instead of through openings cut in it. The gun crews were more exposed, but each gun could be turned through a wide arc to follow a moving target. A gun firing through an opening could cover only the narrow field in front of it. On a height where enemy shot could barely reach, the gain in field of fire far outweighed the risk to the gunners. Thirteen-inch mortars fired heavy explosive shells in a high arc and could drop them onto a ship's deck from above.
127	123	1777 Valleys are deprived of, from their retired situation, and projection of points of Land that prevent any oblique firing along the Coast. As laying the above Platform cannot be attended with much expence, We deem it absolutely necessary for the future safety of this Island that the said Work be carried immediately into execution, should it meet Gentlemen with your concurrance. (Signed) John Skottowe Danl. Corneille St. Helena 24 March 1777. We this Day received the following Letter from Captain James Williamson. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c.	The batteries in the valleys lacked these advantages. They sat low and set back from the sea, and points of land jutting out on either side blocked any slanting fire along the coast. Building the proposed platform would cost little. Governor Skottowe and the Lieutenant Governor therefore judged it essential for the island's future safety that the work begin at once, provided the other members agreed. John Skottowe and Daniel Corneille signed the minute at St Helena on 24 March 1777. The Council received a letter that day from Captain James Williamson, addressed to the Governor and Council. For the past three days the surf had run so high that it had washed away the ballast gathered for the *Alfred*. Williamson feared this would keep him at the island longer than expected. He asked the Council to tell him how many bullocks it would allow the *Alfred*. He hoped it would grant him as many as it could, since his crew had already been forced onto salt meat for several days.

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		Council. Worshipful Sir & Sirs These three days past the Surf being so high has washed away the Ballast, which was provided for the Alfred by which I am afraid I may be longer detained than was expected. I will be much Obliged if you will please to let me know the number of Bullocks you allow for the Ship Alfred, and will take it as a great favour if you will be pleased to indulge me with as many as you can, my People having been already obliged to have several days Salt meat. I am Worshipful Sir and Sirs Your most Obedt. Hble. Servant (Signed) James Williamson St. Helena March 24th 1777.	Williamson signed the letter at St Helena on 24 March 1777. **Interpretations** The heavy surf that swept away the *Alfred*'s ballast was the swell known at St Helena as the rollers. It came in without warning from distant storms in the North Atlantic, even in calm weather on the island, and broke with great force on the landing places at Jamestown. The stone had been stacked on the shore ready to be boated out, and the sea carried it off in a few hours. The loss cost Williamson time, which the charter party made expensive once the ship's allowed days in port had passed. Fresh beef for visiting ships was rationed by the Council, since the Company's herd stood at only 269 head at 31 December 1776 and had to supply the garrison as well. Each captain was told how many bullocks he could have. Williamson pressed for more because his crew was eating salt meat in harbour, where fresh food was expected to restore men before a long voyage. Scurvy and fatigue on the next leg to Sumatra could cost him men if they sailed without it.
128	124	24th March To which We directed the Secretary to return him the following answer. To Captain James Williamson Commander of Ship Alfred. Sir I am directed by the Governor and Council to acquaint you that they are sorry at the unlucky accident of the Rough Sea having carried away your Ballast which they hope will not long retard your stay here, and with regard to your request respecting a supply of Cattle have to acquaint you that from the number of Ships expected this Season and their detention here, they cannot allow you more than fourteen head from your first arrival. I am Sir Your humble Servant. B. Wright Secy. St. Helena 24 March 1777. It being proved this day before Us (by their own acknowledgements) that Sutton Isaacke, Richard Isaacke, Elisha Isaacke Junr. and Joshua Torbett have carryd Guns contrary to repeated Orders, We have therefore fined them the Sum of twenty shillings each, to be paid into the Honorable Company's Cash. This was a General Field Day upon the Parade of the Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and Private Men of this Garrison.	The Council told the Secretary to send Captain Williamson a reply. B. Wright wrote that the Governor and Council were sorry for the bad luck of the rough sea carrying off his ballast, and they hoped it would not hold him at the island for long. On his request for cattle, they explained that many ships were expected that season and would need supplying while they lay at the island. They could therefore allow him no more than fourteen head, counted from his arrival. Wright signed the letter at St Helena on 24 March 1777. Sutton Isaacke, Richard Isaacke, Elisha Isaacke junior and Joshua Torbett admitted before the Council that day that they had carried guns, against repeated orders forbidding it. The Council fined each of them 20s 0d, to be paid into the Company's treasury. The whole garrison held a general field day on the parade that day, with its officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers all taking part. The Council ordered [continues]. **Interpretations** The limit of fourteen bullocks for the *Alfred* was set against the whole season's shipping, not against one ship's needs. The Company's herd could supply only so many cattle a year without being run down. Every captain who took more than his share left less for the ships still to come. The Council fixed the number from the *Alfred*'s arrival so that her long stay, caused by the lost ballast, would not earn her extra beef. The ban on inhabitants carrying guns served two purposes. It protected the game, which the Company paid James Harper to watch over in the last quarter of 1776. It also kept firearms out of general circulation on an island with a large slave population and a garrison that relied on controlling arms. The fine of 20s 0d was modest beside the £20 0s 0d penalty for helping soldiers to spirits. It was enough to mark the offence, since the four men admitted their fault and were perhaps young planters' sons out shooting, not men posing a real danger.
129	125	1777 Ordered the following Advertisement to be Published Viz. Island St. Helena 24 March 1777. This is to give Notice to all the Inhabitants upon the said Island that they are hereby required to meet	The Council ordered the following notice to be published, dated at St Helena on 24 March 1777. All inhabitants of the island were to meet as a vestry at the chapel in Jamestown valley on Monday 31 March 1777 to choose the parish officers for the coming year. They were also to put forward the names of three leading inhabitants, one of whom would be chosen to serve as sheriff, and to elect a suitable man

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		in Vestry at the Chapel in this Valley on Monday next to choose Parish Officers for the ensuing Year, they are likewise to return three of the principal Inhabitants that one may be elected to serve the Office of Sheriff, and to choose a proper Person for a Constable. Per Order of Council B. Wright Secy. Charles Field and Charles Lewellin Private this day Petitioned for their Discharges from the Garrison having served the Honorable Company their Contracted times. Granted We this day Entertained John Burket a discharged Man from Madrass to serve the Honorable Company five Years as a Soldier in this Garrison & gave him fifteen pounds Bounty Money. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	as constable. B. Wright, the Secretary, signed the notice on the Council's orders. Charles Field and Charles Lewellin, privates, asked that day to be discharged from the garrison, since both had served the full terms of their contracts with the Company. The Council granted their requests. The Council enlisted John Burket that day, a discharged soldier from Madras, to serve the Company as a soldier in the garrison for five years. He received a bounty of £15 0s 0d. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations** The vestry gave St Helena's inhabitants a small share in their own government, modelled on the English parish. Meeting once a year, they chose the churchwardens and other parish officers who looked after the church, the poor and local affairs. They also elected a constable to keep the peace. The sheriff was handled differently. The inhabitants did not elect him outright but nominated three men, and the Council chose one of them. That arrangement let the community put forward men it trusted while leaving the Company the final choice of the officer who served writs, held prisoners and carried out the court's judgements. The garrison lost two privates to expired contracts on the same day it gained one recruit with a bounty. Discharges of men who had served their time came steadily. The Council relied on discharged soldiers from India passing through on homeward ships to keep the companies at strength.
130	126	31st March At a Consultation held on Monday the 31st day of March 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 24th March 1777. Monday the 24th passed by a Dane Ship, but sent a Shore for Letters. Wednesday the 26 Arrived the Shrewsburys Boat at Banks's at half an hour past six o'Clock in ye Evening Do. Do. the Honble. Companys Ship Shrewsbury from Bengal (last from the Cape) Do. Do. Arrived the Lathams Boat at Banks's at a quarter before seven o'Clock in ye Evening Do. Do. the Honble. Companys Ship Latham from Bombay (last from the Cape). The Ships Shrewsbury and Latham brought Us the following Supply Viz. Invoice of Ship Shrewsbury. Fine Rice 120 Bags Wt. 240 Mds. @ 2 Sr. per Rs. 556 12 9 Paddy 80 Bags Wt. 120 Mds. @ 1 1 per Rs. 147 14 Wax Candles 4 Chests Wt. 8 Mds. @ 75 Rs. per Rs. 600 .. Batavia Arrack 1 Leager	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 31 March 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 24 March 1777 were read, approved and signed. A Danish ship passed the island on Monday 24 March 1777 but sent a boat ashore for letters. On Wednesday 26 March 1777 a boat from the *Shrewsbury* reached Banks's at half past six in the evening. The Company's ship *Shrewsbury* arrived the same day from Bengal, having last sailed from the Cape. A boat from the *Latham* reached Banks's at a quarter to seven that evening. The Company's ship *Latham* also arrived that day from Bombay, likewise last from the Cape. The *Shrewsbury* and the *Latham* brought supplies to the island. The *Shrewsbury*'s invoice read as follows. Fine rice, 120 bags weighing 240 maunds at 2 rupees [...] annas a maund, 556 rupees 12 annas 9 pies Paddy, 80 bags weighing 120 maunds at 1 rupee [...] annas a maund, 147 rupees 14 annas 0 pies Wax candles, 4 chests weighing 8 maunds at 75 rupees a maund, 600 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Batavia arrack, 1 leaguer, 135 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Goods subtotal, 1,439 rupees 10 annas 9 pies Total carried over in current rupees, 1,439 rupees 10 annas 9 pies **Interpretations** The *Shrewsbury* carried exactly the same goods in exactly the same quantities and at the same prices as the *Nassau*, which arrived on 11 March 1777. Bengal sent St Helena a fixed consignment by every ship of the season: 120 bags of rice, 80 bags of paddy, 8 maunds of wax candles and one leaguer of arrack. The Council's letter to Warren Hastings on 22 March 1777 asked for precisely this allowance by each ship.

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		135 .. 1439 10 9 Carried Over C. Rs. 1439 10 9	The standing order spread the island's supply across many ships, so the loss or delay of any one would not leave the garrison short. The Danish ship did not anchor, but she sent a boat ashore for letters. Ships of every nation passing St Helena served as an informal post. A vessel bound for Europe could carry mail from the island, and one bound for the East could carry letters left for her. The Council's own letters to India and China in March 1777 relied on the same chain of passing ships.
131	127	1777 Brought Over C. Rs. 1439 10 9 Charges Merchandize 320 Gunney Bags @ 16 Rs. per [...] 55 4 2 12 Gunnays @ 15 per [...] 1 15 10 Jute Twine @ 4 8 per Md. 1 2 15 Jute Rope @ 3 8 per Do. 1 5 1 Nails @ 17 Rs. per Do. .. 6 9 4 Mango Plank Chests @ 3 Rs. per Do. 12 15 6 3 [...] Gunnahs of 16 Cobits @ 1 8 per [...] 4 13 9 100 Reed Matts @ 12 8 per [...] 13 8 Dub 1 9 6 Coopers Work 2 2 6 Boathire 4 5 3 Peons 2 2 6 Mooties 38 9 Packermens Work .. 15 6 Weighmens Work 2 7 6 Carpenters Work .. 3 9 Moophire 270 413 14 3 Current Rupees 1853 9 .. Errors Excepted (Signed) Wm. Larkins Sub Acct. Invoice of Ship Latham Rice Beaten 451 Bags Contg. 300 Surat Mds. Ricekots 451 Bags is Contg. 6½ Surat Mds. or 297 Mds. 1 Do. Do. 3 300 Surat Mds. @ 1 Rupee per Md. 300 Batty 32 Bags is Contg. 3 Pun. Mds. 21 @ 2½ per Md. 81 1 60 Charges Merchandize Gunny Bags 45 for Rice 33 3 Gunny Pieces 90 for Do. 22 2 Do. 80 for the Batty 20 .. Sewing the Bags 6 .. Hamalls & Companys Boats 7 2 90 89 3 90 Rs. 476 1 50	The *Shrewsbury*'s invoice continued with the charges on the merchandise. Brought over, 1,439 rupees 10 annas 9 pies Charges on the merchandise 320 gunny bags at 16 rupees a hundred, 55 rupees 4 annas 2 pies 12 gunnies at 15 rupees a hundred, 1 rupee 15 annas 0 pies 16 [...] of jute twine at 4 annas a [...], 1 rupee 2 annas 0 pies 15 [...] of jute rope at 3 annas a [...], 1 rupee 5 annas 0 pies 1 [...] of nails at 7 annas a [...], 0 rupees 6 annas 9 pies 4 mango plank chests at 3 rupees [...] each, 12 rupees 15 annas 6 pies 3 pieces of gurrah, 16 cubits long, at 1 rupee [...] a piece, 4 rupees 13 annas 9 pies 100 rough mats at 13 rupees a hundred, 13 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Dub, 1 rupee 9 annas 6 pies Coopers' work, 2 rupees 2 annas 6 pies Boat hire, 4 rupees 5 annas 3 pies Peons, 2 rupees 2 annas 6 pies Mootias, 30 rupees 9 annas 0 pies Packers' work, 0 rupees 15 annas 6 pies Weighmen's work, 2 rupees 7 annas 6 pies Carpenters' work, 0 rupees 3 annas 9 pies Sloop hire, 270 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Charges subtotal, 413 rupees 14 annas 3 pies Total in current rupees, 1,853 rupees 9 annas 0 pies William Larkins, sub-accountant, signed the invoice with the usual reservation for errors. The *Latham*'s invoice read as follows. Beaten rice, 45 bags holding 300 bazaar maunds 44 bags of beaten rice at 6¾ maunds a bag, 297 maunds 1 bag of beaten rice, 3 maunds 300 maunds of beaten rice at 1 rupee a maund, 300 rupees 0 quarters 0 reas Paddy, 32 bags at 3 paras a bag, making [...] morahs at [...] rupees a morah, 81 rupees 1 quarter 60 reas Charges on the merchandise 45 dutty bags for the rice, 33 rupees 3 quarters 0 reas 90 pieces of gunny cloth for the rice bags, 22 rupees 2 quarters 0 reas 80 pieces of gunny cloth for the paddy bags, 20 rupees 0 quarters 0 reas Sewing the bags, 6 rupees 0 quarters 0 reas Porterage and the Company's boats, 7 rupees 2 quarters 90 reas Charges subtotal, 89 rupees 3 quarters 90 reas Total, 476 rupees 1 quarter 50 reas [...], accountant, signed the invoice at Bombay on 2 November 1776, with the usual reservation for errors. **Interpretations** The largest charge on each Bengal invoice was 270 rupees for sloop hire. The great East Indiamen could not come up the Hugli River to Calcutta. They loaded at anchorages far downstream, and goods had

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		Bombay 2d Novr. 1776 E. Excepted (Signed) John Lawrence Acct.	to be carried there by river sloop over a long and dangerous passage. That one item added nearly a fifth to the cost of the rice, paddy, candles and arrack. Bombay had a deep harbour where ships lay close to the town, so its charges for the same work were small by comparison. The difference in charges between the two invoices reflects the geography of the two ports more than any difference in the goods. The *Latham*'s rice from Bombay matched the *Granville*'s consignment exactly: 45 bags of beaten rice holding 300 maunds at 1 rupee a maund, with paddy and the same packing charges. Bombay, like Bengal, sent St Helena a fixed allowance by every ship. Rough mats were coarse woven mats of grass or palm leaf, laid in the hold to keep the bags off damp timbers and to stop them chafing during the voyage.
132	128	31st March Pursuant to an Order in Consultation of the 24th March. The Inhabitants this day assembled at the Chapel in this Valley to chose Parish Officers for the ensuing Year and likewise to Return three of the principal Inhabitants that one might be Elected to serve the Office of Sheriff and to choose a proper person to serve in that of Constable, they accordingly Returned the following Persons Viz. Messieurs Richard Goodwin John Bagley James Colgrave Sheriff John Sample Constable William Young Samuel Desfountain John Bazett Thomas Statham Church Wardens Richard Mason Saml. Knipe Overseers East Division Edward Bagley Simon Whaley Do. West Do. Martin Bagley George Seale Do. South Do. We appointed Mr. Richard Goodwin to serve the Office of Sheriff and Ordered Warrants to be drawn for Messrs. William Young and Samuel Desfountain Church Wardens and Richard Mason, Edward Bagley and Martin Bagley Overseers. We this day Received the following Letter from Captain James Williamson.	The inhabitants met at the chapel in Jamestown valley on 31 March 1777, as the Council had ordered on 24 March 1777. They chose men for the parish offices for the coming year, put forward three leading inhabitants for the post of sheriff and named a constable. They returned the following names. Nominated for sheriff Richard Goodwin John Bagley James Cotgrave Constable John Sample Nominated for churchwardens William Young Samuel Desfountaine John Bazett Thomas Statham Nominated for overseers of the east division Richard Mason Samuel Knipe Nominated for overseers of the west division Edward Bagley Simon Whaley Nominated for overseers of the south division Martin Bagley George Seale The Council appointed Mr Richard Goodwin as sheriff. It ordered warrants to be drawn up appointing Mr William Young and Mr Samuel Desfountaine as churchwardens, and Richard Mason, Edward Bagley and Martin Bagley as overseers. The Council received the following letter that day from Captain James Williamson [continues]. **Interpretations** The vestry put forward more names than there were places, and the Council made the final choice. In every case it chose the first name on the list. Goodwin headed the three for sheriff, Young and Desfountaine headed the four for churchwarden, and the first man named in each division became its overseer. The Council could have picked any of the nominees, but it followed the order the inhabitants had set. In practice the vestry's ranking decided the appointments, while the Council kept the formal power to issue the warrants. The arrangement gave the inhabitants a real voice without surrendering the Company's authority. The island was divided into east, west and south divisions for the work of the overseers, who looked after the poor and the roads in their districts. Three of the eleven men nominated were Bagleys, and Martin and Edward Bagley were both chosen. Parish office on St Helena rested in the hands of a few established planter families who held land in each part of the island.
133	129	1777 To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. &c. Council. Worshipful Sir & Sirs	Captain Williamson's letter was addressed to Governor Skottowe and the Council. Sales of the goods he had brought out for the island had gone

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		Having had very indifferent Sale for the Goods which I brought out for this Island obliges me to leave a Person behind to sell them. I request the favor that you will be pleased to permit my attorney here to pay into the Cash, or the usual indulgence any time within this twelvemonth a Sum not exceeding two thousand pounds. I am Worshipful Sir and Sirs Your most Obedient Servant (Signed) James Williamson St. Helena 31 March 1777. To which, We directed the Secretary to Return him the following Answer. To Captain James Williamson Commander of Ship Alfred. Sir I am directed by the Governor and Council to acquaint you in answer to your Letter of this day, that they will receive in the Honble. Companys Treasury as much of your Cash as your Attorney will offer within the twelve Month not exceeding the Sum of two thousand pounds you mention. I am Sir Your humble Servant (Signed) B. Wright Secy. St. Helena 31 March 1777.	badly, so he had to leave an agent behind to sell them. He asked that his attorney be allowed, as a customary favour, to pay into the Company's treasury at any time within the next twelve months a sum of up to £2,000 0s 0d. Williamson signed the letter at St Helena on 31 March 1777. The Council told the Secretary to reply. B. Wright wrote to Williamson the same day, on behalf of the Governor and Council. The Company's treasury would accept as much of his money as his attorney offered within the twelve months, up to the £2,000 0s 0d he had named. Wright signed the letter at St Helena on 31 March 1777. **Interpretations** The Court's notice published on 10 March 1777 allowed commanders of the Company's ships to leave an agent on the island to sell their goods, and Williamson used that permission three weeks later. His request to pay the proceeds into the treasury completed the arrangement. The attorney would sell the goods slowly to the inhabitants for coin. That coin would go into the Company's chest, and Williamson would receive the same sum from the Court of Directors in London. The captain avoided carrying cash home or leaving it at risk on the island. The Company gained coin at St Helena, where it was needed for wages and purchases, the same benefit it drew from the bills of exchange in December 1776. Capping the sum at £2,000 0s 0d and the period at twelve months fixed the limit of the Company's obligation in London.
134	130	31st March We this day Entertained John Beckard Edward Cook, Michael Thompson, William Davis and Frederick Dyley from Ship Latham, to serve the Honorable Company five Years as Soldiers, and gave them fifteen pounds Bounty Money. William Winsor Cooper of the Alfred having been detected in Clandestinely passing a Keg of Rum, as Vinegar through the Sea Gate, to evade the Honble. Companys dutys, Which being proved this day before Us, We fined him the Sum of ten shillings, to be paid into the Honble. Companys Cash. Messieurs Matthew Bazett William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett this Day presented the following Minutes in answer to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of last Monday. The Governor and Lieut. Governor in their joint Minute of Monday last, desiring the Opinion of the other Members of the Board whether it would not be proper to place some Cannon & a Mortar, or two, on the Point of Ladder Hill. Mr. Bazett in reply thereto is fully of Opinion, that a few Guns mounted there, would be of the greatest Utility in annoying Ships, that may approach the Island, from Buttermilk Point to Horsepasture with Respect to the Mortars, is not a judge whether they would be necessary, as there are at Mundens Battery which situation Commands the East, equally, with that of Ladder Hill. It was unanimously agreed by the Members of the Council last Year, that a Platform	The Council enlisted five men from the *Latham* that day: John Bechael, Edward Cook, Michael Thompson, William Davis and Frederick Dyley. Each signed on to serve the Company as a soldier for five years and received a bounty of £15 0s 0d. William Winsor, cooper of the *Alfred*, was caught trying to slip a keg of rum through the Sea Gate as vinegar, to avoid paying the Company's duty. The charge was proved before the Council that day, and it fined him 10s 0d, to be paid into the Company's treasury. Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett presented written minutes that day in reply to the minute of Governor Skottowe and the Lieutenant Governor of 24 March 1777. In their joint minute, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor had asked the other members whether guns and a mortar should be placed on the point of Ladder Hill. Matthew Bazett replied that he fully agreed a few guns mounted there would be of the greatest use in harassing ships approaching the island between Buttermilk Point and Horse Pasture Point. On the mortar, he did not feel able to judge whether one was needed. There were already mortars at Munden's Battery, which commanded the eastern approach as well as Ladder Hill commanded the western. He recalled that the members of the Council had unanimously agreed the previous year that a platform [continues]. **Interpretations** The Sea Gate was the single entrance from the landing place into Jamestown, and every cask and package brought ashore passed through it under the eye of the customs. Spirits paid duty, as the 3d a gallon collected on arrack showed, while vinegar was a ship's store that passed free. Relabelling rum as vinegar was the simplest way to evade the charge. The fine of 10s 0d was small, which suggests the Council treated a single keg smuggled by a ship's cooper as a minor offence, perhaps meant for his own use or a small private sale.

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		Margin Notes: Not say I did not notice anything about it in the minutes for J. M.	Bazett's reply showed how the island's defences were planned. Munden's Battery covered the eastern side of the anchorage with mortars, while the Ladder Hill proposal covered the western side with guns. Bazett accepted the guns, but he saw no need to duplicate mortars that Munden's already provided. A member of Council without military training could still question the cost of each part of a proposal. The engineer and the officers did not have the final say on how the Company's money was spent.
135	131	1777 for a few Guns, should be erected on Ladder Hill, as likewise one, on the Hill above the Sugar Loaf, which commands the Coast from Barn Point, to Bankses also some for Field Pieces in James's and Ruperts Valleys, he therefore cannot see the necessity for the aforesaid Minute; these Platforms he supposes, would have been finished ere this; had not the Chubs Spring Work, retaining Wall, and Erecting an Officers Guard Room at Ruperts, together with the Companys Houses, and making a Garden Wall &c. at Plantation House, prevented, but as these Works are now nearly compleated. Mr. Bazett is of Opinion the Engineer should have immediate Orders for Building the said Platforms. (Signed) Matthew Bazett St. Helena 31 March 1777. In answer to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor Minute of the 24th Instant. Mr. Wrangham begs leave to observe that the measure of placing Great Guns upon the Heights to prevent the approach of Ships to the Leeward Valleys being proposed by himself in Consultation; at the time the alarming State of public affairs in Europe induced him to recommend the Embodying the Militia; and placing Field Pieces at convenient parts of the Roads, for their more ready transportation (in case of necessity) from place to place, He very readily accedes to their motion of having a Battery Built upon one of the Western projecting points of Ladder Hill; But as the Engineer in consequence of his late recommendation was Ordered to examine which he thought, the most convenient places for the said great Guns, Mr. Wrangham is of Opinion that his report should be first made, and in consequence thereof the Governor & Council jointly with the Engineer view the places he recommends before they Issue their Orders for carrying the	Matthew Bazett went on to recall what the Council had agreed. A platform for a few guns was to be built on Ladder Hill, and another on the hill above the Sugar Loaf, which commanded the coast from Barn Point to Banks's. Platforms for field guns were also to be built in James Valley and Rupert's Valley. He therefore could not see why the new minute was needed. In his view the platforms would have been finished long before if other works had not taken priority. These included the works at Chubb's Spring, the retaining wall, the officers' guardroom at Rupert's, the Company's houses and the garden wall at the Plantation House. Those works were now nearly complete, so Bazett advised that the engineer receive immediate orders to build the platforms. He signed his minute at St Helena on 31 March 1777. William Wrangham replied separately to the minute of 24 March 1777. He pointed out that he had first proposed placing heavy guns on the heights to stop ships approaching the leeward valleys. He had raised it in Council when the alarming state of public affairs in Europe led him to recommend calling out the militia. He had also advised placing field guns at convenient points along the roads, so they could be moved quickly from place to place if needed. He readily agreed to the proposal for a battery on one of the western points of Ladder Hill. On his earlier recommendation, however, the engineer had been ordered to examine the best sites for heavy guns. Wrangham thought the engineer's report should come first. The Governor and Council should then inspect the recommended sites together with the engineer before giving orders to carry out the [continues]. **Interpretations** Governor Skottowe and the Lieutenant Governor had put their proposal as a fresh scheme, urgent for the island's safety. Bazett and Wrangham answered that it was nothing new. The Council had agreed on the Ladder Hill platform a year earlier, Wrangham claimed to have proposed it first, and the engineer had already been told to survey the sites. Both men accepted the battery but rejected the idea that the island's two senior officers could set the plan by their own minute. Wrangham insisted that the engineer report first and that the whole Council view the ground before any order was issued. The proposal thus became a question of who directed the island's defence works, the military command or the Council as a body. Bazett and Wrangham had stood together before, when they dissented over Lawson's shop and the Society partnership. Bazett's list of competing works explains the delay. The Council itself had placed the wall at Rupert's first on 13 January 1777, and the stores and labour accounts showed men and money flowing to Chubb's Spring, the new houses and the Plantation House garden through the last quarter of 1776. The gun platforms waited because every mason and labourer on the island was already engaged elsewhere.
136	132	31st March the said Work into execution that the Honble. Company thereby may not be put to any unnecessary expences	Wrangham explained that inspecting the sites first would spare the Company the cost of building works that might later prove useless. He also regretted that the field guns had still not been placed

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		in executing Works that cannot hereafter prove of Utility. Mr. Wrangham further begs leave to observe, that he is sorry the Field Pieces are not yet placed agreeable to his recommendation in convenient parts of the Roads for their more ready transportation and should be glad of the Opinion of the Board whether the above measure should be carryed immediately into execution as it will be attended with very little trouble or expence, lastly Mr. Wrangham begs leave to recommend that a review be taken of the defenceless state of Pouls Valley, having had an opportunity of seeing it lately at a small distance from a Boat. he judges by their appearance that the Hills are easy of Access and as he is informed, that altho' to Windward the Landing is not difficult, thinks it necessary that some Work should be erected for the defence of the said Valley and should be glad of the Opinion of the Governor and the rest of the Gentlemen of Council respecting the above measure. 31 March 1777. Major Bazett most readily Concurs with the proposal, for Erecting a Barbet Battery near the Top of Ladder Hill, as the situation of such a Work will certainly very much annoy a Ship or Ships, endeavouring to Work into the Road from the Westward, which of late appears to be very practicable, And as such a Barbet may be Built with but little expence, to the Honorable Company. **Margin Notes:** Pouls	at convenient points along the roads, as he had recommended, so they could be moved quickly. He asked the Board's opinion on carrying this out at once, since it would cost little in trouble or money. Finally, he recommended an inspection of Powell's Valley, which he considered undefended. He had recently viewed it from a boat close inshore, and the hills there looked easy to climb. He was told that a landing was not difficult there, even though the valley lay on the windward side. He therefore believed some defence work should be built in the valley, and he asked the Governor and the other members for their views. He dated his minute 31 March 1777. Major Henry Bazett readily agreed to the proposal for a barbette battery near the top of Ladder Hill. A work in that position would seriously harass any ship trying to beat into the road from the west, which recent experience had shown to be quite possible. Such a battery could also be built at little cost to the Company [continues]. **Interpretations** The island's defence rested on the belief that the windward coast protected itself. Heavy surf, high cliffs and the steady trade wind made a landing on the east side look impossible, so the batteries were concentrated on the leeward valleys around Jamestown. Wrangham challenged that belief directly. He had seen Powell's Valley from the sea and judged its hills easy to climb, and he had been told a boat could land there. An enemy that came ashore on the undefended windward side could march inland and take the leeward batteries from behind. The proposal for Ladder Hill dealt only with ships approaching from the west. Wrangham's point was that a careful enemy might not come that way at all.
137	133	1777 Is of Opinion, it should be carried into execution as soon as possible. March 31 1777. The Governor being indisposed, It was agreed that the other Members of Council with the Engineer, explore the Heights along the Leeward Coast and Report the same. The Storekeeper this day delivered the following Account of Stores short Received from Ship Alfred. Account of Stores short Received 6 Wine Glasses 1 Candle Shade 15 Sqrs. Glass 8 by 10 10 Do. 10 by 12 4 Do. 10 by 15 4 Do. 10½ by 16 1 Do. 18 by 20 1 Cream Colour Tea Pot Broke 2 Iron Pots Wt. 25 lb. 1 pr. Womens Calf Leather Shoes short Packed qr. lb. 2 19 Sole Leather, short Weight & one to Sides not delivered 2 .. Sope Short Weight 6 Bushels Salt short measure 8 Hair Sives 3 Scrubg. Brushes Damaged 2 Coils Cordage Wt. cwt. qr. lb. 1 .. 26 1½ Elm Board short delivered	Major Henry Bazett judged that the Ladder Hill battery should be built as soon as possible. He dated his minute 31 March 1777. Governor Skottowe was unwell, so the Council agreed that its other members should go with the engineer to examine the heights along the leeward coast and report back. The storekeeper presented an account that day of stores found short or damaged in the delivery from the *Alfred*. 6 wine glasses, broken 1 candle shade, broken 15 panes of window glass, 8 by 10 inches, broken 10 panes of window glass, 10 by 12 inches, broken 4 panes of window glass, 10 by 15 inches, broken 4 panes of window glass, 10½ by 16 inches, broken 1 pane of window glass, 10 by 20 inches, broken 1 cream-coloured teapot, broken 2 iron pots weighing 25 lb 1 pair of women's calf leather shoes, missing from the packing 2 cwt 2 qr 19 lb of sole leather, short in weight, with 10 sides not delivered 0 cwt 2 qr 0 lb of soap, short in weight 6 bushels of salt, short in measure 8 hair sieves, damaged 3 scrubbing brushes, damaged 0 cwt 1 qr 26 lb of cordage in 2 coils, short in delivery 1½ elm boards, short in delivery **Interpretations** The Governor's illness gave the Council an obvious reason to let the question wait. It chose instead to send its other members out with the engineer to survey the leeward heights at once. That was the procedure Wrangham had urged earlier the

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			same day, with the engineer reporting and the Council viewing the ground together before any order was given. The Governor's absence let Bazett, Wrangham and Henry Bazett take the survey into their own hands. When the matter returned to the Council, it would rest on their report and not on the minute the Governor and Lieutenant Governor had put forward on 24 March 1777. The storekeeper's account of short and damaged stores was a claim in the making. Under the charter party, a ship's owners answered for goods lost or spoiled through poor stowage or careless handling. The value of what the *Alfred* failed to deliver could be set against her freight. The list therefore recorded not only breakage but every short weight and missing item, down to a single pair of shoes. Cream-coloured ware was the fine pale earthenware recently perfected in Staffordshire by Josiah Wedgwood and his rivals. It was fashionable at English tables and was now being sent out to the Company's settlements.
138	134	31st March 2 Wainst. Boards 1 Wheel Barrow 9 Dou. Deals 28 Single Do. 1 Puffer 1 Bl. Fir Laths Chal. Bush. 2 .. 7 Coals Short Delivered 19½ Yards Light Blue Broad Cloth, Damaged. The Packages was in good condition. 31 March (Signed) Jonn. Doveton Storekeeper John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The storekeeper's account of the *Alfred*'s stores continued with the items delivered short. 2 wainscot boards, short in delivery 1 wheelbarrow, short in delivery 9 double deals, short in delivery 28 single deals, short in delivery 1 rafter, short in delivery 1 bundle of fir laths, short in delivery 2 chaldrons 7 bushels of coal, short in delivery 19½ yards of light blue broadcloth, damaged, although the package arrived in good condition Jonathan Doveton, the storekeeper, signed the account on 31 March 1777. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations** The storekeeper's note that the broadcloth package arrived in good condition decided who would bear the loss. Damage inside a sound package could not have happened through rough handling or seawater in the hold. It must have occurred before the cloth was packed, in the supplier's or the Company's warehouse in London. The ship's owners could not be held answerable for it under the charter party. The claim for the cloth would go back to the Court of Directors and its suppliers, while the short-delivered timber and coal remained charges against the ship. A chaldron was a large measure of coal, equal to 36 bushels in the London trade. Coal for the smiths' shops came out from England by the chaldron, and a shortfall of more than two chaldrons was a significant loss on an island with no fuel of its own fit for forging iron.
139	135	7th April At a Consultation held on Monday the 7th day of April 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Dan. Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read approved, and Signed dated the 31 March 1777. Thursday the 3d Arrived a Swede Ship from China called the Finland Captain Sobl, Burthen, one thousand, three hundred Tons, carrys thirty	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 7 April 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 31 March 1777 were read, approved and signed. A Swedish ship from China, the *Finland* under Captain Leth, arrived on Thursday 3 April 1777. She was a vessel of 1,300 tons, carrying 30 guns and 150 men, loaded with China goods and bound for Gothenburg. The Company's ship *Alfred* sailed the same day for Fort Marlborough. The Council enlisted Richard Smith and James Bytham from the *Latham* that day to serve the

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		Guns and one hundred fifty Men, loaden with China Goods, bound to Gottenburg. Do. Do. Sailed the Honorable Company's Ship Alfred for Fort Marlborough. We this day Entertained Richard Smith and James Bythem, from Ship Latham, to serve the Honorable Company five Years as Soldiers, and gave them fifteen pounds Bounty Money &c. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Company as soldiers for five years. Each received a bounty of £15 0s 0d. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations** The *Alfred* sailed on 3 April 1777, twelve days after the Council issued her sailing orders on 22 March 1777. The surf that washed away her stone ballast cost her that delay, since fresh stone had to be gathered and boated out before she could leave. Every day beyond her ten working days in port counted against the charter party. The Council had kept Williamson to fourteen bullocks on 24 March 1777 for the same reason, refusing to let a delay caused by the sea earn the ship a larger share of the island's beef.
140	136	7 April Conformable to the Resolution of last Monday of the Governor and Council, examining the Heights along the Leeward Coast to the Westward. The Lieut. Governor Messrs. Bazett, Wrangham and Major Bazett together with Captain Tippet Engineer, have explored the same and have fixed upon a projecting Point between Breakneck and Youngs Valley, so happily circumstanced in its situation so as to Command the whole extent of the Leeward Coast, from Horse Pasture to Sugar Loaf Point, particularly the former, together with Lemon Valley and James's Valley Road, agreeable to the unanimous Opinion of the Board respecting the necessity of having a Battery on the most commanding elevated situation of the Leeward Coast for its defence, as well, as annoying Ships that come upon the Island from the Westward. This situation they think much more preferable to that which the Governor and Lieut. Governor made mention of in their joint Minute the preceding Monday; Mr. Corneille not having at that time explored farther than from the top of Ladder Hill to Youngs Valley, they therefore offer it as their Opinion that this last situation as commanding intirely the Westward Coast having the preference of that before proposed for a Battery en Barbette of four two and thirty, or four twenty four pounders with one Mortar, that the above Artillery be mounted on that point, and as the point on the top of Ladder Hill mentioned by the Governor and Lieutenant Governor Commands entirely the Eastward Coast as well the interior part of James's Bay that two Guns be mounted on said point also, which to the best of their judgement will answer every defence of the Leeward Coast. They further beg leave to offer that they think it would be necessary for the Engineer to give into the Board an Estimate of said Work as near as possible, as they imagine the expence of the same will be but small in comparison to its Utility consequently justify the	The Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett went out with Captain Tippet, the engineer, as the Council had resolved on 31 March 1777. They examined the heights along the leeward coast to the west. They chose a projecting point between Breakneck Valley and Young's Valley. Its position was so fortunate that it commanded the whole leeward coast from Horse Pasture Point to Sugar Loaf Point, and Horse Pasture above all, together with the anchorages at Lemon Valley and James Valley. That met the Board's unanimous view that the leeward coast needed a battery on the highest commanding ground, both to defend it and to harass ships approaching from the west. The party judged this site far better than the one Governor Skottowe and the Lieutenant Governor had proposed in their joint minute of 24 March 1777. Corneille had not at that time explored beyond the top of Ladder Hill towards Young's Valley. The party recommended that the main battery go on the new site, since it commanded the entire western coast. It should be built en barbette and armed with four 32-pounders or four 24-pounders and one mortar. The point on top of Ladder Hill named by the Governor and Lieutenant Governor commanded the whole eastern coast and the inner part of James Bay, so two guns should be mounted there as well. In their best judgement these works would fully defend the leeward coast. They also advised that the engineer give the Board as close an estimate of the cost as he could. They expected the expense to be small compared with the benefit, and therefore to justify [continues]. **Interpretations** The survey that Wrangham insisted on changed the plan. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor had proposed a single battery on the point of Ladder Hill, and the obvious course was to approve it as put. Once the whole leeward coast was walked, a better site appeared further west, between Breakneck and Young's Valley. From there the guns could sweep the full length of the coast. The Council did not discard the original proposal. It kept the Ladder Hill point for two guns covering James Bay and moved the main battery to the new ground. The outcome satisfied both sides of the dispute: the Governor's site was used, and the members who demanded a proper survey were shown to be right. The party's recommendation of 32-pounders or 24-pounders set the scale of the new work. The 32-pounder was the heaviest gun in common use and could smash a ship's hull at long range. Mounting such guns high above the anchorage meant a ship

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			approaching from the west would come under fire long before her own lighter guns could reach the shore.
141	137	1777 the Boards giving Orders for its immediate execution, should the Engineers Estimate come under the denomination of what may appear to the Board a moderate expence. (Signed) Danl. Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett St. Helena 7 April 1777 The Governor intirely coincides with the Gentlemen of Council in Opinion respecting the Utility of a Battery to be erected on the projecting point between Breakneck and Youngs Valley, and that the Engineer should have immediate directions to give an Estimate to the Board respecting the expence of the same, in order to its being carried into execution with all possible expedition. And is still of opinion that a couple of Guns placed on the forty projecting points of Ladder Hill would be of infinite Utility, for the reasons already mentioned in the Governor and Lieutenant Governors Minute of last Monday. The Board gave the Engineer Orders to lay before them on Monday next an Estimate as near as he could judge of the expence of the above Works, together with his Opinion thereon. Upon the Sailing of the Duke of Grafton William Mardrum a Recruit for Fort Marlbro secreted himself on Shore, and not having had an opportunity of sending him thither until this period, We accordingly on the 3d Instant addressed that Presidency to the following Purport.	The surveying party advised that the Board should order the work to begin at once, if the engineer's estimate proved to be what the Board considered a moderate cost. Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed their report at St Helena on 7 April 1777. Governor Skottowe agreed entirely with the other members that a battery on the projecting point between Breakneck Valley and Young's Valley would be valuable. He agreed that the engineer should be told at once to give the Board an estimate of the cost, so the work could go ahead as quickly as possible. He still believed that a couple of guns on the projecting points of Ladder Hill would be of the greatest use, for the reasons set out in his and the Lieutenant Governor's minute of 24 March 1777. The Board ordered the engineer to present an estimate of the cost of these works, as close as he could judge, at the next Monday's meeting, together with his own opinion of them. When the *Duke of Grafton* sailed, William Mardrum, a recruit bound for Fort Marlborough, hid himself on shore. The Council had found no chance to send him on until now. It therefore wrote to that presidency on 3 April 1777 as follows [continues]. **Interpretations** Daniel Corneille signed the surveying party's report, although it set aside the site he had proposed with the Governor only two weeks earlier. Having walked the coast as far as Young's Valley, he accepted that the western point was better. The Governor was left alone in pressing for guns on Ladder Hill. He did not oppose the new battery. He accepted the majority's choice and simply kept his own argument on record. The Council had already conceded two guns for the Ladder Hill point, so little separated the two positions in practice. William Mardrum had been recruited for the Company's garrison at Fort Marlborough and was travelling there on the *Duke of Grafton* in mid-1776. He slipped ashore at St Helena and stayed hidden until his ship had sailed. The Council could hold him but had no ship bound for Sumatra until the *Alfred* sailed on 3 April 1777. A recruit enlisted for one settlement could not simply be kept at another, so the Council sent him on to the place he had been engaged to serve.
142	138	7th April To the Honorable William Broff Esqr. President and Governor &c. Council of Fort Marlborough. Sir and Sirs William Madram a Recruit from England per Ship Duke of Grafton, for your Settlement having secreted himself upon this Island until that Ship had Sailed, We made him do Soldiers duty in this Garrison until he could be sent to your Presidency. That the Ship Alfred being now ready to Sail thither, We have put him on Board her, for whose Passage We hope you will please to satisfy the Commander. We are Sir and Sirs Your most Obedient humble Servants (Signed) John Skottowe Dan. Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett St. Helena	The Council's letter to William Broff, President and Governor, and the Council of Fort Marlborough explained that William Mardrum, a recruit from England for their settlement, had arrived on the *Duke of Grafton*. He had hidden himself on St Helena until his ship sailed. The Council had made him serve as a soldier in the garrison until he could be sent on to Fort Marlborough. The *Alfred* was now ready to sail there, so the Council had put him aboard. It asked Fort Marlborough to pay the commander for his passage. The letter was dated at St Helena on 3 April 1777 and signed by John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations**

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		3 April 1777 John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The Council kept Mardrum at work while he waited, putting him on garrison duty instead of holding him idle at the Company's expense. When a ship finally offered, it sent him on and charged his passage to Fort Marlborough, the settlement he had been enlisted to serve. The Council treated the stone ballast for Rat Island in the same way, making Fort Marlborough pay 5s 3d a ton for the stone it received. Each settlement kept its own account with the Court of Directors, and St Helena took care that the cost of another settlement's men and works did not fall on its books.
143	139	14th April At a Consultation held on Monday the 14th Day of April 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 7th April 1777. Monday the 7 Sailed the Swede Ship Finland for Gottenburg. We this Day Entertained from Ship Latham George Cash, and Lewis Hendrick two Discharged Men from Bombay, to serve the Honorable Company five Years as Soldiers in this Garrison, and gave them each fifteen pounds bounty Money. The Plantation account for the Quarter, and the Expence of Artillery Stores and Stewards Accounts for the Month of March last, were this Day laid before Us, which were examined, approved of and are as follow Viz.	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 14 April 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 7 April 1777 were read, approved and signed. The Swedish ship *Finland* sailed for Gothenburg on Monday 7 April 1777. The Council enlisted George Cash and Lewis Hendrick from the *Latham* that day, two discharged soldiers from Bombay. Each signed on to serve the Company as a soldier in the garrison for five years and received a bounty of £15 0s 0d. The plantation accounts for the quarter and the accounts of artillery stores used and the steward's accounts for March 1777 were laid before the Council that day. The Council examined and approved them, and they were entered as follows [continues]. **Interpretations** The *Latham* supplied the garrison with nine recruits in little more than two weeks: five enlisted on 31 March 1777, two on 7 April 1777 and two more that day. Bombay discharged its time-expired soldiers onto homeward ships, and St Helena was their first landfall after the Cape. A bounty of £15 0s 0d on the spot, paid in coin before a long voyage home, offered a strong pull to men with no certain prospects in England. That made the island's garrison a steady beneficiary of the Company's Indian armies. The nine bounties cost £135 0s 0d, far less than recruiting and shipping the same men out from England.
144	140	Account of the Honorable Companys Stock of Neat Cattle &c. from the 1 January to the 31 March 1777 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 Remaining: Neat Cattle Bulls 4, Neat Cattle Cows 100, Neat Cattle Calves 65, Neat Cattle Yearlings 28, Neat Cattle Heifers 26, Neat Cattle Steers 27, Neat Cattle Oxen 19, Neat Cattle Total 269, Sheep Ewes 317, Sheep Weathers 46, Sheep Lambs 68, Sheep Rams 9, Sheep Total 440, Goats Ewes 62, Goats Weathers 9, Goats Kids 31, Goats Rams 6, Goats Total 108, Hogs Sows 7, Hogs Shoats 18, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 1, Hogs Total 26, Horses Horses 6, Horses Mares 10, Horses Total 16, Poultry Fowls 92, Poultry Ducks 70, Poultry Turkeys 29, Poultry Geese 23 Encreased: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 7, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 0, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 7, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Weathers 0, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 0, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 12, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 12, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 15, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 15, Horses Horses	The livestock account for the Company's cattle and other stock ran from 1 January to 31 March 1777. Lieutenant Governor Daniel Corneille signed it, with the usual reservation for errors. Neat cattle on hand at 1 January 1777: 4 bulls, 100 cows, 65 calves, 28 yearlings, 26 heifers, 27 steers, 19 oxen, total 269 Sheep on hand at 1 January 1777: 317 ewes, 46 wethers, 68 lambs, 9 rams, total 440 Goats on hand at 1 January 1777: 62 ewes, 9 wethers, 31 kids, 6 rams, total 108 Hogs on hand at 1 January 1777: 7 sows, 18 shoats, 0 pigs, 1 boar, total 26 Horses on hand at 1 January 1777: 6 horses, 10 mares, total 16 Poultry on hand at 1 January 1777: 92 fowls, 70 ducks, 29 turkeys, 33 geese Neat cattle bred: 0 bulls, 0 cows, 7 calves, 0 yearlings, 0 heifers, 0 steers, 0 oxen, total 7 Sheep bred: 0 Goats bred: 0 ewes, 0 wethers, 12 kids, 0 rams, total 12 Hogs bred: 0 sows, 0 shoats, 15 pigs, 0 boars, total 15 Horses bred: 0 Poultry bred: 0 fowls, 20 ducks, 0 turkeys, 0 geese Neat cattle bought: 0 Sheep bought: 0 ewes, 10 wethers, 0 lambs, 0 rams, total 10

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		0, Horses Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 0, Poultry Ducks 20, Poultry Turkeys 0, Poultry Geese 0 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 10, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 10, 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 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 126, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 126, 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 Total: Neat Cattle Bulls 4, Neat Cattle Cows 100, Neat Cattle Calves 72, Neat Cattle Yearlings 28, Neat Cattle Heifers 26, Neat Cattle Steers 27, Neat Cattle Oxen 19, Neat Cattle Total 276, Sheep Ewes 317, Sheep Weathers 182, Sheep Lambs 68, Sheep Rams 9, Sheep Total 576, Goats Ewes 62, Goats Weathers 9, Goats Kids 43, Goats Rams 6, Goats Total 120, Hogs Sows 7, Hogs Shoats 18, Hogs Pigs 15, Hogs Boars 1, Hogs Total 41, Horses Horses 6, Horses Mares 10, Horses Total 16, Poultry Fowls 92, Poultry Ducks 90, Poultry Turkeys 29, Poultry Geese 23 Killed: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 2, Neat Cattle Calves 0, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 3, Neat Cattle Steers 2, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 7, Sheep Ewes 26, Sheep Weathers 64, Sheep Lambs 3, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 93, Goats Ewes 2, Goats Weathers 3, Goats Kids 5, Goats Rams 2, Goats Total 12, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 8, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 8, Horses Horses 0, Horses Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 6, Poultry Ducks 20, Poultry Turkeys 0, Poultry Geese 7 Sent on Board the Lyon: 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 10, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 10, 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 Dead: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 2, Neat Cattle Calves 2, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 0, Neat Cattle Oxen 1, Neat Cattle Total 5, Sheep Ewes 8, Sheep Weathers 18, Sheep Lambs 17, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 43, Goats Ewes 2, Goats Weathers 1, Goats Kids 7, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 10, 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 16, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkeys 29, Poultry Geese 0 Remaining: Neat Cattle Bulls 4, Neat Cattle Cows 96, Neat Cattle Calves 70, Neat Cattle Yearlings 28, Neat Cattle Heifers 23, Neat Cattle Steers 25, Neat Cattle Oxen 18, Neat Cattle Total 264, Sheep Ewes 283, Sheep Weathers 90, Sheep Lambs 48, Sheep Rams 9, Sheep Total 430, Goats Ewes 58, Goats Weathers 5, Goats Kids 31, Goats Rams 4, Goats Total 98, Hogs Sows 7, Hogs Shoats 10, Hogs Pigs 15, Hogs Boars 1, Hogs Total 33, Horses Horses 6, Horses Mares 10,	Goats, hogs, horses and poultry bought: 0 Neat cattle received: 0 Sheep received: 0 ewes, 126 wethers, 0 lambs, 0 rams, total 126 Goats, hogs, horses and poultry received: 0 Neat cattle in total: 4 bulls, 100 cows, 72 calves, 28 yearlings, 26 heifers, 27 steers, 19 oxen, total 276 Sheep in total: 317 ewes, 182 wethers, 68 lambs, 9 rams, total 576 Goats in total: 62 ewes, 9 wethers, 43 kids, 6 rams, total 120 Hogs in total: 7 sows, 18 shoats, 15 pigs, 1 boar, total 41 Horses in total: 6 horses, 10 mares, total 16 Poultry in total: 92 fowls, 90 ducks, 29 turkeys, 33 geese Neat cattle slaughtered: 0 bulls, 2 cows, 0 calves, 0 yearlings, 3 heifers, 2 steers, 0 oxen, total 7 Sheep slaughtered: 26 ewes, 64 wethers, 3 lambs, 0 rams, total 93 Goats slaughtered: 2 ewes, 3 wethers, 5 kids, 2 rams, total 12 Hogs slaughtered: 0 sows, 8 shoats, 0 pigs, 0 boars, total 8 Horses slaughtered: 0 Poultry slaughtered: 6 fowls, 20 ducks, 0 turkeys, 7 geese Sheep sent aboard the Lynn: 0 ewes, 10 wethers, 0 lambs, 0 rams, total 10 Neat cattle died: 0 bulls, 2 cows, 2 calves, 0 yearlings, 0 heifers, 0 steers, 1 ox, total 5 Sheep died: 8 ewes, 18 wethers, 17 lambs, 0 rams, total 43 Goats died: 2 ewes, 1 wether, 7 kids, 0 rams, total 10 Hogs died: 0 Horses died: 0 Poultry died: 16 fowls, 0 ducks, 29 turkeys, 0 geese Neat cattle on hand at 31 March 1777: 4 bulls, 96 cows, 70 calves, 28 yearlings, 23 heifers, 25 steers, 18 oxen, total 264 Sheep on hand at 31 March 1777: 283 ewes, 90 wethers, 48 lambs, 9 rams, total 430 Goats on hand at 31 March 1777: 58 ewes, 5 wethers, 31 kids, 4 rams, total 98 Hogs on hand at 31 March 1777: 7 sows, 10 shoats, 15 pigs, 1 boar, total 33 Horses on hand at 31 March 1777: 6 horses, 10 mares, total 16 Poultry on hand at 31 March 1777: 70 fowls, 70 ducks, 0 turkeys, 26 geese Neat cattle regraded by age: 4 bulls, 98 cows, 45 calves, 42 yearlings, 25 heifers, 28 steers, 22 oxen, total 264 Sheep regraded by age: 283 ewes, 90 wethers, 48 lambs, 9 rams, total 430 Goats regraded by age: 58 ewes, 5 wethers, 31 kids, 4 rams, total 98 Hogs regraded by age: 7 sows, 10 shoats, 15 pigs, 1 boar, total 33 Horses regraded: 6 horses, 10 mares, total 16 Poultry regraded: 70 fowls, 70 ducks, 0 turkeys, 26 geese Slaves born: 2 boys, Jack Plato and Robert Stick, and 1 girl, Phillis Stick Sheep received from the Greenwich: 49 Sheep received from the Latham: 40 Sheep received from the Shrewsbury: 37 Sheep received from ships in all: 126 Yams used for the slaves: 44,320 yams Yams used for the stock: 19,400 yams Yams bought for the stock: 1,300 yams Total yams: 65,020 yams **Interpretations**

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		Horses Total 16, Poultry Fowls 70, Poultry Ducks 70, Poultry Turkeys 0, Poultry Geese 26 Changed the Specie: Neat Cattle Bulls 4, Neat Cattle Cows 98, Neat Cattle Calves 45, Neat Cattle Yearlings 42, Neat Cattle Heifers 25, Neat Cattle Steers 28, Neat Cattle Oxen 22, Neat Cattle Total 264, Sheep Ewes 283, Sheep Weathers 90, Sheep Lambs 48, Sheep Rams 9, Sheep Total 430, Goats Ewes 58, Goats Weathers 5, Goats Kids 31, Goats Rams 4, Goats Total 98, Hogs Sows 7, Hogs Shoats 10, Hogs Pigs 15, Hogs Boars 1, Hogs Total 33, Horses Horses 6, Horses Mares 10, Horses Total 16, Poultry Fowls 70, Poultry Ducks 70, Poultry Turkeys 0, Poultry Geese 26 Slaves Born 2 Boys Jack, Plato & Robert Stich 1 Girl Phillis Stich Received from the Greenwich 49 Sheep Do. Latham 40 Do. Shrewsbury 37 126 Yams Expended for Slaves 44320 Do. for the Stock 19400 Do. Bought for Do. 1300 Total 65020 E. Excepted (Signed) Dan. Corneille	The 126 wethers received during the quarter came from the *Greenwich*, the *Latham* and the *Shrewsbury*, and all three ships had last called at the Cape. The Company's homeward ships brought sheep from the Cape to restock the island's flock, and the Council took them in as ships' stores. That inflow kept the flock almost level at 430, despite 93 sheep slaughtered and 43 dead in three months. Without the Cape sheep, the flock would have fallen by more than a quarter. The last of the Company's turkeys died during the quarter. All 29 remaining birds were lost, after 40 died in the previous three months, and the flock stood at nothing on 31 March 1777. The Company's table had already turned to buying turkeys from private planters, 19 of them in January 1777. The farm's poultry yard was evidently failing, and the account gave no sign of an attempt to restock. The yams used for the slaves rose from 27,200 in the last quarter of 1776 to 44,320 in this quarter, an increase of nearly two-thirds. The rice and paddy arriving from Bengal and Bombay in March 1777 had not yet reached the slaves' rations in quantity, so the island's own yam grounds bore the extra burden. The births of three slave children were recorded in the livestock account, as the death of the slave Robbin had been in the previous quarter. Their names, Jack Plato, Robert Stick and Phillis Stick, perhaps joined a given name to the father's name, the way slave families on the island marked kinship. The regrading at the foot of the cattle account moved animals into new age groups as they grew. Calves became yearlings, yearlings became heifers and steers, and steers became oxen once broken to the yoke, so the totals stayed the same while the herd's working strength was shown afresh.
145	141	1777 Artillery Stores Expended in March 1777 Guns Fired, Shot Fired, 10 lbs., 9 lbs., 6 lbs., 4 lbs., 3 lbs., Powder Expended lb, Powder Expended oz 1 Saluted a French Governor: Guns Fired 13, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 13, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 22, Powder Expended oz 5 3 An Alarm: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 6, 3 lbs. 3, Powder Expended lb 16, Powder Expended oz 8 Arrived the Alfred & a Swede: Guns Fired 17, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 17, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 26, Powder Expended oz 0 11 An Alarm: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 6, 3 lbs. 3, Powder Expended lb 16, Powder Expended oz 8 Arrived the Nassau and Greenwich: Guns Fired 18, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 3, 6 lbs. 15, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 37, Powder Expended oz 8 23 An Alarm for 7 Ships passing by: Guns Fired 19, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 12, 3 lbs. 7, Powder Expended lb 36, Powder Expended oz 0 To dismiss the Island Priming: Guns Fired 1, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 1, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 4, Powder Expended oz 11 24 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 11, Powder Expended oz 0 Arrived a Dane Ship: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 6, 4 lbs. 3, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 15, Powder Expended oz 8 26 An Alarm: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 6, 3 lbs. 3, Powder Expended lb 16, Powder Expended oz 8 Arrived the Latham & Shrewsbury: Guns Fired 18, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 14, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 29, Powder Expended oz 12	The artillery stores used in March 1777 were set out under the number of guns fired, shot fired, the calibre of the guns and the gunpowder used in pounds and ounces. Salute to a French governor, 1 March 1777: 13 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 13 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 22 lb 5 oz of gunpowder Alarm, 3 March 1777: 9 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 6 4-pounders, 3 3-pounders, 16 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Arrival of the *Alfred* and the Swedish ship *Adolph Frederick*, 9 March 1777: 17 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 17 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 26 lb 0 oz of gunpowder. Alarm, 11 March 1777: 9 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 6 4-pounders, 3 3-pounders, 16 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Arrival of the *Nassau* and the *Greenwich*, 11 March 1777: 18 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 3 9-pounders, 15 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 37 lb 0 oz of gunpowder. Alarm for 7 ships passing the island, 23 March 1777: 19 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 12 4-pounders, 7 3-pounders, 36 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Signal to dismiss, with priming: 1 gun fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 1 6-pounder, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 4 lb 11 oz of gunpowder Alarm, 24 March 1777: 6 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 4 4-pounders, 2 3-pounders, 11 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Arrival of a Danish ship, 24 March 1777: 9 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 6 4-pounders, 3 3-pounders, 15 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Alarm, 26 March 1777: 9 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 6 4-pounders, 3 3-pounders, 16 lb 0 oz of gunpowder

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		Fired at the Shrewsbury: Guns Fired 1, Shot Fired 1, 10 lbs. 1, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 7, Powder Expended oz 9 Powder for Sundry Services: Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 189, Powder Expended oz 5 Total: Guns Fired 129, Shot Fired 1, 10 lbs. 1, 9 lbs. 7, 6 lbs. 66, 4 lbs. 37, 3 lbs. 18, Powder Expended lb 439, Powder Expended oz 2 Received from Ship Alfred 2 Barrels Powder 200 Bees Wax 4 lb. Lead Shot 4 Tallow 10 Match 40 Spirits Wine 2 Quarts Vinegar 1½ Gall. Olive Oil ½ Do. Founders Sand 1 Cask Common Do. 18 Junk 1 2 Sponge Staffs 3 Do. Heads 1 Handspikes 2 Tompions 1 Paper 2 17 Cand Paper ½ Do. (Signed) James Tippet Capt. of Artillery	Arrival of the *Latham* and the *Shrewsbury*, 26 March 1777: 18 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 4 9-pounders, 14 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 29 lb 12 oz of gunpowder. Shot fired at the *Shrewsbury*: 1 gun fired, 1 shot fired, 1 18-pounder, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 7 lb 9 oz of gunpowder. Gunpowder for various duties, 109 lb 5 oz Total: 129 guns fired, 1 shot fired, 1 18-pounder, 7 9-pounders, 66 6-pounders, 31 4-pounders, 18 3-pounders, 347 lb 2 oz of gunpowder The *Alfred* delivered 2 barrels of gunpowder, holding 200 lb. Other stores used Beeswax, 4 lb Sheet lead, 4 lb Tallow, 10 lb Slow match, 40 lb Spirit of wine, 2 quarts Vinegar, 1½ gallons Olive oil, ½ gallon Founders' sand, 1 cask Common sand, 18 [...] Junk, 1 cwt 2 qr Sponge staves, 3 Sponge heads, 1 Handspikes, 2 Tompions, 1 Cartridge paper, 2 [...] 17 [...] Pasteboard, ½ dozen sheets James Tippet, Captain of Artillery, signed the return. **Interpretations** The shot fired at the *Shrewsbury* on 26 March 1777 was aimed at one of the Company's own ships. Every vessel approaching the island, whatever her flag, had to answer the lookouts' signals and identify herself before coming into the road. A ship that failed to do so was fired on, even if she proved to be an English East Indiaman. The *Shrewsbury*'s boat reached Banks's at half past six that evening. In the failing light her approach perhaps fell short of the signal routine, and the battery treated her as a stranger until she declared herself. Most alarms in the month fell on the same day as an arrival, which shows how often the garrison was called to arms simply because a sail came into view. The salute of thirteen guns for a French governor on 1 March 1777 was a formal courtesy between nations at peace. *Le Génie* had arrived from Mauritius on 25 February 1777, so the governor was perhaps a passenger aboard her, returning to France from the French islands in the Indian Ocean. Founders' sand was fine moulding sand used for casting metal, here for small brass or lead fittings in the artillery workshop. Tompions were wooden plugs fitted into the muzzle of a gun to keep out rain and sea spray. Vinegar was used to cool gun barrels during firing and to clean them afterwards.
146	142	14 April Sundrys expended at the Honble. Companys Table in March 1777. 61 Bottles Madeira £ 3 16 3 20 Do. Port 1 11 8 12 Do. Lisbon .. 19 3 Do. Mountain .. 4 9 68 Do. Beer 1 2 8 15½ Galls. Arrack 2 6 6 49 lb. Beef	The food and drink used at the Company's table in March 1777 were costed as follows. 61 bottles of Madeira, £3 16s 3d 20 bottles of port, £1 11s 8d 12 bottles of Lisbon wine, £0 19s 0d 3 bottles of mountain wine, £0 4s 9d 68 bottles of beer, £1 2s 8d 15½ gallons of arrack, £2 6s 6d 49 lb of beef, £0 12s 3d 153 lb of mutton, £3 3s 9d 6 fowls, £0 9s 0d 8 ducks, £0 12s 0d 3 geese, £0 15s 0d 102 lb of sugar candy, £2 11s 0d 610 lb of flour, £5 1s 8d 2 kids, £0 10s 0d

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		.. 12 3 153 Mutton 3 3 9 6 Fowls .. 9 8 Ducks .. 12 3 Geese .. 15 102 lb. Candy 2 11 . 610 lb. Flour 5 1 8 2 Kids .. 10 .. £ 23 15 6 Bought for the Table 201¼ Beef @ 6d. 5 .. 9 40 Do. @ 3½ .. 11 8 9 Turkeys 2 5 29 Fowls 2 3 6 3 Ducks .. 4 6 7 Pigs 1 15 £ 12 .. 5 The Storekeeper this day Delivered the following Account of Stores short Received from Ships Greenwich, Nassau, Shrewsbury and Latham.	Total, £23 15s 6d Bought for the table 201¼ lb of beef at 6d per lb, £5 0s 9d 40 lb of beef at 3½d per lb, £0 11s 8d 9 turkeys, £2 5s 0d 29 fowls, £2 3s 6d 3 ducks, £0 4s 6d 7 pigs, £1 15s 0d Total bought, £12 0s 5d The storekeeper presented an account that day of stores found short in the deliveries from the *Greenwich*, the *Nassau*, the *Shrewsbury* and the *Latham* [continues]. **Interpretations** Madeira at the Company's table rose from 42 bottles in February 1777 to 61 in March. Four Company ships, the *Nassau*, the *Greenwich*, the *Shrewsbury* and the *Latham*, lay in the road during the month, along with the *Alfred*. Their commanders and senior officers were entertained at the Castle, so the table's wine followed the shipping season. February had brought no Company ship at all, and the table drank less accordingly. The nine turkeys bought in March 1777 were the table's only source of the bird. The Company's own flock had died out entirely by 31 March 1777, so every turkey served at the Castle now came from private planters.
147	143	1777 Account of Stores Short Received from the following Ships Greenwich cwt. qr. lb. 1 1 10 Rice 1 .. 25 Paddy Short Weight occasioned by Wastage 8 Galls. Arrack Short of the Gage Nassau 6 1 8 Rice 1 2 12 Paddy .. .. 8 Candles Short Weight Occasioned by Wastage 8 Galls. Arrack Short of the Gage Shrewsbury 10 1 24 Rice 10 3 19 Paddy 6 Candles Short Weight 5 Galls. Arrack Short of the Gage Latham cwt. qr. 2 Rice. Short Weight 14 April 1777 (Signed) Jon. Doveton Storekeeper The Engineer this Day presented the following Letter to the Board. To John Skottowe Esqr. Governor & Council of St. Helena. Gentlemen I have the Honour to acquaint you that the Artificers and Labourers were chiefly Employed during the last Quarter in bringing forward the New Houses repairing and painting the Castle, also carrying on a strong double Wall from the West Demi Bastion at Ruperts to the Hill towards Mundens Battery, which I have the pleasure to acquaint you is now compleat.	The storekeeper's account listed the stores found short in the deliveries from the four ships. From the *Greenwich*: Rice, 1 cwt 1 qr 10 lb short in weight, lost through wastage Paddy, 1 cwt 0 qr 25 lb short in weight, lost through wastage Arrack, 8 gallons short of the gauged quantity From the *Nassau*: Rice, 6 cwt 1 qr 8 lb short in weight, lost through wastage Paddy, 1 cwt 2 qr 12 lb short in weight, lost through wastage Wax candles, 8 lb short in weight, lost through wastage Arrack, 8 gallons short of the gauged quantity From the *Shrewsbury*: Rice, 10 cwt 1 qr 24 lb short in weight Paddy, 10 cwt 3 qr 19 lb short in weight Wax candles, 6 lb short in weight Arrack, 5 gallons short of the gauged quantity From the *Latham*: Rice, 2 cwt 3 qr 0 lb short in weight Jonathan Doveton, the storekeeper, signed the account on 14 April 1777. Captain James Tippet, the engineer, presented a letter to the Board that day, addressed to Governor Skottowe and the Council. He reported that the craftsmen and labourers had spent most of the past quarter advancing the new houses and repairing and painting the Castle. They had also been building a strong double wall from the west demi-bastion at Rupert's Battery to the hill facing Munden's Battery, and he was pleased to report it finished. However [continues]. **Interpretations** The Bengal ships suffered far heavier losses than those from Madras and Bombay. The *Shrewsbury* arrived more than 21 cwt short in rice and paddy together, the *Nassau* nearly 8 cwt, while the *Greenwich* lost under 3 cwt and the *Latham* less than 3. The

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			Bengal grain had to travel down the Hugli by sloop and lie in the anchorage before loading, as the sloop hire on its invoice showed, and grain shrank as it dried in the hold. Arrack was measured by gauging, a reckoning of a cask's contents from its dimensions. Any leakage or evaporation on the voyage showed up as a shortfall against the gauge taken when it was loaded. The double wall at Rupert's was finished within the quarter. The Council had made it the engineer's first priority on 13 January 1777, and the labour accounts showed 562 days of labourers' work spent on it before the end of 1776. The priority the Council set was carried through, and the gap between Rupert's and Munden's Batteries was closed before the shipping season brought the heaviest traffic into the road.
148	144	14th April likewise carrying onward an Officers Guard Room on the said Battery, and lastly continuing the retaining Wall to the Eastward of the Road leading to Mitchels Line. I do intend with your permission Gentlemen this Quarter completing the New Houses, likewise the Officers Guard Room at Ruperts Battery and enlarging the Church Yard. I have the Honour to be Gentlemen Your most Obedt. Servant (Signed) James Tippet 14 April 1777 We Directed the Secretary to return him the following Answer. To Captain James Tippet Engineer Sir In answer to your Quarterly Letter of this date, I am directed by the Governor and Council to inform you, that you are to Compleat the Honorable Companys new Houses and Officers Guard Room at Ruperts, which they apprehend require very little more than Carpenters Work, and as they find the East and West ends of the Ditch of Ruperts Battery as well as the right and left of the Port Cullis there entirely open they judge it necessary. That you Wall them up with all expedition, and respecting any other Work relative to the Defence of the Island You will receive their further directions hereafter. I am Sir Your humble Servant (Signed) B. Wright Secy. St. Helena 14 April 1777 John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Tippet added that the craftsmen were also building an officers' guardroom on the battery and extending the retaining wall to the east of the road leading to Mitchel's Line. With the Council's permission, he planned to spend the coming quarter finishing the new houses and the officers' guardroom at Rupert's Battery and enlarging the churchyard. He signed the letter on 14 April 1777. The Council told the Secretary to send Tippet a reply. B. Wright wrote that the Governor and Council directed him to finish the Company's new houses and the officers' guardroom at Rupert's, which they understood needed little more than carpentry. They had found that the east and west ends of the ditch at Rupert's Battery lay completely open, as did the ground to the right and left of the portcullis there. They considered it necessary that he wall these gaps up as quickly as possible. He would receive further orders later on any other work for the island's defence. Wright signed the letter at St Helena on 14 April 1777. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations** Tippet proposed three tasks for the quarter: the new houses, the officers' guardroom and the enlargement of the churchyard. The Council approved the first two but passed over the churchyard in silence. In its place it ordered him to wall up the open ends of the ditch and the gaps beside the portcullis at Rupert's Battery. The double wall there had just been finished, yet an enemy landing in Rupert's Valley could still walk round its ends or through the open ground at the gate. The Council saw that the new wall was useless while its flanks lay open, and it put closing them ahead of any civil work. The houses and guardroom needed only carpenters, so the masons and labourers could go straight to Rupert's. The Council also held back on the wider defence scheme. It told Tippet that orders on other defence works would follow. The engineer's estimate for the new battery between Breakneck and Young's Valley was due before the Board, and the Council would not commit his men to it until the cost was known.
149	145	21 April At a Consultation held on Monday the 21 Day of April 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 21 April 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 14 April 1777 were read, approved and signed.

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		Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 14 April. Wednesday the 16th Arrived the Royal Henry's Boat at Banks's at nine o'Clock in the Morning Do. Do. the Honorable Company's Ship Royal Henry from China. Saturday the 19th Died John Price Publican. Yesterday Arrived the Triton's Boat at Banks's at a quarter of an Hour past six o'Clock in the Morning Do. Do. the Honorable Company's Ship Triton from Bengal (last from the Cape). Do. Passed by two French Ships. The Storekeeper this day brought in his Collections and the Paymaster his Accounts for the quarter commencing the 1 of January and ending the 31 March last, which were examined, approved and are as follows Viz.	A boat from the *Royal Henry* reached Banks's at nine o'clock on the morning of Wednesday 16 April 1777. The Company's ship *Royal Henry* arrived from China later the same day. John Price, a publican, died on Saturday 19 April 1777. A boat from the *Triton* reached Banks's at a quarter past six on the morning of 20 April 1777. The Company's ship *Triton* arrived from Bengal the same day, having last sailed from the Cape. Two French ships passed the island that day. The storekeeper presented his collections that day, and the paymaster produced his accounts for the quarter from 1 January to 31 March 1777. The Council examined and approved them, and they were entered as follows [continues]. **Interpretations** John Price the publican was perhaps the same John Price who appeared on the Company's pay list for the quarter ending 31 December 1776 as marshal and gaoler, at £7 10s 0d. The marshal's small salary was not enough to live on. A licensed public house gave a man of his standing a second income on an island where most of the Company's minor officers combined a salaried post with some private trade. His death left both a licence and an office to be filled.
150	146	21 April Collection of Goods sold and Delivered out of the Honble. Companys Ware Houses from the 1 Jany. to the 31 March 1777. Sold at Ten per Cent. Sugar & Candy Viz. cwt. qr. lb. 8 2 23 Sugar 13 16 .. 73 .. 26 Candy 175 12 2 189 8 2 Flour Viz. cwt. qr. lb. 101 2 16 Flour 94 17 4 471 .. 10 Baked 439 15 .. 534 12 4 Rice and Paddy Viz. cwt. qr. lb. 30 3 23 Rice 13 5 9 24 1 12 Paddy 6 2 3 19 8 .. Sope cwt. qr. lb. 1 .. 4 3 2 9 Salt 3 Bushels .. 10 4 Tea Viz. cwt. qr. lb. .. .. 23 Single 1 8 7 .. 8 Congo .. 10 .. 1 15 Bohea 1 14 .. 1 Cannistr. Hyson .. 8 2 4 .. 9 Cordage cwt. qr. lb. 4 1 10 8 3 6 Coffee .. 1 1 25 7 11 3 Starch .. 18 .. 10 11 Sago .. 2 14 1 9 2 Beef and Pork Viz. 762 ps. Beef 76 4 .. 4595 ps. Pork	The storekeeper's collection recorded the goods sold and issued from the Company's warehouses between 1 January and 31 March 1777. The first section covered goods sold at 10 per cent above cost. Sugar and sugar candy 8 cwt 2 qr 23 lb of sugar, £13 16s 0d 73 cwt 0 qr 26 lb of sugar candy, £175 12s 2d Sugar and sugar candy subtotal, £189 8s 2d Flour and biscuit 101 cwt 2 qr 16 lb of flour, £94 17s 4d 471 cwt 0 qr 10 lb of biscuit, £439 15s 0d Flour and biscuit subtotal, £534 12s 4d Rice and paddy 30 cwt 3 qr 23 lb of rice, £13 5s 9d 24 cwt 1 qr 12 lb of paddy, £6 2s 3d Rice and paddy subtotal, £19 8s 0d Soap, 1 cwt 0 qr 4 lb, £3 2s 9d Salt, 5 bushels, £0 18s 4d Tea 0 cwt 0 qr 23 lb of singlo tea, £1 0s 7d 8 lb of congou tea, £0 10s 0d 0 cwt 1 qr 15 lb of bohea tea, £1 14s 0d 1 canister of hyson tea, £0 8s 2d Tea subtotal, £3 12s 9d Cordage, 4 cwt 1 qr 10 lb, £8 3s 6d Coffee, 1 cwt 1 qr 25 lb, £7 11s 3d Starch, 0 cwt 0 qr 18 lb, £0 10s 11d Sago, 0 cwt 2 qr 14 lb, £1 9s 2d Salt beef and pork 762 pieces of beef, £76 4s 0d 4,595 pieces of pork, £459 10s 0d Salt beef and pork subtotal, £535 14s 0d Candles, 1 cwt 0 qr 7 lb, £13 10s 6d Flannel, 9 yards, £1 2s 6d Arrack, 2 gallons, £0 10s 0d Buckram, 20 yards, £1 3s 4d Small oars, 2, £0 9s 8d Total carried over, £1,321 14s 2d **Interpretations** Tea sales collapsed during the quarter. Between October and December 1776 the warehouses sold more than 16 cwt of tea in four grades, but between January and March 1777 they sold barely 50 lb. The island's stock had run down, and no China ship called until the *Royal Henry* arrived on 16 April 1777. The inhabitants had to go without, or buy privately from ships' officers at a higher price. That was the trade the Court's order of 10 March 1777 now freely allowed.

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		459 10 .. 535 14 .. Candles cwt. qr. lb. 1 .. 7 13 10 6 Flannel 9 Yards 1 2 6 Arrack 2 Gallons .. 10 . Buckram 20 Yards 1 3 4 Oars 2 Small .. 9 8 Carrd. Over £ 1321 14 2	Sales of salt beef fell from 2,210 pieces in the last quarter of 1776 to 762, while pork held up better. Beef was the meat ships' stores ran short of first, and no store ship from England brought fresh supplies between January and March. Sugar candy rose sharply, from 47 cwt to 73 cwt. It was perhaps bought in place of ordinary sugar, which was scarce, since only 8 cwt of sugar was sold against nearly 100 cwt in the previous quarter.
151	147	1777 Brought Over £ 1321 14 2 Chelloes 91 Pieces 44 7 3 Corks 7 Groce .. 17 3 Wheat qr. 2 1 4 . Pease ½ Bushel .. 3 7 Blankets 1 Ordinary .. 7 9 Leather Viz. cwt. qr. lb. 2 .. 10½ Sole 13 .. 9 7 Calf Skins 4 9 . 17 9 9 Twine Viz. 41 Skn. Twine 1 3 11 2½ Cotton Wick .. 8 1 1 12 .. Lead Viz. cwt. qr. lb. .. .. 13 .. 2 6 1 .. 20 1 4 9 1 7 3 Broad Cloth Viz. 4 Yards Scarlet 4 7 4 3½ Do. Black 3 .. 10 2⅛ Do. Light Blue 2 0 1 2⅛ Do. Maz. Do. 2 2 2 4⅜ Do. French Grey 4 11 5 ⅞ Do. Green .. 9 3 2⅛ Do. White 1 19 2 3 Do. Buff Cassimere 1 7 6 5⅛ Do. White Do. 2 0 7 12½ Do. Brown Do. 6 15 7 29 9 11 Bunting Viz. 1 Yard White .. .. 8 8 Yds. Red .. 6 4 .. 7 .. Braziers Ware Viz. 2 Bottling Cocks	The storekeeper's collection continued with cloth, leather and other goods sold at 10 per cent above cost. Brought over, £1,321 14s 2d Chelloes, 91 pieces, £44 7s 3d Corks, 7 gross, £0 17s 3d Wheat, 2 [...], £1 4s 0d Peas, ½ bushel, £0 3s 7d Blankets, 1 ordinary blanket, £0 7s 9d Leather 2 cwt 0 qr 10½ lb of sole leather, £13 0s 9d 7 calf skins, £4 9s 0d Leather subtotal, £17 9s 9d Twine and wick 41 skeins of twine, £1 3s 11d 2½ [...] of cotton wick, £0 8s 1d Twine and wick subtotal, £1 12s 0d Lead 0 cwt 0 qr 13 lb of lead, £0 2s 6d 1 cwt 0 qr 20 lb of lead, £1 4s 9d Lead subtotal, £1 7s 3d Broadcloth 4 yards of scarlet broadcloth, £4 7s 4d ½ yard of black broadcloth, £0 10s 0d 2½ yards of light blue broadcloth, £2 0s 1d 2⅛ yards of mazarine blue broadcloth, £2 2s 2d 4⅜ yards of French grey broadcloth, £4 11s 5d ⅞ yard of green broadcloth, £0 9s 3d 2⅛ yards of white broadcloth, £1 19s 2d 3 yards of buff cassimere, £1 7s 6d 3⅝ yards of white cassimere, £2 0s 7d 12⅝ yards of brown cassimere, £6 15s 7d Broadcloth subtotal, £24 9s 11d Bunting 1 yard of white bunting, £0 0s 8d 8 yards of red bunting, £0 6s 4d Bunting subtotal, £0 7s 0d Copper and brass ware 2 bottling taps, £0 10s 8d 1 large brass tap, £0 6s 1d 1 three-quart tea kettle, £0 12s 10d Copper and brass ware subtotal, £1 9s 7d Total carried over, £1,420 9s 6d **Interpretations** The 91 pieces of chelloes sold in the quarter came from the Surat cloth delivered by the *Granville* on 19 January 1777, which brought 201 pieces. Nearly half was sold within ten weeks. The cheap checked cotton was in strong demand among the inhabitants for their own slaves' clothing, as well as for the Company's slaves. The Council's order of 22 March 1777 for 300 more pieces from Bombay matched that demand. Cassimere was a fine, soft twilled woollen cloth, lighter than broadcloth and newly fashionable in England for waistcoats and breeches. It had been patented by a Wiltshire clothier only a few years before. Its appearance in the Company's warehouse at St Helena shows how quickly English fashions in dress reached the island's officials and planters through the Company's stores.

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		.. 10 8 1 Large Brass Cock .. 6 1 1 Three Quart Tea Kettle .. 12 10 1 9 7 Carried Over £ 1420 9 6	
152	148	21 April Brought Over £ Books Viz. 1 Large Bible 1 10 3 1 Large Common Prayer .. 5 6 1 Small Do. Do. .. 3 8 8 Spelling .. 10 1 Testament .. 2 1 2 11 6 Cutlery Ware Viz. 10 Buckling Combs .. 5 10 33 Horn Do. .. 9 7 13 Ord. Ivory Do. .. 17 4 3 Shoe Knives .. 1 8 1 Pruning Knife .. 1 6 ½ Doz. Stag Horn handle Knives & Forks .. 7 4 37 pr. Leather Garters 1 7 9 3 11 Canvas Viz. 45 Yards English 2 10 8 136 Do. Osnabrigs 6 6 . 8 16 8 Deals Viz. 12 Double 2 14 . 4 Single .. 10 4 1 Balk .. 14 . 7 Puffers 1 4 1 2 Elm Boards .. 9 .. 24 Bundles Fir Laths 1 10 . 7 1 5 Earthen Ware Viz. 3 Milk Pans .. 5 .. 1 Cream Colour Tea Pot .. 1 2 .. 6 2 Glass Ware Viz. 11 Beer Glasses .. 11 . 3 Jelly Do. .. 1 3 1 Quart Glass .. .. 8 Glass Ware Carrd. Over £ .. 12 11	The storekeeper's collection continued with books, small wares, canvas, timber and glass sold at 10 per cent above cost. Brought over, sum not entered Books 1 large Bible, £1 10s 3d 1 large Book of Common Prayer, £0 5s 6d 1 small Book of Common Prayer, £0 3s 8d 8 spelling books, £0 10s 0d 1 New Testament, £0 2s 1d Books subtotal, £2 11s 6d Combs, knives and small wares 10 buckling combs, £0 5s 10d 33 horn combs, £0 9s 7d 13 ivory combs, £0 17s 4d 3 shoemakers' knives, £0 1s 8d 1 pruning knife, £0 1s 6d ½ dozen staghorn-handled knives and forks, £0 7s 4d 37 pairs of leather garters, £1 7s 9d Combs, knives and small wares subtotal, £3 11s 0d Canvas 45 yards of English canvas, £2 10s 8d 136 yards of osnaburg, £6 6s 0d Canvas subtotal, £8 16s 8d Deals and timber 12 double deals, £2 14s 0d 4 single deals, £0 10s 4d 1 balk, £0 14s 0d 7 rafters, £1 4s 1d 2 elm boards, £0 9s 0d 2½ bundles of fir laths, £1 10s 0d Deals and timber subtotal, £7 1s 5d Earthenware 3 milk pans, £0 5s 0d 1 cream-coloured teapot, £0 1s 2d Earthenware subtotal, £0 6s 2d Glassware 11 beer glasses, £0 11s 0d 3 jelly glasses, £0 1s 3d 1 cruet glass, £0 0s 8d Glassware subtotal carried over, £0 12s 11d Total carried over, £1,442 16s 3d

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		Carried Over £ 1442 16 3	
153	149	1777 Brought Over £ 1442 16 3 Glass Ware brought Over £ .. 12 11 11 Tumblers .. 6 8 5 Quart Decanters .. 12 11 5 Pint Do. .. 9 10 30 Squares 6 by 8 .. 9 4 130 Do. 8 by 10 3 13 3 54 Do. 10 by 12 2 14 . 27 Do. 10 by 14 1 18 3 3 Do. 11 by 17½ .. 4 8 11 1 10 Hosiers Ware Viz. 182 pr. Mens Ord. Thread Stockings 28 1 2 5 Do. Do. Fine Cotton Do. 1 19 7 2 Do. Do. Black Silk Do. 1 16 4 4 Do. Boys Cotton Do. .. 12 1 2 pr. Buff Worsted Breeches .. 19 6 33 8 8 Hats 4 Mens Fine 3 17 4 Hooks and Lines Viz. 875 No. 10 .. 16 1 100 12 .. 1 8 550 16 .. 4 8 2550 17 Hooks .. 19 2 250 18 .. 1 5 10 Large .. 2 6 247 2 3 17 3 142 3 2 11 3 11 Hambro Lines .. 13 3 10 Log .. 10 3 9 17 6 Haberdashery Viz. 254 Skn. Silk 4 3 8 27 Do. Mohair .. 13 6 9 Doz. Do. Coat Buttons .. 8 3 20 Do. Do. Breast Do. .. 9 2 4½ Do. Gilt Coat Do. .. 8 5 Haberdashery Carrd. Over £ 6 3 .. Carried Over £ 1501 1 7	The storekeeper's collection continued with glass, hosiery, hats, fishing tackle and haberdashery sold at 10 per cent above cost. Brought over, £1,442 16s 3d Glassware Glassware brought over, £0 12s 11d 11 tumblers, £0 6s 0d 5 quart decanters, £0 12s 11d 5 pint decanters, £0 9s 10d 30 panes of window glass, 6 by 8 inches, £0 9s 4d 130 panes of window glass, 8 by 10 inches, £3 13s 3d 54 panes of window glass, 10 by 12 inches, £2 14s 0d 27 panes of window glass, 10 by 14 inches, £1 18s 3d 3 panes of window glass, 11 by 17½ inches, £0 4s 0d Glassware subtotal, £11 1s 10d Hosiery 102 pairs of men's ordinary thread stockings, £20 1s 2d 5 pairs of men's fine cotton stockings, £1 19s 7d 2 pairs of men's black silk stockings, £1 16s 4d 4 pairs of boys' cotton stockings, £0 12s 1d 2 pairs of buff worsted breeches, £0 19s 6d Hosiery subtotal, £25 8s 8d Hats, 4 men's fine hats, £3 17s 4d Fish hooks and lines 875 size 10 fish hooks, £0 16s 1d 100 size 12 fish hooks, £0 1s 8d 550 size 16 fish hooks, £0 4s 0d 2,550 size 17 fish hooks, £0 19s 2d 250 size 18 fish hooks, £0 1s 5d 10 large fish hooks, £0 2s 6d 247 size 2 fishing lines, £3 17s 3d 142 size 3 fishing lines, £2 11s 3d 11 Hamburg lines, £0 13s 3d 10 log lines, £0 10s 3d Fish hooks and lines subtotal, £9 17s 6d Haberdashery 254 skeins of silk, £4 3s 0d 27 skeins of mohair, £0 13s 6d 9 dozen mohair coat buttons, £0 8s 3d 20 dozen mohair waistcoat buttons, £0 9s 2d 4½ dozen gilt coat buttons, £0 8s 5d Haberdashery subtotal carried over, £6 3s 0d Total carried over, £1,501 1s 7d **Interpretations** The island's fishing gear sold almost as heavily as in the last quarter of 1776. The warehouses sold 4,335 hooks and 389 lines between January and March 1777, against 4,800 hooks and 527 lines in the previous three months. Fish remained a staple of the inhabitants' and slaves' diet whatever the season. The steady demand contrasted with the fall in salt beef sales over the same months. Fishing helped make up for the shortage of ship's meat. Window glass also sold steadily, with 244 panes bought in the quarter, close to the 262 sold between October and December 1776. Glazing of houses on the island continued at a regular pace through the year.

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154	150	21 April Brought Over £ 1501 1 7 Haberdashery brought Over £ 6 3 .. 16½ Doz. Gilt Breast Buttons .. 14 9 ½ Do. Gold Basket Breast Do. .. 1 3 9½ Gro. White Waistcoat Do. 1 6 2 1½ Do. Shirt Do. .. 4 10 12 Do. Horn Moulds .. 6 3 14 pr. Tape .. 8 6 4 pr. Silk Garters .. 4 5 1 Epaulet .. 10 11 1½ Whale Bone .. 9 1 7 Yards Narrow Gold Lace 1 1 4 11 10 6 Iron Ware Viz. 8 Stock Locks 1 7 4 5 Chest Do. .. 16 9 2 Pad Do. .. 3 1 2 Cupboard Do. .. 6 9 1 Splinter Lock .. .. 6 2 Iron rimd Locks wth. Brass Knobs .. 13 6 1 Large Box Iron .. 9 9 3 Small Box Irons 1 1 10 2 Blank Keys .. 1 5 1 Claw Hammer .. 1 8 6 Ash Helves .. 3 11 2 Hand Hatchets .. 3 11 6 pr. H Hinges .. 5 10 5 pr. H L Do. .. 17 1 1 pr. H L Do. with rising Joints .. 4 . 12 Scythe Stones .. 2 9 4 pr. Sheep Shears .. 7 2 1 Scythe .. 5 9 2 Sail Needles .. .. 2 2 Spring Mouse Traps .. 1 4 1 Do. Rat Trap .. 1 9 1 Spade .. 4 2 Iron Ware Carried Over £ 8 .. 5 Carried Over £ 1512 12 1	The storekeeper's collection continued with the rest of the haberdashery and the ironware sold at 10 per cent above cost. Brought over, £1,501 1s 7d Haberdashery Haberdashery brought over, £6 3s 0d 16½ dozen gilt waistcoat buttons, £0 14s 9d ½ dozen gold basket waistcoat buttons, £0 1s 3d 9½ gross of white waistcoat buttons, £1 6s 2d 1½ gross of shirt buttons, £0 4s 10d 12 dozen horn button moulds, £0 6s 3d 14 pieces of tape, £0 8s 6d 4 pairs of silk garters, £0 4s 5d 1 epaulette, £0 10s 11d 1½ [...] of whalebone, £0 9s 1d 7 yards of narrow gold lace, £1 1s 4d Haberdashery subtotal, £11 10s 6d Ironware 8 stock locks, £1 7s 4d 5 chest locks, £0 16s 9d 2 padlocks, £0 3s 1d 2 cupboard locks, £0 6s 9d 1 [...] lock, £0 0s 6d 2 iron rim locks with brass knobs, £0 13s 6d 1 large box iron, £0 9s 9d 3 small box irons, £1 1s 10d 2 blank keys, £0 1s 5d 1 claw hammer, £0 1s 8d 6 axe handles, £0 3s 11d 2 hand hatchets, £0 3s 11d 6 pairs of H hinges, £0 5s 10d 5 pairs of HL hinges, £0 17s 1d 1 pair of HL hinges with rising joints, £0 4s 0d 12 scythe stones, £0 2s 9d 4 pairs of sheep shears, £0 7s 2d 1 scythe, £0 5s 9d 2 sail needles, £0 0s 2d 2 spring mouse traps, £0 1s 4d 1 spring rat trap, £0 1s 9d 1 spade, £0 4s 2d Ironware subtotal carried over, £8 0s 5d Total carried over, £1,512 12s 1d **Interpretations** The single epaulette sold in the quarter was an officer's badge of rank, a shoulder ornament of gold or silver lace and fringe. The British army had only recently made epaulettes a formal mark of rank under its clothing regulations. The 7 yards of narrow gold lace sold alongside it went to trim an officer's coat. The Company's officers at St Helena bought their insignia from the warehouse and had them made up on the island, following the dress of the King's army. Hinges with rising joints had a spiral face on the knuckle that lifted the door as it opened. The door cleared a carpet or an uneven floor and swung shut again under its own weight. They were a refinement for good houses, used on parlour doors. Their sale alongside plain H and HL hinges reflects the better building going on in the island's private houses.

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155	151	1777 Brought Over £ 1512 12 1 Iron Ware brought Over £ 8 .. 5 1 Tin Tacks .. .. 9 1 Large Frying Pan .. 5 . 3 Files .. 1 3 2 Sheets Emery Paper .. .. 5 1 Wood Ax .. 3 4 2 Wire Mouse Traps .. 2 5 8 13 7 Long Ells Viz. 4 Yards Scarlet .. 11 9 11½ Do. Green 1 5 . 1 16 9 Nails Viz. 68 lb. 3d. 2 13 10 99 4d. 3 16 4 18 20 .. 7 6 23 30 .. 9 2 2 40 .. .. 10 6 Spike .. 2 3 28½ Glazrs. Brads 1 9 1 8 19 Oil Viz. 46 Gallons Train 10 19 5 25 Do. Linseed 5 10 5 1½ Do. Turpentine .. 10 5 21 Bottles Florence 2 19 6 19 19 9 Pitch and Tar Viz. 26 lb. Pitch .. 4 8 3½ Gallons Tar .. 3 3 36 Rosin .. 13 6 1 1 5 Paint Viz. 39 Indico 3 13 1 6 lb. Blue Smalts .. 9 5 131 Whiting .. 3 1 Paint Carried Over £ 4 5 7 Carried Over £ 1553 2 7	The storekeeper's collection continued with ironware, cloth, nails, oils, naval stores and paint sold at 10 per cent above cost. Brought over, £1,512 12s 1d Ironware Ironware brought over, £8 0s 5d 1 [...] of tin tacks, £0 0s 9d 1 large frying pan, £0 5s 0d 3 files, £0 1s 3d 2 sheets of emery paper, £0 0s 5d 1 wood axe, £0 3s 4d 2 wire mouse traps, £0 2s 5d Ironware subtotal, £8 13s 7d Long ells 4 yards of scarlet long ell, £0 11s 9d 11½ yards of green long ell, £1 5s 0d Long ells subtotal, £1 16s 9d Nails 68 [...] of 3-penny nails, £2 13s 10d 99 [...] of 4-penny nails, £3 16s 4d 10 [...] of 20-penny nails, £0 7s 6d 23 [...] of 30-penny nails, £0 9s 2d 2 [...] of 40-penny nails, £0 0s 10d 6 [...] of spikes, £0 2s 3d 28½ [...] of glaziers' brads, £1 9s 1d Nails subtotal, £8 19s 0d Oil 46 gallons of train oil, £10 19s 5d 24½ gallons of linseed oil, £5 10s 5d 1½ gallons of oil of turpentine, £0 10s 5d 21 bottles of Florence oil, £2 19s 6d Oil subtotal, £19 19s 9d Pitch and tar 26 lb of pitch, £0 4s 0d 3½ gallons of tar, £0 3s 3d 36 [...] of rosin, £0 13s 6d Pitch and tar subtotal, £1 0s 9d Paint 39 lb of indigo, £3 13s 1d 6 lb of blue smalts, £0 9s 5d 151 lb of whiting, £0 3s 1d Paint subtotal carried over, £4 5s 7d Total carried over, £1,553 2s 7d **Interpretations** Sales of train oil rose from 26½ gallons in the last quarter of 1776 to 46 gallons, and linseed oil nearly held its level. Train oil was the inhabitants' lamp fuel. The heavier demand perhaps followed the run of shipping in March 1777, when five Company ships lay in the road and households kept later hours entertaining their officers. Indigo also sold strongly, at 39 lb. Islanders used it as a dye for cloth and as blueing in their laundry, the same use the Company made of it for the Castle's linen.
156	152	21 April Brought Over £ 1553 2 7 Paint brought Over £ 4 5 7	The storekeeper's collection continued with paint, woollen cloth, saddlery and linen sold at 10 per cent above cost. Brought over, £1,553 2s 7d Paint

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		100 lb. Chalk .. 4 7 74 White Lead Dry 1 4 8 73 Do. Do. mixed 1 10 5 36 Ven. Red dry .. 8 3 ½ lb. White Copperas .. .. 7 9 Papers Blacking .. 4 11 2 lb. Green Copperas .. .. 4 10 Blue Paint 1 5 . 7 Prussian Blue .. 1 7 2 lb. Blue Black .. 2 1 6 Yellow Oaker dry .. 1 5 6 Logwood .. 1 3 10 lb. Brimstone .. 3 5 9 14 1 Shaloon 38 Yards Coloured 3 17 5 Serge Viz. 11 Yards Blue 2 14 1 2 Do. Green .. 9 5 8½ Do. Sagathy 1 3 9 6½ Do. White Fustain .. 14 8 6½ Do. Do. Silk Serge 1 18 . 6 19 11 Saddlery Viz. 1 Half Curb Bridle .. 11 4 1 Snaffle Do. .. 6 9 8 Girths .. 14 8 1 Crupper .. 1 11 1 14 8 Shirts Viz. 160 Soldiers Shirts 39 6 8 62½ Yds. Coarse Irish Linen 4 17 5 8½ Do. Brown Holland .. 14 .. 3 Do. Huckaback for Table Cloths .. 16 .. 12 Do. Do. for Napkins .. 19 9 Do. Diaper for Table Cloths 3 19 6 50 12 7 Carried Over £ 1626 1 3	Paint brought over, £4 5s 7d 100 lb of chalk, £0 4s 7d 74 lb of dry white lead, £1 4s 0d 73 lb of mixed white lead, £1 10s 5d 36 lb of dry Venetian red, £0 8s 3d ½ lb of white copperas, £0 0s 7d 9 [...] of blacking, £0 4s 11d 2 lb of green copperas, £0 0s 4d 10 lb of blue paint, £1 5s 0d 7 [...] of Prussian blue, £0 5s 7d 2 lb of blue black, £0 2s 1d 6 lb of dry yellow ochre, £0 1s 5d 6 lb of logwood, £0 1s 3d 10 lb of brimstone, £0 3s 5d Paint subtotal, £9 14s 1d Shalloon, 38 yards of coloured shalloon, £3 17s 5d Serge and other woollens 11 yards of blue serge, £2 14s 1d 2 yards of green serge, £0 9s 5d 8½ yards of sagathy, £1 3s 9d 6½ yards of white fustian, £0 14s 8d 6½ yards of silk serge, £1 18s 0d Serge and other woollens subtotal, £6 19s 11d Saddlery 1 half-cheek bridle, £0 11s 4d 1 snaffle bridle, £0 6s 9d 8 girths, £0 14s 8d 1 crupper, £0 1s 11d Saddlery subtotal, £1 14s 8d Shirts and linen 160 soldiers' shirts, £39 6s 8d 62½ yards of coarse Irish linen, £4 17s 5d 8½ yards of brown holland, £0 14s 0d 3 yards of huckaback for tablecloths, £0 16s 0d 12 yards of huckaback for napkins, £0 19s 0d 9 yards of diaper for tablecloths, £3 19s 6d Shirts and linen subtotal, £50 12s 7d Total carried over, £1,626 1s 3d **Interpretations** Sales of soldiers' shirts rose from 124 in the last quarter of 1776 to 160. The garrison took in at least 15 new men between January and March 1777, recruits from the *Latham*, the *Granville* and the *Lynn* among them. Each new soldier had to buy his kit from the Company's stores, and the extra shirts reflect that intake. Logwood was a dense red-brown timber from Central America, shipped in logs and chipped to make dyes. With copperas it gave deep blacks and purples, and it was the cheapest way to dye cloth or leather a dark colour. Green copperas was crude iron sulphate. It was the essential mordant for logwood black and the main ingredient in common writing ink. Diaper was a linen woven with a small repeating diamond pattern, used for tablecloths and napkins in better households. At nearly 9s a yard it cost far more than huckaback.
157	153	1777 Brought Over £ 1626 1 3 Shoes Viz. 216 pr. Mens Ordinary 53 6 6 4 Do. Do. Fine Shoes 1 4 4	The storekeeper's collection continued with shoes, clothing, thread and household goods sold at 10 per cent above cost. Brought over, £1,626 1s 3d Shoes 216 pairs of men's ordinary shoes, £53 6s 6d 4 pairs of men's fine shoes, £1 4s 4d 4 pairs of men's pumps, £1 2s 0d

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		4 Do. Do. Do. Pumps 1 2 . 2 Do. Womens Calimanco .. 8 10 8 Do. Do. Calf Leather 1 4 . 3 Do. Do. Spanish Do. .. 13 3 4 Do. Girls Calimanco .. 13 8 5 Do. Do. Calf Leather .. 11 6 10 Do. Boys 1 16 8 1 Do. Channel Pumps .. 7 3 1 Do. Slutchers .. 2 10 61 10 10 Sailors Cloaths 4 Mens Checked Shirts .. 14 8 Thread Viz. 8½ lb. Coloured 1 7 8 9½ Whited Brown 3 9 1 7 oz. No. 16 .. 17 1 4 17 .. 7 4 8 18 .. 10 . 6 11 2 Tin Ware Viz. 2 Lamps .. 1 8 1 Horn Lanthorn .. 3 5 1 Two Gallon Kettle .. 3 4 .. 8 5 Turners Ware Viz. 4 Hair Brooms .. 12 6 16 Paint Brushes .. 8 4 9 Plaistr. Do. .. 15 2 1 Scrubg. Brush .. 3 5 4 Wood Ladles .. 1 6 4 Punch Do. .. 2 6 2 Do. Strainers .. 1 3 1 Wood Bowl .. 1 3 2 5 11 Carried Over £ 1697 12 3	2 pairs of women's calamanco shoes, £0 8s 10d 8 pairs of women's calf leather shoes, £1 4s 0d 3 pairs of women's Spanish leather shoes, £0 13s 3d 4 pairs of girls' calamanco shoes, £0 13s 8d 5 pairs of girls' calf leather shoes, £0 11s 6d 10 pairs of boys' shoes, £1 16s 8d 1 pair of channel pumps, £0 7s 3d 1 pair of stitched shoes, £0 2s 10d Shoes subtotal, £61 10s 10d Sailors' clothing, 4 men's checked shirts, £0 14s 8d Thread 8½ [...] of coloured thread, £1 7s 8d 9½ [...] of whited-brown thread, £3 9s 1d 7 [...] of size 16 thread, £0 17s 1d 4 [...] of size 17 thread, £0 7s 4d 8 [...] of size 18 thread, £0 10s 0d Thread subtotal, £6 11s 2d Tinware 2 lamps, £0 1s 8d 1 horn lantern, £0 3s 5d 1 two-gallon kettle, £0 3s 4d Tinware subtotal, £0 8s 5d Brushes and wooden ware 4 hair brooms, £0 12s 6d 16 paint brushes, £0 8s 4d 9 plasterers' brushes, £0 15s 2d 1 scrubbing brush, £0 3s 5d 4 wooden ladles, £0 1s 6d 4 punch ladles, £0 2s 6d 2 punch strainers, £0 1s 3d 1 wooden bowl, £0 1s 3d Brushes and wooden ware subtotal, £2 5s 11d Total carried over, £1,697 12s 3d **Interpretations** Channel pumps were light shoes whose soles were stitched along a narrow groove, or channel, cut into the leather. The stitches lay hidden and protected from wear, so the shoe lasted longer and looked neater. It was a mark of better workmanship than ordinary pumps. The 216 pairs of men's ordinary shoes matched the 207 sold in the last quarter of 1776, so this staple held steady from one quarter to the next. Soldiers and labourers wore through their shoes quickly on the island's steep, rocky paths, and the warehouse sold more than 400 pairs of men's ordinary shoes in six months.
158	154	1777 Brought Over £ 1697 12 3 China Ware Viz. 1 Guglet & Bason .. 3 2 6 Soup Plates .. 3 3 6 Baking Dishes .. 6 2 Bowls .. 1 7 2 Sneakers 10	The storekeeper's collection closed its 10 per cent section with china, longcloth and spices, and then listed the goods sold at 40 per cent above cost. Brought over, £1,697 12s 3d China ware 1 china goglet and basin, £0 3s 2d 6 china soup plates, £0 3s 3d 6 china baking dishes, £0 6s 0d 2 china bowls, £0 1s 7d 2 china sneakers, £0 0s 10d 6 china quarter-pint cups and saucers, £0 1s 10d China ware subtotal, £0 16s 8d Longcloth 2 pieces of grade 1 longcloth, £10 14s 10d

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		6 Quart Pint Cups & Saucers .. 1 10 .. 16 8 Long Cloth Viz. 2 ps. No. 1 10 14 10 2 Do. 2 8 16 6 ½ Do. 5 .. 14 . 1 Do. 6 1 .. 7 21 5 11 Spice Viz. 5 lb. Pepper 2 14 7 ½ Ginger .. .. 4 ½ Cloves .. 4 6 2 19 5 £ 1722 14 3 Sold at Forty per Cent. Broad Cloth Viz. 4¾ Yards French Grey 5 16 4 3¼ Do. White 3 19 . 1¼ Do. Buff Cassimere 1 .. 5 10 15 9 Glass Ware Viz. 4 Squares 6 by 8 .. 1 8 1 Square 10 by 12 .. 1 4 1 Pint Decanter .. 2 6 .. 5 6 Serge 7½ Yards Blue 2 5 4 Long Ells 2½ Yards Green .. 6 5 £ 13 13 ..	2 pieces of grade 2 longcloth, £8 16s 6d ½ piece of grade 5 longcloth, £0 14s 0d 1 piece of grade 6 longcloth, £1 0s 7d Longcloth subtotal, £21 5s 11d Spices 5 [...] 13 [...] of pepper, £2 14s 7d ½ lb of ginger, £0 0s 4d ½ lb of cloves, £0 4s 6d Spices subtotal, £2 19s 5d Total of goods sold at 10 per cent, £1,722 14s 3d Goods sold at 40 per cent above cost Broadcloth 4¼ yards of French grey broadcloth, £5 16s 4d 3¼ yards of white broadcloth, £3 19s 0d 1¼ yards of buff cassimere, £1 0s 5d Broadcloth subtotal, £10 15s 9d Glassware 4 panes of window glass, 6 by 8 inches, £0 1s 8d 1 pane of window glass, 10 by 12 inches, £0 1s 4d 1 pint decanter, £0 2s 6d Glassware subtotal, £0 5s 6d Serge, 7½ yards of blue serge, £2 5s 4d Long ells, 2½ yards of green long ell, £0 6s 5d Total of goods sold at 40 per cent, £13 13s 0d
159	155	1777 Sold at Fifty per Cent Beef and Pork Viz. 2 Hds. Pork 42 15 6 2 Tierces Do. 17 6 6 60 2 . Rice qr. 3 1 10 . Coals 10 Bushels .. 19 2 £ 62 19 2 Sold to the Honble. Companys Ship Grenville from the 1 January to the 31 March 1777. Pitch and Tar Viz. 1 Barrel Pitch 1 15 4 1 Do. Tar 1 14 . 3 9 4 Anchors Viz. 1 Anchor Wt. cwt. qr. 33 3 74 19 1 1 Anchor Stock 6 7 5 10 Tree Nails .. 5 . 4 Iron Hoops .. 18 4 82 9 10	The storekeeper's collection then listed the goods sold at 50 per cent above cost. Salt beef and pork 2 hogsheads of pork, £42 15s 6d 2 tierces of pork, £17 6s 6d Salt beef and pork subtotal, £60 2s 0d Rice, 3 [...], £1 18s 0d Coals, 10 bushels, £0 19s 2d Total of goods sold at 50 per cent, £62 19s 2d Stores sold to the Company's ship *Granville* between 1 January and 31 March 1777: Pitch and tar 1 barrel of pitch, £1 15s 4d 1 barrel of tar, £1 14s 0d Pitch and tar subtotal, £3 9s 4d Anchors 1 anchor weighing 33 cwt 3 qr, £74 19s 1d 1 anchor stock, £6 7s 5d 10 treenails, £0 5s 0d 4 iron hoops, £0 18s 4d Anchors subtotal, £82 9s 10d Nails, 6 copper rivets, £0 4s 0d Cordage, 1 cable weighing 72 cwt 1 qr 25 lb, £158 14s 10d Paint 10 lb of red lead, £0 3s 4d 10 lb of dry yellow ochre, £0 2s 11d 6 [...] of blacking, £0 4s 3d Paint subtotal, £0 10s 6d Salt beef and pork 4 tierces of beef, £32 7s 4d

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		Nails 6 lb. Coopers Rivets .. 4 . Cordage 1 Cable Wt. cwt. qr. lb. 72 1 25 158 14 10 Paint Viz. 10 lb. Red Lead .. 3 4 10 Yellow Oaker dry .. 2 11 8 Papers Blacking .. 4 3 .. 10 6 Beef and Pork Viz. 4 Tierces Beef 32 7 4 8 Do. Pork 64 14 8 97 2 . £ 342 10 6	8 tierces of pork, £64 14s 8d Salt beef and pork subtotal, £97 2s 0d Total of stores sold to the ship, £342 10s 6d **Interpretations** The *Granville* bought a new anchor of nearly 34 cwt, an anchor stock and a cable weighing more than 72 cwt during her stay in January 1777. Together they cost over £240 0s 0d. A ship did not replace her ground tackle unless it had failed. She had perhaps parted her cable and lost an anchor in the road, where the sea bed was steep and rocky and the swell could strain a cable to breaking point. The island's stores held spare anchors and cables for exactly this reason. A ship that lost her ground tackle at St Helena could not safely ride in the road or continue her voyage without replacing it. The *Granville*'s payment of £345 0s 0d into the treasury on 27 January 1777 covered this bill of £342 10s 6d almost exactly, which explains the only sum the cash account received that month. A tierce was a cask of about 42 gallons, smaller than a hogshead of 63 gallons, and both were used for salt meat. Treenails were long wooden pins used to fasten ships' timbers together, here to secure the wooden stock to the anchor. The 50 per cent rate was the highest the storekeeper charged. It applied to whole casks of provisions bought in bulk, perhaps by ships' captains or traders, who were charged more than islanders buying for their own households.
160	156	21 April Lyon Packet Dr. for the following Stores Spared from the 1 January to the 31 March 1777 Iron 41 lb. .. 6 10 Leather ½ lb. Sole .. .. 6 Iron Ware Viz. 1 Socket Heading Chizel .. 1 5 ½ Salamoniac .. 1 3 .. 2 8 Tin Ware 6 lb. Solder .. 4 2 Nails Viz. 3 3 3 4 .. 3 10 Paint Viz. 4 Papers Blacking .. 2 . 8 lb. Red Lead .. 1 10 .. 3 10 Flour qr. 1 .. 17 2 Coals 10 Bushels .. 19 4 Pitch and Tar ½ Barrel Pitch .. 17 1 £ 3 3 5 Charges General Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 January to the 31 March 1777. Arrack 63 Gallons Sundrys 11 3 1 Sugar & Candy 7 lb. Candy Groom & Gardener 1 1 10 Sope 40 lb. Linen 2 9 1 Starch 22 lb. Do. .. 11 11 Coals 120 Bushels Smiths Shop 7 7 6 Tea 6 lb. Bohea Groom & Gardener .. 4 3	The account for the *Syren* packet recorded the stores issued to her between 1 January and 31 March 1777. Iron, 41 lb, £0 6s 10d Leather, ½ lb of sole leather, £0 0s 6d Ironware 1 socket heading chisel, £0 1s 5d ½ lb of sal ammoniac, £0 1s 3d Ironware subtotal, £0 2s 8d Tinware, 6 lb of solder, £0 4s 2d Nails, 3 [...] of 3-penny nails and 3 [...] of 4-penny nails, £0 3s 10d Paint 4 [...] of blacking, £0 2s 0d 8 lb of red lead, £0 1s 10d Paint subtotal, £0 3s 10d Flour, 1 cwt, £0 17s 2d Coals, 10 bushels, £0 12s 4d Pitch, ½ barrel, £0 12s 1d Total, £3 3s 5d The general charges account recorded the stores issued for public use between 1 January and 31 March 1777. 63 gallons of arrack, for various uses, £11 3s 1d Sugar and sugar candy, for the groom and the gardener, £1 1s 10d 46 lb of soap, for washing linen, £2 9s 1d 22 lb of starch, for washing linen, £0 11s 11d 120 bushels of coal, for the smiths' shop, £7 7s 6d 6 lb of bohea tea, for the groom and the gardener, £0 4s 3d Twine and wick 3 skeins of twine, for the fishermen and the Castle, £0 1s 6d ½ lb of cotton wick, for the Castle, £0 1s 4d Twine and wick subtotal, £0 2s 10d Total carried over, £23 0s 6d **Interpretations** The *Syren* was the Company's packet, a small fast vessel used to carry dispatches and passengers between St Helena and England. She kept her own account in the storekeeper's books, and the iron, solder, chisel and sal ammoniac charged to her show her own crew repairing her fittings while she lay at

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		Twine Viz. 3 Skn. Twine Fishermen & Castle .. 1 6 ½ lb. Cotton Wick Castle .. 1 4 .. 2 10 Carried Over £ 23 .. 6	the island. She sailed for England with the *Granville* on 28 January 1777. The groom and the gardener received tea and sugar from the Company's stores as part of their wages, in both this quarter and the last. They were the Governor's household servants at the Castle and the Plantation House. Allowances in kind of this sort let the Company pay its servants partly in goods it already held, valued at cost, and so kept their cash wages low.
161	157	1777 Brought Over £ 23 .. 6 Lead Viz. 17 Sheet Govr. & Lieut. Govr. Fishermen .. 3 2 10 Shot Castle .. 1 8 .. 4 11 Candles Viz. 154 Castle 270 Council 30 Chaplain 25 Doctors Shop 4 Secretarys Office cwt. qr. lb. 4 1 7 49 17 8 Hooks and Lines Viz. 25 No. 6 Hooks .. 2 1 100 10 Do. .. 1 8 150 17 Do. Govr. and Lieut. .. 1 30 2 Lines Govr. Fishermen .. 8 7 24 3 Do. .. 7 11 1 1 3 Haberdashery 9 Skn. Silk Do. & Do. .. 2 8 Paint Viz. 14 Blue Smalts 1 3 11 4 Indico Linen .. 6 10 38 Chalk Carpr. Coopr. & Smiths Shops .. 1 7 2 Ven. Red dry Castle .. .. 5 1 12 9 Oil 24 Gallons Train, Castle & Council 5 4 Corks 11 Groce Castle 1 4 7 Chelloe 1 ps. Do. .. 8 10 Glass Ware 12 Jelly Glasses Castle .. 4 6 Turners Ware Viz. 6 Mops Castle .. 7 8 3 Birch Brooms, Smiths Shop & Bake House .. 1 3 .. 8 11 Iron and Steel 70 lb. Steel Smiths Shop 1 4 10 Bunting Viz. 3 Yds. Red Carpr. Shop .. 2 2 5 Do. Blue Castle .. 2 11 .. 5 1 Cordage qr. lb. 3 23 Crane 1 12 1	The general charges account continued with lead, candles, fishing tackle, paint and other stores issued for public use. Brought over, £23 0s 6d Lead 17 lb of sheet lead, for the fishermen of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, £0 3s 2d 10 lb of lead shot, for the Castle, £0 1s 8d Lead subtotal, £0 4s 11d Candles 154 lb of candles, for the Castle 270 lb of candles, for the Council 30 lb of candles, for the chaplain 25 lb of candles, for the doctors' shop 4 lb of candles, for the Secretary's office Candles in all, 4 cwt 1 qr 7 lb, £49 17s 8d Fish hooks and lines 25 size 6 fish hooks, for the fishermen of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, £0 2s 1d 100 size 10 fish hooks, for the same fishermen, £0 1s 8d 150 size 17 fish hooks, for the same fishermen, £0 1s 0d 30 size 2 fishing lines, for the same fishermen, £0 8s 7d 24 size 3 fishing lines, for the same fishermen, £0 7s 11d Fish hooks and lines subtotal, £1 1s 3d Haberdashery, 9 skeins of silk, for the same fishermen, £0 2s 8d Paint 14 lb of blue smalts, for washing linen, £1 3s 11d 4 lb of indigo, for washing linen, £0 6s 10d 38 lb of chalk, for the carpenters', coopers' and smiths' shops, £0 1s 7d 2 lb of dry Venetian red, for the Castle, £0 0s 5d Paint subtotal, £1 12s 9d Oil, 24 gallons of train oil, for the Castle and the Council, £5 4s 0d Corks, 11 gross, for the Castle, £1 4s 7d Chelloes, 1 piece, for the Castle, £0 8s 10d Glassware, 12 jelly glasses, for the Castle, £0 4s 6d Brushes and wooden ware 6 mops, for the Castle, £0 7s 8d 3 birch brooms, for the smiths' shop and the bakehouse, £0 1s 3d Brushes and wooden ware subtotal, £0 8s 11d Iron and steel, 70 lb of steel, for the smiths' shop, £1 4s 10d Bunting 3 yards of red bunting, for the carpenters' shop, £0 2s 2d 5 yards of blue bunting, for the Castle, £0 2s 11d Bunting subtotal, £0 5s 1d Cordage, 0 cwt 3 qr 23 lb, for the crane, £1 12s 1d Total carried over, £86 12s 6d **Interpretations** The candles charged to the public fell from 831 lb in the last quarter of 1776 to 483 lb in this quarter. Almost the entire fall came at the Castle, where the issue dropped from 500 lb to 154 lb, while the Council, the chaplain and the doctors' shop drew exactly the same amounts as before. The *Nassau* and

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Carried Over £ 86 12 6	the *Shrewsbury* delivered 16 maunds of Bengal wax candles in March 1777. The Castle was perhaps lit with those finer candles instead, which were charged elsewhere, leaving its tallow allowance much reduced. The cordage issued for the crane served the hoist at the landing place in Jamestown. Every cask and bale from the ships' boats was lifted ashore by the crane, since the rocky landing had no quay where boats could be unloaded by hand. Its ropes wore out quickly under constant use and heavy surf, and replacing them was a routine charge on the Company.
162	158	21st April Brought Over £ 86 12 6 Iron Ware Viz. 52 Files, Carpr. & Smiths Shop .. 19 6 6 Rubber Do. 1 12 2 ½ lb. Borax .. 2 1 3 lb. Emery .. 1 3 10 Sheets Emery Paper .. 1 8 2 Spelter .. 3 11 6 Farriers Rasps .. 6 9 1 Anvil 5 17 6 1 pr. Large Bellows Smiths Shop 6 8 2 Claw Hammers Carpr. Do. .. 3 . 2 Coopers Hand Hammers Carpr. Do. .. 4 5 4 Ash Helves Castle & Do. Do. .. 2 4 1 Drawg. Knife .. 1 9 1 Spoke Shave Coopers Do. .. 2 2 Blank Keys Store use .. 1 3 38 Rod Iron .. 19 1 1 Masons Hammer Smiths Shop .. 6 10 1 Chafing Dish .. 5 6 1 Hand Hatchet Castle .. 1 9 17 13 2 Nails Viz. 7 3 .. 4 10 12 Coopers Rivets Coopers Shop .. 5 6 .. 10 4 Pitch and Tar Viz. 3 lb. Pitch .. .. 5 12 Coopers Rivets Coopers Shop .. 1 2 .. 1 7 Canvas Viz. 3½ Yds. English Castle .. 3 8 7 Do. Osnabrugs Packets .. 6 4	The general charges account continued with ironware, nails, canvas and earthenware issued for public use. Brought over, £86 12s 6d Ironware 52 files, for the carpenters' and smiths' shops, £0 19s 6d 6 rubber files, for the smiths' shop, £1 12s 2d ½ lb of borax, for the smiths' shop, £0 2s 1d 3 lb of emery, for the smiths' shop, £0 1s 3d 10 sheets of emery paper, for the smiths' shop, £0 1s 8d 2 lb of spelter, for the smiths' shop, £0 5s 11d 6 farriers' rasps, for the smiths' shop, £0 6s 2d 1 anvil, for the smiths' shop, £5 17s 6d 1 pair of large bellows, for the smiths' shop, £6 0s 0d 2 claw hammers, for the carpenters' shop, £0 3s 0d 2 coopers' hand hammers, for the coopers' shop, £0 4s 5d 4 axe handles, for the Castle and [...], £0 2s 4d 1 drawing knife, for the coopers' shop, £0 1s 9d 1 spokeshave, for the coopers' shop, £0 2s 0d 2 blank keys, for the storehouse, £0 1s 3d 58 lb of rod iron, for the smiths' shop, £0 19s 1d 1 mason's hammer, for the smiths' shop, £0 6s 10d 1 chafing dish, for the Castle, £0 5s 6d 1 hand hatchet, for the Castle, £0 1s 9d Ironware subtotal, £17 13s 2d Nails 7 [...] of 3-penny nails, for the coopers' shop, £0 4s 10d 12 copper rivets, for the coopers' shop, £0 5s 6d Nails subtotal, £0 10s 4d Pitch and tar 3 lb of pitch, for the coopers' shop, £0 0s 5d 12 [...], for the coopers' shop, £0 1s 2d Pitch and tar subtotal, £0 1s 7d Canvas 3½ yards of English canvas, for the Castle, £0 3s 8d 7 yards of osnaburg, for the packets, £0 6s 4d Canvas subtotal, £0 10s 0d Earthenware 1 milk pan, for the Castle, £0 1s 7d 3 cream-coloured teapots, for the Castle, £0 3s 0d 3 red teapots, for the Castle, £0 3s 0d 2 milk pots, for the Castle, £0 1s 0d Earthenware subtotal, £0 8s 7d Total carried over, £105 16s 2d **Interpretations** The anvil and the large pair of bellows, together costing almost £12 0s 0d, equipped a forge. In the last quarter of 1776 the paymaster paid for 489 days of labour building new workshops for the armourers and smiths. These were the tools to fit them out, and they mark the point at which the new smithy was ready to start work. Spelter was zinc in lumps or ingots. Smiths melted it with copper to make the hard solder used for brazing iron and brass. Farriers' rasps were coarse

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		.. 10 . Earthen Ware Viz. 1 Milk Pan .. 1 7 3 Cream Colour Tea Pots .. 3 .. 3 Red Do. Do. Castle .. 3 2 Milk Pots .. 1 .. .. 8 7 Carried Over £ 105 16 2	files for trimming horses' hooves before shoeing. A drawing knife and a spokeshave were the cooper's shaping tools, used to cut and smooth the curved staves of a cask. Red teapots were made of unglazed red stoneware. English potters copied them from Chinese Yixing teapots, and they were prized for keeping tea hot.
163	159	1777 Brought Over £ 105 16 2 China Ware Viz. 3 Guglets and Basons .. 8 6 4 Sallad Dishes Castle .. 2 8 4 Baking Do. .. 3 6 .. 14 8 Braziers Ware Viz. 1 Large Brass Cock Store Use .. 5 6 3 pr. Steel Snuffers Castle .. 9 9 .. 15 3 Serge 19 Yards Green Sagathy Castle 2 8 4 Tin Ware Viz. 1 Hand Glass Lanthorn .. 5 8 2 Bell Lamps Castle 1 2 6 2 Quart Saucepans .. 1 1 2 Half Gallon Kettles .. 2 3 1 11 6 Shirts 1 ps. Huckaback for Napkins Castle 2 2 8 £ 113 8 7 Repairs Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 January to the 31 March 1777. Deals Viz. 9 Double Castle and Church 1 16 9 44 Single Do. Do. & Houses 5 1 8 1 Balk Church .. 12 9 1½ ft. Riga Timber Do. & Plant. House 3 13 1 11 4 3 Nails Viz. 17 3 .. 11 9 19 4 .. 11 1 46 20 Castle Church & Lt. Govr. .. 17 3 6 30 House in Lg. Wood .. 2 2 2 Glazr. Brads .. 1 10 2 4 1 Cuttlery Ware 1 Stone Knife Castle .. 1 6 Carried Over £ 13 9 10	The general charges account closed with china, brass ware, cloth and tinware for the Castle, and the repairs account followed. Brought over, £105 16s 2d China ware 3 china goglets and basins, for the Castle, £0 8s 6d 4 china salad dishes, for the Castle, £0 2s 0d 4 china baking dishes, for the Castle, £0 3s 6d China ware subtotal, £0 14s 0d Copper and brass ware 1 large brass tap, for use in the stores, £0 5s 6d 3 pairs of steel candle snuffers, for the Castle, £0 9s 9d Copper and brass ware subtotal, £0 15s 3d Serge, 19 yards of green sagathy, for the Castle, £2 0s 4d Tinware 1 hand glass lantern, for the Castle, £0 5s 0d 2 bell lamps, for the Castle, £1 2s 6d 2 quart saucepans, for the Castle, £0 1s 1d 2 half-gallon kettles, for the Castle, £0 2s 3d Tinware subtotal, £1 11s 6d Linen, 1 piece of huckaback for napkins, for the Castle, £2 2s 0d Total of general charges, £113 8s 7d The repairs account recorded the stores issued for building repairs between 1 January and 31 March 1777. Deals and timber 9 double deals, for the Castle and the church, £1 16s 9d 44 single deals, for the Castle, the church and the houses, £5 1s 0d 1 balk, for the church, £0 12s 9d ½ load of Riga timber, for the Castle and the Plantation House, £3 13s 1d Deals and timber subtotal, £11 4s 3d Nails 17 [...] of 3-penny nails, for the Castle, the church and the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £0 11s 9d 19 [...] of 4-penny nails, for the same buildings, £0 11s 1d 46 [...] of 20-penny nails, for the same buildings, £0 17s 3d 6 [...] of 30-penny nails, for the same buildings, £0 2s 2d 2 [...] of glaziers' brads, for the same buildings, £0 1s 10d Nails subtotal, £2 4s 1d Cutlery, 1 stone knife, for the Castle, £0 1s 6d Total carried over, £13 9s 10d **Interpretations** The Lieutenant Governor's house stood at Longwood, the Company's farm on the high eastern plain, not in Jamestown. Daniel Corneille oversaw the Company's plantation and livestock, so living at Longwood placed him among the herds and crops he managed. The repairs to his house were charged alongside those to the Castle and the church, as part of the Company's own property.

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164	160	21 April Brought Over £ 13 9 10 Oil Viz. 13½ Gallons Linseed Castle and 2 14 .. 2¾ Do. Turpentine Church .. 17 3 3 11 3 Paint Viz. 108 White Lead Dry 2 14 10 6 Do. Do. mixed .. 2 5 30 Ven. Red Dry .. 6 3 200 Whiting Do. & Do. .. 4 6 8 Papers Blacking .. 3 10 1½ Prussian Blue 1 11 2 3 lb. Indico .. 5 2 5 8 2 Glass Ware Viz. 29 Sqrs. 6 by 8 .. 7 11 2 Do. 8 by 10 Castle and .. 1 .. 7 Do. 10 by 12 Plant. House .. 6 2 8 Do. 12 by 20 .. 14 .. 1 9 1 Iron Ware Viz. 2 Stock Locks .. 6 2 2 Doz. Wood Screws Castle .. 1 3 2 pr. H Hinges .. 1 9 1 Bricklayers Trowel Church .. 1 4 .. 10 6 Iron and Steel 36 lb. Iron Church .. 6 Cordage 14 lb. Do. .. 4 3 Turners Ware Viz. 1 Plaistr. Brush Castle .. 1 7 10 Paint Brushes .. 4 7 .. 6 2 £ 25 5 3 Diet Expences Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 January to the 31 March 1777 Arrack 108 Gallons 19 2 6 Carried Over £ 19 2 6	The repairs account continued with oil, paint, glass and other materials for the Castle, the church and the Plantation House, and the diet account followed. Brought over, £13 9s 10d Oil 13½ gallons of linseed oil, for the Castle and the church, £2 14s 0d 2¾ gallons of oil of turpentine, for the Castle and the church, £0 17s 3d Oil subtotal, £3 11s 3d Paint 1 cwt of dry white lead, for the Castle and the church, £2 14s 10d 6 lb of mixed white lead, for the Castle and the church, £0 2s 5d 30 lb of dry Venetian red, for the Castle and the church, £0 6s 3d 200 lb of whiting, for the Castle and the church, £0 4s 6d 8 [...] of blacking, for the Castle and the church, £0 3s 10d 1½ lb of Prussian blue, for the Castle and the church, £1 11s 2d 3 lb of indigo, for the Castle and the church, £0 5s 2d Paint subtotal, £5 8s 2d Glassware 29 panes of window glass, 6 by 8 inches, for the Castle and the Plantation House, £0 7s 11d 2 panes of window glass, 8 by 10 inches, for the same buildings, £0 1s 0d 7 panes of window glass, 10 by 12 inches, for the same buildings, £0 6s 2d 8 panes of window glass, 12 by 20 inches, for the same buildings, £0 14s 0d Glassware subtotal, £1 9s 1d Ironware 2 stock locks, for the Castle, £0 6s 2d 2 dozen wood screws, for the Castle, £0 1s 3d 2 pairs of H hinges, for the Castle, £0 1s 9d 1 bricklayer's trowel, for the church, £0 1s 4d Ironware subtotal, £0 10s 6d Iron and steel, 36 lb of iron, for the church, £0 6s 0d Cordage, 14 lb, for the church, £0 4s 3d Brushes 1 plasterer's brush, for the Castle, £0 1s 7d 10 paint brushes, for the Castle, £0 4s 7d Brushes subtotal, £0 6s 2d Total of repairs, £25 5s 3d The diet account recorded the stores issued for the Company's provisioning between 1 January and 31 March 1777. Arrack, 100 gallons, £19 2s 6d Total carried over, £19 2s 6d **Interpretations** The Castle and the church were repainted during the quarter. The 1½ lb of Prussian blue cost £1 11s 2d, more than half the price of a whole hundredweight of white lead. It was the most expensive pigment in the stores. Mixed in small amounts with white lead, it gave the fashionable pale blues and greys used for panelled rooms in good houses. Its use on public buildings shows the Company finishing the Castle and the church to the standard of a gentleman's house in England, not merely protecting the woodwork.
165	161	1777 Brought Over £ 19 2 6 Beef and Pork Viz. 41 ps. Beef 7 3 6	The diet account continued with salt meat, sugar, flour and spices. Brought over, £19 2s 6d Salt beef and pork 41 pieces of beef, £7 3s 6d 41 pieces of pork, £6 15s 10d

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		41 Do. Pork 6 15 10 13 19 4 Sugar and Candy Viz. cwt. qr. lb. 2 1 18 Sugar 3 9 5 2 1 24 Candy 5 7 8 8 17 1 Flour cwt. qr. lb. 13 3 6 14 15 Coffee 25 1 .. 10 Rice 3 1 2 1 5 6 Salt 1½ Bushels .. 5 Oil 6 Bottles Florence .. 15 5 Spice Viz. 20 lb. Pepper .. 10 .. 1 Nutmegs .. 11 4 1 Cinnamon .. 17 9 ½ Mace .. 12 4 2 11 5 £ 62 12 1 Garrison Dr. for the following Stores Issued from 1st January to the 31 March 1777. Tea Viz. cwt. qr. lb. 3 10 Single Barracks & Guards 5 8 3 1 5 Bohea 1 3 5 6 11 8 Oil 141 Gallons Train Do. & Do. 30 1 Candles qr. lb. 2 16 Officers on Guard 7 8 9 Arrack 20 Galls. Muster Drams 3 10 10 Flour cwt. qr. lb. 2 1 27 Recruits &c. 2 6 8 Blankets 61 Ord. Do. 21 9 7 Canvas 11 Yards English Cots .. 11 3 Beef and Pork Viz. 62 ps. Beef Deficiency in Weight 10 17 603 ps. Pork 100 14 111 11 Carrd. Over £ 183 10 9	Salt beef and pork subtotal, £13 19s 4d Sugar and sugar candy 2 cwt 1 qr 18 lb of sugar, £3 9s 5d 2 cwt 1 qr 24 lb of sugar candy, £5 7s 8d Sugar and sugar candy subtotal, £8 17s 1d Flour, 15 cwt 3 qr 6 lb, £14 15s 0d Coffee, 25 lb, £1 0s 10d Rice, 3 cwt 1 qr 2 lb, £1 5s 6d Salt, 1½ bushels, £0 5s 0d Oil, 6 bottles of Florence oil, £0 15s 5d Spices 20 lb of pepper, £0 10s 0d 1 lb of nutmegs, £0 11s 4d 1 lb of cinnamon, £0 17s 9d ½ lb of mace, £0 12s 4d Spices subtotal, £2 11s 5d Total of diet expenses, £62 12s 1d The garrison account recorded the stores issued for the soldiers between 1 January and 31 March 1777. Tea 0 cwt 3 qr 10 lb of singlo tea, for the barracks and guards, £5 0s 3d 0 cwt 1 qr 5 lb of bohea tea, for the barracks and guards, £1 3s 5d Tea subtotal, £6 11s 8d Oil, 141 gallons of train oil, for the barracks and guards, £30 1s 0d Candles, 2 cwt 0 qr 16 lb, for the officers on guard, £7 8s 9d Arrack, 20 gallons, for drams at musters, £3 10s 10d Flour, 2 cwt 1 qr 27 lb, for the recruits and others, £2 6s 8d Blankets, 61 ordinary blankets, for the recruits and others, £21 9s 7d Canvas, 11 yards of English canvas, for the cells, £0 11s 3d Salt beef and pork 62 pieces of beef, to make good short weight, £10 17s 0d 600 pieces of pork, to make good short weight, £100 14s 0d Salt beef and pork subtotal, £111 11s 0d Total carried over, £183 10s 9d **Interpretations** The garrison's tea was mostly singlo, a green tea, where in the previous quarter it had been entirely bohea. The warehouses had almost run out of bohea by early 1777, as the collection of sales showed, so the soldiers received the dearer green tea in its place until the China ships brought fresh stocks. Sixty-one blankets went to the recruits and others during the quarter. The garrison took in many new men between January and March 1777 from the *Granville*, the *Syren*, the *Latham* and the *Shrewsbury*, and each needed bedding on arrival. The Company issued blankets to recruits at its own cost, and the charge of £21 9s 7d formed part of the price of keeping the garrison at strength. The pork issued to make good short weight rose from 515 pieces to 600, at a cost of more than £100 0s 0d. Casks of salt meat landed from the ships again proved light, and the Company kept making up the soldiers' full ration. The loss from short-weight casks had become one of the heaviest single charges on the garrison account.
166	162	21st April Brought Over £ 183 10 9 Deals 1 Double Cots .. 4 1 Nails Viz. 5 3 .. 3 6	The garrison account continued with timber for the cells and clothing for the soldiers. Brought over, £183 10s 9d Deals, 1 double deal, for the cells, £0 4s 1d Nails 5 [...] of 3-penny nails, for the cells, £0 3s 6d 2 [...] of 4-penny nails, for the cells, £0 1s 2d Nails subtotal, £0 4s 8d

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		2 4 Do. .. 1 2 .. 4 8 Iron Ware Viz. 3 Ash Helves Barracks & Guards .. 1 9 2 Blank Keys Barracks .. 1 3 .. 3 . Shirts Viz. 7 Soldiers 1 11 1 7 Robes Recruits .. 3 8 1 14 9 Soldiers Cloaths Viz. 56 Soldiers Coats & Breeches 77 17 11 1 Corporals Coat & Breeches 1 10 10 3 Serjeants Coats & Breeches 15 13 6 2 Drummers Do. & Do. 6 16 5 101 18 8 Shoes 7 pr. Mens Ord. Recruits 1 11 5 Hosiers Ware 7 pr. Mens Ord. Thd. Stockgs. Do. .. 19 7 Hats Viz. 3 Serjeants 1 15 9 57 Soldiers Do. 8 6 3 10 2 Haberdashery Viz. 57 Cockades 1 .. 3 ½ Gro. Narrow Worsted Lace Do. .. 1 5 1 1 8 Thread Viz. 1 Whited Brown Cloathing .. 6 8 4¾ Coloured Cloaths .. 14 . 1 .. 8 Tin Ware 2 Bottle Shot Tins .. 1 5 Glass Ware 2 Hour Glasses .. 1 3 Lines 12 No. 2 .. 3 5 Twine 1½ Cotton Wick Guards .. 4 . Carried Over £ 303 2 3	Ironware 3 axe handles, for the barracks and guards, £0 1s 9d 2 blank keys, for the barracks, £0 1s 3d Ironware subtotal, £0 3s 0d Shirts 7 soldiers' shirts, for the recruits, £1 11s 1d 7 neck rollers, for the recruits, £0 3s 8d Shirts subtotal, £1 14s 9d Soldiers' clothing 56 soldiers' coats and breeches, £77 17s 11d 1 corporal's coat and breeches, £1 10s 10d 3 sergeants' coats and breeches, £15 13s 6d 2 drummers' coats and breeches, £6 16s 5d Soldiers' clothing subtotal, £101 18s 8d Shoes, 7 pairs of men's ordinary shoes, for the recruits, £1 11s 5d Hosiery, 7 pairs of men's ordinary thread stockings, for the recruits, £0 19s 7d Hats 3 sergeants' hats, £1 15s 9d 57 soldiers' hats, £8 6s 3d Hats subtotal, £10 2s 0d Haberdashery 57 cockades, £1 0s 3d ½ gross of narrow worsted lace, £0 1s 5d Haberdashery subtotal, £1 1s 8d Thread 1 [...] of whited-brown thread, for altering clothing, £0 6s 8d 4½ [...] of coloured thread, for the clothing, £0 14s 0d Thread subtotal, £1 0s 8d Tinware, 2 [...], £0 1s 5d Glassware, 2 hourglasses, £0 1s 3d Lines, 12 size 2 lines, £0 3s 5d Twine, 1½ [...] of cotton wick, for the guards, £0 4s 0d Total carried over, £303 2s 3d **Interpretations** The Company paid for the soldiers' coats, breeches and hats out of the garrison account, while shirts and shoes were sold to the men from the warehouse. The uniform was the Company's property and its responsibility, renewed at its expense when worn out, and it marked the soldier as the Company's servant. Shirts, shoes and stockings were treated as personal necessities, which each man bought from his own pay. Only the seven new recruits received theirs free, as a start in the service. The 57 hats and 57 cockades issued together refitted most of a company's privates in a single quarter. The cockade was a rosette of black ribbon worn on the side of the hat. It was the badge of the British service, worn by the Company's troops as by the King's.
167	163	1777 Brought Over £ 303 1 4 Paint Viz. 2 lb. Logwood .. .. 6 2 Ven. Red dry .. .. 5 .. .. 11 £ 303 2 3 Blacks Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 January to the 31 March 1777. Rice cwt. qr. 55 19 21 10 .. Beef and Pork Viz. 1031 ps. Beef 180 8 6 1681 ps. Pork	The garrison account closed with a small issue of paint, and the slaves' account followed. Brought over, £303 1s 4d Paint 2 lb of logwood, £0 0s 6d 2 lb of dry Venetian red, £0 0s 5d Paint subtotal, £0 0s 11d Total of garrison charges, £303 2s 3d The slaves' account recorded the stores issued for the Company's slaves between 1 January and 31 March 1777. Rice, 55 cwt 0 qr 19 lb, £21 10s 0d Salt beef and pork 1,031 pieces of beef, £180 8s 6d 1,601 pieces of pork, £270 8s 4d Salt beef and pork subtotal, £450 16s 10d Flour, 35 cwt 2 qr 24 lb, £33 6s 8d Sugar, 0 cwt 2 qr 1 lb, £0 14s 8d

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		278 8 4 458 16 10 Flour cwt. qr. lb. 35 2 24 33 6 8 Sugar 2 1 .. 14 8 Sope .. 11 .. 5 6 Sago .. 4 .. 1 6 Arrack 146½ Gallons 25 10 10 Salt ½ Bushel .. .. 10 Spice 3 lb. Pepper .. 1 6 Tea Viz. 9 Single .. 10 .. 5 Bohea .. 4 .. .. 14 .. Oil 7 Gallons Train 1 10 4 Iron Ware 4 Stock Locks .. 12 4 Haberdashery 3 Doz. Gilt Bt. Buttons .. 2 6 Shoes 7 pr. Ordinary 1 11 5 Long Cloth ½ ps. No. 6 .. 9 4 Chelloes 75 Pieces 33 2 6 Canvas 110 Yards 4 18 7 Thread 1 Coloured .. 3 .. Tin Ware 1 Quart Funnel .. .. 5 Lines Viz. 6 No. 2 .. 1 9 1 Hambro .. 1 1 .. 2 10 £ 584 3 7	Soap, 11 lb, £0 5s 6d Sago, 4 lb, £0 1s 6d Arrack, 146½ gallons, £25 10s 10d Salt, ½ bushel, £0 0s 10d Spices, 3 lb of pepper, £0 1s 6d Tea 9 lb of singlo tea, £0 10s 0d 5 lb of bohea tea, £0 4s 0d Tea subtotal, £0 14s 0d Oil, 7 gallons of train oil, £1 10s 4d Ironware, 4 stock locks, £0 12s 4d Haberdashery, 3 dozen gilt waistcoat buttons, £0 2s 6d Shoes, 7 pairs of ordinary shoes, £1 11s 5d Longcloth, ½ piece of grade 6 longcloth, £0 9s 4d Chelloes, 75 pieces, £33 2s 6d Canvas, 110 yards, £4 10s 7d Thread, 1 [...] of coloured thread, £0 3s 0d Tinware, 1 quart funnel, £0 0s 5d Lines 6 size 2 lines, £0 1s 9d 1 Hamburg line, £0 1s 1d Lines subtotal, £0 2s 10d Total of the slaves' account, £584 3s 7d **Interpretations** The slaves' imported rations fell sharply between the two quarters. Rice dropped from 136 cwt in the last quarter of 1776 to 55 cwt, and salt meat from nearly 3,800 pieces to about 2,630. Over the same months the yams given to the slaves rose from 27,200 to 44,320. The Company was feeding its slaves more from the island's own crops and less from stores bought at sea, at a time when beef and rice were both running short in the warehouses. The account cost £584 3s 7d against £860 0s 0d in the previous quarter. The 75 pieces of chelloes issued to the slaves came from the Surat cloth delivered by the *Granville* in January 1777. Together with 91 pieces sold to the inhabitants, they used up most of the 201 pieces landed. The Company clothed its slaves in this cheap checked cotton from western India.
168	164	21st April Mallays Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 January to the 31 March 1777. Flour cwt. qr. lb. 1 1 22 1 7 . Sugar & Candy Viz. qr. lb. 1 26 Sugar .. 13 10 .. 27 Candy .. 10 2 1 4 Coffee 4 lb. .. 3 4 Tea Viz. 2 lb. Single .. 2 3 4 Bohea .. 2 10 .. 5 1 Spice 2 lb. Pepper .. 1 Candles 20 2 1 5 Sope 6 lb. .. 3 Salt ½ Bushel .. 1 8 Beef and Pork 18 ps. Beef	The Malays' account recorded the stores issued for the Company's Malays between 1 January and 31 March 1777. Flour, 1 cwt 1 qr 22 lb, £1 7s 0d Sugar and sugar candy 0 cwt 1 qr 26 lb of sugar, £0 13s 10d 27 lb of sugar candy, £0 10s 2d Sugar and sugar candy subtotal, £1 4s 0d Coffee, 4 lb, £0 3s 4d Tea 2 lb of singlo tea, £0 2s 3d 4 lb of bohea tea, £0 2s 10d Tea subtotal, £0 5s 1d Spices, 2 lb of pepper, £0 1s 0d Candles, 20 lb, £2 1s 5d Soap, 6 lb, £0 3s 0d Salt, ½ bushel, £0 1s 8d Salt beef, 18 pieces, £3 3s 0d Rice, 1 cwt 1 qr 20 lb, £0 15s 0d Arrack, 14 gallons, £2 9s 7d Sago, 3 lb, £0 1s 2d Haberdashery, 2 skeins of silk, £0 0s 8d Paint, 1 lb of indigo, £0 1s 9d Oil, 2 bottles of Florence oil, £0 5s 2d Shoes, 2 pairs of men's fine shoes, £0 11s 0d Fish hooks and lines 100 size 17 fish hooks, £0 0s 8d 6 size 2 fishing lines, £0 1s 9d

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		3 3 Rice & Paddy cwt. qr. lb. 1 1 20 Rice .. 15 . Arrack 14 Gallons 2 9 7 Sago 3 lb. .. 1 2 Haberdashery 2 Skn. Silk .. .. 8 Paint 1 lb. Indico .. 1 9 Oil 2 Bottles Florence .. 5 2 Shoes 2 pr. Mens Fine .. 11 . Hooks and Lines Viz. 100 No. 17 .. .. 8 6 2 .. 1 9 .. 2 5 £ 12 16 3 Plantation Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 January to the 31 March 1777. Rice and Paddy Viz. cwt. qr. lb. 8 3 .. Rice Overseer, Steward & Poultry 3 8 2 66 1 7 Paddy, Horses & Do. 15 4 . 18 12 2 Carried Over £ 18 12 2	Fish hooks and lines subtotal, £0 2s 5d Total of the Malays' account, £12 16s 3d The plantation account recorded the stores issued for the Company's plantation between 1 January and 31 March 1777. Rice and paddy 8 cwt 3 qr 0 lb of rice, for the overseers and the poultry, £3 8s 2d 66 cwt 1 qr 7 lb of paddy, for the horses and the poultry, £15 4s 0d Rice and paddy subtotal, £18 12s 2d Total carried over, £18 12s 2d **Interpretations** The Malays' allowance hardly changed from one quarter to the next, falling only from £13 15s 6d to £12 16s 3d. They received the same goods in almost the same amounts, down to the 2 pairs of fine shoes, the 2 bottles of Florence oil and the 100 fish hooks. Their allowance was a fixed scale, unlike the slaves' rations, which rose and fell with the supply of rice, meat and yams. The steadiness confirms that the Company treated the Malays as men on agreed terms, not as labour fed from whatever the stores held. Paddy from Bengal and Bombay fed the Company's horses as well as its poultry. In England horses were kept on oats and hay. St Helena grew no oats, and its hay was short, so unhusked rice shipped from India took their place. Grain carried halfway round the world to feed the farm's animals made the Company's horses expensive to keep.
169	165	1777 Brought Over £ 18 12 2 Cordage qr. lb. 1 25 .. 13 5 Oil Viz. 4½ Galls. Train 1 .. 7 ⅛ Do. Turpentine .. .. 10 1 1 5 Beef and Pork 13 ps. Beef Steward 2 5 6 Iron Ware Viz. 10 Ash Helves .. 5 10 6 Spring Rat Traps .. 9 6 1 Fox Trap .. 19 3 15 Scythe Stones .. 3 2 1 Hand Hatchet .. 1 9 1 Shod Shovel .. 1 9 1 Stock Lock .. 3 1 1 Spade .. 3 9 2 Sheets Emery Paper .. .. 4 4 Pickaxes .. 13 4 3 1 9 Cuttlery Ware 12 Shoe Knives .. 5 9 Pitch and Tar 5 Galls. Tar .. 4 2 Iron and Steel qr. lb. 3 27 Iron .. 16 10 Deals 6 Single .. 14 .	The plantation account continued with cordage, oil, tools and other stores. Brought over, £18 12s 2d Cordage, 0 cwt 1 qr 25 lb, £0 13s 5d Oil 4½ gallons of train oil, £1 0s 7d ½ gallon of oil of turpentine, £0 0s 10d Oil subtotal, £1 1s 5d Salt beef, 13 pieces, for the steward, £2 5s 6d Ironware 10 axe handles, £0 5s 10d 6 spring rat traps, £0 9s 6d 1 fox trap, £0 19s 3d 15 scythe stones, £0 3s 2d 1 hand hatchet, £0 1s 9d 1 shod shovel, £0 1s 9d 1 stock lock, £0 3s 1d 1 spade, £0 3s 9d 2 sheets of emery paper, £0 0s 4d 4 pickaxes, £0 13s 4d Ironware subtotal, £3 1s 9d Cutlery, 12 shoemakers' knives, £0 5s 9d Pitch and tar, 5 gallons of tar, £0 4s 7d Iron and steel, [...] of iron, £0 16s 10d Deals, 6 single deals, £0 14s 0d Nails, 2 [...] of 20-penny nails, £0 0s 9d Total of the plantation account, £27 13s 9d The hospital account recorded the stores issued for the hospital between 1 January and 31 March 1777. Sugar, 4 cwt 0 qr ½ lb, £5 15s 7d Flour, 3 cwt 3 qr 25 lb, £3 14s 2d Rice, 4 cwt 1 qr 0 lb, £1 13s 2d Tea 20 lb of singlo tea, £1 10s 11d 9 lb of bohea tea, £0 6s 3d Tea subtotal, £1 17s 2d Salt, 1 bushel, £0 3s 4d Sago, 6 lb, £0 2s 3d Oil, 17½ gallons, £3 15s 10d Total carried over, £17 1s 6d **Interpretations**

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		Nails 2 lb. 20d. .. .. 9 £ 27 15 9 Hospital Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 January to the 31 March 1777. Sugar cwt. qr. lb. 4 .. 2 5 15 7 Flour 3 3 25 3 14 2 Rice 4 1 1 13 2 Tea Viz. 28 Single 1 10 11 9 Bohea .. 6 3 1 17 2 Salt 1 Bushel .. 3 4 Sago 6 lb. .. 2 3 Oil 17½ Gallons 3 15 10 £ 17 1 6	The hospital's stores show the diet given to the sick. Sugar, rice, tea and sago were light foods for invalids, quite unlike the salt meat and biscuit of the soldier's ordinary ration. Sugar was the largest single item at more than 4 cwt, used to sweeten tea, gruel and puddings for patients who could not stomach coarse food. The surgeon's own claim for extras beyond his 6d a day showed how much more the hospital needed than its fixed allowance provided. These stores were the Company's direct contribution towards it. The plantation bought a fox trap, although St Helena had no foxes. The trap was large and strong, at 19s 3d, and was perhaps set for the cats or dogs that had gone wild on the island and preyed on the Company's poultry and young stock. The six rat traps bought at the same time point to the same struggle to protect the farm's animals and stores.
170	166	21st April Boats Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 January to the 31 March 1777. Cordage cwt. qr. lb. 5 .. 16 9 10 3 Canvas 3 ps. English 3 17 4 Lines 3 Log .. 2 9 Iron Ware Viz. 2 Chains for Long Boats 9 3 7 10 Sail Needles .. .. 9 9 4 4 Turners Ware 2 Birch Brooms .. .. 10 Deals Viz. 4 Double .. 16 4 3 Wainscot Boards .. 6 3 1 2 7 Nails Viz. 2 3 .. 1 5 8 4 .. 4 8 .. 6 1 Pitch and Tar 1 Barl. Pitch 1 5 2 Arrack 1½ Gallons .. 5 4 Paint 12 lb. White Lead mixed .. 4 6 Oil 1 Gall. Linseed .. 4 .. Masts 1 Spar 1 12 2 £ 27 15 4 Fortification Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 January to the 31 March 1777. Iron and Steel qr. lb. 1 14 Iron Bunkers .. 6 8 Cordage 3 9 Ruperts 1 8 1 Twine 64 Skn. Mending Lime Bags 1 12 8 Iron Ware Viz. 3 Mauls 1 7 11	The boats' account recorded the stores issued for the Company's boats between 1 January and 31 March 1777. Cordage, 5 cwt 0 qr 16 lb, £9 10s 3d Canvas, 3 pieces of English canvas, £3 17s 4d Lines, 3 log lines, £0 2s 9d Ironware 2 chains for the longboats, £9 3s 7d 10 sail needles, £0 0s 9d Ironware subtotal, £9 4s 4d Brushes, 2 birch brooms, £0 0s 10d Deals 4 double deals, £0 16s 4d 3 wainscot boards, £0 6s 3d Deals subtotal, £1 2s 7d Nails 2 [...] of 3-penny nails, £0 1s 5d 8 [...] of 4-penny nails, £0 4s 8d Nails subtotal, £0 6s 1d Pitch and tar, 1 barrel of pitch, £1 5s 9d Arrack, 1½ gallons, £0 5s 4d Paint, 12 lb of mixed white lead, £0 4s 6d Oil, 1 gallon of linseed oil, £0 4s 0d Masts, 1 spar, £1 12s 2d Total of the boats' account, £27 13s 4d The fortifications account recorded the stores issued for the defence works between 1 January and 31 March 1777. Iron and steel, [...] 14 lb of iron, for Banks's, £0 6s 0d Cordage, 0 cwt 3 qr 9 lb, for Rupert's, £1 8s 1d Twine, 64 skeins, for mending lime bags, £1 12s 8d Ironware 3 mauls, for Rupert's, £1 7s 11d 101 axe handles, for Rupert's, £2 10s 11d 2 bricklayers' trowels, for Rupert's, £0 2s 7d Ironware subtotal, £4 9s 5d Total carried over, £7 16s 10d **Interpretations** Rupert's took another 101 axe handles in this quarter, after 102 in the last quarter of 1776. More than 200 handles in six months shows how fast the tools wore out in quarrying and dressing stone for the double wall. The wooden handles of picks and axes split under the constant pounding on hard volcanic rock, and the heads were refitted again and again. The Company kept the iron heads in use and replaced only the cheap wooden handles. The 64 skeins of twine for mending lime bags belonged to the same works. Burnt lime was carried

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		101 Ash Helves Ruperts 2 10 11 2 Bricklayers Trowels .. 2 7 4 9 5 Carried Over £ 7 16 10	from the kilns to Rupert's in canvas sacks, and the sharp, caustic lime wore through the seams quickly.
171	167	1777 Brought Over £ 7 16 10 Oil Viz. 11½ Galls. Train Ruperts 2 9 10 1 Gallon Linseed Gun Carriages .. 4 .. 1 Bottle Florence Artillery .. 2 7 2 16 5 Deals Viz. 14 Double Ruperts 2 17 2 16 Single Repairg. a House for the Militia 1 17 4 3 Puffers Ruperts .. 9 5 2 Balks Repairing Do. Do. 1 5 5 1⅓ ft. Riga Timber Ruperts 4 1 2 10 10 6 Thread 4 lb. Coloured Artillery .. 11 9 Lines 6 No. 3 Do. .. 2 .. Cart Wheels 6 Wheel Barrows 4 15 8 Turners Ware Viz. 4 Plaistr. Brushes .. 6 1 6 Labourers Baskets Ruperts .. 6 .. .. 12 1 Paint Viz. 8 lb. White Lead dry .. 2 4 1 Blue Black Gun Carriages .. .. 11 .. 3 3 Candles 2 lb. .. 4 2 Canvas ps. yds. 3 30 English Lime Bags 9 17 .. Nails Viz. 12 lb. 20d. .. 4 6 8 30 Repairg. a House for the Militia .. 2 10 3 Glazr. Brads .. 2 9 .. 10 1 £ 37 19 9 Houses Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 January to the 31 March 1777. Deals Viz. 64 Double 13 1 4 58 Single 6 15 4 ⅔ ft. Riga Timber 1 12 6 21 9 2 Carried Over £ 21 9 2	The fortifications account continued with oil, timber and other stores for the defence works. Brought over, £7 16s 10d Oil 11½ gallons of train oil, for Rupert's, £2 9s 10d 1 gallon of linseed oil, for the gun carriages, £0 4s 0d 1 bottle of Florence oil, for the artillery, £0 2s 7d Oil subtotal, £2 16s 5d Deals and timber 14 double deals, for Rupert's, £2 17s 2d 16 single deals, for repairing a house for the militia, £1 17s 4d 3 rafters, for Rupert's, £0 9s 5d 2 balks, for repairing the militia house, £1 5s 5d 1½ loads of Riga timber, for Rupert's, £4 1s 2d Deals and timber subtotal, £10 10s 6d Thread, 4 [...] of coloured thread, for the artillery, £0 11s 9d Lines, 6 size 3 lines, for the artillery, £0 2s 0d Wheels, 6 wheelbarrows, £4 15s 0d Brushes and baskets 4 plasterers' brushes, for Rupert's, £0 6s 1d 6 labourers' baskets, for Rupert's, £0 6s 0d Brushes and baskets subtotal, £0 12s 1d Paint 8 lb of dry white lead, for the gun carriages, £0 2s 4d 1 lb of blue black, for the gun carriages, £0 0s 11d Paint subtotal, £0 3s 3d Candles, 2 lb, £0 4s 2d Canvas, [...] of English canvas, for lime bags, £9 7s 0d Nails 12 [...] of 20-penny nails, for repairing the militia house, £0 4s 6d 8 [...] of 30-penny nails, for repairing the militia house, £0 2s 10d 3 [...] of glaziers' brads, £0 2s 9d Nails subtotal, £0 10s 1d Total of the fortifications account, £37 19s 9d The houses account recorded the stores issued for house building between 1 January and 31 March 1777. Deals and timber 64 double deals, £13 1s 4d 50 single deals, £6 15s 4d ⅔ load of Riga timber, £1 12s 6d Deals and timber subtotal, £21 9s 2d Total carried over, £21 9s 2d **Interpretations** A house for the militia was repaired during the quarter, and its cost was charged to fortifications. The militia was the island's reserve of armed inhabitants, called out to support the garrison in time of danger. William Wrangham had pressed for it to be embodied when the alarming state of affairs in Europe raised fears of war. Charging its house to the defence works shows that the Council now treated the militia as part of the island's standing defences, with its own building to muster in and store its arms. The canvas for lime bags cost £9 7s 0d, far more than the twine used to mend them. The constant carrying of lime from the kilns to Rupert's wore out the sacks so fast that whole pieces of canvas had to be made up into new ones.

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172	168	21 April Brought Over £ 21 9 2 Nails Viz. 6 lb. 3 .. 4 2 36 4 1 1 .. 10 30 .. 3 7 18 Glazing Brads .. 16 6 2 5 3 Turners Ware Viz. 1 Birch Broom .. .. 5 2 Plaistr. Brushes .. 3 1 .. 3 6 Iron Ware Viz. 8 pr. H L Hinges 1 4 8 3 Iron rimd Locks with Brass Knobs .. 18 5 2 Plaistr. Trowels .. 3 4 1 Stock Lock .. 3 1 2 9 6 £ 26 7 5 Chubs Spring Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 January to the 31 March 1777 Deals Viz. 12 Double 2 9 . 12 Single 1 8 . 2½ Balks 1 11 10 3 ft. Riga Timber 7 6 2 ⅓ ps. Ash Plank 1 2 7 13 17 7 Nails Viz. 3 lb. 4 .. 1 9 40 20 .. 15 . 26 30 .. 9 3 4 Dog .. 1 11 1 7 11 Iron Ware Viz. 6 Masons Beach Mallets .. 11 3 22 Brass Boxes for Wheel Barrows .. 8 1 Iron Ware Carried Over £ .. 19 4 Carried Over £ 15 5 6	The houses account closed with nails, brushes and ironware, and the account for Chubb's Spring followed. Brought over, £21 9s 2d Nails 6 [...] of 3-penny nails, £0 4s 2d 36 [...] of 4-penny nails, £1 1s 0d 10 [...] of 30-penny nails, £0 3s 7d 10 [...] of glaziers' brads, £0 16s 6d Nails subtotal, £2 5s 3d Brushes 1 birch broom, £0 0s 5d 2 plasterers' brushes, £0 3s 1d Brushes subtotal, £0 3s 6d Ironware 8 pairs of HL hinges, £1 4s 8d 3 iron rim locks with brass knobs, £0 18s 5d 2 plasterers' trowels, £0 3s 4d 1 stock lock, £0 3s 1d Ironware subtotal, £2 9s 6d Total of the houses account, £26 7s 5d The account for Chubb's Spring recorded the stores issued for the works there between 1 January and 31 March 1777. Deals and timber 12 double deals, £2 9s 0d 12 single deals, £1 8s 0d 2½ balks, £1 10s 10d 3 loads of Riga timber, £7 6s 2d 1⅓ pieces of ash plank, £1 2s 7d Deals and timber subtotal, £13 17s 7d Nails 3 [...] of 4-penny nails, £0 1s 9d 40 [...] of 20-penny nails, £0 15s 0d 26 [...] of 30-penny nails, £0 9s 3d 4 [...] of dog nails, £0 1s 11d Nails subtotal, £1 7s 11d Ironware 6 masons' beech mallets, £0 11s 3d 22 brass boxes for wheelbarrows, £0 8s 1d Ironware subtotal carried over, £0 19s 4d Total carried over, £15 5s 6d **Interpretations** The 22 brass boxes for wheelbarrows were bushes fitted round the wheel axles. A wooden wheel turning directly on an iron axle wore away quickly under heavy loads. A brass lining took the wear instead and could be replaced cheaply. The wheelbarrows at Chubb's Spring carried earth, stone and lime all day, and fitting so many of them with brass boxes shows how hard the works were driving their equipment. Dog nails were heavy nails with a head projecting to one side, used to fix iron straps and hinges to timber. The 3 loads of Riga timber and the large balks show that the works at Chubb's Spring had moved on from digging and leadwork to heavy carpentry, perhaps the framing and covering of the reservoir.
173	169	1777 Brought Over £ 15 5 6 Iron Ware Brought Over £ .. 19 4 2 Rubber Files .. 10 9 4 Files .. 1 6 1 Stock Lock .. 3 1 1 pr. H L Hinges	The account for Chubb's Spring closed with ironware, metal, naval stores and provisions for the workforce. Brought over, £15 5s 6d Ironware Ironware brought over, £0 19s 4d 2 rubber files, £0 10s 9d 4 files, £0 1s 6d 1 stock lock, £0 3s 1d 1 pair of H hinges, £0 3s 1d 11 lb of iron wire, £0 7s 10d 19 lb of plate iron, £0 7s 2d

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		.. 3 1 11 Iron Wire .. 7 10 19 Plate Iron .. 7 2 2 Bricklayers Trowels .. 2 7 2 15 4 Iron and Steel qr. 1 Iron .. 17 10 Coals 42 Bushels 2 11 7 Pitch and Tar Viz. 56 lb. Pitch .. 6 3 6 Rosin .. 2 . 6 Turpentine .. 1 6 .. 9 9 Oil 1 Gallon Train .. 4 4 Lines Viz. 42 No. 3 .. 13 10 1 Hambro .. 1 1 .. 14 11 Braziers Ware Viz. 8 lb. Sheet Copper .. 11 . 17 Rolled Dutch Brass 1 8 4 1 Brass Bar .. 14 2 1 Copper Do. .. 19 3 3 12 9 Turners Ware 1 Hair Broom .. 2 10 Paint 8 lb. Chalk .. .. 4 Lead 9 lb. Sheet .. 1 11 Arrack 34 Gallons 6 .. 5 Tea 6 Congo .. 6 8 Candles 18 lb. 1 17 3 Sugar & Candy Viz. 18 lb. Sugar .. 4 11 36 Candy .. 14 1 .. 19 . £ 36 .. 5 St. Helena Errors Excepted 31 March 1777 (Signed) Jonn. Doveton S. Keeper	2 bricklayers' trowels, £0 2s 7d Ironware subtotal, £2 15s 4d Iron and steel, 0 cwt 1 qr of iron, £0 17s 10d Coals, 42 bushels, £2 11s 7d Pitch and tar 56 lb of pitch, £0 6s 3d 6 lb of rosin, £0 2s 0d 6 lb of turpentine, £0 1s 6d Pitch and tar subtotal, £0 9s 9d Oil, 1 gallon of train oil, £0 4s 4d Lines 42 size 3 lines, £0 13s 10d 1 Hamburg line, £0 1s 1d Lines subtotal, £0 14s 11d Copper and brass ware 8 lb of sheet copper, £0 11s 0d 17 lb of rolled Dutch brass, £1 8s 4d 1 brass bar, £0 14s 2d 1 copper bar, £0 19s 3d Copper and brass ware subtotal, £3 12s 9d Brushes, 1 hair broom, £0 2s 10d Paint, 8 lb of chalk, £0 0s 4d Lead, 9 lb of sheet lead, £0 1s 11d Arrack, 34 gallons, £6 0s 5d Tea, 6 lb of congou, £0 6s 8d Candles, 18 lb, £1 17s 3d Sugar and sugar candy 18 lb of sugar, £0 4s 11d 36 lb of sugar candy, £0 14s 1d Sugar and sugar candy subtotal, £0 19s 0d Total of the Chubb's Spring account, £36 0s 5d Jonathan Doveton, the storekeeper, signed the account at St Helena on 31 March 1777, with the usual reservation for errors. **Interpretations** The cost of the works at Chubb's Spring fell from £99 13s 0d in the last quarter of 1776 to £36 0s 5d. Almost all the earlier expense had gone on nearly 50 cwt of lead for lining the reservoir and making its pipes. This quarter used only 9 lb of sheet lead. The heavy leadwork was finished, and the stores now went on timber framing, copper and brass fittings and the tools to finish the job. Copper and brass bars were cut and worked on site into taps, valves and fittings for the water supply. The workmen's allowance of arrack rose from 28 gallons to 34, with tea and sugar again supplied alongside it. The Company kept up these rations for the men at Chubb's Spring as long as the works lasted, charging them to the project rather than to the garrison or slaves' accounts.
174	170	21st April List of the Honorable Companys Civil and Military Servants upon the Island of St. Helena with their several Salarys Diet Money &c. for the Quarter ending the 31st Day of March 1777. John Skottowe Esqr. Governor 150 .. Do. Allowance for Servants 31 14 9 181 14 9 Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Govr. 62 10 Do. Diet Money	The list of the Company's civil and military servants on St Helena set out their salaries, diet money and other allowances for the quarter ending 31 March 1777. John Skottowe, Governor, salary, £150 0s 0d John Skottowe, allowance for servants, £31 14s 9d John Skottowe, total, £181 14s 9d Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, salary, £62 10s 0d Daniel Corneille, diet money, £25 0s 0d Daniel Corneille, total, £87 10s 0d Matthew Bazett, member of Council, salary, £22 10s 0d Matthew Bazett, as accountant, £27 10s 0d

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		25 87 10 . Matthew Bazett Esqr. of Council 22 10 Do. Accountant 27 10 Do. Diet Money 15 . 65 . William Wrangham Esqr. of Council 10 . Do. Diet Money 15 Do. House Rent 2 10 Do. Assist. to the Governor 10 Do. Paymaster 27 10 65 .. .. Henry Bazett Esqr. of Council 10 . Do. House Rent 2 10 12 10 Robartes Carr Chaplain 55 Jonathan Doveton Storekeeper 27 10 Do. Diet Money 15 . Do. House Rent 2 10 45 Britanicus Alexr. Wright Secy. 27 10 Do. Diet Money 15 42 10 . James Tippet Engineer 50 . John Goodwin Factor 12 10 Do. Diet Money 10 .. Do. House Rent 2 10 Do. Collector of Customs 5 . 37 10 .. Carried Over £ 641 14 9	Matthew Bazett, diet money, £15 0s 0d Matthew Bazett, total, £65 0s 0d William Wrangham, member of Council, salary, £10 0s 0d William Wrangham, diet money, £15 0s 0d William Wrangham, house rent, £2 10s 0d William Wrangham, as assistant to the Governor, £10 0s 0d William Wrangham, as paymaster, £27 10s 0d William Wrangham, total, £65 0s 0d Henry Bazett, member of Council, salary, £10 0s 0d Henry Bazett, house rent, £2 10s 0d Henry Bazett, total, £12 10s 0d Robartes Carr, chaplain, salary, £55 0s 0d Jonathan Doveton, storekeeper, salary, £27 10s 0d Jonathan Doveton, diet money, £15 0s 0d Jonathan Doveton, house rent, £2 10s 0d Jonathan Doveton, total, £45 0s 0d Britannicus [...] Wright, secretary, salary, £27 10s 0d Britannicus [...] Wright, diet money, £15 0s 0d Britannicus [...] Wright, total, £42 10s 0d James Tippet, engineer, salary, £50 0s 0d John Goodwin, factor, salary, £12 10s 0d John Goodwin, diet money, £10 0s 0d John Goodwin, house rent, £2 10s 0d John Goodwin, as collector of customs, £12 10s 0d John Goodwin, total, £37 10s 0d Total carried over, £641 14s 9d
175	171	1777 Brought Over £ 641 14 9 James Desfountain Factor 12 10 Do. Diet Money 10 .. Do. House Rent 2 10 Do. Assist. Storekeeper 5 .. 30 .. William Webber Doveton Factor 12 10 Do. Diet Money 10 . Do. House Rent 2 10 25 . Robert Leech Writer 7 10 . Do. Diet Money 10 ..	The list of the Company's servants continued with the factors, writers and other officers. Brought over, £641 14s 9d James Desfountaine, factor, salary, £12 10s 0d James Desfountaine, diet money, £10 0s 0d James Desfountaine, house rent, £2 10s 0d James Desfountaine, as assistant storekeeper, £5 0s 0d James Desfountaine, total, £30 0s 0d William Webber Doveton, factor, salary, £12 10s 0d William Webber Doveton, diet money, £10 0s 0d William Webber Doveton, house rent, £2 10s 0d William Webber Doveton, total, £25 0s 0d Robert Leech, writer, salary, £7 10s 0d Robert Leech, diet money, £10 0s 0d Robert Leech, house rent, £2 10s 0d Robert Leech, as clerk of the works, £6 16s 10½d Robert Leech, total, £26 16s 10½d John Doveton, writer, salary, £7 10s 0d John Doveton, diet money, £10 0s 0d John Doveton, house rent, £2 10s 0d

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		Do. House Rent 2 10 Do. Clerk of the Works 6 16 10½ 26 16 10½ John Doveton Writer 7 10 Do. Diet Money 10 . Do. House Rent 2 10 . 20 Nathaniel Kennedy Writer 7 10 Do. Diet Money 10 .. Do. House Rent 2 10 . 20 . John Congreve Judge Advocate 12 10 Do. School Master 7 10 . Do. House Rent 2 10 22 10 . Thomas Stroud Surgeon 25 .. Do. Diet Money 10 35 . David Kay Surgeons Assist. 23 15 Do. House Rent 2 10 26 5 Philip Mahoney Clk. of ye Peace 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 36 14 4½ George Lamb Steward 7 10 . Do. Overr. the Bake House 3 .. 10 10 . Carried Over £ 894 11 ..	John Doveton, total, £20 0s 0d Nathaniel Kennedy, writer, salary, £7 10s 0d Nathaniel Kennedy, diet money, £10 0s 0d Nathaniel Kennedy, house rent, £2 10s 0d Nathaniel Kennedy, total, £20 0s 0d John Congreve, judge advocate, salary, £12 10s 0d John Congreve, as schoolmaster, £7 10s 0d John Congreve, house rent, £2 10s 0d John Congreve, total, £22 10s 0d Thomas Stroud, surgeon, salary, £25 0s 0d Thomas Stroud, diet money, £10 0s 0d Thomas Stroud, total, £35 0s 0d David Kay, surgeon's assistant, salary, £23 15s 0d David Kay, house rent, £2 10s 0d David Kay, total, £26 5s 0d Philip Mahoney, clerk of the peace, salary, £27 7s 6d Philip Mahoney, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Philip Mahoney, house rent, £2 10s 0d Philip Mahoney, total, £36 14s 4½d George Lambe, steward, salary, £7 10s 0d George Lambe, as overseer of the bakehouse, £3 0s 0d George Lambe, total, £10 10s 0d Total carried over, £894 11s 0d **Interpretations** David Kay drew his full pay as surgeon's assistant for the whole quarter, although the Council made him an acting second lieutenant of artillery on 23 December 1776. He did not appear among the artillery officers' pay for this quarter. He had evidently returned to his medical post, or held both duties while drawing only the surgeon's assistant's pay. The acting commission of December 1776 was a stopgap that gave the artillery an officer while the Council waited for the Court of Directors to send replacements.
176	172	21st April Brought Over £ 894 11 Thomas Bazett Superintend. of the Works 25 .. Solomon St. Maurice Master at Arms 6 5 Saml. Alexander Overseer 7 10 John Worrall Do. 15 .. John Robinson Carpenter 25 Simon Whaley Do. Mate 12 10 Henry Wingfield Masons Mate 30 . John Daniels Do. Apprentice 12 10 Joseph Seager Armourer 15 . Joseph Griffiths Cooper 15 . James Carmichael Gardener 10 .	The list of the Company's servants continued with the overseers and craftsmen, and then the officers of the First Company. Brought over, £894 11s 0d Thomas Bazett, superintendent of the works, £25 0s 0d Solomon St Maurice, master at arms, £6 5s 0d Samuel Alexander, overseer, £7 10s 0d John Worrall, overseer, £15 0s 0d John Robinson, carpenter, £25 0s 0d Simon Whaley, carpenter's mate, £12 10s 0d Henry Wingfield, masons' mate, £30 0s 0d John Daniels, masons' apprentice, £12 10s 0d Joseph Seager, armourer, £15 0s 0d Joseph Griffiths, cooper, £15 0s 0d James Carmichael, gardener, £10 0s 0d John Price, marshal and gaoler, £7 10s 0d Isaac Clark, groom, £2 0s 0d John Joyce, clerk and teacher of the scholars, £1 5s 0d John King, patroon, £7 10s 0d Thomas Yates, clerk of the parish, £6 10s 0d The drum major, for teaching the young drummers, £1 0s 0d

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		John Price Marshal & Goaler 7 10 Isaac Clark Groom 2 . John Joyce Clock & Instrumt. Cleaner 1 5 John King Patroon 7 10 Thos. Yates Clerk of ye Parish 6 10 The Drum Major Instructg. Young Drumrs. 1 . Hugh Jones Superintend. of the Blacks 10 . John Scott Registermaster 10 . First Company Viz. Daniel Corneille Esqr. Major 59 6 3 Thomas Bazett Lieut. 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 .. 36 14 4½ James Elgin Lieut. to the [...] 3 7 6 Richard Knipe Lieut. 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Charles Ross Stewart Garrison Adjt. 10 5 . William Roberts Town Adjutant 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 . 36 14 4½ Carried Over £ 1292 12 9½	Hugh Jones, superintendent of the slaves, £10 0s 0d John Scott, registrar, £10 0s 0d First Company Daniel Corneille, major, £59 6s 3d Thomas Bazett, lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d Thomas Bazett, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Thomas Bazett, house rent, £2 10s 0d Thomas Bazett, total, £36 14s 4½d James Elgin, lieutenant, to 9 January 1777, £3 7s 6d Richard Knipe, lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d Richard Knipe, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Richard Knipe, total, £34 4s 4½d Charles Ross Stewart, garrison adjutant, £10 5s 0d William Roberts, town adjutant, salary, £27 7s 6d William Roberts, diet money, £6 16s 10½d William Roberts, house rent, £2 10s 0d William Roberts, total, £36 14s 4½d Total carried over, £1,292 12s 9½d **Interpretations** James Elgin's pay stopped on 9 January 1777, the day the Council suspended him pending a general court martial on Molloy's charges. He drew only £3 7s 6d for the quarter against the £34 4s 4½d paid to his fellow lieutenant Richard Knipe. Suspension cut off a man's income at once, before any verdict. An officer facing charges had a strong financial reason to see the court martial held quickly, since every week of delay cost him his living. The master at arms was the officer responsible for drilling the garrison in the use of small arms and keeping order in the barracks. Solomon St Maurice held this post alongside his captaincy of the Fourth Company. John Joyce was paid as clerk and as teacher of the scholars, and so taught the island's children under John Congreve as schoolmaster.
177	173	1777 Brought Over £ 1292 12 9½ Serjeants Viz. Abraham Jervis 7 10 Andrew Alexander 7 10 John Desborough 7 10 . James McShane to 17th March 6 6 8 William Goalby 7 10 John Garell 7 10 Edwd. Banks from 18 March 1 3 4 45 .. Corporals Viz. Edward Banks to 17 March 4 8 8 Thomas Close 5 5 Duncan McNaughton 5 5 Michl. McNamara 5 5 Robert Wright 5 5 John Brocklebank	The list of the First Company continued with its non-commissioned officers, drummers, cadets and privates. Brought over, £1,292 12s 9½d Sergeants Abraham Jarvis, £7 10s 0d Andrew Alexander, £7 10s 0d John Desborough, £7 10s 0d James McShane, to 17 March 1777, £6 6s 8d William Goatly, £7 10s 0d John Gazell, £7 10s 0d Edward Banks, from 18 March 1777, £1 3s 4d Sergeants subtotal, £45 0s 0d Corporals Edward Banks, to 17 March 1777, £4 8s 8d Thomas Close, £5 5s 0d Duncan McNaughton, £5 5s 0d Michael McNamara, £5 5s 0d Robert Wright, £5 5s 0d John Brocklebank, £5 5s 0d John Hall, from 18 March 1777, £0 16s 4d Corporals subtotal, £31 10s 0d Drummers John Searles, £5 5s 0d Richard Philpot, £5 5s 0d George Watts, £5 5s 0d Drummers subtotal, £15 15s 0d Cadets Thomas Greentree, from 6 January 1777, £7 1s 8d

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		5 5 John Hall from 18th March .. 16 4 31 10 . Drummers Viz. John Iwaters 5 5 Richard Philpots 5 5 George Walls 5 5 15 15 Cadets Viz. Thomas Greentree 6 Jany. 7 1 8 Onesiph. Beale Do. 7 1 8 14 3 4 Private Viz. Richard Ashton 3 15 Edwd. Aldridge 3 15 Wm. Benson Disch. 24 Feb. 2 5 10 Richard Brown 3 15 Thomas Berwick 3 15 . John Baker 3 15 . John Bull 3 15 Jonn. Bartlett 3 15 George Brooker 3 15 Wm. Bailey 3 15 . Private Carrd. Over £ Carried Over £ 1399 1 2½	Onesiphorus Beale, from 6 January 1777, £7 1s 8d Cadets subtotal, £14 3s 4d Privates Richard Ashton, £3 15s 0d Edward Aldridge, £3 15s 0d William Benson, discharged 24 February 1777, £2 5s 10d Richard Brown, £3 15s 0d Thomas Barwick, £3 15s 0d John Baker, £3 15s 0d John Bull, £3 15s 0d Jonathan Bartlett, £3 15s 0d George Brocker, £3 15s 0d William Bailey, £3 15s 0d Total carried over, £1,399 1s 2½d **Interpretations** The quarter's pay ran for 90 days, against 92 in the last quarter of 1776, so every full-time rate was slightly lower. A sergeant drew £7 10s 0d instead of £7 13s 4d and a private £3 15s 0d instead of £3 16s 8d. The Company paid by the day, not by the quarter, and the shorter months of January to March cost each man two days' pay. James McShane left the sergeants on 17 March 1777, and the next day set off another chain of promotions. Corporal Edward Banks moved up to sergeant, and John Hall stepped up to fill Banks's place among the corporals. William Benson's pay stopped on 24 February 1777, the day the Council granted his discharge after his contract ended. The cadets Thomas Greentree and Onesiphorus Beale, appointed on 6 January 1777, drew a sergeant's rate of pay from that day.
178	174	21 April Brought Over £ 1399 1 2½ Private brought Over £ John Bassett Ent. 9 March .. 19 2 James Beard Do. .. 19 2 Patk. Connor 3 15 . John Charlton 3 15 William Copsun 3 15 . Richard Craigs 3 15 . Peter Chapman 3 15 Richard Cook 3 15 Wm. Crowley Ent. 9 March .. 19 2 John Davis 3 15 John Dove 3 15 James Drake 3 15 . Saml. Duffett Ent. 9 March .. 19 2 Wm. Davis Do. 31 Do.	The list of privates in the First Company continued. Brought over, £1,399 1s 2½d Privates brought over John Bassett, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d James Beard, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d Patrick Connor, £3 15s 0d John Charlton, £3 15s 0d William Coppen, £3 15s 0d Richard Craggs, £3 15s 0d Peter Chapman, £3 15s 0d Richard Cook, £3 15s 0d William Crawley, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d John Davis, £3 15s 0d John Dove, £3 15s 0d James Drake, £3 15s 0d Samuel Duffett, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d William Davis, enlisted 31 March 1777, £0 0s 10d John Ellis, £3 15s 0d William Edwards, £3 15s 0d William Fisher, £3 15s 0d Stephen Ferris, £3 15s 0d Thomas Fuller, £3 15s 0d George Fiddes, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d Richard Fear, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d William Finch, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d William Greenwood, £3 15s 0d John Griffiths, £3 15s 0d William Gosford, £3 15s 0d

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		.. .. 10 John Ellis 3 15 William Edwards 3 15 William Fisher 3 15 Stephen Ferris 3 15 Thomas Fuller 3 15 Geo. Fiddis Ent. 9 March .. 19 2 Richd. Fear Do. .. 19 2 Willm. Foote Do. .. 19 2 Wm. Greenwood 3 15 John Griffiths 3 15 William Gosford 3 15 John Houston 3 15 Philip Hayes 3 15 Bernard Hartier 3 15 William Hardy 3 15 John Hall to 17 March 3 3 4 John Hedges Ent. 9 Do. .. 19 2 John Johnson 3 15 Fran. Jones 3 15 . James Judge 3 15 . Fran. Ives 3 15 . Private Carrd. Over £ Carried Over £ 1399 1 2½	John Houston, £3 15s 0d Philip Hayes, £3 15s 0d Bernard Hartley, £3 15s 0d William Hardy, £3 15s 0d John Hall, to 17 March 1777, £3 3s 4d John Hodges, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d John Johnson, £3 15s 0d Francis Jones, £3 15s 0d James Judge, £3 15s 0d Frederick Ives, £3 15s 0d Total carried over, £1,399 1s 2½d **Interpretations** Eight privates joined the First Company on 9 March 1777, the day the *Alfred* arrived from England. They were recruits the Company had raised in England and shipped out on her, and they went onto the pay list the moment they landed. William Davis, who joined on 31 March 1777, was one of the five men from the *Latham* enlisted that day for a bounty of £15 0s 0d. The two groups show the garrison's two sources of men: recruits sent out by the Company from England and discharged soldiers taken on at the island from the homeward Indian ships.
179	175	1777 Brought Over £ 1399 1 2½ Private Brought Over £ Thomas Kelly 3 15 . Thomas Love 3 15 . Patrick Lynch 3 15 . Michl. Leonard 3 15 . Duncan McLaron 3 15 . William Mumford 3 15 . William Mudge 3 15 . Peter Moffett 3 15 . Davd. Morgan 3 15 . James Mannaton 3 15 . Wm. Manchey Ent. 9th March .. 19 2 James McShane fr. 18 Do.	The list of privates in the First Company continued. Brought over, £1,399 1s 2½d Privates brought over Thomas Kelly, £3 15s 0d Thomas Love, £3 15s 0d Patrick Lynch, £3 15s 0d Michael Leonard, £3 15s 0d Duncan McLaren, £3 15s 0d William Mumford, £3 15s 0d William Mudge, £3 15s 0d Peter Morfett, £3 15s 0d Daniel Morgan, £3 15s 0d James Manneton, £3 15s 0d William Manchey, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d James McShane, from 18 March 1777, £0 11s 8d Richard Nichols, £3 15s 0d Thomas Organ, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d William Page, £3 15s 0d Charles Pelletier, £3 15s 0d Alexander Paxton, £3 15s 0d William Pevitt, £3 15s 0d John Peters, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d William Robinson, £3 15s 0d Thomas Rogers, £3 15s 0d Anthony Reynolds, £3 15s 0d

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		.. 11 8 Richard Nichols 3 15 . Thos. Organ Ent. 9th March .. 19 2 Willm. Page 3 15 Chas. Pollitter 3 15 . Alexr. Paxton 3 15 . William Pruitt 3 15 .. John Peters Ent. 9th March .. 19 2 Wm. Robinson 3 15 Thomas Rogers 3 15 . Anthy. Reynolds 3 15 John Reville 3 15 George Roe 3 15 . Thomas Ross 3 15 . Thos. Reeves from 27 Jany. 2 13 4 Willm. Swaby 3 15 Joseph Stacy 3 15 James Snell 3 15 . William Smelt 3 15 Gregory Sutherwood 3 15 John Small 3 15 Willm. Seale 3 15 . Thomas Stuck 3 15 Alexd. Scott 3 15 Private Carrd. Over £ Carried Over £ 1399 1 2½ **Margin Notes:** 1st	John Revell, £3 15s 0d George Roe, £3 15s 0d Thomas Roe, £3 15s 0d Thomas Reeves, from 27 January 1777, £2 13s 4d William Sealy, £3 15s 0d Joseph Stacy, £3 15s 0d James Snell, £3 15s 0d William Smelt, £3 15s 0d Gregory Sutherwood, £3 15s 0d John Small, £3 15s 0d William Seale, £3 15s 0d Thomas Stark, £3 15s 0d Alexander Scott, £3 15s 0d Total carried over, £1,399 1s 2½d **Interpretations** James McShane did not leave the garrison on 17 March 1777. He was reduced from sergeant to private and drew a private's pay from 18 March. He joined James Manneton, broken from sergeant in October 1776, in the ranks of the same company. Two sergeants reduced to private within six months shows how readily the officers used demotion as a punishment. It cost a man more than half his pay but kept a trained soldier in the service. Thomas Reeves joined on 27 January 1777, the day the Council enlisted four discharged soldiers from Bombay who had come home on the *Granville*. He had also appeared on her muster roll as one of her seamen, working his passage home.
180	176	21 April Brought Over £ 1399 1 2½ Private Brought Over £ Thom. Sympson Ent. 9 March .. 19 2 John Tanton 3 15 Thos. Townsend 3 15 John Taylor 3 15 William Taylor 3 15 . George Thomas 3 15 . Jacob Tallowgreen Ent. 9th March .. 19 2 Benj. Wise 3 15	The list of privates in the First Company closed, and the officers of the Second Company followed. Brought over, £1,399 1s 2½d Privates brought over Thomas Sympson, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d John Turton, £3 15s 0d Thomas Townsend, £3 15s 0d John Taylor, £3 15s 0d William Taylor, £3 15s 0d George Thomas, £3 15s 0d Jacob Tallowgreen, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d Benjamin Wise, £3 15s 0d George Wall, £3 15s 0d Thomas Wendall, £3 15s 0d Bartholomew Walsh, £3 15s 0d John Walters, £3 15s 0d Henry Wood, £3 15s 0d Edward Wickenden, £3 15s 0d William Westbury, £3 15s 0d

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		George Wall 3 15 Thos. Windall 3 15 . Barthw. Welch 3 15 . John Walters 3 15 Henry Wood 3 15 Edward Wickenden 3 15 William Westbury 3 15 William Welders 3 15 William Williams 3 15 . Chas. Whalton Ent. 9th March .. 19 2 Edward Hughes 3 15 . 322 3 4 Second Company Viz. Henry Bazett Esqr. Major 59 6 3 James Greentree Lieut. 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 . 36 14 4½ John Bazett Lieut. 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 . 36 14 4½ Arthur Upton Lieut. 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Carried Over £ 1888 3 11	William Wilders, £3 15s 0d William Williams, £3 15s 0d Charles Whalton, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d Edward Hughes, £3 15s 0d Privates subtotal, £322 3s 4d Second Company Henry Bazett, major, £59 6s 3d James Greentree, lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d James Greentree, diet money, £6 16s 10½d James Greentree, house rent, £2 10s 0d James Greentree, total, £36 14s 4½d John Bazett, lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d John Bazett, diet money, £6 16s 10½d John Bazett, house rent, £2 10s 0d John Bazett, total, £36 14s 4½d Arthur Upton, lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d Arthur Upton, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Arthur Upton, total, £34 4s 4½d Total carried over, £1,888 3s 11d **Interpretations** Thomas Townsend drew a full private's pay for the quarter, although the Council ordered him tried by court martial on 3 February 1777 for smuggling arrack into the barracks. Whatever sentence the court passed did not touch his pay. Military courts at the time usually punished private soldiers with the lash, not with fines or stoppages. A flogging left the man fit for duty and his pay intact, while a fine would have fallen on the Company in the end through the soldier's inability to buy his necessities. Eleven of the recruits who landed from the *Alfred* on 9 March 1777 went into the First Company. The company had lost men through discharges and expired contracts, and the new arrivals brought it back to strength in a single day.
181	177	1777 Brought Over £ 1888 3 11 Serjeants Viz. Frans. Seale 7 10 . William Wells 7 10 . Joseph McCartney 7 10 William Carter 7 10 .. Henry Batchelor Disch. 17th March 6 6 8 Robert Withers 7 10 . George Clary from 18 March 1 3 4 45 .. Corporals Viz. George Clary to 17 March 4 8 8 John Richards 5 5 . John Terrell 5 5 Henry Yates 5 5 .	The list of the Second Company continued with its non-commissioned officers, drummers and privates. Brought over, £1,888 3s 11d Sergeants Francis Seale, £7 10s 0d William Wills, £7 10s 0d Joseph McCartney, £7 10s 0d William Carter, £7 10s 0d Henry Batchelor, discharged 17 March 1777, £6 6s 8d Robert Withers, £7 10s 0d George Clary, from 18 March 1777, £1 3s 4d Sergeants subtotal, £45 0s 0d Corporals George Clary, to 17 March 1777, £4 8s 8d John Richards, £5 5s 0d John Tuthill, £5 5s 0d Henry Yates, £5 5s 0d John Ash, £5 5s 0d Richard Page, £5 5s 0d James Smith, enlisted 9 March 1777, £1 6s 10d Corporals subtotal, £32 0s 6d Drummers Benjamin Seale, £5 5s 0d John Wyrill, £5 5s 0d Drummers subtotal, £10 10s 0d Privates

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		John Ash 5 5 . Richard Page 5 5 James Smith Ent. 9 March 1 6 10 32 .. 6 Drummers Viz. Benjamin Seale 5 5 John Wyell 5 5 . 10 10 . Private Viz. Daniel Bye 3 15 . Andrew Boswell 3 15 . John Bates 3 15 . John Cunningham 3 15 . Geo. Chapman 3 15 . George Cumberlidge 3 15 . William Charnott 3 15 . Wm. Duncan 3 15 . Wm. Davis 3 15 . Peter Ellam 3 15 . John Eames 3 15 . John Fellows 3 15 .. Richard Fox 3 15 . Private Carried Over £ Carried Over £ 1975 14 5	Daniel Bye, £3 15s 0d Andrew Boswell, £3 15s 0d John Bates, £3 15s 0d John Cunningham, £3 15s 0d George Chapman, £3 15s 0d George Cumberbatch, £3 15s 0d William Chariot, £3 15s 0d William Dunnan, £3 15s 0d William Davis, £3 15s 0d Peter Ellam, £3 15s 0d John Eames, £3 15s 0d John Fellows, £3 15s 0d Richard Fox, £3 15s 0d Total carried over, £1,975 14s 5d **Interpretations** Sergeant Henry Batchelor's pay stopped on 17 March 1777, the day the Council granted him his discharge after he learned of the Court of Directors' orders concerning him. Corporal George Clary took his place the next day, and the corporals were made up by James Smith. Smith joined the company as a corporal on 9 March 1777, the day the *Alfred* landed her recruits from England. He did not start as a private like the other new arrivals. The Company had perhaps engaged him in England as a non-commissioned officer because he had served before, perhaps in the King's army. Experienced men of that kind were valuable to a small garrison, since they could drill and lead recruits from the day they landed.
182	178	21 April Brought Over £ 1975 14 5 Private brought Over £ John Ferguson 3 15 . John Goodale 3 15 . Robt. Green 3 15 . Josiah Gentleman 3 15 . Willm. Graywick 3 15 Samuel Hiles 3 15 John Holbrooke 3 15 James Hudson 3 15 John Ham 3 15 Robert Hardie 3 15 John Haynge 3 15 Thomas Harrison 3 15 George Hatch 3 15	The list of privates in the Second Company continued. Brought over, £1,975 14s 5d Privates brought over John Ferguson, £3 15s 0d John Goodrich, £3 15s 0d Robert Green, £3 15s 0d Josiah Gentleman, £3 15s 0d William Grayswick, £3 15s 0d Samuel Hiles, £3 15s 0d John Holbrooke, £3 15s 0d James Hudson, £3 15s 0d John Ham, £3 15s 0d Robert Hardie, £3 15s 0d John Hayne, £3 15s 0d Thomas Harrison, £3 15s 0d George Hatch, £3 15s 0d John Hargate, £3 15s 0d William Hindon, £3 15s 0d John Hughes, £3 15s 0d Jacob Hiram, £3 15s 0d Thomas Harte, £3 15s 0d Thomas Hodgkins, £3 15s 0d Anthony Hawkins, £3 15s 0d John Holiday, £3 15s 0d Charles Holloway, £3 15s 0d Samuel Instone, £3 15s 0d William Johnson, £3 15s 0d John James, £3 15s 0d Andrew Jacobson, £3 15s 0d Arthur Jennings, £3 15s 0d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		John Hagate 3 15 . William Hindon 3 15 John Hughes 3 15 . Jacob Hiriam 3 15 . Thomas Hart 3 15 . Thomas Hodgkins 3 15 . Anthy. Hutchins 3 15 John Holiday 3 15 Charles Holloway 3 15 Saml. Instone 3 15 Willm. Johnson 3 15 John James 3 15 Andw. Jocelcomb 3 15 Arthur Jennings 3 15 Wm. Jones 3 15 John Jones 3 15 John King 3 15 Henry Kirkham 3 15 Willm. Kirby 3 15 Thomas Little 3 15 Thomas Lee 3 15 James Laddy 3 15 . Private Carrd. Over £ Carried Over £ 1975 14 5	William Jones, £3 15s 0d John Jones, £3 15s 0d John King, £3 15s 0d Henry Kirkham, £3 15s 0d William Kirby, £3 15s 0d Thomas Little, £3 15s 0d Thomas Lee, £3 15s 0d James Liddy, £3 15s 0d Total carried over, £1,975 14s 5d
183	179	1775 Brought Over £ 1975 14 5 Private brought Over £ Thomas Lambley 3 15 . Chs. Lockston 3 15 .. John Marist 3 15 . John McCullen 3 15 . Peter Mahan 3 15 Thos. Mintle 3 15 . Isaac Murkett 3 15 James Maloney 3 15 . Patk. McLaughlin 3 15 . Willm. Mordaunt 3 15 . Reeves Osborne 3 15 .	The list of privates in the Second Company continued. Brought over, £1,975 14s 5d Privates brought over Thomas Lambley, £3 15s 0d Charles Lockstone, £3 15s 0d John Marris, £3 15s 0d John McCullen, £3 15s 0d Peter Mahan, £3 15s 0d Thomas Mintle, £3 15s 0d Isaac Muskett, £3 15s 0d James Maloney, £3 15s 0d Patrick McLaughlin, £3 15s 0d William Mardrum, £3 15s 0d Reeves Osborne, £3 15s 0d Jacob Peters, £3 15s 0d John Phillips, £3 15s 0d Hans Peter, £3 15s 0d William Parsons, £3 15s 0d Henry Purbury, £3 15s 0d John Roberts, £3 15s 0d Owen Rawson, £3 15s 0d Peter Roberts, £3 15s 0d Samuel Redditch, £3 15s 0d Robert Rattle, £3 15s 0d John Rose, £3 15s 0d Frederick Sheffer, £3 15s 0d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Jacob Peters 3 15 . John Phillips 3 15 Hans Peter 3 15 William Parsons 3 15 . Henry Peirbury 3 15 . John Roberts 3 15 Owen Rawson 3 15 Peter Roberts 3 15 Saml. Reddish 3 15 Robert Rattle 3 15 John Stripe 3 15 Fredk. Sheffer 3 15 John Salisbury 3 15 James Stone 3 15 Thomas Smith 3 15 John Sheens 3 15 . Baptista Tibbett 3 15 Benjamin Thomas 3 15 . John Vaughan 3 15 . Richard White 3 15 John Walters 3 15 Willm. Warren 3 15 James Wilson 3 15 Thomas Watts Private Carrd. Over £ Carried Over £ 1975 14 5 **Margin Notes:** 1st	John Salisbury, £3 15s 0d James Stone, £3 15s 0d Thomas Smith, £3 15s 0d John Sheens, £3 15s 0d Baptista Tibbets, £3 15s 0d Benjamin Thomas, £3 15s 0d John Vaughan, £3 15s 0d Richard White, £3 15s 0d John Walters, £3 15s 0d William Warren, £3 15s 0d James Wilson, £3 15s 0d Thomas Watts, £3 15s 0d Total carried over, £1,975 14s 5d **Interpretations** William Mardrum was paid as a private in the Second Company for the full quarter. He was the recruit for Fort Marlborough who hid on St Helena when the *Duke of Grafton* sailed. The Council kept him on garrison duty until a ship could take him on, and its letter of 3 April 1777 told Fort Marlborough so. He drew island pay right up to 31 March 1777, and the *Alfred* sailed with him three days later. Charging his passage to Fort Marlborough while St Helena paid his wages split the cost of the delay between the two settlements. Each paid for the part that served it: St Helena for the duty Mardrum did, and Fort Marlborough for getting him to the post he had enlisted for.
184	180	21st April Brought Over £ 1975 14 5 Private Brought Over £ John Wales 3 15 Geo. Bright Ent. 9th March .. 19 2 John Grainger Do. .. 19 2 Henry Fox Do. .. 19 2 Philip Bayley Ent. 9 March .. 19 2 Davd. Hankley Do. .. 19 2 Thomas Bond Do. .. 19 2 Joseph Dowler Do. .. 19 2	The list of privates in the Second Company closed, and the officers and sergeants of the Third Company followed. Brought over, £1,975 14s 5d Privates brought over John Walter, £3 15s 0d George Bright, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d John Grainger, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d Henry Fox, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d Philip Bayley, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d David Hankley, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d Thomas Bond, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d Joseph Dowler, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d Thomas Jessons, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d John Bone, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d William [...], enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d Thomas Hunt, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d James Dawson, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d

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		Thos. Jessions Do. .. 19 2 John Bone Do. .. 19 2 Wm. Hazlets Fulgios Do. .. 19 2 Thomas Hunt Do. .. 19 2 James Warren Do. .. 19 2 John Buckholt Ent. 31 March .. .. 10 326 10 10 Third Company Viz. John Howard Captain 59 6 3 Saml. Desfountain Lieut. 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 36 14 4½ Robert Gurling Lieut. 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 . 36 14 4½ Serjeants Viz. John Terry Disch. 27 Jany. 2 5 James Youd Serjt. Major 12 .. John Peale 7 10 Thomas Hilleck 7 10 George Garman 7 10 Richard Pearce 7 10 John Johnson from 28 Jany. 5 5 49 10 Carried Over £ 2484 10 3	John Buckholt, enlisted 31 March 1777, £0 0s 10d Privates subtotal, £326 10s 10d Third Company John Howard, captain, £59 6s 3d Samuel Desfountaine, lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d Samuel Desfountaine, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Samuel Desfountaine, house rent, £2 10s 0d Samuel Desfountaine, total, £36 14s 4½d Robert Gurling, lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d Robert Gurling, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Robert Gurling, house rent, £2 10s 0d Robert Gurling, total, £36 14s 4½d Sergeants John Terry, discharged 27 January 1777, £2 5s 0d James Youd, sergeant major, £12 0s 0d John Beale, £7 10s 0d Thomas Wilcock, £7 10s 0d George Freeman, £7 10s 0d Richard Pearce, £7 10s 0d John Johnson, from 28 January 1777, £5 5s 0d Sergeants subtotal, £49 10s 0d Total carried over, £2,404 10s 3d **Interpretations** Sergeant John Terry left the Third Company on 27 January 1777, the day the Council released him so he could see to his affairs in England. He was allowed to go only because William Brown of the *Granville* took over the rest of his contract. A new sergeant was in place the very next day, so the company was never short of a non-commissioned officer. The *Alfred*'s recruits were shared across the companies. Eleven joined the Second Company on 9 March 1777, as eight had joined the First. The garrison spread the new men evenly so that every company stayed at roughly the same strength. Placing all of them in one company would have left it full of untrained soldiers.
185	181	1777 Brought Over £ 2484 10 3 Corporals Viz. John Johnson to 27 Jany. 1 11 6 James Roberts 5 5 . Stephen Freeman 5 5 Thomas Williams 5 5 Joseph Middleton 5 5 Caleb Broadway 5 5 Thos. Langley 5 5 .. 31 10 Drummers Viz. James Moyce 5 5 Robert Terrell 5 5 10 10 Private Viz. John Allen	The list of the Third Company continued with its corporals, drummers and privates. Brought over, £2,404 10s 3d Corporals John Johnson, to 27 January 1777, £1 11s 6d James Roberts, £5 5s 0d Stephen Freeman, £5 5s 0d Thomas Williams, £5 5s 0d Joseph Middleton, £5 5s 0d Caleb Broadway, £5 5s 0d Thomas Langley, £5 5s 0d Corporals subtotal, £31 10s 0d Drummers James Moyse, £5 5s 0d Robert Tirrell, £5 5s 0d Drummers subtotal, £10 10s 0d Privates John Allen, £3 15s 0d William Ashfield, £3 15s 0d William Ashfield, pay left out of the previous quarter's list, £3 16s 0d John Anderson, £3 15s 0d Joseph Blackwell, £3 15s 0d William Blackman, £3 15s 0d Thomas Bailey, £3 15s 0d Richard Bickerstaff, £3 15s 0d William Caleb Baldwin, £3 15s 0d

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		3 15 . William Ashfield 3 15 . Wm. Ashfield Omitted last quarter 3 16 8 John Anderson 3 15 . Joseph Blackwell 3 15 Wm. Blackman 3 15 Thomas Bailey 3 15 . Rd. Bickerstaff 3 15 Wm. Caleb Baldwin 3 15 Jeremiah Butcher 3 15 John Broad 3 15 William Blake 3 15 John Brown 3 15 Wm. Brown Ent. 27 Jany. 2 13 4 Saml. Branwood 3 15 . John Burkett Ent. 24 March 3 15 Wm. Cockrey 3 15 Richd. Close 3 15 Josiah Cummings 3 15 . John Clemans 3 15 . John Coffee Thos. Cranchen Ent. 9th March .. 19 2 Private Carried Over £ Carrd. Over £ 2526 14 3	Jeremiah Butcher, £3 15s 0d John Broad, £3 15s 0d William Blake, £3 15s 0d John Brown, £3 15s 0d William Brown, enlisted 27 January 1777, £2 13s 4d Samuel Bramwood, £3 15s 0d John Burkett, enlisted 24 March 1777, £3 15s 0d William Cockrey, £3 15s 0d Richard Close, £3 15s 0d Josiah Cummings, £3 15s 0d John Clements, £3 15s 0d John Coffey, £3 15s 0d Thomas [...], enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d Total carried over, £2,526 14s 3d **Interpretations** William Brown joined the Third Company on 27 January 1777, the same day Sergeant John Terry was discharged. He was the *Granville* man who agreed to serve out Terry's remaining 4 years and 4 months. Corporal John Johnson moved up to fill Terry's place as sergeant the next day. William Ashfield had been left off the pay list for the last quarter of 1776, and the paymaster made it good here with a second line. A soldier could not let a missed quarter's pay go, since it was most of his income. Because the paymaster answered personally for every sum he drew, a missed entry had to be put right on the next list.
186	182	21 April Brought Over £ 2526 10 3 Private Brought Over £ Jeremiah Carley Ent. 9th March .. 19 2 Thomas Dawson 3 15 . James Daughton 3 15 . James Dennis 3 15 . John Drane 3 15 . Nichs. Dicker Ent. 27 Jany. 2 13 4 Chs. Field Disch. 24th March 3 9 2 Fran. Flynn 3 15 David Fowler 3 15 . Cornl. Flower 3 15 . Geo. Green 3 15 John Gilmore 3 15	The list of privates in the Third Company continued. Brought over, £2,526 10s 3d Privates brought over Jeremiah Carley, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d Thomas Dawson, £3 15s 0d James Dighton, £3 15s 0d James Dennis, £3 15s 0d John Deane, £3 15s 0d Nicholas Dicker, enlisted 27 January 1777, £2 13s 4d Charles Field, discharged 24 March 1777, £3 9s 2d Francis Flynn, £3 15s 0d David Fowler, £3 15s 0d Cornelius Flower, £3 15s 0d George Green, £3 15s 0d John Gilmore, £3 15s 0d Joseph Groft, £3 15s 0d John Germain, £3 15s 0d Benjamin Gerrard, £3 15s 0d Henry Hambury, £3 15s 0d Roger Hayden, £3 15s 0d James Hawkins, £3 15s 0d John Hawkins, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d Peter Hairstone, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d Peter Hanlon, £3 15s 0d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Joseph Gress 3 15 John Germain 3 15 Benjn. Gerrard 3 15 Henry Hosenburg 3 15 . Roger Hayden 3 15 James Hawkins 3 15 John Hawkins Ent. 9th March .. 19 2 Peter Hairstone Do. .. 19 2 Peter Hankin 3 15 . Wm. Haddon 3 15 Joseph Hewett 3 15 John Hedges 3 15 Christ. Johnson 3 15 John Johnson 3 15 John Joyce 3 15 James Jordan 3 15 John Jones 3 15 . Thomas Lyne 3 15 John Latham 3 15 . Stephen Lisset 3 15 Thos. Langley to 27 Jany. 1 2 6 Chs. Lewellin to 24th March 3 9 2 Thos. McDearman to 17 Do. 3 3 4 Private Carried Over £ Carried Over £ 2526 10 3 **Margin Notes:** 1st	William Haddon, £3 15s 0d Joseph Havett, £3 15s 0d John Hodges, £3 15s 0d Christopher Johnson, £3 15s 0d John Johnson, £3 15s 0d John Joyce, £3 15s 0d James Jordan, £3 15s 0d John Jones, £3 15s 0d Thomas Lyne, £3 15s 0d John Latham, £3 15s 0d Stephen Lisle, £3 15s 0d Thomas Langley, to 27 January 1777, £1 2s 6d Charles Lewellin, discharged 24 March 1777, £3 9s 2d Thomas McDearman, discharged 17 March 1777, £3 3s 4d Total carried over, £2,526 10s 3d **Interpretations** Sergeant John Terry's discharge on 27 January 1777 set off promotions down the Third Company. Corporal John Johnson became a sergeant, and Private Thomas Langley took Johnson's place among the corporals, both from 28 January. The company made up its numbers in the ranks the same day. William Brown, Terry's substitute, and Nicholas Dicker, one of the four discharged Bombay soldiers enlisted that day for a £15 0s 0d bounty, both joined as privates. The pay of the three men who had served out their time stopped on the days the Council released them. Thomas McDearman's ended on 17 March 1777, and Charles Field's and Charles Lewellin's on 24 March 1777. The Company stopped a soldier's pay the moment he left, so a discharged man received nothing for the weeks he might spend on the island waiting for a ship home.
187	183	1777 Brought Over £ 2526 10 3 Private brought Over £ William Meggett Ent. 9th March .. 19 2 Robert May 3 15 . John Moyce 3 15 . Richard Marshal 3 15 . Isaac Moon 3 15 Wm. Nichols 3 15 Danl. Patrick 3 15 Wm. Parker 3 15 Thomas Pritchard	The list of privates in the Third Company continued. Brought over, £2,526 10s 3d Privates brought over William Miggett, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d Robert May, £3 15s 0d John Moyce, £3 15s 0d Richard Marshal, £3 15s 0d Isaac Moore, £3 15s 0d William Nichols, £3 15s 0d Daniel Patrick, £3 15s 0d William Parker, £3 15s 0d Thomas Pritchard, £3 15s 0d John Pink, £3 15s 0d John Price, £3 15s 0d William Powell, £3 15s 0d Robert Parkinson, £3 15s 0d Christopher Pattichee, £3 15s 0d Thomas Pearson, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d

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		3 15 John Pink 3 15 . John Peer 3 15 . William Powell 3 15 Robt. Parkinson 3 15 Chas. Pottiker 3 15 . Thos. Pearson Ent. 9th March .. 19 2 John Vallentine Richards Ent. 9 Mar. .. 19 2 Joseph Redgrave Do. .. 19 2 James Richardson 3 15 . James Lee 3 15 . Thos. Stevens 3 15 . Peter Shores 3 15 . Saml. Savory 3 15 Charles Smith 3 15 Thos. Smith 3 15 John Smith 3 15 Saml. Smith Ent. 9th March .. 19 2 James Thompson Do. .. 19 2 Thos. Thompson Do. .. 19 2 Geo. Thompson Ent. 27 Jany. 2 13 4 Richd. Turner 3 15 . Wm. Tucker 3 15 . Peter White 3 15 . Saml. Wilson 3 15 . Wm. Willson 3 15 . Willm. Webb Private Carried Over £ Carried Over £ 2526 10 3	John Vallentine Richards, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d Joseph Redgrave, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d James Richardson, £3 15s 0d James Say, £3 15s 0d Thomas Stevens, £3 15s 0d Peter Shores, £3 15s 0d Samuel Savory, £3 15s 0d Charles Smith, £3 15s 0d Thomas Smith, £3 15s 0d John Smith, £3 15s 0d Samuel Smith, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d James Thompson, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d Thomas Thompson, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d George Thompson, enlisted 27 January 1777, £2 13s 4d Richard Turner, £3 15s 0d William Tucker, £3 15s 0d Peter White, £3 15s 0d Samuel Wilson, £3 15s 0d William Wilkins, £3 15s 0d William Webb, £[...] Total carried over, £2,526 10s 3d
188	184	21 April Brought Over £ 2526 10 3 Private brought Over £ William Wickens 3 15 Joseph Waights 3 15 Charles Williams 3 15 Richd. Widgenton 3 15 George Wood 3 15 . John Wood Decd. 2 Feby. 1 7 6 Peter Young Ent. 9th March .. 19 2	The list of privates in the Third Company closed, and the officers and sergeants of the Fourth Company followed. Brought over, £2,526 10s 3d Privates brought over William Wickens, £3 15s 0d Joseph Wrights, £3 15s 0d Charles Williams, £3 15s 0d Richard Widgenton, £3 15s 0d George Wood, £3 15s 0d John Wood, died 2 February 1777, £1 7s 6d Peter Young, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d Edward Cook, enlisted 31 March 1777, £0 0s 10d Michael Thompson, enlisted 31 March 1777, £0 0s 10d Privates subtotal, £325 1s 8d Fourth Company Solomon St Maurice, captain, £59 6s 3d

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		Edward Cook Do. 31 Do. .. .. 10 Michl. Thomas Do. .. .. 10 325 1 8 Fourth Company Viz. Solomon St. Maurice Captain 59 6 3 Charles Ross Stewart Lieut. 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 36 14 4½ Thomas Statham Lieut. 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 36 14 4½ Nathan Greentree Lieut. 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 36 14 4½ Serjeants Viz. William Clifton 7 10 . Thomas Ferris 7 10 Hatton Walker 7 10 . Saml. Johnson 7 10 . John Gunnige 7 10 . Thos. Blake Decd. 3 March 5 3 4 Michl. Sooley from 4th Do. 2 6 8 45 .. Carried Over £ 3066 1 3½	Charles Ross Stewart, lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d Charles Ross Stewart, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Charles Ross Stewart, house rent, £2 10s 0d Charles Ross Stewart, total, £36 14s 4½d Thomas Statham, lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d Thomas Statham, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Thomas Statham, house rent, £2 10s 0d Thomas Statham, total, £36 14s 4½d Walter Greentree, lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d Walter Greentree, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Walter Greentree, house rent, £2 10s 0d Walter Greentree, total, £36 14s 4½d Sergeants William Clifton, £7 10s 0d Thomas Ferris, £7 10s 0d Stafton Walker, £7 10s 0d Samuel Johnson, £7 10s 0d John Gorringe, £7 10s 0d Thomas Blake, died 3 March 1777, £5 3s 4d Michael Tooley, from 4 March 1777, £2 6s 8d Sergeants subtotal, £45 0s 0d Total carried over, £3,066 1s 3½d **Interpretations** Sergeant Thomas Blake died on 3 March 1777, and Corporal Michael Tooley took his place the following day. The two men's pay was split at that date, and their shares added up to exactly one sergeant's pay for the quarter. A death in the ranks was handled the same way as a discharge. The Company paid the dead man only to the day he died, and the vacancy was filled from below at once so the sergeants' number never dropped. Edward Cook and Michael Thompson were two of the five men from the *Latham* enlisted on 31 March 1777. They went into the Third Company with one day's pay, 10d, for the last day of the quarter.
189	185	1777 Brought Over £ 3066 1 3½ Corporals Viz. Michl. Sooley to 3d March 3 12 4 John Kelly 5 5 . John Paine 5 5 . Jacob Davis 5 5 Robert Green 5 5 . William Johnson 5 5 . Philip Laggott from 4th March 1 12 8 31 10 Drummers Viz. John Martin 5 5 William Venn 5 5 10 10 Private Viz. James Anderson 3 15 .	The list of the Fourth Company continued with its corporals, drummers and privates. Brought over, £3,066 1s 3½d Corporals Michael Tooley, to 3 March 1777, £3 12s 4d John Kelley, £5 5s 0d John Payne, £5 5s 0d Jacob Davis, £5 5s 0d Robert Greene, £5 5s 0d William Johnson, £5 5s 0d Philip Leggatt, from 4 March 1777, £1 12s 8d Corporals subtotal, £31 10s 0d Drummers John Martin, £5 5s 0d William Orme, £5 5s 0d Drummers subtotal, £10 10s 0d Privates James Anderson, £3 15s 0d John Arden, £3 15s 0d Jeremiah Abbotts, £3 15s 0d John Allen, £3 15s 0d David Ashton, enlisted 9 March 1777, £3 15s 0d Jacob Bull, £3 15s 0d John Blinham, £3 15s 0d Frederick William Beard, £3 15s 0d Robert Barff, £3 15s 0d Jeffery Bond, £3 15s 0d Robert Bond, £3 15s 0d

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		John Arden 3 15 Jer. Albert 3 15 John Allen 3 15 . Richd. Ashton Ent. 9th March 3 15 Jacob Bull 3 15 John Blinkhorn 3 15 Fredk. Wm. Beard 3 15 . Robt. Barff 3 15 Jeffery Bond 3 15 . Robt. Bond 3 15 . Thos. Brown 3 15 . Wm. Bridgeford 3 15 . Wm. Batley 3 15 . Joseph Beckham 3 15 . Winter Bernist Ent. 27th Jany. 2 13 4 Thomas Blake from 4th March 1 3 4 John Cook 3 15 . Benjn. Courtney 3 15 . James Casey 3 15 . James Collins 3 15 . Maurice Downey Private Carried Over £ Carried Over £ 3108 1 3½	Thomas Brown, £3 15s 0d William Bridgeford, £3 15s 0d William Batley, £3 15s 0d Joseph Buckham, £3 15s 0d Winter Bernist, enlisted 27 January 1777, £2 13s 4d Thomas Blake, from 4 March 1777, £1 3s 4d John Cook, £3 15s 0d Benjamin Courtney, £3 15s 0d James Cracey, £3 15s 0d James Collins, £3 15s 0d Maurice Downey, £[...] Total carried over, £3,108 1s 3½d **Interpretations** Thomas Blake reappears among the privates from 4 March 1777, so he was reduced from sergeant on 3 March 1777, not removed from the company. His fall set off a chain of moves that ran right down the company in a single day. Corporal Michael Tooley became a sergeant, Philip Leggatt was promoted to corporal in Tooley's place, and Blake served out the quarter as a private. He was the third sergeant in the garrison to be broken to the ranks in six months. That shows how often the officers used demotion against non-commissioned officers instead of dismissing them. Winter Bernist was the deserter from the snow *Lynn* who gave himself up on 27 January 1777. The Council gave him £4 0s 0d for necessities instead of the full bounty, and he served from that day as a private in the Fourth Company, on the same pay as any other man.
190	186	21 April Brought Over £ 3108 1 3½ Private brought Over £ Robert Downs 3 15 Thos. Drury 3 15 Jacob Dixon Ent. 27th Jany. 2 13 4 Fredk. Diley Do. 31 March .. .. 10 William Edwards 3 15 . Charles Edgels 3 15 . Chas. Frazier 3 15 . Thomas Ford 3 15 . John Gray 3 15 . Thomas Griffiths 3 15 . John Gunn Ent. 27th Jany. 2 13 4 Owen Griffiths Ent. 10th March .. 18 4 Felix Hyder	The list of privates in the Fourth Company continued. Brought over, £3,108 1s 3½d Privates brought over Robert Downs, £3 15s 0d Thomas Dory, £3 15s 0d Jacob Dowe, enlisted 27 January 1777, £2 13s 4d Frederick Dyley, enlisted 31 March 1777, £0 0s 10d William Edwards, £3 15s 0d Charles Edgels, £3 15s 0d Charles Frazier, £3 15s 0d Thomas Ford, £3 15s 0d John Gray, £3 15s 0d Thomas Griffiths, £3 15s 0d John Gunn, enlisted 27 January 1777, £2 13s 4d Owen Griffiths, enlisted 10 March 1777, £0 18s 4d Felix Hyde, £3 15s 0d Joseph Holloway, £3 15s 0d Peter Higgins, £3 15s 0d Edward Hazell, £3 15s 0d Samuel Hassant, £3 15s 0d John Howe, £3 15s 0d John Harper, £3 15s 0d William Hamilton, £3 15s 0d William Hardman, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d Luke Holt, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d Joseph Hand, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d John Jacks, £3 15s 0d William Jamison, £3 15s 0d Richard Janson, £3 15s 0d James Kemp, £3 15s 0d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		3 15 Joseph Holloway 3 15 Peter Higgens 3 15 Edward Harell 3 15 . Saml. Harrant 3 15 John Howe 3 15 John Harper 3 15 Willm. Hamilton 3 15 Wm. Hardeson Ent. 9 March .. 19 2 Luke Holt .. 19 2 Joseph Hand .. 19 2 John Jacks 3 15 . Wm. Jamison 3 15 . Richd. Janson 3 15 James Kemp 3 15 Hugh Heaton Ent. 27 Jany. 2 13 4 Edward Lambourn 3 15 . Philip Laggot to 3d March 2 11 8 Richd. Lowe 3 15 . Richd. Moyce 3 15 . Thomas Marist 3 15 . Abraham Major 3 15 . Chas. Marist 3 15 . Private Carried Over £ Carried Over £ 3108 1 3½	Hugh Heaton, enlisted 27 January 1777, £2 13s 4d Edward Lambourn, £3 15s 0d Philip Leggatt, to 3 March 1777, £2 11s 8d Richard Lowe, £3 15s 0d Richard Moyce, £3 15s 0d Thomas Morris, £3 15s 0d Abraham Major, £3 15s 0d Charles Morris, £3 15s 0d Total carried over, £3,108 1s 3½d **Interpretations** Jacob Dowe, John Gunn and Hugh Heaton all joined the Fourth Company on 27 January 1777, on the same terms of pay. Dowe and Gunn were discharged soldiers from Bombay, and each received the full bounty of £15 0s 0d. Heaton was a deserter from Bombay and received only £4 0s 0d for necessities. The Council marked the difference between them once, when they enlisted. After that the record showed no trace of it, and on the pay list a former deserter drew exactly what an honourably discharged man drew.
191	187	1777 Brought Over £ 3108 1 3½ Private brought Over £ Charles Mannerine 3 15 . James Martin 3 15 . John Moody 3 15 . Thos. Mason Ent. 9th March .. 19 2 Andrew Nodling 3 15 . John Nichols 3 15 . James Oliphant 3 15 . Thomas Owens 3 15 . Prince Orange Ent. 9th March .. 19 2 Thomas Perry 3 15 . Wm. Perkiss	The list of privates in the Fourth Company continued. Brought over, £3,108 1s 3½d Privates brought over Charles Monnisier, £3 15s 0d James Martin, £3 15s 0d John Moody, £3 15s 0d Thomas Mason, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d Andrew Nodling, £3 15s 0d John Nichols, £3 15s 0d James Oliphant, £3 15s 0d Thomas Owens, £3 15s 0d Prince Orange, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d Thomas Perry, £3 15s 0d William Perkins, £3 15s 0d William Powell, £3 15s 0d Walter Pritchard, £3 15s 0d John Power, £3 15s 0d William Pratt, £3 15s 0d James Proctor, £3 15s 0d Richard Pook, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d John Parsons, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d Edward Ryley, £3 15s 0d William Rowlands, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d

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		3 15 Wm. Powell 3 15 Walter Pritchard 3 15 John Power 3 15 Willm. Pratt 3 15 James Proctor 3 15 . Richd. Pook Ent. 9th March .. 19 2 John Parsons Do. .. 19 2 Edward Ryley 3 15 . Wm. Rowlands Ent. 9th March .. 19 2 James Rudge Do. .. 19 2 Adam Scott 3 15 Arthur Shell 3 15 Stephen Seymour 3 15 Davd. Stone 3 15 Fran. Shambier 3 15 Andw. Streeman 3 15 . Thos. Stowe 3 15 . George Jones 3 15 . Rudolph Tesper 3 15 Thos. Ward 3 15 . Willm. Walter 3 15 Henry Williams 3 15 . James Wood Henry Williams Ent. 9th March .. 19 2 Private Carried Over £ Carrd. Over £ 3108 1 3½	James Rudge, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d Adam Scott, £3 15s 0d Arthur Shell, £3 15s 0d Stephen Seymour, £3 15s 0d David Storey, £3 15s 0d Francis Shambier, £3 15s 0d Andrew Steerman, £3 15s 0d Thomas Stowe, £3 15s 0d George Towns, £3 15s 0d Rudolph Tipper, £3 15s 0d Thomas Ward, £3 15s 0d William Waller, £3 15s 0d Henry Williams, £3 15s 0d James Wood, £3 15s 0d Henry Williams, enlisted 9 March 1777, £0 19s 2d Total carried over, £3,108 1s 3½d
192	188	21 April Brought Over £ 3108 1 3½ Private brought Over £ James York 3 15 John Deane 3 15 John Thompson 3 15 John Towers 3 15 . Thos. Hayes Fife 3 15 . Joseph Parnes 3 15 322 3 4 Artillery Company Viz. James Tippet Captain 59 6 3 James Molloy Lieut. 27 7 6	The list of privates in the Fourth Company closed, and the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Artillery Company followed. Brought over, £3,108 1s 3½d Privates brought over James York, £3 15s 0d John Deane, £3 15s 0d John Thompson, £3 15s 0d John Towers, £3 15s 0d Thomas Hayes, fifer, £3 15s 0d Joseph Eames, £3 15s 0d Privates subtotal, £322 3s 4d Artillery Company James Tippet, captain, £59 6s 3d James Molloy, lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d James Molloy, diet money, £6 16s 10½d James Molloy, total, £34 4s 4½d John Leech, lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d John Leech, diet money, £6 16s 10½d John Leech, total, £34 4s 4½d David Kay, lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d David Kay, diet money, £6 16s 10½d David Kay, total, £34 4s 4½d

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		Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ John Leech Lieut. 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ David Kay Lieut. 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Serjeants Viz. John Whitchurch Disch. 17 March 7 12 John Turner 9 . James Parfett Do. 17 Do. 7 12 Saml. Hingrove 9 .. John Smith 9 .. Thomas Yates 9 .. John Love from 18 March 1 8 Thomas Price from 18th Do. 1 8 54 .. Corporals Viz. Thos. Fare to 13 Jany. .. 19 6 John Love to 17 March 5 14 .. Thos. Price to Do. 5 14 .. James Campbell 6 15 James Dawson 6 15 Corporals Carrd. Over £ 25 17 6 Carried Over £ 3646 4	Sergeants John Whitchurch, discharged 17 March 1777, £7 12s 0d John Turner, £9 0s 0d James Parfitt, discharged 17 March 1777, £7 12s 0d Samuel Ringrove, £9 0s 0d John Smith, £9 0s 0d Thomas Yates, £9 0s 0d John Love, from 18 March 1777, £1 8s 0d Thomas Price, from 18 March 1777, £1 8s 0d Sergeants subtotal, £54 0s 0d Corporals Thomas Farr, to 13 January 1777, £0 19s 6d John Love, to 17 March 1777, £5 14s 0d Thomas Price, to 17 March 1777, £5 14s 0d James Campbell, £6 15s 0d James Dawson, £6 15s 0d Corporals subtotal carried over, £25 17s 6d Total carried over, £3,646 4s 0d **Interpretations** David Kay drew a full artillery lieutenant's pay and diet money for the quarter, as well as his pay as surgeon's assistant on the civil list. The Council's acting commission of 23 December 1776 did not take him away from the hospital. He held both posts together and was paid for each, the same practice that gave William Wrangham five separate payments as councillor, assistant to the Governor and paymaster. On a small island with few educated men, one person often filled two offices. The Company paid the salary of each office rather than look for a second man. Sergeants John Whitchurch and James Parfitt were paid up to 17 March 1777, the day the Council discharged them so they could keep their shops. Corporals John Love and Thomas Price became sergeants the next day. Both vacancies were filled at once from within the company, so the artillery never went a day without its full number of sergeants.
193	189	1777 Brought Over £ 3646 4 . Corporals brought Over £ 25 17 6 Robert Cunningham 6 15 Joseph Peale from 14 Jany. 5 15 6 Thos. Ashworth from 18th March 1 1 . Mark Balls from Do. Do. 1 1 . 40 10 Bombardiers Viz. Joseph Peale to 13th Jany. .. 19 6 Thos. Ashworth to 17th March 5 14 . Mark Balls to Do. 5 14 . Richard Waterhouse 6 15 John Blackwell from 14th Jany. 5 15 6 James Beard from 18th March 1 1 Wm. Hamilton from Do. 1 1	The list of the Artillery Company continued with its corporals, bombardiers, gunners, drummers and matrosses. Brought over, £3,646 4s 0d Corporals Corporals brought over, £25 17s 6d Robert Cunningham, £6 15s 0d Joseph Peck, from 14 January 1777, £5 15s 6d Thomas Elsworth, from 18 March 1777, £1 1s 0d Mark Balls, from 18 March 1777, £1 1s 0d Corporals subtotal, £40 10s 0d Bombardiers Joseph Peck, to 13 January 1777, £0 19s 6d Thomas Elsworth, to 17 March 1777, £5 14s 0d Mark Balls, to 17 March 1777, £5 14s 0d Richard Waterhouse, £6 15s 0d John Blackwell, from 14 January 1777, £5 15s 6d James Baird, from 18 March 1777, £1 1s 0d William Hamilton, from 18 March 1777, £1 1s 0d Bombardiers subtotal, £27 0s 0d Gunners John Blackwell, to 13 January 1777, £0 17s 4d James Baird, to 17 March 1777, £5 1s 4d William Hamilton, to 17 March 1777, £5 1s 4d Thomas Tilley, £6 0s 0d Richard Akers, £6 0s 0d George Penton, £6 0s 0d William Lawrence, £6 0s 0d Edward Joyce, £6 0s 0d

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		27 .. Gunners Viz. John Blackwell to 13th Jany. .. 17 4 James Beard to 17th March 5 1 4 Wm. Hamilton to Do. 5 1 4 Thos. Tilley 6 .. Richard Sikers 6 .. George Pentin 6 .. Wm. Lawrence 6 .. Edward Joyce 6 .. John Nagle from 14th Jany. 4 12 8 James Mannings from 18th March .. 18 8 Hugh Ross from 18th Do. .. 18 8 48 .. Drummers Viz. Joseph Branson 5 5 Thos. Fleed Ent. 9 March 1 6 10 James Goodwin Do. 1 6 10 7 18 8 Matrosses Viz. Wm. Gisborng Fife 4 10 Wm. Allen 4 10 Matrosses Carrd. Over £ 9 .. Carried Over £ 3769 12 8 **Margin Notes:** 1st	John Pagle, from 14 January 1777, £4 12s 8d James Munnings, from 18 March 1777, £0 18s 8d Hugh Ross, from 18 March 1777, £0 18s 8d Gunners subtotal, £48 0s 0d Drummers Joseph Branson, £5 5s 0d Thomas Tilbird, enlisted 9 March 1777, £1 6s 10d James Goodwin, enlisted 9 March 1777, £1 6s 10d Drummers subtotal, £7 18s 8d Matrosses William Gosling, fifer, £4 10s 0d William Allen, £4 10s 0d Matrosses subtotal carried over, £9 0s 0d Total carried over, £3,769 12s 0d **Interpretations** Two sergeants left the artillery on 17 March 1777, and the next day eight men moved up a rank. Corporals John Love and Thomas Price became sergeants. Bombardiers Thomas Elsworth and Mark Balls replaced them as corporals, gunners James Baird and William Hamilton became bombardiers, and the matrosses James Munnings and Hugh Ross were made gunners. The same thing happened on a smaller scale on 14 January 1777, when Corporal Thomas Farr's departure moved Joseph Peck, John Blackwell and John Pagle each up one step. Promotion in the artillery went strictly by rank, one step at a time, with no man skipping a grade. Every man trained at a lower rank before he took on the duties above it. It also meant that each departure from the top gave something to every grade below.
194	190	21st April Brought Over £ 3769 12 8 Matrosses brought Over £ 9 .. James Anderson 4 10 . Charles Abraham 4 10 Benjn. Burton 4 10 Joseph Bowman 4 10 John Barchard 4 10 Stephen Barrett 4 10 .. Thomas Bowen 4 10 . Thos. Blake 4 10 .. John Brown 4 10 .. John Cope 4 10 .. John Coleman 4 10 .. Mattw. Craven 4 10 .. John Corbett	The list of matrosses in the Artillery Company continued. Brought over, £3,769 12s 0d Matrosses brought over, £9 0s 0d James Anderson, £4 10s 0d Charles Abraham, £4 10s 0d Benjamin Burton, £4 10s 0d Joseph Bowman, £4 10s 0d John Burchard, £4 10s 0d Stephen Barrett, £4 10s 0d Thomas Bowen, £4 10s 0d Thomas Blake, £4 10s 0d John Brown, £4 10s 0d John Cope, £4 10s 0d John Coleman, £4 10s 0d Matthew Graves, £4 10s 0d John Corbett, £4 10s 0d Thomas Connell, £4 10s 0d John Clark, £4 10s 0d Anthony Clark, £4 10s 0d Isaac Clark, £4 10s 0d Robert Coleman, £4 10s 0d James Cruickshanks, £4 10s 0d John Chalmers, £4 10s 0d Robert Davidson, £4 10s 0d George Dodd, £4 10s 0d Joseph Dailey, £4 10s 0d Thomas Dunnan, enlisted 1 January 1777, £4 10s 0d John Easton, £4 10s 0d

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		4 10 .. Thos. Connell 4 10 .. John Clark 4 10 .. Anthy. Clark 4 10 .. Isaac Clark 4 10 .. Robt. Coleman 4 10 . James Crookshanks 4 10 .. John Chalmers 4 10 . Robt. Davidson 4 10 .. George Dodd 4 10 .. Joseph Daily 4 10 .. Thos. Dawson Ent. 1 Jany. 4 10 .. John Easton 4 10 .. Joseph Fellows 4 10 .. Wm. Faircliff 4 10 .. John Feake 4 10 .. Christr. Greenwald 4 10 .. Richd. Gibbs 4 10 .. Owen Griffiths to 10th March 3 9 .. Owen Howard 4 10 .. Mathis Hooper 4 10 .. Wm. Harrison 4 10 .. Maynard Hayes 4 10 .. Matrosses Carried Over £ Carrd. Over £ 3769 12 8	Joseph Fellows, £4 10s 0d William Faircliff, £4 10s 0d John Fiske, £4 10s 0d Christopher Greenwold, £4 10s 0d Richard Gibbs, £4 10s 0d Owen Griffiths, to 10 March 1777, £3 9s 0d Owen Howard, £4 10s 0d Mullis Hooper, £4 10s 0d William Harrison, £4 10s 0d Maynard Hayes, £4 10s 0d Total carried over, £3,769 12s 0d **Interpretations** Owen Griffiths left the matrosses on 10 March 1777 and was entered as a private in the Fourth Company that same day. Like the exchange of James Judge and James Neale in October 1776, the move was a transfer from the artillery to the infantry, not a discharge. It cost Griffiths 2d a day. No infantryman came the other way on this occasion. The artillery had just received its share of the *Alfred*'s recruits, so it could let a man go without replacing him at once.
195	191	1777 Brought Over £ 3769 12 8 Matrosses Carried Over £ William Holloway 4 10 John Hide 4 10 . John Haywood 4 10 . Henerick Hoffstat 4 10 . Thomas Jones 4 10 . Richard Jackson 4 10 .. Simon Hannan 4 10 John Lemon 4 10 . William Long 4 10 Israel Lambley 4 10 . John Lane	The list of matrosses in the Artillery Company continued. Brought over, £3,769 12s 8d Matrosses brought over William Holloway, £4 10s 0d John Hyde, £4 10s 0d John Haywood, £4 10s 0d Hendrick Hoffstatt, £4 10s 0d Thomas Jones, £4 10s 0d Richard Jackson, £4 10s 0d Simon Kannon, £4 10s 0d John Lemon, £4 10s 0d William Long, £4 10s 0d Israel Lumble, £4 10s 0d John Lane, £4 10s 0d Richard Mason, £4 10s 0d John Moore, £4 10s 0d John Mann, £4 10s 0d Lewis Marten, £4 10s 0d William McBeth, £4 10s 0d Patrick McDonald, £4 10s 0d Patrick Murphy, £4 10s 0d Richard Morgan, £4 10s 0d Matthew Mould, £4 10s 0d John McNabb, £4 10s 0d James Munnings, to 17 March 1777, £3 16s 0d

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		4 10 . Richard Mason 4 10 . John Moore 4 10 . John Mann 4 10 . Caius Martin 4 10 Wm. McBeth 4 10 Patk. McDonald 4 10 . Patk. Murphy 4 10 Richd. Morgan 4 10 Mattw. Mould 4 10 Jno. McNabb 4 10 . James Mannings to 17th March 3 16 Peter McKenzie 4 10 . Dand. McLane 4 10 . Thos. Nimble 4 10 . James Neale 4 10 . Richard Pearce 4 10 John Parker 4 10 . John Price 4 10 . Saml. Parker 4 10 . John Nagle to 13th Jany. .. 13 . Wm. Robinson 4 10 . Robt. Ryley 4 10 . Thomas Richardson 4 10 Private Carried Over £ Carried Over £ 3769 12 8	Peter McKenna, £4 10s 0d Daniel McLane, £4 10s 0d Thomas Nimble, £4 10s 0d James Neale, £4 10s 0d Richard Pearce, £4 10s 0d John Parker, £4 10s 0d John Price, £4 10s 0d Samuel Parker, £4 10s 0d John Pagle, to 13 January 1777, £0 13s 0d William Robinson, £4 10s 0d Robert Ryley, £4 10s 0d Thomas Richardson, £[...] Total carried over, £3,769 12s 8d
196	192	21 April Brought Over £ 3769 12 8 Matrosses brought Over £ Richd. Rowlands 4 10 . Hugh Ross to 17th March 3 16 .. James Renton 4 10 . Wm. Smith 4 10 .. Richard Smith 4 10 . William Shore 4 10 Andrew Stark 4 10 George Street 4 10 . Wm. Stapleford 4 10 . Thomas Snarden	The list of matrosses in the Artillery Company closed, and the pay list was totalled. Brought over, £3,769 12s 8d Matrosses brought over Richard Rowlands, £4 10s 0d Hugh Ross, to 17 March 1777, £3 16s 0d James Renton, £4 10s 0d William Smith, £4 10s 0d Richard Smith, £4 10s 0d William Shore, £4 10s 0d Andrew Stark, £4 10s 0d George Street, £4 10s 0d William Stapleford, £4 10s 0d Thomas Snowden, £4 10s 0d John Stockdell, £4 10s 0d Thomas Stevens, enlisted 9 March 1777, £1 3s 0d John Thompson, £4 10s 0d Ralph Tadman, £4 10s 0d Thomas Venn, £4 10s 0d John Wilson, £4 10s 0d Samuel Wood, £4 10s 0d Robert Wood, £4 10s 0d William Weedon, £4 10s 0d

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		4 10 . John Stockdell 4 10 Thomas Stevens Ent. 9th March 1 3 John Thompson 4 10 . Ralph Tadman 4 10 . Thomas Venn 4 10 . John Willson 4 10 . Saml. Wood 4 10 . Robt. Wood 4 10 . Willm. Weeden 4 10 John Wilkinson 4 10 Edward Ware 4 10 .. William Weaver 4 10 .. William West 4 10 .. John White 4 10 . Robt. Walton 4 10 . James Walker 4 10 .. Fran. Walker 4 10 . James Wallington 4 10 . William Warner 4 10 .. James Wells 4 10 . Thomas Wade 4 10 .. Thos. Fare from 14th Jany. 3 17 . £ 453 4 £ 4222 16 8 **Margin Notes:** 1st	John Wilkinson, £4 10s 0d Edward Ware, £4 10s 0d William Weaver, £4 10s 0d William West, £4 10s 0d John White, £4 10s 0d Robert Walton, £4 10s 0d James Walker, £4 10s 0d Francis Walker, £4 10s 0d James Wellington, £4 10s 0d William Warner, £4 10s 0d James Wells, £4 10s 0d Thomas Wade, £4 10s 0d Thomas Farr, from 14 January 1777, £3 17s 0d Matrosses subtotal, £453 4s 0d Grand total, £4,222 16s 8d **Interpretations** Thomas Farr did not leave the artillery on 13 January 1777. He was reduced from corporal straight to matross, passing over the bombardiers and gunners, and served the rest of the quarter at the lowest rank. Thomas Wade had suffered the same three-step fall in October 1776, and the two men now served side by side among the matrosses. Breaking a corporal all the way to the bottom was the heaviest penalty the artillery could impose short of discharge or the lash. It cut Farr's pay by a third, and he could climb back only one rank at a time. Even so, the Company kept a trained gunner in its service.
197	193	1777 Brought Over £ 4222 16 8 Pensioners Viz. Michael Frost 13 15 11 Mary Beale 7 10 . Elizabeth Kennedy 7 10 . Elizabeth Powell 6 5 £ 35 .. 11 £ 4257 17 7	The pay list closed with the pensioners. Brought over, £4,222 16s 8d Pensioners Michael Frost, £13 15s 11d Mary Beale, £7 10s 0d Elizabeth Kennedy, £7 10s 0d Elizabeth Powell, £6 5s 0d Pensioners subtotal, £35 0s 11d Grand total, £4,257 17s 7d
198	194	21 April Dr. William Wrangham To Cash Received from the Chest £ 5558 15 8 Carried Over £ 5558 15 8	The paymaster's account for the quarter ending 31 March 1777 opened with William Wrangham as debtor to the Company. William Wrangham, debtor Cash received from the treasury chest, £5,558 15s 8d Total carried over, £5,558 15s 8d **Interpretations** Wrangham drew £5,558 15s 8d from the chest for this quarter, more than £660 0s 0d above the

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			£4,896 18s 3d he drew for the last quarter of 1776, although the pay list itself was slightly smaller. The difference had to be spent on payments outside the pay list, which would therefore come to about £1,300 0s 0d, double the previous quarter's £632 5s 9d. Bounties for the recruits taken from the *Granville* and the *Latham* account for part of it. The rest would have to be explained on the credit side of the account.
199	195	1777 Paymaster Cr. By Cash paid the Clerk of the Peace for Writg. 2 Receipts .. 10 By Do. paid the Clerk of Arraignments & Cryer of the Court of Justice .. 12 6 By Do. paid for making a Bag to hold Papers at the Court of Justice .. 5 6 By Do. paid for a Coffin & Burying a Seaman of Lyon Packet 1 15 By Do. paid for 50 lb. of Hay for the Lyon Packet 1 5 By Do. paid for getting 16 Boats Loads of Stone Ballast for the Alfred which were to be delivered at Bencoolen but were accidently lost by the Rough Sea 8 8 By Do. pd. Chas. Bradford & Thos. Pinkston Plumbers their Salarys @ 42/ per Week from 1 Jany. to 31 March havg. Deducted £20 payable to their Wives to 10 April 34 .. By Do. pd. Do. their allowance for Diet &c. from Do. to Do. 25 .. By Do. pd. for 1 3 8 Pewter to make Solder 5 2 By Do. pd. the Plumbers for Repairg. the Lead Work on the Church 29 7 2 By Do. pd. Thomas Hodgskins for assistg. in the Hospital 2 10 By Do. pd. Mr. Allardice Surgeon of the Alfred for his care of 54 Recruits on their Passage to this Island & Bencoolen 13 10 By Do. pd. Chs. Mannerine for markg. & numbg. 190 Stand of Arms 7 9 3 By Do. pd. Wm. Jenkins for Fishing for the Blacks 10 Weeks at 20/ per Week 10 By Do. pd. for 12 lb. of Candles for the Plummers .. 15 By Do. pd. for a Chest Lock for the Castle .. 3 6 By Do. pd. Rent of a House for the Plumbers 5 By Do. pd. Noqueira Porcelum & Miss Seinge their allowance for Salt Provisions 6 11 By Do. pd. Subsistance for Discharged Soldiers 8 16 2 By Do. pd. the Widow Caldwell her Annuity from the Widows Fund 90 Days 5 5 By Do. pd. Thos. Blake for Bakg. 200 Batches of	The paymaster's credits for the quarter set out the payments he made, beginning as follows. Paid the clerk of the peace for writing 2 receipts, £0 10s 0d Paid the clerk of arraignments and crier of the court, £0 12s 6d Paid for making a bag to hold papers at the court, £0 5s 6d Paid for a coffin and the burial of a seaman of the *Syren* packet, £1 15s 0d. Paid for 5 cwt of hay for the *Syren* packet, £1 5s 0d. Paid for loading 6 boatloads of stone ballast for the *Alfred*, meant for delivery at Bencoolen but carried off by the rough sea, £8 8s 0d. Paid Charles Bradford and Thomas Preston, plumbers, their salaries from 1 January to 31 March 1777, less £30 0s 0d paid to their wives to 18 April 1777, £34 0s 0d Paid the same plumbers their allowance for board for the same period, £25 0s 0d Paid for 1 cwt of pewter to make solder, £5 2s 0d Paid the plumbers for repairing the lead work on the church, £29 7s 2d Paid Thomas Hodgkins for helping in the hospital, £2 10s 0d Paid Mr Allardice, surgeon of the *Alfred*, for his care of 54 recruits on their passage to the island, at 5s each, £13 10s 0d. Paid Charles Monnisier for marking and numbering 190 stands of arms, £1 9s 3d Paid William Jenkins for [...] the slaves for 10 weeks at 20s a week, £10 0s 0d Paid for 12 lb of candles for the plumbers, £0 15s 0d Paid for a chest lock for the Castle, £0 3s 6d Paid rent for a house for the plumbers, £5 0s 0d Paid [...] Pocolom and [...] their allowance for salt provisions, £6 11s 0d Paid subsistence for discharged soldiers, £8 16s 2d Paid the widow Caldwell her annuity from the widows' fund for 90 days, £5 5s 0d Paid Thomas Blake for baking 200 batches of bread for the garrison, £17 10s 0d Paid Benjamin Seale for overseeing the plantation, £6 15s 0d Paid rent for a room to hold the quarterly court sittings, £3 0s 0d Paid the marshal and gaoler for carrying out punishments, £0 13s 9d Paid the under-gaoler, £1 10s 0d Paid Julio Fabiano for 90 days' work on the boats at 2s 6d a day, £11 5s 0d Total carried over, £200 18s 10d **Interpretations** Mr Allardice, the *Alfred*'s surgeon, was paid 5s for each of the 54 recruits he brought to the island. He was paid by the head for men landed, not by a flat fee for the voyage. That gave him a direct reason to keep the recruits alive and fit through a long passage, when crowded troops often fell sick. The 54 men matched the large group entered on the pay list on 9 March 1777.

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		Bread for the Garrison 17 10 By Do. pd. Benjn. Seale for Overseeing the Plantations 6 15 By Do. pd. Rent of a Room to hold the Quarterly Sessions 3 .. By Do. pd. the Marshall & Goaler for Punnishments .. 13 9 By Do. pd. the Sub Goaler 1 10 By Do. pd. Julis Fabiano for 90 Days Work repg. Boats 2/6 11 5 Carried Over £ 200 18 10	The stone ballast swept away by the surf in March 1777 cost the Company £8 8s 0d to gather. Under the Council's arrangement with Captain Williamson, Fort Marlborough paid only for stone actually delivered. The cost of the lost loads therefore fell on St Helena, and the paymaster charged it here. The marshal and gaoler received a small fee for carrying out punishments, which were usually floggings ordered by the courts. Paying the officer for each sentence carried out made sure the courts' penalties were in fact applied.
200	196	21 April Dr. William Wrangham To Cash Brought Over £ 5558 15 8 Carrd. Over £ 5558 15 8	On the debit side of William Wrangham's paymaster account, the only entry was still the cash brought forward. William Wrangham, debtor Cash brought over, £5,558 15s 8d Total carried over, £5,558 15s 8d
201	197	1777 Paymaster Cr. Brought Over £ 200 18 10 By Cash paid Jonathan Doveton for 59 Casks @ 4/ 11 16 .. By Do. pd. Thomas Tilley for Repairing & making Saddlery .. 17 9 By Do. pd. John Worrall for the following Viz. 10 Sheep sent on Board the Lyon £ 10 . 1300 lb. Yams for the Stock 1 19 22 Days Work @ 1/6 Hay at the Lt. Govrs. House 1 13 6 Towells for Bread .. 9 14 1 . By Do. pd. the Fife Major for teaching the Young Fifers 2 5 By Do. pd. the Lieut. Governor for Mutton 3 .. By Do. pd. for Stone Layers & Labourers Work in bringing the Water from Chub Spring so much more than the amount of the Subscription amountg. to £40. 6 48 9 9 By Do. pd. the Plumbers for castg. Sheet Lead & making Pipes 82 2 6 By Do. pd. the Widow Preston her allowance being reduced 3 4 By Do. pd. Gabl. Harper the Sheriffs Expences for the Year 9 10 . By Do. pd. the Society for 6 Leagers 3 .. By Do. pd. for the followg. Work at the New Houses Viz. 39 Days Masons @ 1/6 £ 2 18 6 161 Do. Carpenters @ 1/6 12 1 6 12 Do. Smiths @ 1/6 .. 18 46 Do. Sawers @ 1/6 3 9 5 Do. Overseers @ 2/ .. 10	The paymaster's credits continued with purchases, allowances and day wages for building work. Brought over, £200 18s 10d Paid Jonathan Doveton for 59 casks at 4s each, £11 16s 0d Paid Thomas Tilley for repairing and making saddlery, £0 17s 9d Paid John Worrall for 10 sheep sent aboard the *Syren*, £10 0s 0d. Paid John Worrall for 1,300 yams for the stock, £1 19s 0d Paid John Worrall for 22 days' work at 1s 6d a day at the Lieutenant Governor's house, £1 13s 0d Paid John Worrall for 6 towels for bread, £0 9s 0d John Worrall subtotal, £14 1s 0d Paid the fife major for teaching the young fifers, £2 5s 0d Paid the Lieutenant Governor for mutton, £3 0s 0d Paid for stonelayers' and labourers' work bringing water from Chubb's Spring, the amount by which the cost exceeded the subscription of £40 6s 0d, £48 9s 9d Paid the plumbers for casting sheet lead and making pipes, £82 2s 6d Paid the widow Preston her allowance, now reduced, £3 4s 0d Paid Gabriel Harper the sheriff's expenses for the year, £9 10s 0d Paid the Society for 6 [...], £3 0s 0d Paid for the following work on the new houses 39 days of masons' work at 1s 6d a day, £2 18s 6d 161 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d a day, £12 1s 6d 12 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d a day, £0 18s 0d 46 days of sawyers' work at 1s 6d a day, £3 9s 0d 5 days of overseers' work at 2s a day, £0 10s 0d 4 days of painters' work at 2s 6d a day, £0 10s 0d 84 days of labourers' work at 1s a day, £4 4s 0d New houses subtotal, £24 11s 0d Paid for the following work at the Castle and the Plantation House 37 days of masons' work at 1s 6d a day, £2 15s 6d 55 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d a day, £4 2s 6d 10 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d a day, £0 15s 0d 6 days of sawyers' work at 1s 6d a day, £0 9s 0d 30 days of painters' work at 1s 6d a day, £2 5s 0d

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		4 Do. Painters @ 2/6 .. 10 84 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 4 4 24 11 . By Cash pd. for the followg. Work done at the Castle & Plant. House 37 Days Masons @ 1/6 £ 2 15 6 55 Do. Carpenters @ 1/6 4 2 6 10 Do. Smiths @ 1/6 .. 15 6 Do. Sawers @ 1/6 .. 9 30 Do. Painters @ 1/6 2 5 30 Do. Do. @ 2/6 3 15 384 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 19 4 33 6 . Carried Over £ 437 1 10	30 days of painters' work at 2s 6d a day, £3 15s 0d 384 days of labourers' work at 1s a day, £19 4s 0d Castle and Plantation House subtotal, £33 6s 0d Total carried over, £437 1s 10d **Interpretations** Bringing water down from Chubb's Spring was not paid for by the Company alone. The inhabitants raised £40 6s 0d by subscription towards the cost, and the Company paid only the remaining £48 9s 9d. A supply of fresh water to Jamestown served the townspeople and the ships in the road as much as the garrison. Asking those who would benefit to share the cost was a way for the Council to justify the work to the Court of Directors. The plumbers' £82 2s 6d for casting sheet lead and making pipes belonged to the same scheme. It turned the lead issued to Chubb's Spring in the last quarter of 1776 into the pipes and cistern linings. The widow Preston's allowance fell from £5 4s 0d in the last quarter of 1776 to £3 4s 0d. That was the four shillings a week the Council ordered stopped on 3 February 1777, after she lent her name to Thomas Townsend's purchase of arrack. The cut ran for about ten weeks of the quarter. Its effect showed up directly in the paymaster's account, a fine she could never have paid in cash taken instead out of her income.
202	198	21st April Dr. William Wrangham 1777 March To Cash Brought Over £ 5558 15 8 Carrd. Over £ 5558 15 8	Cash brought over in March 1777 was still the only entry on the debit side of William Wrangham's paymaster account. William Wrangham, debtor March 1777, cash brought over, £5,558 15s 8d Total carried over, £5,558 15s 8d
203	199	1777 Paymaster Cr. Brought Over £ 437 1 10 By Cash paid for the following Work done Burning and bringing Lime Viz. 88 Days Lime burners @ 1/6 £ 6 12 60 Do. Overseers @ 1/6 4 10 22 Do. Coxswains @ 1/6 1 13 64 Do. Stone Blowers @ 1/6 4 16 82 Do. Sailmakers @ 1/6 6 3 476 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 23 16 47 10 By Do. pd. for the following Work done repairing the Retaining Wall at Mitchels Line Viz. 12 Days Masons @ 1/6 £ .. 18 12 Do. Overseers @ 1/6 .. 18 156 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 7 16 9 12 . By Do. pd. for the followg. Work done Repairg. the Church. 32 Days Masons @ 1/6 £ 2 8 14 Do. Carpenters @ 1/6 1 1 67 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 3 7 6 16 By Do. pd. for 76 Days Smiths Work Cleaning and Repairing Small Arms @ 1/6	The paymaster's credits continued with day wages for lime burning, repairs and the defence works. Brought over, £437 1s 10d Paid for the following work burning and carrying lime 88 days of lime burners' work at 1s 6d a day, £6 12s 0d 60 days of overseers' work at 1s 6d a day, £4 10s 0d 22 days of coxswains' work at 1s 6d a day, £1 13s 0d 64 days of stone blowers' work at 1s 6d a day, £4 16s 0d 82 days of sailmakers' work at 1s 6d a day, £6 3s 0d 476 days of labourers' work at 1s a day, £23 16s 0d Lime subtotal, £47 10s 0d Paid for the following work repairing the retaining wall at Mitchel's Line 12 days of masons' work at 1s 6d a day, £0 18s 0d 12 days of overseers' work at 1s 6d a day, £0 18s 0d 156 days of labourers' work at 1s a day, £7 16s 0d Retaining wall subtotal, £9 12s 0d Paid for the following work repairing the church 32 days of masons' work at 1s 6d a day, £2 8s 0d 14 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d a day, £1 1s 0d 67 days of labourers' work at 1s a day, £3 7s 0d Church subtotal, £6 16s 0d Paid for 76 days of smiths' work cleaning and repairing small arms at 1s 6d a day, £5 14s 0d Paid for the following work on the double wall from the demi-bastion at Rupert's

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		5 14 By Do. pd. for the following Work done carrying on a Dble. Wall from the Demi Bastion at Ruperts 36 Days Stone Blowers @ 1/6 £ 2 14 46 Do. @ 1/6 3 9 18 Do. Carpenters @ 1/6 1 7 45 Do. Smiths @ 1/6 3 7 6 61 Do. Overseers @ 1/6 4 11 6 1880 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 94 .. 3 Do. Overseers @ 2/ .. 6 109 15 By Cash pd. for the followg. Work done on Board the Lyon Snow 5 Days Coxswains @ 1/6 £ .. 7 6 74 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 3 14 4 1 6 Carried Over £ 620 10 4	36 days of stone blowers' work at 1s 6d a day, £2 14s 0d 46 days of stone blowers' work at 1s 6d a day, £3 9s 0d 18 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d a day, £1 7s 0d 45 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d a day, £3 7s 6d 61 days of overseers' work at 1s 6d a day, £4 11s 6d 1,880 days of labourers' work at 1s a day, £94 0s 0d 3 days of overseers' work at 2s a day, £0 6s 0d Rupert's wall subtotal, £109 15s 0d Paid for the following work done aboard the snow *Syren*: 5 days of coxswains' work at 1s 6d a day, £0 7s 6d 74 days of labourers' work at 1s a day, £3 14s 0d Work aboard the ship subtotal, £4 1s 6d Total carried over, £620 10s 4d **Interpretations** The double wall at Rupert's took 1,880 days of labourers' work in this quarter alone, more than three times the 562 days paid in the last quarter of 1776. Including masons, smiths and overseers, it cost £109 15s 0d in wages, the largest single item in the paymaster's account. This was the final push Captain James Tippet reported on 14 April 1777, when he told the Council the wall was finished. The Council had made it the first priority on 13 January 1777. To complete it within one quarter, nearly all the island's spare labour was put on it, and that explains why other works such as the gun platforms on Ladder Hill had to wait, as Matthew Bazett complained on 31 March 1777. Coxswains and sailmakers appeared in the lime account. The coxswains steered the boats that carried lime or limestone along the coast to the landing places. The sailmakers sewed the canvas lime bags that wore out so quickly, from the canvas charged to the fortifications in the same quarter.
204	200	21 April Dr. William Wrangham 1777 March To Cash brought Over £ 5558 15 8 Carrd. Over £ 5558 15 8	The debit side of William Wrangham's paymaster account still held only the cash brought over in March 1777. William Wrangham, debtor March 1777, cash brought over, £5,558 15s 8d Total carried over, £5,558 15s 8d
205	201	1777 Paymaster Cr. Brought Over £ 620 10 1 By Cash paid for 77 Days Labourers Work at the Lieut. Governors Garden in the Long Wood @ 1/ 3 17 By Do. pd. for 449 Days Labourers Work bringing Goods from the Crane 22 9 By Do. pd. John Whitchurch for the following Viz. 18 lb. Nails for the Plantation House £ .. 13 6 2 lb. Do. for the Castle .. 1 6 9 Do. for the New Houses .. 7 10 10 lb. Do. for Ruperts .. 7 6 20 Do. for Chubs Spring .. 15 4 Iron Pots for the Plumbers .. 10 9 17 6 By Do. pd. 12 Expresses upon Alarms	The paymaster's credits continued with labour, purchases, rewards for vermin and bounties for re-enlistment. Brought over, £620 10s 4d Paid for 77 days of labourers' work in the Lieutenant Governor's garden at Longwood at 1s a day, £3 17s 0d Paid for 449 days of labourers' work carrying goods from the crane, £22 9s 0d Paid John Whitchurch for the following goods 18 lb of nails for the Plantation House, £0 13s 6d 2 lb of nails for the Castle, £0 1s 6d 2 [...] of nails for the new houses, £0 7s 10d 10 lb of nails for Rupert's, £0 7s 6d 20 lb of nails for Chubb's Spring, £0 15s 0d 4 iron pots for the plumbers, £0 10s 0d John Whitchurch subtotal, £9 17s 6d Paid for 12 express messengers sent on alarms, £3 15s 0d Paid rewards for rats and mice destroyed, £10 14s 4d Paid the following men a bounty for re-enlisting to serve the Company as soldiers for 5 more years under the Articles of War, each term starting on the date shown Jacob Bull, from 27 February 1777, £15 0s 0d

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		3 15 . By Do. pd. for Rats and Mice Destroyed 10 14 4 By Do. pd. the following Men for Relisting to serve Honble. Company 3 Years longer as Soldiers Subject to the Articles of War their respective times to commence as follows Viz. Jacob Bull £ 15 Richd. Waterhouse 15 Benj. Burton 15 Saml. Instone from 27 Feb. 1777 15 James York 15 John Cook 15 Robt. Cunningham 15 George Garman from 10 Jany. Do. 15 Richd. Philpot from 15 Do. Do. 15 Wm. Blackman from 7 March Do. 15 Robert Wood from 10 Do. Do. 15 John Walters from 13 Do. Do. 15 Thos. Townsend 15 John Moon from the 23 March 15 Saml. Hingrove 15 Discharged Men Carrd. Over £ 225 . Carried Over £ 671 3 2	Richard Waterhouse, from 27 February 1777, £15 0s 0d Benjamin Burton, from 27 February 1777, £15 0s 0d Samuel Instone, from 27 February 1777, £15 0s 0d James York, from 27 February 1777, £15 0s 0d John Cook, from 27 February 1777, £15 0s 0d Robert Cunningham, from 27 February 1777, £15 0s 0d George Jarman, from 10 January 1777, £15 0s 0d Richard Philpot, from 15 January 1777, £15 0s 0d William Blackman, from 7 March 1777, £15 0s 0d Robert Wood, from 10 March 1777, £15 0s 0d John Walters, from 13 March 1777, £15 0s 0d Thomas Townsend, from 23 March 1777, £15 0s 0d John Moore, from 23 March 1777, £15 0s 0d Samuel Ringrove, from 23 March 1777, £15 0s 0d Re-enlistment subtotal, £225 0s 0d Total carried over, £671 3s 2d **Interpretations** Fifteen soldiers re-enlisted during the quarter for a bounty of £15 0s 0d each. That £225 0s 0d does much to explain why the paymaster drew so much more from the chest than in the previous quarter. Seven of them signed on together on 27 February 1777, which suggests a whole draft of men whose terms had expired at the same time. Without the bounty, nearly all of them could have claimed a discharge, as William Benson did on 24 February 1777. Paying £15 0s 0d to keep a trained soldier cost far less than shipping out a recruit from England and training him. Thomas Townsend was among those kept, although he had been ordered before a court martial on 3 February 1777 for smuggling arrack. His offence did not stop the garrison from paying to keep him. The Company paid £10 14s 4d in rewards for rats and mice killed during the quarter. It was paying a price per head to anyone who brought in dead vermin, as English parishes did for rats and sparrows. Rats damaged the Company's grain and the planters' crops on a large scale, and the many traps sold and issued from the stores show the same fight against them. A bounty enlisted the whole population, slaves included, in killing them.
206	202	21 April Dr. William Wrangham 1777 March To Cash brought Over £ 5558 15 8 Carrd. Over £ 5558 15 8	William Wrangham's paymaster account again showed only the March 1777 cash brought over on its debit side. William Wrangham, debtor March 1777, cash brought over, £5,558 15s 8d Total carried over, £5,558 15s 8d
207	203	1777 Paymaster Cr. Brought Over £ 671 3 2 Brought Over £ 225 . John McCullen John Ham Joseph Holloway John Joyce the 25 March 1777 Saml. Parker Thomas Pritchard 15 315 .. .. By Do. paid the following Men for Enlisting to serve the Honble. Company 5 Years as Soldiers subject to the Articles of War. their Respective times to commence as follows Viz.	The paymaster's credits continued with more re-enlistment bounties, new enlistments and purchases for the Governor's table. Brought over, £671 3s 2d Re-enlistment bounties brought over, £225 0s 0d John McCullen, from 25 March 1777, £15 0s 0d John Ham, from 25 March 1777, £15 0s 0d Joseph Holloway, from 25 March 1777, £15 0s 0d John Joyce, from 25 March 1777, £15 0s 0d Samuel Parker, from 25 March 1777, £15 0s 0d Thomas Pritchard, from 25 March 1777, £15 0s 0d Re-enlistment subtotal, £315 0s 0d Paid the following men for enlisting to serve the Company as soldiers for 5 years under the Articles of War, each term starting on the date shown John Gunn, from 27 January 1777, £15 0s 0d

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		John Gunn Nichs. Dicker from 27 Feby. 1777 Thos. Reeves Jacob Dixon £ 15 George Thomas Hugh Heyton from 27 Jany. Do. Winter Bernist 4 John Burkett from 24 Do. Do. 15 Michael Thomas 15 William Davis 15 Edward Cook 15 John Buckholt 15 Fredk. Diley 15 162 By Do. pd. John Wood three pounds who Engaged to Relist but since Dead 3 . By Do. pd. for the following for the use of the Govr. Table 28 Turkeys £ 7 . 165 Fowls 12 7 6 42 Ducks 3 3 52 Doz. Eggs 3 18 £ 26 8 6 Carried Over Carried Over £ 1151 3 2	Nicholas Dicker, from 27 January 1777, £15 0s 0d Thomas Reeves, from 27 January 1777, £15 0s 0d Jacob Dowe, from 27 January 1777, £15 0s 0d George Thomas, from 27 January 1777, £4 0s 0d Hugh Heyton, from 27 January 1777, £4 0s 0d Winter Bernist, from 27 January 1777, £4 0s 0d John Burkett, from 24 March 1777, £15 0s 0d Michael Thompson, from 31 March 1777, £15 0s 0d William Davis, from 31 March 1777, £15 0s 0d Edward Cook, from 31 March 1777, £15 0s 0d John Buckholt, from 31 March 1777, £15 0s 0d Frederick Dyley, from 31 March 1777, £15 0s 0d Enlistment subtotal, £162 0s 0d Paid for John Wood, who agreed to re-enlist but died before his new term began, £3 0s 0d Paid for the following provisions for Governor Skottowe's table 28 turkeys, £7 0s 0d 165 fowls, £12 7s 6d 42 ducks, £3 3s 0d 52 dozen eggs, £3 18s 0d Governor's table subtotal, £26 8s 6d Total carried over, £1,151 3s 2d **Interpretations** Bounties for keeping and recruiting soldiers came to £477 0s 0d in this one quarter: £315 0s 0d to 21 men who re-enlisted and £162 0s 0d to 13 new men. That sum accounts for most of the jump in the paymaster's draw on the chest. The garrison's strength rested on cash. Every soldier whose time ran out had to be bought again, and every recruit from a passing ship had to be paid to sign on. Even so, the bounty marked the distinction the Council drew on 27 January 1777. The three deserters, George Thomas, Hugh Heyton and Winter Bernist, received £4 0s 0d each, while the discharged men enlisted on the same day received £15 0s 0d. John Wood agreed to re-enlist but died on 2 February 1777, before his new term began. The Company still paid £3 0s 0d on his account, part of a bounty he never lived to earn, perhaps settled with his estate or used for his burial. It shows that agreeing to re-enlist gave a soldier a claim the Company honoured, even when he did not survive to serve. The table bought 28 turkeys in the quarter, now that the Company's own flock had died out altogether. Private planters had become the Castle's only source.
208	204	21 April Dr. William Wrangham 1777 March To Cash Brought Over £ 5558 15 8 £ 5558 15 8 Island St. Helena (Signed) William	The debit side of William Wrangham's paymaster account closed with the March 1777 cash brought over as its only entry. He signed the account at St Helena. William Wrangham, debtor March 1777, cash brought over, £5,558 15s 8d Total, £5,558 15s 8d
209	205	1777 Paymaster Cr. Brought Over £ 1151 3 2 Brought Over £ 26 8 6 ½ Bush. Potatoes .. 1 3 6 Pheasants .. 9 .. 22 Pigs 5 10 .. 568½ Beef 13 3 9 7 Cabbages .. 4 ..	The paymaster's credits closed with the rest of the provisions bought for Governor Skottowe's table, and the account was then balanced. Brought over, £1,151 3s 2d Governor's table brought over, £26 8s 6d ½ bushel of potatoes, £0 1s 3d 6 pheasants, £0 9s 0d 22 pigs, £5 10s 0d 568½ lb of beef, £13 3s 9d 7 cabbages, £0 4s 0d 17 [...] of onions, £2 19s 6d 900 lemons, £1 2s 6d 5 new milk cheeses, £1 14s 9d 5 gallons and 1 cask of vinegar, £5 12s 0d 121 lb of turtle, £2 10s 5d 3 lambs, £1 10s 0d

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		17 lb. Onions 2 19 6 900 Lemons 1 2 6 5 New Milk Cheeses 1 14 9 5 Galls. & 1 Cask Vinegar 5 12 .. 121 lb. Turtle 2 10 5 3 Lambs 1 10 .. 2 Cases Pickled Tongues 3 3 .. 100 Apples .. 8 .. 4 Hams 4 14 9 2 Jars Raisons 2 10 .. 13 lb. Do. .. 13 .. 13 lb. Pork .. 6 6 34 Veal .. 17 .. 6 Potts Jams 2 5 .. 1 Cask Currants 4 18 .. 2 Kits Salmon 2 2 .. 5 Gloucester Cheeses 4 15 .. 24 Pots Mince Meat 9 .. .. 24 Bottles Olives 5 12 .. 3 Loaves Sugar 1 15 .. 2 Casks Pickled Tongues 14 16 .. 5 Firkins Butter 19 10 .. 1 Cask Biscuit 5 16 .. 149 14 11 1300 18 1 Amount of Pay Account 4257 17 7 £ 5558 15 8 Errors Excepted Wrangham Paymaster Counted and Examined the Honble. Companys Cash for the Month of March last, which is as follows Viz.	2 cases of pickled tongues, £3 3s 0d 100 apples, £0 8s 0d 4 hams, £4 14s 9d 2 jars of raisins, £2 10s 0d 13 lb of raisins, £0 13s 0d 13 lb of pork, £0 6s 6d 34 lb of veal, £0 17s 0d 6 pots of jam, £2 5s 0d 1 cask of currants, £4 10s 0d 2 kits of salmon, £2 2s 0d 5 Gloucester cheeses, £4 15s 0d 24 pots of mincemeat, £9 0s 0d 24 bottles of olives, £5 12s 0d 3 loaves of sugar, £1 15s 0d 2 casks of pickled tongues, £14 16s 0d 5 firkins of butter, £19 10s 0d 1 cask of biscuit, £5 16s 0d Governor's table subtotal, £149 14s 11d Total of payments, £1,300 10s 1d Amount of the pay list, £4,257 17s 7d Grand total, £5,558 15s 8d William Wrangham, paymaster, signed the account with the usual reservation for errors. The Council then counted and examined the Company's cash for March 1777, which stood as follows [continues]. **Interpretations** The Governor's table cost almost twice as much as in the last quarter of 1776, when its purchases came to about £88 0s 0d. The difference lay in English and European luxuries: Gloucester cheeses, pickled tongues, hams, mincemeat, currants, olives, jams and firkins of butter. These came from the private trade of the ships' officers. The Court's order of 10 March 1777 allowed them to sell freely on the island, and five Company ships lay in the road that month. The Castle bought from them while it could, since such goods would not be seen again until the next season's ships arrived. The 900 lemons were the citrus for punch. With the arrack and sugar candy issued from the stores, they supplied the Company's table and the entertaining of ships' commanders through the busy weeks of March and April 1777.
210	206	21st April Cash Dr. 1777 March 1 To Balance Remaining £ 17413 18 3 24 To Fines Received of Joshua Torbett, Sutton, Richard, and Elisha Isaacke per Consultation of this Day 4 .. 31 To Ship Alfred 2 17 6 To Fines Received of William Windsor as per Consultation of this Day .. 10 . To Jonathan Doveton Recd. of him for Stores Sold in the Quarter Ending this Day 1799 6 5 To Plantation for Provision Sold 33 7 7 To Licences	The cash account for March 1777 recorded the money received during the month, against the sum advanced to the paymaster and the balance left in the chest. Cash, debtor 1 March 1777, balance remaining, £17,413 18s 3d 24 March 1777, fines received from Joshua Torbett and Sutton, Richard and Elisha Isaacke, as recorded in that day's consultation, £4 0s 0d Received from the ship *Alfred*, 31 March 1777, £2 17s 6d. 31 March 1777, fine received from William Winsor, as recorded in that day's consultation, £0 10s 0d 31 March 1777, received from Jonathan Doveton for stores sold in the quarter, £1,799 6s 5d 31 March 1777, received from the plantation for provisions sold, £33 7s 7d

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		11 10 .. To Customs Received on 2936 Galls. Arrack 36 14 . £ 19302 3 9 Per Contra Cr. 1777 March 31 By Sundry Accounts Advanced the Paymaster to pay Salarys &c. in the Quarter ending this Day 5558 15 8 By Balance Remaining Viz. In Specie £ 13203 13 1 In Cash Notes 539 15 13743 8 1 £ 19302 3 9	31 March 1777, received for licences, £11 10s 0d 31 March 1777, received in customs duty on 2,936 gallons of arrack, £36 14s 0d Total, £19,302 3s 9d Cash, creditor 31 March 1777, advanced to the paymaster for salaries and other payments in the quarter, £5,558 15s 8d 31 March 1777, balance remaining in coin, £13,203 13s 1d 31 March 1777, balance remaining in cash notes, £539 15s 0d 31 March 1777, balance remaining in all, £13,743 8s 1d Total, £19,302 3s 9d **Interpretations** The treasury chest fell by nearly £3,700 0s 0d during the quarter, from £17,413 18s 3d to £13,743 8s 1d. In the last quarter of 1776 the bills of exchange drawn for Andrew Moffat and others had brought in £1,482 14s 0d of coin, and the chest grew. This quarter no bills were drawn, and the paymaster took out £660 0s 0d more than before, much of it in bounties to keep and recruit soldiers. Sales from the stores also fell, from £2,756 8s 6d to £1,799 6s 5d, as tea, sugar and beef ran short in the warehouses. Customs on arrack dropped to 2,936 gallons from 7,959 gallons. The island's reserve was being drawn down to pay its garrison, and only the coin brought in by ships and inhabitants could replace it. The fines from the Isaacke brothers and Joshua Torbett for carrying guns, and from William Winsor for smuggling rum as vinegar, went straight into the Company's chest. Small penalties of this kind were a minor but real part of the island's revenue.
211	207	1777 Mr. James Desfountain this day presented the following Petition Viz. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council of St. Helena. The humble Petition of James Desfountain Sheweth That your Petitioner hath an Instrument in Writing from Mr. Gabriel Isaacke Senr. which he is desirous of having Registered request your Worship and Councils permission for the same. And your Petitioner will ever pray 21 April 1777 Thomas Yates Serjeant and Robert Parkinson Private this day Petitioned for their Discharges from the Garrison, having Served the Honble. Company their Contracted times. Granted Samuel Reddish Private this Day Petitioned for his Discharge from the Garrison, having procured Thomas Page to serve the remainder of his Contracted time. Granted We this day Appointed Thomas Yates Marshal and Goaler in the stead of John Price Deceased.	James Desfountaine presented a petition that day to Governor Skottowe and the Council. He held a written deed from Mr Gabriel Isaacke senior and wished to have it entered in the register. He asked the Council's permission to do so. The petition was dated 21 April 1777. Thomas Yates, a sergeant, and Robert Parkinson, a private, asked that day to be discharged from the garrison, since both had served the full terms of their contracts with the Company. The Council granted their requests. Samuel Redditch, a private, asked that day to be discharged from the garrison. He had found Thomas Page to serve out the rest of his contract. The Council granted his request. The Council appointed Thomas Yates that day as marshal and gaoler in place of John Price, who had died. **Interpretations** The Council discharged Thomas Yates and made him marshal and gaoler on the same day. John Price had died on 19 April 1777, leaving the office empty. The Council could have looked among the inhabitants for a new marshal. Instead it chose a sergeant of artillery whose term had just run out. Yates already held a small civil post as clerk of the parish on the pay list. A soldier used to discipline and known to the Council was well suited to guarding prisoners and carrying out the court's punishments. The Company also kept an experienced man on the island instead of losing him to a homeward ship. Registering a deed with the Council gave it public standing. Once entered in the register, the document from Gabriel Isaacke could be proved in any later dispute over the land or money it covered, even if the original paper were lost.
212	208	21st April The Ships Royal Henry and Triton brought Us the following Supplys Viz.	The *Royal Henry* and the *Triton* brought supplies to the island. The *Royal Henry*'s invoice from Canton read as follows.

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		Invoice of Ship Royal Henry Pe., Cat., T., Mas, Tales, m, c, c Bohea Tea 13 Chests @ per Pl.: Pe. 14, Cat. 85, T. 12, Mas 0, Tales 178, m 2, c 0, c 0 Congo Tea 8 Do.: Pe. 5, Cat. 30, T. 22, Mas 0, Tales 116, m 6, c 0, c 0 Single Tea 9 Do.: Pe. 4, Cat. 95, T. 21, Mas 0, Tales 103, m 9, c 5, c 0 Souchong Tea 1 Do.: Pe. 0, Cat. 40, T. 50, Mas 0, Tales 20, m 0, c 0, c 0 Hyson Tea 1 Do.: Pe. 0, Cat. 37, T. 50, Mas 0, Tales 18, m 5, c 0, c 0 Nankeen Cloth 3 Peices Contg. Ps. 300 @ 340 per [...]: Pe. 0, Cat. 0, T. 0, Mas 0, Tales 102, m 0, c 0, c 0 Chests 3 for the Nankeen Cloth @ 260 mace: Pe. 0, Cat. 0, T. 0, Mas 0, Tales 0, m 7, c 8, c 0 Cannisters 40 for the Hyson & Souchong Tea @ 150 Do.: Pe. 0, Cat. 0, T. 0, Mas 0, Tales 6, m 0, c 0, c 0 Tales 546 .. 3 Canton 4 Jany. 1777 Errors Excepted (Signed) Francis Wood Junr. Mattw. Raper Junr. Jas. Bradshaw Wm. Henry Pigou Geo. Rogers Abr. Roebuck Henry Brown John Harrison Invoice of Ship Triton Fine Rice 120 Bags Wt. B. Mds. 240 @ 2 Sr. per Md. 556 12 6 Paddy 80 Bags Wt. B. Mds. 120 @ 1 1 per Md. 147 14 3 Wax Candles 4 Chests Wt. 8 @ 75 Rs. per Md. 600 .. .. Batavia Arrack 1 Leager 135 .. 1439 10 9 Current Rupees Carrd. Over 1439 10 9	Bohea tea, 13 chests weighing 14 piculs 85 catties at 12 taels a picul, 178 taels 2 mace 0 candareens Congou tea, 8 chests weighing 5 piculs 30 catties at 22 taels a picul, 116 taels 6 mace 0 candareens Singlo tea, 9 chests weighing 4 piculs 95 catties at 21 taels a picul, 103 taels 9 mace 5 candareens Souchong tea, 1 chest weighing 40 catties at 50 taels a picul, 20 taels 0 mace 0 candareens Hyson tea, 1 chest weighing 37 catties at 50 taels a picul, 18 taels 5 mace 0 candareens Nankeen cloth, 3 [...] holding 300 pieces at 34 taels a hundred, 102 taels 0 mace 0 candareens 3 chests for the nankeen cloth at 2 taels 6 mace each, 7 taels 8 mace 0 candareens 40 canisters for the hyson and souchong tea at 1 tael 5 mace a [...], 6 taels 0 mace 0 candareens Total, 546 taels 3 mace 0 candareens The invoice was dated at Canton on 4 January 1777 with the usual reservation for errors. Francis Wood junior, Matthew Raper junior, James Bradshaw, William Henry Pigou and George Rogers signed it, with Abraham Roebuck, Henry Brown and John Harrison. The *Triton*'s invoice from Bengal read as follows. Fine rice, 120 bags weighing 240 bazaar maunds at 2 rupees [...] annas a maund, 556 rupees 12 annas 6 pies Paddy, 80 bags weighing 120 bazaar maunds at 1 rupee 1 anna a maund, 147 rupees 14 annas 3 pies Wax candles, 4 chests weighing 8 maunds at 75 rupees a maund, 600 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Batavia arrack, 1 leaguer, 135 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Total carried over in current rupees, 1,439 rupees 10 annas 9 pies **Interpretations** The *Royal Henry*'s invoice was made out in the Chinese reckoning used at Canton. Tea was weighed in piculs of 100 catties, a picul being about 133 lb. Its price was given in taels of silver, each divided into 10 mace and each mace into 10 candareens. The tael was a weight of silver, not a coin, since Chinese merchants valued foreign silver dollars by weight. The supercargoes who signed the invoice were the Company's council at Canton. The tea arrived just as the island's warehouses had almost run out: barely 50 lb had been sold between January and March 1777. Nankeen was a strong cotton cloth woven around Nanjing from a cotton that was naturally a pale yellowish-brown. It needed no dyeing and kept its colour through repeated washing. In England it was in fashion for summer breeches, waistcoats and children's clothes. At St Helena it gave the inhabitants a hard-wearing everyday cloth from the China ships, alongside the longcloth and chelloes from India.
213	209	1777 Brought Over 1439 10 9 Charges Merchandize 320 Gunney Bags @ 16 Rs. per [...] 55 4 6 22 Gunneys @ 15 per [...] 3 9 .. 10 Jute Twine @ 4 8 per Md. 1 2 .. 15 Jute Rope @ 3 8 per Do. 1 5 .. 1 Nails @ 17 per Do. .. 6 9 3 ps. Gunnah @ 1 8 per ps. 4 13 6 4 Mango Plank Chests @ 3 Rs. 12 15 6 50 Reed Matts @ 12 8 per [...] 6 12 ..	The *Triton*'s invoice continued with the charges on the merchandise. Brought over, 1,439 rupees 10 annas 9 pies Charges on the merchandise 320 gunny bags at 16 rupees a hundred, 55 rupees 4 annas 6 pies 22 gunnies at 15 rupees a hundred, 3 rupees 9 annas 0 pies 16 [...] of jute twine at 4 annas a [...], 1 rupee 2 annas 0 pies 15 [...] of jute rope at 3 annas a [...], 1 rupee 5 annas 0 pies 1 [...] of nails at 7 annas a [...], 0 rupees 6 annas 9 pies 3 pieces of gurrah at 1 rupee [...] annas a piece, 4 rupees 13 annas 6 pies 4 mango plank chests at 3 rupees [...] each, 12 rupees 15 annas 6 pies 50 reed mats at 12 rupees 8 annas a hundred, 6 rupees 12 annas 0 pies

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		Dub 2 .. Boat hire 6 7 6 Coopers Work 2 2 6 Moophire 270 .. Peons 2 2 6 Mootias 37 9 6 Carpenter Work .. 4 .. Weighmen 2 7 6 Pickermen .. 15 6 410 5 3 Current Rupees 1850 .. .. Errors Excepted (Signed) William Larkins Sub Acct. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Food allowance, 2 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Boat hire, 6 rupees 7 annas 6 pies Coopers' work, 2 rupees 2 annas 6 pies Sloop hire, 270 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Peons, 2 rupees 2 annas 6 pies Mootias, 37 rupees 9 annas 6 pies Carpenters' work, 0 rupees 4 annas 0 pies Weighmen, 2 rupees 7 annas 6 pies Packers, 0 rupees 15 annas 6 pies Charges subtotal, 410 rupees 5 annas 3 pies Total in current rupees, 1,850 rupees 0 annas 0 pies William Larkins, sub-accountant, signed the invoice with the usual reservation for errors. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett
214	210	28th April At a Consultation held on Monday the 28th Day of April 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 21 April 1777. Tuesday the 22 Arrived a French Ship from China called the Le Turgot, Captain Vaubercy, Burthen seven hundred Tons carrys thirty two Guns and one hundred fifty Men loaden with China goods, Bound to Port L'Orient. This Day Sailed the French Le Turgot for Port L'Orient. The Executors and Executrix to the last Will and Testament of John Price Deceased this day produced the said Will and desired 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. John Price of the Island of St. Helena Innholder being Weak of Body, but of sound mind and memory (Blessed be God therefore) Do make and Publish this my last Will and Testament in manner following Viz. Imprimis I will and hereby direct that all my just Debts and Funeral Charges be paid at a suitable time after my Decease by my Executors herein aftermentioned. Item I give unto my Well Beloved Wife Mary Price two Woman Slaves named Ellen and Sue, also a Set of Blackwood Casters with Silver Tops, twelve Silver Tea Spoons with	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 28 April 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 21 April 1777 were read, approved and signed. A French ship from China, *Le Turgot* under Captain Vaubery, arrived on Tuesday 22 April 1777. She was a vessel of 700 tons, carrying 32 guns and 150 men, loaded with China goods and bound for Lorient. *Le Turgot* sailed for Lorient on 28 April 1777. The executors and executrix of the late John Price brought his will before the Council that day and asked that it be proved. The Council proved it on the sworn evidence of the witnesses. The will ran as follows. John Price, an innkeeper of St Helena, made his will while weak in body but sound in mind. He directed his executors to pay all his lawful debts and funeral costs at a suitable time after his death. He left his wife Mary Price two women slaves named Ellen and Sue. He also left her a set of blackwood casters with silver tops and twelve silver teaspoons with tongs [continues]. **Interpretations** The Council acted as the island's court of probate. A will had no legal force until the witnesses who saw it signed had sworn to it before the Governor and Council. Only then could the executors collect debts, sell property or hand over legacies. Without that step a dead man's estate on St Helena would have been frozen. Proving John Price's will brought his property under the Council's oversight, as the sworn inventory of John Shortley's estate had done on 3 February 1777. Price left his wife two slave women in the same breath as his silver casters and teaspoons. Slaves passed by will on the island exactly as household goods did, and Ellen and Sue became Mary Price's property by the same clause that gave her the silver. The will confirms that Price, the marshal and gaoler on the Company's pay list, also kept an inn. His bequests show a household of some substance, built on the two incomes.

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215	211	1777 Tongs and Strainer of the same Metal, which latter have the Initial Letters of her Name ingraved thereon, and a Compleat Bed and Bedstead with all the Furniture and Bed Cloths thereunto belonging, meaning my best Bed &c. to be hers for ever. Item, I give unto my Daughter Charlotte Price the two Houses now in the occupation of James Parfett and John Terry, And as the House wherein the said Parfett now dwells was given her the said Charlotte as a Legacy by her God mother the late Mary Harper Deceased, the said House being then Old, I built a new House on the Ground thereof, and purchased the other House next to it with intention that the Rents arising from both Houses may and should be appropriated to the sole use of paying off the Purchase Money of the one and the Expences of Building the other House, It is therefore my meaning, and I hereby Order and direct that as soon as the said Money, as well for the Purchase as the Building be fully paid out of the Rents issuing from the said Houses, then the further Rents arising from them, shall become a Part of my Estate, and added thereto for the better support of my Wife the said Mary and my two Children the said Charlotte and James Price, till such time as she the said Charlotte shall attain the full age of twenty one Years or Marriage at either of which Periods the sd. two Houses shall be delivered up to her. I also give unto my Daughter the sd. Charlotte one Boy Slave named Tom, and a Woman Slave Named Pastora, which Slaves I give her as a Legacy separately from her share of the Residue of my Estate not sooner than at Marriage or Decease of my Wife the said Mary Price. Item I give unto my Son the sd. James Price one Mahogany Knife case containing twelve Knives and as many Forks with Silver Handles, also twelve Silver Table Spoons, and a large Silver Soup and marrow Spoon all which Spoons have the Initial Letters of my Name thereon, I also give unto my said Son one Man Slave Named Tony and two Boy Slaves Named Augustus & Phill, the sd. Legacies to be given to him at such time as my Executors shall think most reasonable and necessary to his Welfare.	Price also left his wife the tongs and strainer of the same metal, the strainer engraved with her initials. She was to have his best bed and bedstead as well, complete with its hangings and bedclothes, as her own property for good. Price left his daughter Charlotte Price the two houses then let to James Parfitt and John Terry. Charlotte's godmother, the late Mary Harper, had left her the house where Parfitt now lived. It was old by then, so Price built a new house on its ground and bought the house next to it. He meant the rents from both to pay off the cost of the purchase and the building. Once those costs were met, all further rents were to become part of his estate and help support his wife Mary and his two children, Charlotte and James Price. The houses were to pass into Charlotte's hands when she turned 21 or married, whichever came first. He also left Charlotte a boy slave named Tom and a woman slave named Pastow, as a gift separate from her share of the rest of the estate. She was not to receive them before her marriage or her mother's death. Price left his son James Price a mahogany case holding twelve knives and twelve forks with silver handles, twelve silver tablespoons and a large silver soup ladle and marrow spoon, all engraved with his initials. He also left James a man slave named Tony and two boy slaves named Augustus and Phill. The executors were to hand these over to James when they judged it most sensible and best for his welfare. **Interpretations** The two houses left to Charlotte were let to John Terry and James Parfitt, the artillery sergeants who left the garrison in early 1777. Parfitt's discharge on 17 March 1777 let him keep his shop as a civilian, and his tenancy of Price's house was perhaps where he traded. Price had treated the houses as an investment. He used the rents first to repay what he had spent on building and buying, and only after that to support his family. The will kept that plan running after his death without anyone having to sell. Price held his children's inheritances back until they were of an age to manage them. Charlotte was to receive the houses only at 21 or on marriage, and her slaves only on her marriage or her mother's death. James was to receive his slaves when the executors judged it right. Until then the executors controlled the property and the income. That protected the children from losing their inheritance while young, and it kept the household's income together for their mother in the meantime.
216	212	28 April Item I give unto my Son in Law John Legg ten Guineas to buy him Mourning, also a Man Slave Named Frank. The first of the said Bequests to be paid him immediately after my Decease, the other when my Executors shall think fit. And as by the Estate of his Father the late John Legg Deceased he my sd. Son in Law becomes entitled to the Sum of two hundred and twenty two pounds to be paid unto him at the time of full age or Marriage without any Deduction or abatement	Price left his son-in-law John Legg ten guineas to buy mourning, and a man slave named Frank. The money was to be paid immediately after Price's death, and the slave handed over when the executors saw fit. Under the estate of his late father, John Legg senior, the younger Legg was owed £222 0s 0d when he came of age or married, with no deduction of any kind. Price directed that this sum be paid out of his own estate in whatever way did least harm to it. The executors could sell property or use any other means they judged best for the estate as a whole, and Price trusted to their honesty and good management. Price wanted his estate kept whole as far as possible, consistent with paying his lawful debts. No part of it was to be sold or otherwise disposed of without the free consent of his wife Mary Price, and

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		whatever, I mean and hereby direct that the said Sum of two hundred and twenty two pounds be paid unto him out of my Estate in such manner as may least prejudice or distress my sd. Estate, by Sale or otherwise as shall appear most conducive to the welfare of the whole, relying in this matter upon the Integrity and prudent Management of my Executors after mentioned. And as my meaning is that my Estate shall be kept entire and together as consistently as can be with an honest Discharge of my just Debts; I hereby direct, that no part thereof shall be sold or otherwise disposed of without the free Consent and approbation of my Wife the sd. Mary Price, this power to Continue to her during her Widowhood, But in case she the said Mary should marry again, then I Order that she have only her Thirds, or a third part of my Estate to be given to her, in proportion to a just Valuation of the whole if such event should take place. And that I may be more clearly understood, I direct that, after the two hundred and twenty two pounds shall be paid to my Son in law the sd. John Legg, and after all my Debts and Legacys are duly Discharged, the Residue of my Estate be managed in the most prudent manner for the support, Education and Cloathing of my Wife the sd. Mary and my Children the sd. Charlotte and James Price under the management of my sd. Wife, during her Widowhood and to the time of her Death, then the whole to be divided in even and equal shares between my two Children, namely Charlotte and James, And in case of the Death of any or either of them without lawful Issue, Remainder to Survivor, and in case of the Death of both, Remainder to my Wife the sd. Mary, save only the Sum of one hundred pounds	she was to hold this power for as long as she remained a widow. If she married again, she would receive only her third of the estate, fixed by a fair valuation of the whole at that time. Once John Legg had his £222 0s 0d and all debts and legacies were paid, the rest of the estate was to be managed with the greatest care to support, educate and clothe Mary and the children Charlotte and James. Mary was to manage it while she remained a widow and until her death. After that the whole was to be split equally between Charlotte and James. If either died without lawful children, that share would pass to the survivor. If both died, the estate would go to Mary, apart from a sum of £100 0s 0d [continues]. **Interpretations** In the usage of the time, a son-in-law could mean a stepson, and John Legg was Mary Price's son by her first husband, John Legg senior. The £222 0s 0d due to him came from his father's estate. It had passed into Price's hands when he married the widow, and he had treated it as part of his own property. His will acknowledged the debt and made it the first charge on his estate after his own debts. A stepfather who managed a stepchild's inheritance owed it in full when the child came of age, and Price made sure his own children's shares could not be paid until Legg had received what was his. The clause about Mary remarrying protected Price's children. While she stayed a widow, she controlled the whole estate and could veto any sale. Remarriage would have given a new husband control over her property under English law. Price limited her to a third in that case, which was the widow's customary share, and kept the rest for Charlotte and James beyond the reach of any stepfather.
217	213	1777 pounds which in case of the Death of both my Children, I give to my Uncle Uriah Bidburry now in England and to his Heirs for ever. Lastly I hereby Nominate, constitute and appoint my beloved Wife Mary Price Executrix, and my good Friend Mr. George Bird, and my Son in Law John Legg, when at full Age, Executors of this my last Will and Testament; And in Consideration of, and my Reliance on, the Integrity of the sd. George Bird in the due Discharge of the trusts hereby reposed in him, as well as for his trouble, I give the said George Bird the Sum of ten Guineas. hereby revoking all Wills by me heretofore made, Declaring this to be my last Will & Testament. In Witness whereof I have hereunto Set my Hand and	If both children died, £100 0s 0d of the estate was to go to Price's uncle Uriah Bedbury, then living in England, and to his heirs for good. Price appointed his wife Mary Price as executrix. He named his friend Mr George Bird and his son-in-law John Legg, once Legg came of age, as executors. He left George Bird ten guineas for his trouble, trusting to his honesty in carrying out the duties placed on him. Price cancelled all earlier wills and declared this one his last. He signed and sealed it on 18 April 1777. He signed with his mark, in front of the witnesses James Pritchard and James Parfitt. Price added a further gift as part of the same will. He left his daughter Charlotte Price a girl slave named Pegg, a chest of drawers and a case for a [...]. He signed and sealed this on the same day with his mark, in front of the same two witnesses. The whole garrison held a general field day on the parade that day, with its officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers all taking part. **Interpretations**

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		Seal the eighteen Day of April in the Year of Our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven. Signed Sealed and Delivered by the Testator, as and for his last Will and Testament in the Presence of Us. (Signed) James Pritchard James Parfett (Signed) The Mark of John X Price Be it remembered and taken as a part of the above Will that I further give unto my Daughter the sd. Charlotte Price one Girl Slave Named Pegg, one Chest of Drawers and a case for a Bottle. Signed & Sealed the Day and Year above Written by me (Signed) James Pritchard James Parfet (Signed) The Mark of John X Price This was a General Field Day upon the Parade, of the Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and Private Men of this Garrison.	Price made his will on 18 April 1777, the day before he died, and signed it with his mark. A man who had served as marshal and gaoler and run an inn could probably write his name in good health. His mark suggests he was too weak to sign. The afterthought leaving Charlotte the girl Pegg and a chest of drawers, added on the same day, shows a will made in haste on a deathbed. It also explains why the witnesses had to swear to it before the Council: a mark carried weight only if those who saw it made could vouch for it. James Parfitt, who witnessed the will, was the tenant of one of the two houses Price left to Charlotte. The landlord's household and his tenant were close enough for Parfitt to be called to the bedside, and on a small island the same few men turn up as neighbours, tenants, witnesses and executors.
218	214	28th April In consequence of the Engineer having Reported to the Board that the Carriages Received from England per Alfred, are in very bad Condition. We Ordered them to be Examined by the Members of Council. We this day Entertained Gerard Newham who delivered himself up, from the French Ship Le Turgot, as a British Subject, to serve the Honorable Company five Years as a Soldier and gave him fifteen pounds Bounty Money. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The engineer reported to the Board that the gun carriages received from England by the *Alfred* were in very poor condition. The Council ordered its members to examine them. Gerard Newham gave himself up that day from the French ship *Le Turgot*, declaring himself a British subject. The Council enlisted him to serve the Company as a soldier for five years and gave him a bounty of £15 0s 0d. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations** The Council did not simply accept the engineer's word that the carriages were bad. It sent its own members to examine them. A finding signed by the Council carried the weight needed for a complaint to the Court of Directors against the contractors who built the carriages, or a claim against the *Alfred* if they had been damaged in the hold. The storekeeper's account of the *Alfred*'s other short and damaged stores had already been sent forward on 31 March 1777. The carriages would join it as a further charge once the members confirmed their state. Gerard Newham left a French ship, not an English one, and the Council paid him the full bounty, unlike the three deserters from the Company's own ships on 27 January 1777. He had broken no engagement with the Company. A British subject serving aboard a foreign vessel was free to come ashore and take service under his own flag. With war with France looking more likely, a man who had sailed in French ships and chose to fight for Britain was a welcome recruit.
219	215	5th May At a Consultation held on Monday the 5th Day of May 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 5 May 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 28 April 1777 were read, approved and signed. Six ships passed the island far out to sea on Wednesday 30 April 1777. A boat from the *Lioness* reached Banks's at eleven o'clock on the night of

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		The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed dated the 28 April 1777. Wednesday the 30th April passed by six Ships at a great Distance Thursday the 1 May Arrived the Lioness Boat at Banks's at eleven o'Clock at Night Friday the 2d Arrived the Honorable Companys Ship Lioness from Madrass (last from the Cape) Saturday the 3d passed by a Ship at a great Distance. The Ship Lioness brought Us the following Supply. Invoice of Ship Lioness Long Cloth midling 2 Bales 4 Corges @ 42 8 per Co. 170 .. .. Washing @ 1 7 30 per Do. 6 33 40 Packing @ 2 9 per B. 4 18 .. 10 15 40 180 15 40 Long Cloth Fine 2 Bales 4 Co. @ 58 per Co. 232 .. Washing @ 1 25 70 per Do. 6 31 40 Packing @ 2 9 per B. 4 18 .. 11 13 40 243 13 40 Rice 35 Bags Gross Wt. cwt. qr. lb. 40 .. 18 Tare @ 4 lb. 1 .. 16 Nt. 39 .. 2 is 4370 lb. or 1855 lb. @ 90 per Garce 43 32 70 Carried Over Pagodas 467 25 70	Thursday 1 May 1777. The Company's ship *Lioness* arrived on Friday 2 May 1777 from Madras, having last sailed from the Cape. A ship passed far out to sea on Saturday 3 May 1777. The *Lioness* brought supplies to the island, and her invoice read as follows. Middling longcloth, 2 bales of 4 corge at 42 pagodas 8 fanams a corge, 170 pagodas 0 fanams 0 cash Washing the middling longcloth at 1 pagoda 7 fanams 30 cash a corge, 5 pagodas 33 fanams 40 cash Packing the middling longcloth at 2 pagodas 9 fanams a bale, 4 pagodas 18 fanams 0 cash Charges on the middling longcloth, 10 pagodas 15 fanams 40 cash Middling longcloth total, 180 pagodas 15 fanams 40 cash Fine longcloth, 2 bales of 4 corge at 58 pagodas a corge, 232 pagodas 0 fanams 0 cash Washing the fine longcloth at 1 pagoda 25 fanams 70 cash a corge, 6 pagodas 31 fanams 40 cash Packing the fine longcloth at 2 pagodas 9 fanams a bale, 4 pagodas 18 fanams 0 cash Charges on the fine longcloth, 11 pagodas 13 fanams 40 cash Fine longcloth total, 243 pagodas 13 fanams 40 cash Rice, 35 bags, gross weight 40 cwt 0 qr 18 lb Tare on the rice bags, 1 cwt 0 qr 16 lb Net weight of rice, 39 cwt 0 qr 2 lb, or 4,370 lb 155 mercals of rice at 90 pagodas a garce, 43 pagodas 32 fanams 70 cash Total carried over, 467 pagodas 25 fanams 70 cash **Interpretations** The longcloth reached Madras from the weavers unbleached and stiff with size. The Company paid washermen to wash and whiten it before packing, and that cost was added to the invoice at a rate per corge of 20 pieces. Fine cloth cost more to wash than middling, since it needed more careful handling to keep from damage. The two grades sent by the *Lioness* answered the Council's order of 22 March 1777 for longcloth of several qualities, although that letter could not yet have reached Madras. The cloth came under the standing supply arrangement, not the new request.
220	216	5th May Brought Over 467 25 70 Paddy 35 Bags Gross Wt. 33 3 9 Tare @ 4 lb. 1 1 .. 32 .. 19 is 3603 lb. or Morcal 300 @ 10 Morcal per Pagoda 30 Batavia Arrack 1 Leager Containing 117½ Gallons 40 Charges Merchandize Gunney Bags 134 @ 3 per [...] 4 .. 56 Weighing Cooley on 17 Candy @ 20 per C. .. 4 20 Twine to mend the Bags .. 3 40 Tin Plates and Nails .. 4 40 Cooley hire on Rice Paddy & Arrack .. 33 40 Boat and Cooley hire on 4 Boats @ 14 20 per Boat 1 21 .. Tarpaulin hire on 3 Boats @ 4 per Do. .. 12 .. 7 7 36	The *Lioness*'s invoice continued with paddy, arrack and the charges on the goods. Brought over, 467 pagodas 25 fanams 70 cash Paddy, 35 bags, gross weight 33 cwt 1 qr 19 lb Tare on the paddy bags, 1 cwt 1 qr 0 lb Net weight of paddy, 32 cwt 0 qr 19 lb, or 3,603 lb 300 mercals of paddy at 10 mercals a pagoda, 30 pagodas 0 fanams 0 cash Batavia arrack, 1 leaguer holding 117½ gallons, 40 pagodas 0 fanams 0 cash Charges on the merchandise 134 gunny bags at 3 [...] each, 4 pagodas 0 fanams 56 cash Coolies for weighing 17 candy at 20 [...] a candy, 0 pagodas 4 fanams 20 cash Twine to mend the bags, 0 pagodas 3 fanams 40 cash Tin plates and nails, 0 pagodas 4 fanams 40 cash Coolie hire for the rice, paddy and arrack, 0 pagodas 33 fanams 40 cash Boat and coolie hire for 4 boats at 16 fanams 20 cash a boat, 1 pagoda 21 fanams 0 cash Tarpaulin hire for 3 boats at 4 fanams a boat, 0 pagodas 12 fanams 0 cash Charges subtotal, 7 pagodas 7 fanams 36 cash Total, 544 pagodas 33 fanams 76 cash

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		Pagodas 544 33 26 Errors Excepted (Signed) Geo. Moubray Accountant Major Bazett reports that on Saturday last he Mustered the Ship Lioness, and Captain Johnston having intimated to him that Isaac Carr and Daniel Porter two Men which he Shipped at Bengal he since had reason to suspect were deserters, that on his Major Bazetts interrogating them the said Men they owned to him they were Soldiers and delivered themselves up to him as such. He also Mustered the Ships Shrewsbury Latham, and Royal Henry found no Deserters their Muster Rolls are as follows.	George Mowbray, accountant, signed the invoice with the usual reservation for errors. Major Henry Bazett reported that he had mustered the crew of the *Triton* on Saturday 3 May 1777. Her captain told him that he suspected two men he had signed on in Bengal, Isaac Carr and Daniel Potter, of being deserters. When Bazett questioned them, the two men admitted they were soldiers and gave themselves up to him. He also mustered the *Shrewsbury*, the *Latham* and the *Royal Henry* and found no deserters aboard. The ships' muster rolls read as follows [continues]. **Interpretations** The *Triton*'s captain pointed out Isaac Carr and Daniel Potter himself. He had a reason to cooperate. A commander who knowingly carried deserters from the Company's army in India risked a penalty, and the Company's ships depended on the goodwill of every settlement they called at. Handing the men over at St Helena cleared him and cost him nothing more than two seamen. For Carr and Potter, giving themselves up to the island's Council was a better prospect than being discovered in England. Deserters who surrendered at St Helena, like the three on 27 January 1777, were simply enlisted in the garrison, not punished. A candy was the large weight used for bulk goods on the Coromandel coast, equal to about 500 lb. The weighing coolies were paid by the candy to weigh the rice and paddy before shipment, so the net weights on the invoice could be checked against what arrived at St Helena.
221	217	1777 Muster Roll of Ship Shrewsbury Benjn. Jones Commander John Bickham 1 Mate Robt. Jones 2 Do. Robt. Ley 3 Do. Robt. Jones 4 Do. Henry Stewart Dickey 5 Do. James Moffatt Surgeon Henry Steu. Dickey Purser Walter Williams Surg. Mate John Callow Mid. & Cox. Godfrey Nobes Midship Humphry Adams Do. John Warner Do. Mattw. Burn Qr. Master Peter Mullen Do. Thos. Speed Do. Philip Mabe Do. Isaac Williams Do. David Evans Do. John Ellis Carpenter John Maylor Boatsn. Thos. Lloyd Gunner Jonas Lyell Sailmaker John Mitchell Cooper Thos. Lefroy Capt. Steward Thos. Sherman Ships Do. John Lyden Caulker Willm. Pike Capt. Cook Willm. Seaden Do. 2 Do. Thos. Morrett Caulkr. Mate Joseph Williams Capt. Do. Andrew Low Gunr. Do. Charles Alger Armourer John Anderson Boat. Mate Edw. Johnson Do. 2 Do. Willm. Douglas Robt. Mead Butcher Fran. Lynch Seaman Danl. Connell Robt. Gardiner John Staley	The muster roll of the *Shrewsbury* read as follows. Benjamin Jones, commander John Bickham, first mate Robert Jones, second mate Robert Ley, third mate Robert Lond, fourth mate Henry Stewart Dickey, fifth mate James Moffatt, surgeon Henry [...] Dickey, purser Walter Williams, surgeon's mate John Fallon, midshipman and coxswain Godfrey Nokes, midshipman Humphrey Adams, midshipman John Warner, midshipman Matthew Burn, quartermaster Peter Waller, quartermaster Thomas Sperd, quartermaster Philip Wade, quartermaster Isaac Williams, quartermaster David Bain, quartermaster John Ellis, carpenter John Maylor, boatswain Thomas Boyd, gunner Jonas Lyell, sailmaker John Mitchell, cooper Thomas [...], captain's steward John Shea, ship's steward John Lydon, caulker William Peake, captain's cook William Gordon, second cook Thomas Merrett, caulker's mate Joseph Williams, carpenter's mate Andrew Low, gunner's mate Charles Alger, armourer John Anderson, boatswain's mate Peter Jesson, second boatswain's mate William Douglas, seaman Robert Mead, butcher Francis Lynch, seaman Daniel Connell, seaman Robert Gardiner, seaman John Staley, seaman John Jenkinson, seaman

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		John Jenkinson Anthy. Rose John Gilles Archd. Borrell Peter Roach Stewart Dale Peter Wilder John Gardiner Richd. Knott John Brown James Watson Andrew Jacobs Thos. Kelly Danl. Macquin Benjn. Blake Richd. Carr Hugh Latimer Lewis Longshouse Willm. Henry John Pruett Patrick Flanagan Lowd. Weld Robt. Albot Thos. Kimister George Finley Robt. Tumble Andrew Jack John May Willm. Mitchell James Salter Gilbert Carmichel Seaman George Still Richd. Plim George Prior James Tintong John Hate John Thomas James Oldison Charles Pott Richd. Williams Ralph Daniel Cornelius Depree Michael Thomas Robt. Jones Willm. Davidson Joseph Davis John Golden Willm. Johnson Richd. Harris Anthy. Serrantes Anthy. Joseph Augustine Bermudes Thos. Holmes Thos. Rivers Anthy. Rodrigue Bastian D'Cruz George Anthony Anthy. Rodrigue John Jacob George Blunt Thimothy Hyatt John Heylin James Bailey John Hancock John Chandler John Baker	Anthony Rose, seaman John Gillis, seaman Archibald Barnett, seaman Peter Roach, seaman Stuart Dale, seaman Peter Wilder, seaman John Gardiner, seaman Richard Knott, seaman John Brown, seaman James Watson, seaman Andrew Jacobs, seaman Thomas Kelly, seaman Daniel Macquein, seaman Benjamin Blake, seaman Richard Carr, seaman Hugh Latimer, seaman Lewis Longshorsen, seaman William Henry, seaman John Pruett, seaman Patrick Flanagan, seaman Samuel Wilt, seaman Robert Albert, seaman Thomas Kinnister, seaman George Finley, seaman Robert Tumble, seaman Andrew Jack, seaman John May, seaman William Mitchell, seaman James Salter, seaman Gilbert Carmichael, seaman George Hill, seaman Richard Plum, seaman George Pruin, seaman James Fentry, seaman John Hale, seaman John Thomas, seaman James Oldson, seaman Charles Pott, seaman Richard Williams, seaman Ralph Daniel, seaman Cornelius Depree, seaman Michael Thomas, seaman Robert Turner, seaman William Davidson, seaman Joseph Davis, seaman John Golson, seaman William Johnson, seaman Richard Harris, seaman Anthony Servantes, seaman Anthony Joseph, seaman Augustine Bermudas, seaman Thomas Holmes, seaman Thomas Rivers, seaman Anthony Rodrigues, seaman Bastian D'Cruz, seaman George Anthony, seaman Anthony Rodrigues, seaman John Jacob, seaman George Blunt, seaman Timothy Wyatt, seaman John Haylin, seaman James Bailey, seaman John Hancock, seaman John Chandler, seaman John Baker, seaman **Interpretations** Several of the *Shrewsbury*'s seamen bore Portuguese names: Anthony Rodrigues (twice), Bastian D'Cruz, Anthony Servantes, Augustine Bermudas and Anthony Joseph. They were perhaps Indo-Portuguese Christians from Goa or the Coromandel coast, signed on in Bengal to replace English sailors lost to death or desertion on the outward voyage. East Indiamen often reached India short-handed and filled their crews locally before the homeward run. The muster recorded every man by

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			name, so that a soldier hiding among them under a false identity, as Isaac Carr and Daniel Potter had done aboard the *Triton*, could be found.
222	218	5th May Passengers Blackmore Godly Wright James Wyse Hugh McDermot John Jones John Dolman Patrick Macan (Signed) Benjn. Jones Muster Roll of Ship Latham John Price Commander Cuthbert Fenwick 1 Mate George Scott 2 Do. Lewis Balfour 3 Do. Robert Anderson 4 Do. Chas. McClue 5 Do. Willm. Haines Purser Willm. Sprink Surgeon Owen Pursly Mid. & Cox. Francis Bradshaw Mid. George Robinson Do. Charles Christie Do. George Ridley Gunr. John McEllie Boatn. John Mirehouse Carpr. James Jamieson Ship Std. James Nairn Capt. Do. John Davis Qr. Master Willm. Barry Do. Thos. Allen Do. Robt. Muckjohn Do. Willm. Burns Do. John Smith Do. John Seward Do. James Ward Ships Cook George Hollywood Capt. Do. Willm. Barnes Cooper Charles Donaldson C. Mate John Crawford Gunr. Mate Robt. Sharp Do. 2 Do. John Loxton Carp. 1 Do. George Scott Do. 2 Do. George Garrett Armourer James Ward Sailmaker Richd. Knight Caulker Jonathan Rathbun Bosn. James Potter Robt. Gamble Butcher Jno. Rennoff Boat. 1 Mate James Dugmore 2 Do. Willm. Williams Seaman George Corry Thomas Potter Samuel Pemberton Robt. Bruce Robt. Beach Robt. Robertson Willm. Wright Robt. Alexander Philip Bathurst Alexr. Buck Timothy Bryan Andrew Burn Do. James Boddington Willm. Cook James Coleman John Connolly Seaman David Colbeath Richd. Eyre Philip Cole Danl. Crany Christ. Cole	The *Shrewsbury*'s passengers were listed at the foot of her roll. Passengers [...] Wright [...] Wright Hugh McDermot John Jones John Dolman Patrick Macan Benjamin Jones, the commander, signed the roll. The muster roll of the *Latham* read as follows. John Prince, commander Cuthbert Fenwick, first mate George Scott, second mate Lewis Balfour, third mate Robert Anderson, fourth mate Charles McClure, fifth mate William Haines, purser William Sprink, surgeon Owen Bussly, midshipman and coxswain Francis Bradshaw, midshipman George Robinson, midshipman Charles Christie, midshipman George Ridley, gunner John McEllis, boatswain John Morehouse, carpenter James Jameson, surgeon's mate James Nairn, captain's steward John Davis, quartermaster William Barry, quartermaster Thomas Allen, quartermaster Robert Muckjohn, quartermaster William Burns, quartermaster John Smith, quartermaster John Seward, quartermaster James Ward, ship's cook George Hollywood, captain's cook William Barnes, cooper Charles Donaldson, cooper's mate John Crawford, gunner's mate Robert Sharp, second gunner's mate John Lowe, carpenter's mate George Scott, second carpenter's mate George Garrett, armourer James [...], sailmaker Richard Knight, caulker Jonathan Rathbone, baker James Potter, seaman Robert Gamble, butcher John Bennett, boatswain's mate James Dugmore, second boatswain's mate William Williams, seaman George Carey, seaman Thomas Potter, seaman Samuel Pemberton, seaman Robert Bruce, seaman Robert Beach, seaman Robert Robertson, seaman William Wright, seaman Robert Alexander, seaman Philip Bathurst, seaman Alexander Buck, seaman Timothy Bryan, seaman Andrew Barns, seaman James Beddington, seaman William Cook, seaman James Coleman, seaman John Connelly, seaman David Colbeath, seaman Richard Ewer, seaman Philip Cole, seaman Daniel Craney, seaman

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		Peter Clark Andw. Delroy George Duff Willm. Fay John Fletcher Robt. Foresight Abraham Gibbs David Gale John Gambol James Hay Barnet Hanlon Joseph Haywood John Hunt Thomas Henry John Kelly George Kent Timothy Lynch Henry Lyon Thomas Lawson David McCoy Willm. Meath John Meath	Christopher Cole, seaman Peter Clark, seaman Andrew Dobey, seaman George Duff, seaman William Fay, seaman John Fletcher, seaman Robert Fireright, seaman Abraham Gibbs, seaman David Gale, seaman John Gamble, seaman James Hay, seaman Barnet Hanlon, seaman Joseph Haywood, seaman John Hurst, seaman Thomas Henry, seaman John Kelly, seaman George Kent, seaman Timothy Lynch, seaman Henry Lyon, seaman Thomas Lawson, seaman David McCoy, seaman William Meads, seaman John Meats, seaman
223	219	1777 Willm. McCree Seaman John McAllister Edwd. Price George Pain John Rogers John Rudge George Steward Owen Shelley John Sinclair John Smith Magnus Steward Seaman Philip Thompson Saml. Walton James Watson John Warner James Harrison John Dixon Joseph Augustine John Pero Manuel Ignacio Vaans Fran. Athony Seaman Lewis la Saie Stephen Vanderlauck Ambrose Rogers John McKenney Archd. Campbell James Neale Willm. Hinsley George Bailey Nathl. Goodwin Passengers Mrs. Batcham & Servt. Mrs. Fletcher 2 Childn. & 2 Servts. Mrs. Keating & Servant Mrs. Lea & Servant Master James Gordon Mrs. Burn 2 Childn. & Servt. Mrs. Goodwin & Servt. Major Fran. Wood Capt. Evan McKenney Master Saml. Richardson & Servant Sir George Harding Miss Nancy James Miss Elizth. Foley Miss Elizth. Smith (Signed) John Prince Muster Roll of Ship Royal Henry Robert Rous Commander John Hannan 1 Mate Henry Wakeman 2 Do. Joseph Dorin 3 Do.	The *Latham*'s muster roll continued with the rest of her crew and her passengers. William McCue, seaman John McWillit, seaman Edward Price, seaman George Pain, seaman John Rogers, seaman John Rudge, seaman George Steward, seaman Owen Shelley, seaman John Sinclair, seaman John Smith, seaman Magnus Stewart, seaman Robert Thompson, seaman Samuel Walton, seaman James Watson, seaman John Warner, seaman James Harrison, seaman John Dixon, seaman Joseph Augustine, seaman John Pero, seaman Manuel Ignatius Evans, seaman Francis Anthony, seaman Lewis la Pain, seaman Stephen Vanderlanck, seaman Ambrose Rogers, seaman John McKenney, seaman Archibald Campbell, seaman James Neale, seaman William Hensley, seaman George Bailey, seaman Nathaniel Goodwin, seaman Passengers Mrs Watcham and a servant Mrs Fletcher, 2 children and 2 servants Mrs Keating and a servant Mrs Lea and a servant Master James Gordon Mrs Barr, 2 children and a servant Mrs Goodwin and a servant Major Francis Wood Captain Evan McKenney Master Samuel Richardson and a servant Sir George Harding Miss Nancy James Miss Elizabeth Haley Miss Ann Smith John Prince, the commander, signed the roll. The muster roll of the *Royal Henry* read as follows. Robert Rous, commander John Hannan, first mate

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		Edwd. Walker 4 Do. Willm. Sawyer 5 Do. Thos. Burton 6 Do. Richd. Lockyer Purser Gawen Turnbull Surg. Joseph Parr Do. Mate John Franklin Mid. & Cox. Mungo Graham Do. Thomas Landon Do. Edwd. Wm. Richmond Do. Peter Brown Gunner Henry Armstrong Boatn. Thos. Penny Carpenter Wm. Ryecroft Caulker Richd. Rawlins Cooper Joseph Penny Cooks Mate Evan Evans Armourer Joseph Frazer Ships Stewd. Roy de Lancey Capt. Do. Samuel Jones Do. Cook James Foster Ships Do. Wm. Gardiner Capt. Mate John Penny Do. 2 Do. Joseph Saunderson Caul. Do. Edwd. Price Cooper Do. Francis Banks Gunr. Do. Wm. Barton Boat. Do. Thomas Williams Do. 2 Do. Willm. Graythe Qr. Master Saml. Richards Do. Henry Nevingham Qr. Master Willm. Munday Do. David Henderson Do. John Brant Do. George Horan Seaman Willm. Ray Do. John Appleton John Baxter Walter Webb Thos. Polley Nichs. Powers Thomas Polley John Goodale Charles Cryder John Fife William Harmon Willm. Horwell	Henry Wakeman, second mate Joseph Dorin, third mate Edward Walker, fourth mate William [...], fifth mate Thomas Burton, sixth mate Richard Lockyer, purser Gavin Turnbull, surgeon Joseph Pain, surgeon's mate John Franklin, midshipman and coxswain Mungo Graham, midshipman Thomas Landon, midshipman Edward H. Richmond, midshipman Peter Brown, gunner Henry Armstrong, boatswain John Penny, carpenter William Ryecroft, caulker Richard Rawlins, cooper Joseph Penny, cook's mate Evan Evans, armourer Joseph Frazer, ship's steward Benjamin Lancaster, captain's steward Samuel Pinns, ship's cook James Foster, ship's steward's mate William Gardiner, carpenter's mate John Penny, second carpenter's mate Ralph Sanderland, caulker's mate Edward Prest, cooper's mate Francis Paul, gunner's mate William Barton, boatswain's mate Thomas Williams, second boatswain's mate William Graythe, quartermaster Samuel Richards, quartermaster Henry Nevingham, quartermaster William Munday, quartermaster David Henderson, quartermaster John Brent, quartermaster George Hennan, seaman William Ray, seaman John Appleton, seaman John Baxter, seaman Walter Webb, seaman Thomas Pelling, seaman Nicholas Powers, seaman Thomas Pelling, seaman John Goodall, seaman Charles Ogden, seaman John Fife, seaman William Harrison, seaman William Howell, seaman **Interpretations** The *Latham*'s passengers were mostly women and children travelling with servants: Mrs Fletcher with two children and two servants, Mrs Barr with two children and others. They were the wives and families of Company servants and officers in Bombay, going home to England. Many of the servants were perhaps Indian ayahs or slaves who travelled with their employers. The roll listed every servant, so that no soldier could slip aboard by posing as one.
224	220	5th May John Dandelow Seaman Joseph Thacker Donald McFee Alexr. Wright Michael Conway Mark Mick Andrew Cameron Jno. Hen. Seagle Thomas Clarke Willm. Driver James Carraway Alexr. Henson Alexr. Drummond Willm. Farrell	The *Royal Henry*'s muster roll continued with the rest of her crew and her passengers. John Dandelow, seaman Joseph Thacker, seaman Donald McFee, seaman Alexander Wright, seaman Michael Conway, seaman Mark Mick, seaman Andrew Cameron, seaman John Henry Seagle, seaman Thomas Clarke, seaman William Driver, seaman James Carraway, seaman Alexander Henan, seaman Alexander Drummond, seaman

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		Thomas Mardom Luke Young Seaman John Chandler Charles Hunter Willm. Barber George Taylor Richd. Cooper James Chapman Alexr. McDow George Sutor James Patten Peter Bowman Fred. Warner John Hoston Willm. Herring Isaac Hall Willm. Reeves Fran. Bowland Seaman John Shepard Hugh Anderson Vincent Riana Walter Carey Benjn. Jones John Cox John Reynolds John Babtista James Brown Willm. Griffiths Thos. Sandwood John Smith George Elianor John Urquhard Passenger Mr. Charles Burt James Bundle Robert Argent John Edwards John Davis John Corn Invalids from India (Signed) For Captn. Rous Jo. Dorin Muster Roll of Ship Triton Willm. Elphinstone Comdr. John Barfoot 1 Mate John Barkley 2 Do. Edwd. Boyce 3 Do. John Monteith 4 Do. Thos. Grey 5 Do. John Anderson Surg. George Leslie Purser Robert Pritchard Mid. & Cox. Andrew Ruddoch Midship. John Laurence Rispah Do. Hamilton Scott Do. George Davis Do. James Fortune Qr. Mast. John Farrell Do. James Simpson Carpt. James Grey Boatswain Alexr. Turnbull Gunner Jas. Manders Ships Std. Willm. Usher Capt. Do. James Durham Do. Cook John Langley Ships Do. Willm. Dennis Cooper John Murdoch Joiner James Marsden Sailmaker James Sinclair Gunr. Mate Mort. Fawkes Carp. Mate	William Farrell, seaman Thomas Mardon, seaman Luke Young, seaman John Chandler, seaman Charles Hunter, seaman William Barber, seaman George Taylor, seaman Richard Cooper, seaman James Chapman, seaman Alexander McDow, seaman George Sitte, seaman James Patten, seaman Peter Bowman, seaman Frederick Warner, seaman John Heston, seaman William Herring, seaman Isaac Hall, seaman William Reeves, seaman Francis Bowland, seaman John Shepard, seaman Hugh Anderson, seaman Vincent Riana, seaman Walter Carey, seaman Benjamin Jones, seaman John Cox, seaman John Reynolds, seaman John Babtista, seaman James Brown, seaman William Griffiths, seaman Thomas Sandwood, seaman John Smith, seaman George Clanor, seaman John Urquhart, seaman Passengers Mr Charles Burt James Bundle, invalid from India Robert Argent, invalid from India John Edwards, invalid from India John Davis, invalid from India John Corn, invalid from India J. Dorin signed the roll for Captain Rous. The muster roll of the *Triton* read as follows. William Elphinstone, commander John Barfoot, first mate John Barkley, second mate Edward Boyce, third mate John Monteith, fourth mate Alexander Grey, fifth mate John Anderson, surgeon George Lawrie, purser Robert [...], midshipman and coxswain Andrew Ruddon, midshipman Lawrence Reid, midshipman Hamilton Scott, midshipman George Davis, midshipman James Fortune, quartermaster John Turnell, quartermaster James Simpson, carpenter James Grey, boatswain Alexander Turnbull, gunner James Mencher, ship's steward William Archer, captain's steward James Durham, captain's cook John Langley, ship's cook William Dennis, cooper John Murdock, armourer James Marsden, sailmaker James Sinclair, carpenter's mate Matthew Fowkes, caulker's mate **Interpretations** The *Royal Henry* carried five invalid soldiers home from India. The Company shipped worn-out and disabled soldiers back to England at its own expense, where those with long service might hope for a pension. The muster listed them by name and status for a reason. A deserter could easily pass

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			himself off as one more sick man going home, and naming each invalid gave the island a check against any soldier trying to escape that way.
225	221	1777 Willm. Wallace Boat. Mate Fran. Moore Do. George Thornton Seaman John Lundall John Bruce David Wild John Dryford Thos. Munell John Green John Burns John Brown David Lindsay Gunner Lawson Fran. Ferritt Edwd. Rennett Joseph Jones Thomas Reed George Bart Fran. Casey Willm. Fennwell Thos. Chapman Willm. Churchill Joseph Wheatley Saml. Berry Jno. Shatton Seaman Christ. Crow John Laughley Nichs. Laughley Willm. Reed John Flemming Evan Lisle Robert Harper Robt. Jones Thomas Ridge Anthy. Law Willm. Jackson Willm. Bethew Willm. Perry Robt. Dix Thomas Cowan John Stuart Willm. Monk Robt. London Robt. Wilkenshaw Richd. Bruce Andw. Thompson Archd. Livenstone John Sidlaw Saml. Wild Seaman Samuel Tiffey John Grant James Hall John Johnston James Fuller Fred. Limpe John Critchold Henry Swindler Fred. Miers Henrick Miers Danl. Burg Evan Rowen Cristopher Lund Abraham Mills Hans Reino Richd. Verrid Robt. McLaren Charles Stuart Saml. Settenburn Thomas Morrison John Wills George Robinson	The *Triton*'s muster roll continued with the rest of her crew and her passengers. William Wallace, boatswain's mate Francis Moore, boatswain's mate George Thornton, seaman John Lardall, seaman John Bruce, seaman David Wild, seaman John Dufford, seaman Thomas Munell, seaman John Green, seaman John Burns, seaman John Brown, seaman David Lindsey, seaman Gunner Lawson, seaman Francis Ferrett, seaman Edward Rennett, seaman Joseph Jones, seaman Thomas Reed, seaman George Bart, seaman Francis Cass, seaman William Fennwell, seaman Thomas Chapman, seaman William Churchill, seaman Joseph Wheatley, seaman Samuel Berry, seaman John Shatton, seaman Charles Crue, seaman John Laughley, seaman Nicholas Laughley, seaman William Read, seaman John Flemming, seaman Evan Lile, seaman Robert Hooper, seaman Robert Jones, seaman Thomas Ridge, seaman Anthony Lain, seaman William Jackson, seaman William Bethew, seaman William Perry, seaman Robert Dix, seaman Thomas Barran, seaman John Stuart, seaman William Monk, seaman Robert London, seaman Robert Wilkinshaw, seaman Richard Bruce, seaman Andrew Thompson, seaman Archibald Livingstone, seaman John Sadler, seaman Samuel Wilt, seaman Samuel Kippy, seaman John Grant, seaman James Hall, seaman John Johnston, seaman James Fuller, seaman Frederick Limpe, seaman John Critchlow, seaman Henry Swindler, seaman Frederick Miers, seaman Henrick Miers, seaman Daniel Burg, seaman Evan Rowen, seaman Christopher Lord, seaman Abraham Mills, seaman Hans Pinno, seaman Richard Reed, seaman Robert McLaren, seaman Charles Stewart, seaman Samuel Settenburn, seaman Thomas Morrison, seaman John Wills, seaman

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		Robt. Drysdale Passengers Lady Fletcher Mrs. Thackery Mrs. Beesly Major McKenzie Mr. Thackery Capt. Watson Lieut. Watson Mr. Barry Mr. Pattison 10 Children, 3 White Maid Servants, 9 Black Servants Invalids Mr. Roberts Philip Chalmers James Dixon Miles Riley Joseph Terry (Signed) For Capt. Elphinstone George Lawtie	George Robinson, seaman Robert Drysdale, seaman Passengers Lady Fletcher Mrs Thackery Mrs Beasley Major McKenney Mr Thackery Captain Watson Lieutenant Watson Mr Barry Mr Pattison Mr Roberts Philip Chalmers 10 children 3 white maidservants 9 black servants Invalids James Dixon Miles Riley Joseph Terry George Lawrie signed the roll for Captain Elphinstone. **Interpretations** The *Triton*'s roll counted the passengers' servants by colour: three white maidservants and nine black servants. They were not named, unlike the officers and invalids. The black servants were perhaps Indian or African slaves and attendants travelling to England with families returning from Bengal. Their legal status would become uncertain once they landed, since English courts had begun to question whether slavery could be enforced in England. Recording them only as a number showed how little standing the muster gave them. They were checked as part of the household, not as individuals, since no deserter from the garrison could pass as one of them.
226	222	5th May We enlisted Isaac Carr and David Porter the two Deserters mentioned in Major Henry Bazetts report, to serve the Honorable Company as Soldiers five Years in this Garrison and gave each of them three pounds to buy them necessarys. The Executrix and Executors to the last Will and Testament of John Price deceased this day presented an Inventory of his Effects, appraised by Messieurs John Robinson, John Whitchurch, and James Pritchard, who being duly sworn [...] that they valued the same to the best of their judgements and the Widow that she produced every Article, We Ordered it to be Registered. The Governor laid the following Letter before the Board, which he received from Captain Elphinstone the 30th April, and desired it might be entered upon Consultation of this Day. To the Honble. John Skottowe and Council St. Helena Sirs I have the honor to acquaint you that on examining the Tritons bottom yesterday and the day before We found a great part of the Sheathing washed off, and what remained very much eat by the Worms. The Ship had a very great heel and the Sheathing was off at least seven or eight feet below the water's edge (which was as far as We could reach) I think it very probable it may be off as low as the Keel. I apprehend the detaining the Ship here may be attended with bad consequences because	The Council enlisted Isaac Carr and Daniel Potter, the two deserters named in Major Henry Bazett's report. Each signed on to serve the Company as a soldier in the garrison for five years and received £3 0s 0d to buy necessities. The executors and executrix of the late John Price presented an inventory of his belongings that day. John Johnson, John Whitchurch and James Pritchard had valued the goods. They swore that they had priced everything as fairly as they could judge, and the widow swore that she had produced every item. The Council ordered the inventory to be entered in the register. Governor Skottowe laid before the Board a letter he had received from Captain Elphinstone on 30 April 1777, and asked that it be entered in that day's minutes. Elphinstone wrote to the Governor and Council that he had examined the *Triton*'s hull over the previous two days. A large part of her sheathing had been washed away, and what remained was badly eaten by worms. With the ship heeled well over, he found the sheathing gone for at least seven or eight feet below the waterline, which was as far as he could reach. He thought it probably gone right down to the keel. He feared that holding the ship at the island could have serious consequences. The worms were plentiful in the road and might take hold of her hull, and those already in the timber would do far more damage while the ship lay still than when she was moving at sea. He asked leave to put [continues]. **Interpretations** The worms were shipworm, a boring mollusc that tunnelled through underwater timber and could riddle a hull in a few months. East Indiamen were protected by sheathing, a thin outer skin of planking nailed over a layer of tar and hair, which the worm attacked first. Once the sheathing was gone, the hull planks themselves lay open. Shipworm thrived in

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		the Worms which are numerous in this Road may get hold of her Bottom, and those which are already in will make much greater havock while the Ship lies still, than when she is in motion at Sea. I beg leave to	warm, still water. A ship at anchor in the road was far more exposed than one moving through cooler open sea, which is why Elphinstone was anxious not to be kept waiting at St Helena. The Royal Navy was then beginning to sheathe its ships in copper, which the worm could not penetrate, but most of the Company's ships still relied on wood.
227	223	1777 submit these circumstances to your consideration, and am with great respect Gentlemen Your most Obed. & most humble Servant (Signed) Willm. Elphinstone St. Helena 30 April 1777 The Governor and Lieut. Governor acquaint the Board, that on Receipt of the above Letter they sent for Captain Elphinstone and asked him if he appre- hended any danger from what he had set forth. Who answered No, unless from a long Detention. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Elphinstone asked the Council to consider these circumstances. He signed the letter at St Helena on 30 April 1777. Governor Skottowe and the Lieutenant Governor told the Board that they had sent for Captain Elphinstone when his letter arrived. They asked him whether he feared any danger from the state of the hull he had described. He answered that he did not, unless the ship was held at the island for a long time. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations** Elphinstone's letter was a warning written to protect himself. If the *Triton* suffered damage while the Council kept her at the island, the captain could point to his letter and hold the Council answerable to the ship's owners and the Court of Directors. Governor Skottowe and the Lieutenant Governor did not let the warning stand unanswered. They questioned Elphinstone in person, and he admitted that there was no danger unless the stay was a long one. Entering that admission in the minutes gave the Council its own defence. The ship could be held for a short while without the Council bearing blame for the state of her hull.
228	224	8th May At a Consultation held on Thursday the 8th Day of May 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lt. Govr. Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read, approved, and signed dated the 5 May 1777. Major Henry Bazett reports that he has been on board the Ships, Nassau, Greenwich, and Lioness to Muster their Companys and enquire for Deserters but found none, their Muster Rolls are as follow. Muster Roll of Ship Nassau Arthur Gore Commander John Webster 1 Mate Alexr. Cunningham 2 Do. John Pulestor 3 Do. John Wilkinson 5 Do. Robt. Reid Purser Dennet Court Surgeon Thomas Williams Ship Std. Samuel Stevens Caulker John Wright Sailmaker Peter Jaspert Gunner Henry Johnson Cooper John Joss Ships Cook Danl. Richardson Capt. Stewd. Richard Dennison Capt. Do. John Moyes Qr. Master Willm. Stoneberry Do.	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Thursday 8 May 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 5 May 1777 were read, approved and signed. Major Henry Bazett reported that he had gone aboard the *Nassau*, the *Greenwich* and the *Lioness* to muster their crews and search for deserters, but he found none. Their muster rolls read as follows. The muster roll of the *Nassau*: Arthur Gore, commander John Webber, first mate Alexander Cunningham, second mate John Pulston, third mate John Wilkinson, fifth mate Robert Reid, purser Bennet Court, surgeon Thomas Williams, surgeon's mate Samuel Stevens, caulker John A. Crisp, sailmaker Peter Jaspert, gunner Henry Johnson, cooper John Jess, ship's cook Daniel Richardson, captain's steward Richard Dennison, ship's steward John Moyes, quartermaster William Woodbury, quartermaster William Young, quartermaster John Johnson, quartermaster William Glass, midshipman John Swaddle, midshipman Henry Ash, carpenter's mate Alexander Patterson, boatswain's mate Robert Watt, boatswain's mate Edward Tarrant, armourer

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		Willm. Young Qr. Master John Johnson Do. Wm. Glass Midshipman John Swaddle Do. Henry Ash Carp. Mate Philip Patience Boat. Do. Robt. Watt Do. Edward Tarrant Armourer John Pendlater Seaman Thomas Marshall Abraham Davey Edwd. Gunn Samuel Hughes Jno. Owen Lucas Joseph Wilson John Berry Nichs. Welch Saml. McMahan Seaman Joseph Markey James Neale Edward Steward Willm. Dalling David Moody Thomas Wilson John Johnston Thomas Seavey Robert Haigh Joseph Huggon Andrew Hogg John Berry Augustine Bowden Robt. Browne Benjn. Eastmore George Walker	John Pendlebury, seaman Thomas Marshall, seaman Abraham Davey, seaman Edward Lane, seaman Samuel Hughes, seaman John Owen Lucas, seaman Joseph Wilson, seaman John Berry, seaman Nicholas Welch, seaman Samuel McMahon, seaman Joseph Markey, seaman James Neale, seaman Edward Steward, seaman William Dalling, seaman David Mooney, seaman Thomas Wilder, seaman John Johnson, seaman Thomas Torry, seaman Robert Haigh, seaman Joseph Higgins, seaman Andrew Hogg, seaman John Berry, seaman Augustine Bowden, seaman Robert Browne, seaman Benjamin Eastmore, seaman George Walker, seaman
229	225	1777 John Young Seaman Andrew Wilkey Peter Pullam Isaac Hill John Whitelock Ulick Burke Henry McCloud Morgan Balston David Robinson Willm. Marsden Joseph Ash John Bannister John Dobson Willm. Pickerell James Graves Jeremiah Hurney Benj. Thompson Seaman Thomas Browne Robt. Gilbert Robt. Wallace Richd. William John Marshall Willm. Tallot Michl. Moore Willm. Swenshen Do. Willm. Sinnall John Brayley Jonathan Sutherland John Snipe Antonio Gee John McPherson John Frazier Henry Swaney Fran. Wolfe Seaman John Petty John Petty Wm. Dillingtosh Alexr. Gunn Arthur Downey Thomas Allen	The *Nassau*'s muster roll continued with the rest of her crew and her passengers. John Young, seaman Andrew Wilkey, seaman Peter Pallam, seaman Isaac Hill, seaman John Whitelock, seaman Ulick Burke, seaman Henry McCleod, seaman Morgan Balston, seaman David Robinson, seaman William Marsden, seaman Joseph Ash, seaman John Bannister, seaman John Dobson, seaman William Pickrell, seaman James Gower, seaman Jeremiah Hurney, seaman Benjamin Thompson, seaman Thomas Browne, seaman Robert Gilbert, seaman Robert Wallace, seaman Richard William, seaman John Marshall, seaman William Talbot, seaman Michael Moore, seaman William Townshend, seaman William Smale, seaman John Brayley, seaman Jonathan Sutherland, seaman John Snipe, seaman Antonio Gee, seaman John McPherson, seaman John Frazier, seaman Henry Smaney, seaman Francis Wilfe, seaman John Petty, seaman John Petty, seaman William Dillingtosh, seaman Alexander Gunn, seaman Arthur Downey, seaman

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		Charles Hillman Thos. Billington Joseph Iley Abram Quin Peter Hyde Wm. Lazenby James Cole John Gunand James Mitchell Passengers Col. Pennecuik Galley Mrs. Galley Edwd. Stephenson Esqr. S. B. Thomas Esqr. Lieut. Willm. Saul Four Servants (Signed) For Capt. Gore Robt. Reid Purser Muster Roll of Ship Greenwich Robt. Carr Commander Michl. Pallister 1 Mate Henry Dennis 2 Do. Francis Roberts 3 Do. James Stewart 4 Do. John Townshend 5 Do. James Grant Surgeon John Cooper Carpenter Henry Bute Davis Gunner John Mitchel Boatswain John Rennie Surg. Mate John Davis Midship. John Job Do. Willm. Smith Do. Saml. Watkins Qr. Mast. Andw. McKeddie Do. James Coleman Do. Wm. Ayres Do. Henry Wickes Caulker Jno. Robinson Sailmaker John Whitaker Cooper John Browne Armourer Fran. Bonner Carp. Mate Dan. Dayball Do. John Le Neveill Caulk. Do. Thomas Crane Cooper Do. Andw. Hall Gunr. Do. John King Boat. Do. John Hinds Do. 2 Do. Henry Duncan Ships Std. Tuyl de Dias Capt. Do. Jno. Campagna Do. Cook Thos. Pool Ships Do.	Thomas Allen, seaman Charles Hillman, seaman Thomas Billington, seaman Joseph Hay, seaman Abram Quin, seaman Peter Hyde, seaman William Lazenby, seaman James Cole, seaman John Gunand, seaman James Mitchell, seaman Passengers Colonel [...] Galley Mrs Galley Edward Stephenson, esquire S. B. Thomas, esquire Lieutenant William Sands 4 servants Robert Reid, purser, signed the roll for Captain Gore. The muster roll of the *Greenwich* read as follows. Robert Carr, commander Michael Pallister, first mate Henry Dennis, second mate Francis Roberts, third mate James Stewart, fourth mate John Townshend, fifth mate James Grant, surgeon John Cooper, carpenter Henry Pike Davis, gunner John Mitchell, boatswain John Burns, surgeon's mate John Davis, midshipman John Job, midshipman William Smith, midshipman Samuel Hutton, quartermaster Andrew McKeddie, quartermaster James Coleman, quartermaster William Ayres, quartermaster Henry Picket, caulker John Robinson, sailmaker John Whitaker, cooper John Browne, armourer Francis Bowman, carpenter's mate David Dagsdale, carpenter's mate John Lambrell, caulker's mate Thomas Crow, cooper's mate Andrew Hale, gunner's mate John King, boatswain's mate John Hinds, second boatswain's mate Henry Duncan, ship's steward Tyndale Dear, captain's steward John Campagnac, captain's cook Thomas Fool, ship's cook
230	226	8th May John Howard Butcher Willm. Hay Seaman Josiah Whiteman James Cannan John Joseph William Bland Benjn. Lewis Simon Henry Willm. McCauley John Bevin George Dick John Garnet Thomas Wilton Charles Everett Mark Cross Thomas Perry John Watt Josiah Valentine John Cumminge Willm. Swanson Do. Charles Gillen	The *Greenwich*'s muster roll continued with the rest of her crew and her passengers. John Howard, butcher William Hay, seaman Josiah Whiteman, seaman James Cannan, seaman John Joseph, seaman William Bland, seaman Benjamin Lewis, seaman Simon Henry, seaman William McCauley, seaman John Bevin, seaman George Dick, seaman John Garret, seaman Thomas Wilton, seaman Charles Purcell, seaman Mark Cross, seaman Thomas Perry, seaman John Watt, seaman Josiah Valentine, seaman John Cummings, seaman William Freeman, seaman

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		James Frazier John Cox George Butler Joseph Williams Seaman John Lynch James Killen James Pounder Willm. Melon Robt. Lawson George Weller Saml. Robinson George Williams John Clark Fredk. Holm John Johnstone Willm. Rhome Willm. Melon Walter Marshal Thomas Rutter John Norrington John Stuart Willm. Hinton Robt. Denton Corn. Buckman Saml. White George Fairman Andw. Rodriguez Seaman Saml. Johnson Fredk. Christian Joseph Kerry Henry Lamp James Allen Robt. Hannah Alexr. Rose Saml. Dyer John Rogers James Browne John Hendrick Mattw. Readrock Joseph Rosemond John Briggs John Mason John Draper Ducara Fran. Nash Richd. Bridgewater Danl. Hitchcock John Quartermaine W. H. Vincent Joseph Drummond Passengers Lieut. Henry Ball Capt. Richd. Matthews Lieut. Alexr. Wynch Mr. Henry Gunter Two Servants Ensign Henry Wrt. Eight Children (Signed) Henry Dennis 2 Mate Muster Roll of Ship Lioness Thos. Larkins Commander Archd. Connolly 1 Mate John Pulestone 2 Do. John Griffiths 3 Mate Thos. Kennedy 4 Do. Charles Moore 5 Do. Thos. Savidge Purser David Dalziel Surg. Mate Edw. H. Conney Boatn.	Charles Gellen, seaman James Frazier, seaman John Cox, seaman George Butler, seaman Joseph Williams, seaman John Lynch, seaman James Killen, seaman James Pounder, seaman William Melton, seaman Robert Lawson, seaman George Miller, seaman Samuel Robinson, seaman George Williams, seaman John Clark, seaman Frederick Holm, seaman John Johnstone, seaman William Rhone, seaman William Milne, seaman Walter Marshal, seaman Thomas Rutter, seaman John Norrington, seaman John Stuart, seaman William Hinton, seaman Robert Denton, seaman Cornelius Buchanan, seaman Samuel White, seaman George Fairman, seaman Andrew Rodriguez, seaman Samuel Johnson, seaman Frederick Christian, seaman Joseph Kerry, seaman Henry Lamp, seaman James Allen, seaman Robert Hannah, seaman Alexander Rose, seaman Samuel Dyer, seaman John Rogers, seaman James Browne, seaman John Hendrick, seaman Matthew Roderick, seaman Joseph Rosamond, seaman John Benjo, seaman John Mason, seaman John Draper, seaman Ducara, seaman Francis Nash, seaman Richard Bridgewater, seaman Daniel Hitchcock, seaman John Quatermaine, seaman W. H. Vincent, seaman Joseph Drummond, seaman Passengers Lieutenant Henry Ball Captain Richard Mathews Lieutenant Alexander Wynch Mrs Henry Gaunter 2 servants Ensign Henry Witt 8 children Henry Dennis, second mate, signed the roll. The muster roll of the *Lioness* read as follows. Thomas Larkins, commander Patrick Connolly, first mate John Pickering, second mate John Griffiths, third mate Thomas Kennedy, fourth mate Charles Moore, fifth mate Thomas Savage, surgeon David Dalziel, surgeon's mate Edward B. Cornish, purser **Interpretations** Lieutenant Henry Ball and Captain Richard Mathews were still aboard the *Greenwich* on 8 May 1777, nearly two months after she arrived. On 13 March 1777 both men had pleaded with the Council to get them passages on the Swedish ship *Adolph*

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			Frederick, so that the dispatches they carried from Sir Edward Hughes and Lord Pigot could reach London without delay. The Swedes refused. The two messengers had to wait at St Helena with the *Greenwich*, and their urgent packets were held up with them. Ships were evidently being kept at the island beyond their usual stay, as Captain Elphinstone's anxious letter about the *Triton* also showed.
231	227	1777 Danl. Willis Carpenter Robt. Wright Gunner Paul Carrol Boatn. James Cosgrave Ships Stewd. John Nixon Capt. Do. Benj. Pitt Cooper James Chambers Carp. Mate Robt. Baker Caulker John Cook Armourer John Rampy Capt. Cook Henry Colly Ships Do. Robt. Simpson Carp. Mate Nichs. Sinclair Boat. 1 Do. Henry Patrick Do. 2 Do. Thomas Wearden Cooper Do. John Smith Caulk. Do. Alexr. Nicholl Midship. Fras. Hicks Do. Thos. Taunton Do. Charles Collins Do. Thos. Bruce Do. James White Qr. Mast. Wm. Boyne Do. David Clark Do. Wm. Norton Do. George Thompson Seaman George Galaspie David Muckle Adam Annan Jos. Lamb Wm. Taylor Seaman Jerem. Whitehead Saml. Muir John Richardson John Smith Willm. Harvey Fran. Conway Thos. Lord John Edwards Peter Jackson Thomas Knott James Peal Denis Darlington Peter Martin Benj. Platt John Andrews John Sandle John Sullivan Robt. Sinclair John Hampson John Ramsey James Cuthbert John Jennis James Scott Peter Hughes John Shaw James Barragon James Pearl Willm. Townsend Henry Hudson Henry Bain Seaman Andw. Berry John Merrit Andw. Wingate Willm. Davis John Harris	The *Lioness*'s muster roll continued with the rest of her crew and her passengers. Daniel Wills, carpenter Robert Wright, gunner Paul Carrol, boatswain James Legrave, ship's steward John Nixon, captain's steward Benjamin Pitts, cooper James Chambers, carpenter's mate Robert Baker, caulker John Cook, armourer John Ramsey, captain's cook Henry Colley, ship's cook Robert Simpson, second carpenter's mate Nicholas Sinclair, boatswain's mate Henry Patrick, second boatswain's mate Thomas Brandon, cooper's mate John Smith, caulker's mate Alexander Nicholl, midshipman Francis Hicks, midshipman Thomas Taunton, midshipman Charles Collins, midshipman Thomas Burr, midshipman James White, quartermaster William Bryan, quartermaster David Clark, quartermaster William Norton, quartermaster George Thompson, seaman George Galaspie, seaman David Muckle, seaman [...] Annan, seaman James Lamb, seaman William Taylor, seaman Jeremiah Whitehead, seaman Samuel Muir, seaman John Richardson, seaman John Smith, seaman William Harvey, seaman Francis Conway, seaman Thomas Scott, seaman John Edwards, seaman Peter Jackson, seaman Thomas Knott, seaman James Peal, seaman Dennis Darlington, seaman Peter Martin, seaman Benjamin Platt, seaman John Andrews, seaman John Saville, seaman John Sulivan, seaman Robert Sinclair, seaman John Hampson, seaman John Ramsey, seaman James Butler, seaman John Jennings, seaman James Scott, seaman Peter Hughes, seaman John Shaw, seaman James Barragan, seaman James Pearl, seaman William Townsend, seaman Henry Hudson, seaman Henry Rein, seaman Andrew Berry, seaman John Merrit, seaman Andrew Wingate, seaman William Davis, seaman

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		John Primely Alexr. Murray Fras. Marquess John Peter Philip Ram John Johnson Willm. Dawson Chas. Nairne Joseph Salmon John Baston Benj. Lilly Peter Mullins Willm. Perry John Grimaldi Jereh. Stewart Peter Delaun Lawrence Flynn John April John Roltin John Cook Augustus Lion Willm. Smith Ambrose Berry Passengers Mr. Jno. B. Brown Capt. Simp. Macknell Capt. Rd. Godfrey Thirteen Children Mr. James Baillie Ensign Peter Agnew Lt. Richd. Bowsher Nine Servants Lt. Thomas Henry Mrs. Manarey Miss Baillie Mrs. Roberts Invalid Soldiers Willm. Bowler James Highgate Benj. Savage John Parry Richd. Jennings Wm. McCall	John Harris, seaman John Primely, seaman Alexander Turney, seaman Francis Murgross, seaman John Peter, seaman Philip Rew, seaman John Johnson, seaman William Dawson, seaman Charles Nairne, seaman Joseph Johnson, seaman John Baston, seaman Benjamin Lilly, seaman Peter Mullins, seaman William Perry, seaman John Grimaldi, seaman Jeremiah Stewart, seaman Peter Delaun, seaman Lawrence Flynn, seaman John April, seaman John Rolin, seaman John Cook, seaman Augustus Lion, seaman William Smith, seaman Ambrose Berry, seaman Passengers Mr J. B. [...] Captain Simon Macknell Captain R. Godfrey 13 children Mr James Baillie Ensign Peter Green Lieutenant Richard Brownker 9 servants Lieutenant Thomas Henry Mrs Mansey Miss Baillie Mrs Roberts Invalid soldiers William Bowler James Highgate Benjamin Savage John Parry Richard Jennings William McCall Albert [...]
232	228	8th May Albert Johnson Richd. Stevens James Clivence Thomas Chapman John Irvin Invalids (Signed) T. Larkins The Storekeeper this Day delivered the following Account of Stores short received from Ships Triton and Lioness. Account of Stores Short received from the followg. Ships Viz. Triton Viz. cwt. qr. lb. 7 .. 4 Rice 9 1 12 Paddy .. 6 Candles Short weight occasioned by wastage & in Bag Rice and 5 Paddy 8 Galls. Arrack 12 Galls. Madeira Wine Short of the Gage Lioness Viz. 2 .. 26 Rice short weight occasioned by wastage 3½ Galls. Arrack Short of the Gage 8 May 1777 (Signed) Jonn. Doveton Storekeeper Captains Robert Carr John Prince	The *Lioness*'s list of invalid soldiers continued. Albert Johnson Richard Stevens James Clarence Thomas Chapman John Devin T. Larkins signed the roll. The storekeeper presented an account that day of stores found short in the deliveries from the *Triton* and the *Lioness*. From the *Triton*: Rice, 7 cwt 2 qr 4 lb short in weight, lost through wastage, with 1 bag missing Paddy, 9 cwt 1 qr 12 lb short in weight, lost through wastage, with 5 bags missing Wax candles, 6 lb short in weight, lost through wastage Arrack, 8 gallons short of the gauged quantity Madeira wine, 12 gallons short of the gauged quantity From the *Lioness*: Rice, 2 cwt 0 qr 26 lb short in weight, lost through wastage Arrack, 3½ gallons short of the gauged quantity Jonathan Doveton, the storekeeper, signed the account on 8 May 1777. Captains Robert Carr, John Prince and Benjamin Jones had bought the following goods at the Cape on the Company's account, as their bills showed. The Council gave Captains Carr and Prince certificates for

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		and Benjamin Jones, purchased at the Cape on the Companys Account the following Articles as per Bills, for the payment of Captains Carr and Prince We have given them Certificates, and have paid Captain Jones in Cash here.	payment and paid Captain Jones in cash on the island [continues]. **Interpretations** Captain Carr and Captain Prince were paid by certificate, to be cashed with the Court of Directors in London, while Captain Jones was paid in coin on the spot. The Council was keeping coin in the chest wherever it could. The treasury had fallen by nearly £3,700 0s 0d in the quarter ending 31 March 1777, and paying in London cost the island nothing now. Jones perhaps needed cash to settle debts or buy supplies before sailing, and the Council judged his case an exception.
233	229	1777 The Honble. Company Dr. To Robert Carr 50 Sheep @ 15/ £ 37 10 .. 4 Baskets Garden Seeds 5 .. Wheat cwt. qr. lb. 84 1 15 42 3 10 44 New Sacks 10 5 .. £ 94 18 10 Errors Excepted & Contents received by Certificate on the Honble. East India Company (Signed) Robert Carr St. Helena 8 May 1777 Honble. Company Dr. To Capt. John Prince 42 Sheep @ 15/ Do. £ 31 10 .. 6 Bags Barley 2 16 .. 3 Tons Hay @ 16/ Do. 3 .. .. Boat & Cooley hire 2 12 .. 4 Baskets of Garden Seeds 35/ 7 .. .. £ 46 18 .. Errors Excepted Contents Received by Certificate on the Honble. Company For Capt. Jno. Prince (Signed) Will. Haines St. Helena 8 May 1777 Honble. Company Dr. 44 Sheep @ 15/ £ 33 .. 6 Bags Barley 2 16 .. 35 lb. Hay 2 16 .. Boat & Cooley hire 2 12 £ 41 4 .. E. E. & Contents Received For Capt. Jones (Signed) H. S. Dickey 8th May 1777	The bills for the goods bought at the Cape read as follows. Bought for the Company by Robert Carr 50 sheep at 15s each, £37 10s 0d 4 baskets of garden seeds, £5 0s 0d Wheat, 84 [...] 1 [...] 15 [...], £42 3s 10d 41 new sacks, £10 5s 0d Total, £94 18s 10d Robert Carr signed his bill at St Helena on 8 May 1777, with the usual reservation for errors. He acknowledged payment by a certificate drawn on the Company. Bought for the Company by Captain John Prince 42 sheep at 15s each, £31 10s 0d 6 bags of barley, £2 16s 0d 37 [...] of hay at 16 [...], £3 0s 0d Boat and coolie hire, £2 12s 0d 4 baskets of garden seeds at 35s each, £7 0s 0d Total, £46 18s 0d William Haines signed the bill for Captain Prince at St Helena on 8 May 1777, with the usual reservation for errors. He acknowledged payment by a certificate drawn on the Company. Bought for the Company by Captain Benjamin Jones 44 sheep at 15s each, £33 0s 0d 6 bags of barley, £2 16s 0d 35 [...] of hay, £2 16s 0d Boat and coolie hire, £2 12s 0d Total, £41 4s 0d H. S. Dickey signed the bill for Captain Jones on 8 May 1777, acknowledging payment. **Interpretations** The three captains bought 136 sheep at the Cape at 15s each. The paymaster paid the island's planters £1 0s 0d a head for sheep for the Governor's table. Cape mutton, raised on the wide pastures of the Dutch colony, cost a quarter less even after carriage. The Company used its homeward ships to restock the island's flock cheaply, and the 126 wethers received from the *Greenwich*, the *Latham* and the *Shrewsbury* in the quarter ending 31 March 1777 had come the same way. The barley and hay fed the animals on the voyage. The garden seeds point to the Cape's role as St Helena's nursery as well as its larder. The Dutch colony grew European vegetables and grains well. Seeds bought there were fresher and better suited to the island than seed sent out from England on the long voyage through the tropics.
234	230	8th May We this day Granted the following Setts of Bills of Exchange drawn upon the Honorable the Court of Directors Viz. One Sett to John Skottowe Esqr. for six hundred pounds payable to Captain Nicholas Skottowe (or Order). One to Captain Gabriel Harper	The Council granted the following sets of bills of exchange that day, drawn on the Court of Directors. 1 set to John Skottowe, esquire, for £600 0s 0d, payable to Captain Nicholas Skottowe or to his order 1 set to Captain Gabriel Harper for £100 0s 0d, payable to Mrs Esther Glover or to her order 1 set to Mr Matthew Bazett for £493 3s 4d, payable to Matthew Pushing, esquire, or to his order

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		for one hundred pounds, payable to Mr. Bethm. Glover (or Order). One to Mr. Matthew Bazett for four hundred and ninety three pounds, three shillings and four pence payable to Matthew Pierling Esqr. (or Order). One to Major Henry Bazett for six hundred, and twenty three pounds, twelve shillings and six pence payable to Matthew Pierling Esqr. (or Order). One to Mr. John Goodwin for one hundred pounds payable to Captn. Francis McKenzy (or Order). One to the Reverend Mr. Robartes Carr for three hundred Pounds payable to Captain Robert Carr (or Order). One to Mr. David Kay for fifty five pounds payable to James Moffatt Esqr. (or Order). One to Mr. Jonathan Doveton for one hundred and seventy pounds, payable to Mr. George Richardson (or Order).	1 set to Major Henry Bazett for £623 12s 6d, payable to Matthew Pushing, esquire, or to his order 1 set to Mr John Goodwin for £100 0s 0d, payable to Captain Francis McKenny or to his order 1 set to the Reverend Mr Robartes Carr for £300 0s 0d, payable to Captain Robert Carr or to his order 1 set to Mr David Kay for £55 0s 0d, payable to James Moffatt, esquire, or to his order 1 set to Mr Jonathan Doveton for £120 0s 0d, payable to Mr George Atherdon or to his order **Interpretations** Each of these men paid coin into the Company's treasury on the island and received a bill that the person named could cash with the Court of Directors in London. The payees show two purposes. Some were family or agents in England. Governor Skottowe sent £600 0s 0d to Captain Nicholas Skottowe, and both Bazetts sent money to the same London agent, Matthew Pushing. These remittances moved savings home without the risk of shipping coin. Others were men aboard the ships in the road, such as Captain Robert Carr of the *Greenwich* and James Moffatt, surgeon of the *Shrewsbury*. Those bills perhaps paid for goods bought from the officers' private trade, which the Court's order of 10 March 1777 now freely allowed. Either way, the treasury gained. The chest had fallen by nearly £3,700 0s 0d in the quarter ending 31 March 1777, and the coin paid in for these bills went a long way towards restoring it. The sums also show how large the officials' private means were. Henry Bazett sent home £623 12s 6d, a dozen times his quarterly salary as a councillor. The island's senior men drew far more from land, rents and trade than from their Company pay.
235	231	1777 One to Mr. Thomas Pinkston (for one hundred and sixty pounds, payable to himself (or Order). One to Mr. Charles Bradford for one hundred and twenty five pounds payable to Mrs. Elizabeth Bradford (or Order). One to Mr. Thomas Stroud for two hundred and fifty pounds, payable to Mr. Nicholas Gearing (or Order). One to Captain James Tippet for five hundred pounds payable to Thomas Wood Esqr. (or Order. And one Sett to the Attorneys of Captn. John Mitford for one thousand pounds payable to himself (or Order) all Drawn at ninety Days sight. We this Day Entertained William Perry and John Grimaldi two Discharged Soldiers from Madrass (out of the Ship Lioness) and gave them each fifteen pounds bounty money. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The list of bills of exchange continued. 1 set to Mr Thomas Pinkston for £160 0s 0d, payable to himself or to his order 1 set to Mr Charles Bradford for £125 0s 0d, payable to Mrs Elizabeth Bradford or to her order 1 set to Mr Thomas Stroud for £250 0s 0d, payable to Mr Nicholas Gearing or to his order 1 set to Captain James Tippet for £500 0s 0d, payable to Thomas Wood, esquire, or to his order 1 set to the attorney of Captain John Mitford for £1,000 0s 0d, payable to Mitford himself or to his order All the bills were drawn payable at 90 days' sight. The Council enlisted William Perry and John Grimaldi that day, two discharged soldiers from Madras who had come on the *Lioness*. Each received a bounty of £15 0s 0d. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations** The two plumbers sent home large sums. Charles Bradford remitted £125 0s 0d to his wife Elizabeth, on top of the £30 0s 0d a year already paid to her in England out of his wages. Thomas Pinkston sent £160 0s 0d to himself, to collect when he returned. The leadwork at Chubb's Spring and on the church had paid them well, and skilled tradesmen brought out from England could save far more on the island than at home. The bill for £1,000 0s 0d went to the attorney of Captain John Mitford, payable to Mitford himself. It worked in the same way as Captain Williamson's arrangement of 31 March 1777. A commander who could not sell all his private goods while his ship lay in the road left an attorney to sell them afterwards.

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			The attorney paid the proceeds into the treasury and received a bill the captain could cash in London. William Perry and John Grimaldi had appeared among the *Lioness*'s seamen on her muster roll. Like the men from the *Granville* in January 1777, they were discharged soldiers who had worked their passage home and chose a bounty and five years' service on the island instead.
236	232	9th May At a Consultation held on Friday the 9th Day of May 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read, approved, and signed dated the 8th May 1777. Last Night Arrived the Lord Hollands Boat at Banks's at half an hour past eight o'Clock This Morning Do. the Honble. Companys Ship Lord Holland from China (last from the Cape) and brought Us the following Supplys. Invoice of Ship Lord Holland Pe., Cat., T., Mas, Tales, m, c, c China Ware 10 Chests: Pe. 0, Cat. 0, T. 0, Mas 0, Tales 173, m 2, c 0, c 0 Sugar Candy - received in 11 Chests @ 7 Ts. per Pl.: Pe. 21, Cat. 89, T. 7, Mas 6, Tales 166, m 3, c 4, c 4 Sugar 24 Chests @ 4 Ts. per Pl.: Pe. 27, Cat. 30, T. 4, Mas 8, Tales 131, m 0, c 0, c 0 Tales 470 6 4 4 Errors Excepted (Signed) Geo. Rogers Abr. Roebuck Henry Browne John Harrison Francis Wood Junr. Matt. Raper Junr. Jas. Bradshaw Wm. Henry Pigou Major Henry Bazett reports that he has been on Board the Ship Lord Holland to Muster her Company and enquire for deserters, but found none	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Friday 9 May 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 8 May 1777 were read, approved and signed. A boat from the *Lord Holland* reached Banks's at half past eight on the night of 8 May 1777. The Company's ship *Lord Holland* arrived from China the next morning, having last sailed from the Cape. She brought supplies to the island, and her invoice read as follows. China ware, 10 chests, 173 taels 2 mace 4 candareens 0 cash Sugar candy, 11 chests weighing 21 piculs 80 catties at 7 taels 6 mace a picul, 166 taels 3 mace 6 candareens 4 cash Sugar, 24 chests weighing 27 piculs 30 catties at 4 taels 8 mace a picul, 131 taels 0 mace 4 candareens 0 cash Total, 470 taels 6 mace 4 candareens 4 cash The invoice carried the usual reservation for errors and was signed by George Rogers, Abraham Roebuck, Henry Browne, John Harrison, Francis Wood junior, Matthew Raper junior, James Bradshaw and William Henry Pigou. Major Henry Bazett reported that he had gone aboard the *Lord Holland* to muster her crew and search for deserters, but he found none. Her [continues]. **Interpretations** The *Lord Holland* brought nearly 50 piculs of sugar and sugar candy from Canton, more than 6,500 lb. The island had been short of sugar since the start of the year. The warehouses sold only 8 cwt of ordinary sugar between January and March 1777, against nearly 100 cwt in the previous quarter. Chinese sugar was cheap and plentiful at Canton, and the China ships carried it home in quantity as ballast-weight cargo below the tea. St Helena drew its sugar from the East, not from the West Indies, although in England Caribbean sugar dominated the market.
237	233	1777 her Muster Roll is as follows. Muster Roll of Ship Lord Holland Patk. Lawson Commander John Hall 1 Mate Fredk. Le Mesurier 2 Do. John McKenzie 3 Do. Willm. Hicks 4 Do. Henry Bullock 5 Do. Willm. Horne Purser James Sheriff Surg. Mate George Riddock Capt. Clerk Jas. Tyrrell Boatn. Derick Leguire Gunr. Thos. Emery Carpenter Chas. Anderson Ships Stwd. James Ffrench Capt. Do. Charles Berkly Midsh. Fran. Leigh Do. James Reading Qr. Mast. John Forth Do. Peter Scott Do. John Bery Do. James Allnutt Do.	The *Lord Holland*'s muster roll read as follows. Patrick Lawson, commander John Hall, first mate Frederick Le [...], second mate John McKenzie, third mate William Hicker, fourth mate Henry Bullock, fifth mate William Horne, purser James Sheriff, surgeon's mate George Riddock, captain's clerk Samuel Tyrrell, boatswain Derick Liquier, gunner Thomas Emery, carpenter Charles Anderson, ship's steward James Hepburn, captain's steward Charles Buckley, midshipman Francis Leigh, midshipman James Reading, quartermaster John Firth, quartermaster Peter Scott, quartermaster John Berry, quartermaster James Allnutt, quartermaster Thomas Pike, quartermaster William Kent, quartermaster

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		Thos. Pike Do.	James Smith, cooper
		Willm. Kent Do.	Andrew Joseph, sailmaker
		James Smith Cooper	James Forrest, armourer
		Andw. Joseph Sailmaker	Thomas Etherington, butcher
		James Ferrett Armourer	Edward Treloway, butler
		Thos. Etherington Butcher	William Charters, baker
		Edw. Treloway Poulterer	John McDonald, ship's cook
		Willm. Chartres Baker	Thomas Hedges, carpenter's mate
		Jno. McDonald Ships Cook	Thomas Robinson, second carpenter's mate
		Thos. Hedeburgh 1 Mate	Peter Yeats, cooper's mate
		Thos. Robinson Do. 2 Do.	Charles Spong, caulker's mate
		Peter Yole Carp. Mate	Joseph Peterson, gunner's mate
		Chas. Spears Caulk. Do.	John Dredge, second boatswain's mate
		Joseph Peterson Gunr. Mate	Thomas Weladera, seaman
		Jno. Dredge Boat. 2 Do.	Edward Moore, seaman
		Thos. Waldron Seaman	William Ford, seaman
		Edwd. Moore	John Irvin, seaman
		Willm. Ford	William James, seaman
		John Irvin	John Mitchell, seaman
		Willm. James	Richard Witherington, seaman
		John Mitchell	Lewis Crookshanks, seaman
		Richd. Withrington	John Eller, seaman
		Lewis Coughlin	Richard Bosely, seaman
		John Ellis	John Gautham, seaman
		Richd. Bezely	Robert Crofts, seaman
		Jno. Gentham	Edward Davis, seaman
		Robt. Croft	James Shepard, seaman
		Edwd. Davis	Robert Hammond, seaman
		James Shepard	James Scott, seaman
		Richd. Hammond	William Donaldson, seaman
		James Scott	Alexander McCray, seaman
		Willm. Donaldson	Robert Landon, seaman
		Alexr. McCray	Anthony Seville, seaman
		Robt. Landon	Anthony Buchanan, seaman
		Anthy. Sefell	Thomas Lamb, seaman
		Anthy. Buchman	Joseph Oswald, seaman
		Thos. Lamb	John Young, seaman
		Joseph Oswald	John Holton, seaman
		John Young	David Mitchel, seaman
		John Holton	John Conrad, seaman
		David Mitchel	Richard Bozely, seaman
		John Conrol	Richard Davis, seaman
		Richd. Bezly	John Bartlett, seaman
		Richd. Davis	Duncan McCann, seaman
		John Bartlett	Lewis Peterson, seaman
		Dan. McCann	Charles Gordon, seaman
		Lewis Peterson	James Barker, seaman
		Chas. Gordan Seaman	Charles Hunter, seaman
		James Barker	Robert Mackey, seaman
		Chas. Thornton	James Gordon, seaman
		Robt. Mackey	John Duffy, seaman
		James Gordan	Robert Stewart, seaman
		John Duffy	Alexander Gusland, seaman
		Robt. Stewart	Henry Delaney, seaman
		Alexr. Garland	Alexander Taylor, seaman
		Henry Delaney	Thomas Nichols, seaman
		Alexr. Taylor	George Gee, seaman
		Thos. Nichols	Andrew Castian, seaman
		George Gee	James Cotterell, seaman
		Andw. Cartian	William Brown, seaman
		James Cotterell	Robert Grenshed, seaman
		Willm. Brown	John Batrick, seaman
		Robt. Greenshed	Richard Harrison, seaman
		Jno. Batrick	Edward Bunch, seaman
		Richd. Harrison	William Rebecca, seaman
		Edwd. Bunch	John Winter, seaman
		Willm. Rebecca	William Packer, seaman
		John Winters	John Baird, seaman
		Willm. Parker	Frederick Green, seaman
		John Baird	James Prince, seaman
		Fredk. Green	George Rowerty, seaman
		James Prince	John Ekell, seaman
		George Rowsity	Peter Greig, seaman
		John Okell	George Sedgwick, seaman
		Pat. Greig	Francis Hurst, seaman
		George Sedgwick	Thomas Hamilton, seaman

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		Fras. Wurt Thomas Hamilton James Miller John Irwin Thomas Smith	James Miller, seaman John Irvin, seaman Thomas Smith, seaman
238	234	9th May John Turner Seaman John Ferguson Richd. Palmer James White Thos. Hancroft Hans Frame Seaman John Turner Robt. Halder Willm. Palmer Paul Rogers Richd. Pinglon Seaman Saml. Fountain Robt. Gibson Robt. Pascoe Henry Higinbottom Passengers Mr. Thornton and three Servants (Signed) W. Horne Purser Quin Raccoon Private this Day petitioned for his discharge from the Garrison, having served the Honorable Company his contracted time. Granted The Storekeeper this Day delivered the following Account of Stores short received from Ship Lord Holland. Account of Stores short received from Ship Lord Holland Viz. qr. lb. .. 9 Candy short weight occasioned by wastage 75 Octagon Meat Plates 15 Do. Do. Dishes 30 Do. Soup Plates 10 Bowls 10 Sneakers 10 Half pint Cups & Saucers 60 Quart. Do. Do. & Do. 6 Breakfast Cups & Saucers 2 Stone China Cups & Saucers Found broke upon opening the Packages which were in good order 4 Chamber Potts Short Packed 9 May 1777 (Signed) James Desfountain Assist. Storekeeper	The *Lord Holland*'s muster roll closed with the last of her seamen and her passengers. John Turner, seaman John Ferguson, seaman Richard Palmer, seaman James White, seaman Thomas Hansford, seaman Hans Frame, seaman John Turner, seaman Robert Walder, seaman William Palmer, seaman Paul Rogers, seaman Richard Pinglon, seaman Samuel Fountain, seaman Robert Gibson, seaman Robert Pascoe, seaman Henry Higginbottom, seaman Passengers Mr Thornton and 3 servants W. Horne, purser, signed the roll. Quin Raccoon, a private, asked that day to be discharged from the garrison, since he had served the full term of his contract with the Company. The Council granted his request. The storekeeper presented an account that day of stores found short in the delivery from the *Lord Holland.* Sugar candy, 2 [...] short in weight, lost through wastage 75 octagonal china meat plates, broken 15 octagonal china dishes, broken 30 octagonal china soup plates, broken 10 china bowls, broken 10 china sneakers, broken 10 half-pint china cups and saucers, broken 60 quarter-pint china cups and saucers, broken 6 china breakfast cups and saucers, broken 2 stone china cups and saucers, broken 4 china chamber pots, missing from the packing The account noted that all the broken china was found when the chests were opened, although the chests themselves had arrived in good condition. James Desfountaine, assistant storekeeper, signed it on 9 May 1777. **Interpretations** More than 200 pieces of porcelain arrived broken from the *Lord Holland*, yet the storekeeper recorded that the chests themselves were sound. That note decided where the loss fell. Damage inside an undamaged chest pointed to poor packing at Canton, not rough handling aboard ship, so the ship's owners could not be charged for it. The Council had applied the same reasoning to the broadcloth from the *Alfred* on 31 March 1777. Chinese porcelain was normally packed in sago or tea dust to cushion it. China this badly broken suggests careless packing by the Canton dealers, and any claim would have to go back through the supercargoes there.
239	235	1777 We this Day Received the following Paper Viz. We whose Names are hereunder Written being perfectly Conscious, that Our late Commander Captain James Tippet, was not in the least Instrumental to Our going to the Governor on the 28th April 1777 after six o'Clock in the Evening for Redress of an Indignity put on the said Company by the Serjeant Major of this	The Council received the following declaration that day. The signatories stated that they knew for certain that their former commander, Captain James Tippet, had played no part at all in their going to Governor Skottowe after six o'clock on the evening of 26 April 1777. They had gone to seek redress for an insult that the garrison's sergeant major had offered to their company. They firmly believed Tippet had known nothing of their plan. They were well aware that Tippet had been tried and condemned on the

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		Garrison, but on the Contrary We verily believe was entirely ignorant of our design so to do, and furthermore being fully sensible that Captain James Tippets Tryal and Condemnation was founded on a Supposition that he had urged Us to such a Proceeding, Do therefore Swear that We verily believe Captain Tippet knew nothing of Our design so to do, when We went to the Governor as already mentioned likewise We unanimously Swear and Solemnly Declare that Major Bazett (when We, then the Prisoners were in the Circle waiting for Our Punishment) Addressed himself to Us, after Reading Our sentence nearly to the following purpose Viz. My Lads, I am sorry that you are brought to this, you must have been led on by somebody, it was certainly your Captain, these following People then the Prisoners Viz. made answer to the following purpose, that We really believed Captain Tippet knew nothing about it, and he was innocent.	assumption that he had urged them to act. They therefore swore that they truly believed he knew nothing of their intention when they went to the Governor. They also swore unanimously to a second matter. While they stood as prisoners in the circle, waiting to be punished, Major Bazett read out their sentence and then spoke to them. He told them he was sorry they had come to this, and that someone must have led them into it. He said it was certainly their captain. The men, who were then prisoners, answered that they truly believed Captain Tippet knew nothing about it and was innocent. **Interpretations** The artillerymen had gone to the Governor as a body, after hours, to complain over the head of their officers about the sergeant major. To the military authorities that was combination, close to mutiny, whatever the grievance. The men were sentenced and brought to the circle, the ring of troops formed round prisoners about to be flogged. Major Henry Bazett's words at that moment show the officers looking for a ringleader above the ranks, and they fixed on the company's captain. The declaration was the men's attempt to clear him. Tippet was also the island's engineer, who had just reported the double wall at Rupert's finished, so his condemnation took from the island its only trained engineer as well as the artillery's commander. The sworn statement of the men who had been punished was the strongest evidence he could set against a verdict that rested, by their account, on supposition alone.
240	236	9th May The above Paper being laid before the Board by William Hambleton, William Paviance, Richard Waterhouse, Hugh Ross and Joseph Peel five of the eleven late Non Commissioned Officers of Artillery, was distinctly read to them, and the nature of it explained as contradicting positive Evidences already sworn, upon which the four latter declared that they would not sign to the above, all that they meant to make Oath of, was that to the best of their knowledge Captain Tippet knew nothing of their design of going to the Governor, as they were the farthest from him standing according to Seniority at the time the Non Commissioned Officers addressed him upon the Parade, consequently did not hear what answer he made, and requested to withdraw the above Paper and have it altered more agreeable to what they could swear to, they were farther told that as to the latter part respecting Major Bazett their Oath would be administered to them if they thought proper. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Five of the eleven former non-commissioned officers of artillery laid the paper before the Board: William Hambleton, William Pairance, Richard Waterhouse, Hugh Ross and Joseph Peel. The Council had it read aloud to them clearly. It explained that the paper contradicted definite evidence already given on oath. Four of the five, all but Hambleton, then said they would not sign it. All they had meant to swear was that, as far as they knew, Captain Tippet had known nothing of their plan to go to the Governor. When the non-commissioned officers spoke to Tippet on the parade, these four stood furthest from him because of their junior rank. They had therefore not heard what he answered. They asked to withdraw the paper and have it rewritten to say only what they could truly swear to. As to the part about Major Bazett, the Council told them they could take an oath on it if they wished. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations** The Council could have simply received the declaration and weighed it. Instead it had the paper read aloud and pointed out that it went against evidence already sworn. That carried an unspoken warning: a man who swore to a falsehood committed perjury, and these men had just been punished. Faced with that, four of the five backed away. Their retreat also revealed a fact that weakened Tippet's case. The non-commissioned officers had spoken to him on the parade before going to the Governor, so he had at least been approached, whatever he said in reply. The Council left the men free to swear to Major Bazett's words at the circle, but it did not press them. Henry Bazett sat at the table as a member of the Council while a statement about his own conduct was being considered. An accusation that the officer

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			reading the sentence had named the captain as ringleader went to the fairness of the whole proceeding. The Council let it rest on the men's willingness to swear, without inquiring into it further itself.
241	237	12th May At a Consultation held on Monday the 12 Day of May 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed dated the 9th May 1777. Friday the 9 Arrived a Dane Ship from Tranquebar called the Ganges, Captain Young, Burthen three hundred Tons, carrys eighteen Guns and sixty Men, loaden with Bengal Goods bound to Copenhagen. Yesterday Arrived a French Ship from the Mauritius called the Count St. Germaine, Captain Guerard Burthen five hundred Tons, carrys two Guns, and sixty Men loaden with Coffee and Bengal Goods, bound to Port L'Orient. Do. Sailed the Honble. Companys Ships Triton Shrewsbury, Royal Henry, Nassau Greenwich, Lord Holland, Lioness and Latham for England. This Day Passed by a [...] Ship at a great distance. The Expence of Artillery Stores and Stewards Accounts for the Month of April last were this Day laid before Us, which were Examined, approved of and are as follow.	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 12 May 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 9 May 1777 were read, approved and signed. A Danish ship from Tranquebar, the *Ganges* under Captain Young, arrived on Friday 9 May 1777. She was a vessel of 300 tons, carrying 18 guns and 60 men, loaded with Bengal goods and bound for Copenhagen. A French ship from Mauritius, the *Comte de St Germain* under Captain Guerard, arrived on 11 May 1777. She was a vessel of 500 tons, carrying 2 guns and 60 men, loaded with coffee and Bengal goods and bound for Lorient. On the same day, 11 May 1777, the Company's ships *Triton*, *Shrewsbury*, *Royal Henry*, *Nassau*, *Greenwich*, *Lord Holland*, *Lioness* and *Latham* sailed together for England. A ship passed the island far out to sea on 12 May 1777. The accounts of artillery stores used and the steward's accounts for April 1777 were laid before the Council that day. The Council examined and approved them, and they were entered as follows [continues]. **Interpretations** Eight Company ships sailed for England on the same day, although they had arrived over two months, the *Greenwich* and the *Nassau* as early as 11 March 1777. The usual practice was to send each ship on once her water and provisions were aboard. Here the Council kept the early arrivals waiting until the whole fleet had gathered. That is why Lieutenant Ball and Captain Mathews were still on the *Greenwich* in May with their urgent dispatches, and why Captain Elphinstone feared for the *Triton*'s worm-eaten hull. Ships sailing in company could defend one another against any enemy cruiser they met. With foreign ships passing constantly and alarms fired at every unknown sail, the Council chose safety over speed and accepted the cost of the delay. Tranquebar was the Danish trading settlement on the Coromandel coast. The *Ganges* carried Bengal goods home to Copenhagen, part of the wider European trade in Indian cloth that passed St Helena alongside the English ships.
242	238	12th May Artillery Stores Expended in April 1777 Guns Fired, 9 lbs., 6 lbs., 4 lbs., 3 lbs., Powder Expended lb, Powder Expended oz 3 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 11, Powder Expended oz 0 Arrived a Swede: Guns Fired 14, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 14, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 23, Powder Expended oz 13 Departed the Alfred: Guns Fired 9, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 9, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 15, Powder Expended oz 12 7 Do. the Swede Ship: Guns Fired 16, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 12, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 29, Powder Expended oz 0 16 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 11, Powder Expended oz 0 Arrived the Royal Henry: Guns Fired 9, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 9, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 15, Powder Expended oz 12	The artillery stores used in April 1777 were set out under the number of guns fired, the calibre of the guns and the gunpowder used in pounds and ounces. Alarm, 3 April 1777: 6 guns fired, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 4 4-pounders, 2 3-pounders, 11 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Arrival of a Swedish ship, 3 April 1777: 14 guns fired, 0 9-pounders, 14 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 23 lb 13 oz of gunpowder Departure of the *Alfred*, 3 April 1777: 9 guns fired, 0 9-pounders, 9 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 15 lb 12 oz of gunpowder. Departure of the Swedish ship, 7 April 1777: 16 guns fired, 4 9-pounders, 12 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 29 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Alarm, 16 April 1777: 6 guns fired, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 4 4-pounders, 2 3-pounders, 11 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Arrival of the *Royal Henry*, 16 April 1777: 9 guns fired, 0 9-pounders, 9 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 15 lb 12 oz of gunpowder.

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		19 A double Alarm at Prosp. Bay & Fired at Ridge Hill: Guns Fired 11, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 8, 3 lbs. 3, Powder Expended lb 22, Powder Expended oz 8 for Dismissing Do.: Guns Fired 1, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 1, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 1, Powder Expended oz 11 20 Arrived the Triton: Guns Fired 9, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 9, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 15, Powder Expended oz 12 21 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 11, Powder Expended oz 0 22 A Do.: Guns Fired 6, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 11, Powder Expended oz 0 Arrived a French Ship: Guns Fired 9, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 9, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 15, Powder Expended oz 12 28 Departed Do.: Guns Fired 9, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 9, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 15, Powder Expended oz 12 30 A double Alarm at Prosp. Bay & Fired at Ridge Hill: Guns Fired 12, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 8, 3 lbs. 4, Powder Expended lb 22, Powder Expended oz 8 for Stone Blowers at Sandy Bay: Guns Fired 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 12, Powder Expended oz 0 for a General Field Day: Guns Fired 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 175, Powder Expended oz 0 for Sundry Services: Guns Fired 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 35, Powder Expended oz 10 Total: Guns Fired 123, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 72, 4 lbs. 32, 3 lbs. 15, Powder Expended lb 444, Powder Expended oz 14 Lead Ball Paper Ream Quire 1 2 Match 54 lb. Handspikes 5 Linstocks 1 Sheepskins for Spunges 3 Tallow 21 lb. (Signed) James Molloy 1st Lieut. Artillery	Double alarm at Prosperous Bay, with guns fired at Ridge House, 19 April 1777: 11 guns fired, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 8 4-pounders, 3 3-pounders, 22 lb 8 oz of gunpowder Signal to dismiss: 1 gun fired, 0 9-pounders, 1 6-pounder, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 1 lb 11 oz of gunpowder Arrival of the *Triton*, 20 April 1777: 9 guns fired, 0 9-pounders, 9 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 15 lb 12 oz of gunpowder. Alarm, 21 April 1777: 6 guns fired, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 4 4-pounders, 2 3-pounders, 11 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Alarm, 22 April 1777: 6 guns fired, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 4 4-pounders, 2 3-pounders, 11 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Arrival of a French ship, 22 April 1777: 9 guns fired, 0 9-pounders, 9 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 15 lb 12 oz of gunpowder Departure of the French ship, 28 April 1777: 9 guns fired, 0 9-pounders, 9 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 15 lb 12 oz of gunpowder Double alarm at Prosperous Bay, with guns fired at Ridge House, 30 April 1777: 12 guns fired, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 8 4-pounders, 4 3-pounders, 22 lb 8 oz of gunpowder Gunpowder for the stone blowers at Sandy Bay, 12 lb 0 oz Gunpowder for a general field day, 175 lb 0 oz Gunpowder for various duties, 35 lb 10 oz Total: 123 guns fired, 4 9-pounders, 72 6-pounders, 32 4-pounders, 15 3-pounders, 444 lb 14 oz of gunpowder Other stores used Lead ball, [...] Paper, 1 ream 2 quires Slow match, 54 lb Handspikes, 5 Linstocks, 1 Sheepskins for sponges, 3 Tallow, 21 lb James Molloy, first lieutenant of artillery, signed the return. **Interpretations** James Molloy signed the artillery return for April 1777, not Captain James Tippet, who had signed every earlier return. The change matches the declaration of 9 May 1777, which spoke of Tippet as the men's "late commander", tried and condemned after the artillerymen went to the Governor on 26 April 1777. Command passed to the senior lieutenant. Twice in April a double alarm was raised at Prosperous Bay and guns were fired at Ridge House. Prosperous Bay lay on the windward, eastern side of the island, the coast William Wrangham had warned on 31 March 1777 was far less secure than generally believed. A double alarm signalled a serious threat, perhaps ships seen standing in towards that shore. The garrison's readiness to answer from the eastern posts showed that the windward coast was watched, even if it was not fortified. The field day on 30 April 1777 used 175 lb of gunpowder, more than twice the 84 lb used at each field day earlier in the year. The garrison was firing far more heavily at exercise, perhaps to bring the many new recruits up to standard.
243	239	1777 Sundrys Expended at the Honble. Companys Table in April 1777. 70 Bottles Madeira £ 4 7 6 20 Do. Port 1 11 8 8 Do. Lisbon	The food and drink used at the Company's table in April 1777 were costed as follows. 70 bottles of Madeira, £4 7s 6d 20 bottles of port, £1 11s 8d 8 bottles of Lisbon wine, £0 12s 8d 5 bottles of mountain wine, £0 7s 11d 71 bottles of beer, £1 3s 8d 15 gallons of arrack, £2 5s 0d

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		.. 12 8 5 Do. Mountain .. 7 11 71 Do. Beer 1 3 8 15 Galls. Arrack 2 5 67 lb. Beef .. 16 9 150 Mutton 3 2 6 6 Ducks .. 9 2 Geese .. 10 106 lb. Candy 2 13 708 lb. Flour 5 18 4 Kids 1 .. £ 24 7 8 Bought for the Table 173½ Beef @ 6d. 4 6 9 35 Do. @ 3½ .. 10 2½ 6 Turkeys 1 10 .. 32 Fowls 2 8 13 Ducks .. 19 6 6 Pigs 1 10 £ 11 4 5½ The Attorney of Captain Lawson applied to pay one thousand pounds into the Honorable Companys Cash which Sum We have Received and given Bills of Exchange drawn upon the Honorable the Court of Directors payable to himself (or Order) at ninety Days sight, dated this day.	67 lb of beef, £0 16s 9d 150 lb of mutton, £3 2s 6d 6 ducks, £0 9s 0d 2 geese, £0 10s 0d 106 lb of sugar candy, £2 13s 0d 708 lb of flour, £5 18s 0d 4 kids, £1 0s 0d Total, £24 7s 8d Bought for the table 173½ lb of beef at 6d per lb, £4 6s 9d 35 lb of beef at 3½d per lb, £0 10s 2½d 6 turkeys, £1 10s 0d 32 fowls, £2 8s 0d 13 ducks, £0 19s 6d 6 pigs, £1 10s 0d Total bought, £11 4s 5½d Captain Lawson's attorney asked to pay £1,000 0s 0d into the Company's treasury. The Council received the money and gave him bills of exchange drawn on the Court of Directors, payable to Lawson or to his order at 90 days' sight and dated that day. **Interpretations** The Company's table drank 70 bottles of Madeira in April 1777, the most of any month on record, against 42 in February when no Company ship called. Eight Company ships lay in the road through much of April, and their commanders and senior officers dined at the Castle. The wine bill followed the shipping. Captain Lawson's attorney paid in £1,000 0s 0d, the same sum Captain Mitford's attorney had paid four days earlier. Both commanders had sailed with the fleet on 11 May 1777 and left agents behind to sell their remaining goods. In one week the treasury took in £2,000 0s 0d in coin from the captains' private trade, at no cost to the Company on the island.
244	240	12th May Major Bazett having laid the Muster Rolls of the several Ships, that Sailed yesterday before the Board, We observed that the Royal Henry wanted four Men to compleat her Company, and the Lioness two, In consequence of which We sent Captain Rous an Order to receive on Board his Ship Henry Batchelor Serjeant, Thomas McDearman, Robert Parkinson and Charles Lewellin Private four able Men Discharged this Garrison, and Captain Larkins to Receive on the Lioness, Thomas Gary, and George Gillsworth two Seamen left here out of the Grenville, the number wanting to Compleat those Ships respective Compliments. The four sent on Board the Royal Henry on Friday, were returned by Captain Rous the next Day, the same coming to the Town Adjutants knowledge, he reported it to the Governor, who sent him with his Compliments to Captain Rous, desiring to know his reasons for sending them on shore again as he had, had an Order to receive them to Compleat his Ships Company. To which Captain Rous sent back for answer that he had his Compliment of Men, and that he would not take them but as Charter Party Passengers, and further said they were Invalids, and not fit to do the Duty of the	Major Henry Bazett laid before the Board the muster rolls of the ships that had sailed on 11 May 1777. The Council noticed from them that the *Royal Henry* was four men short of her full crew and the *Lioness* two short. It therefore sent Captain Rous an order to take aboard four able men recently discharged from the garrison: Sergeant Henry Batchelor and the privates Thomas McDearman, Robert Parkinson and Charles Lewellin. Captain Larkins was ordered to take aboard the *Lioness* Thomas Gary and George Gillsworth, two seamen left behind by the *Granville*. These men would make up the numbers each ship needed. The four men sent aboard the *Royal Henry* on Friday 9 May 1777 were sent back ashore by Captain Rous the next day. When the town adjutant learned of it, he reported it to Governor Skottowe. The Governor sent him back to Rous with his compliments, asking why he had returned the men when he had been ordered to take them to complete his crew. Rous answered that he already had his full crew. He would carry the men only as passengers under the charter party, and he added that they were invalids, unfit to work the ship. Mr Roberts, the town adjutant, replied that they were not invalids at all. They were fit, discharged soldiers, and the Council would gladly have paid them the usual bounty to sign on again. That afternoon the town adjutant was sent to Captain Rous once more with the following letter.

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		Ship. Mr. Roberts (the Town Adjutant) then replied they were not Invalids, but able Bodied Discharged Soldiers and such as We should be very glad to give the usual Bounty to Reenlist them again. In the afternoon the Town Adjutant was sent again to Captain Rous with the following Letter. To Captain Robert Rous Commander of Ship Royal Henry. Sir You having only ninety seven Seamen as appears by your Muster Roll which being four short	The letter to Captain Robert Rous, commander of the *Royal Henry*, pointed out that his own muster roll showed only 97 seamen, which was four short [continues]. **Interpretations** The dispute turned on who would pay for the men's voyage home. A discharged soldier carried as a passenger under the charter party cost the Company his passage money, payable to the ship's owners. The same man signed on as a seaman cost nothing and worked his way home. The Council used Rous's own muster roll against him: it showed him four men short of the complement his charter party required. Rous tried to escape by calling the men invalids, which would have made them passengers by right. Mr Roberts's answer, that the Council would have paid these same men a bounty to re-enlist, was the strongest proof that they were fit. Nobody offered £15 0s 0d to keep an invalid.
245	241	1777 short of your Complement, We sent you an Order to receive the following four Men Viz. Thomas McDearman, Robert Parkinson, Henry Batchelor and Charles Lewellin, which you have since sent on shore. We therefore have sent them on Board again with this Order to you, to receive them, and carry them to England according to your Instructions, As you shall answer the Contrary to the Honorable the Court of Directors. We are Sir Your humble Servants (Signed) John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham St. Helena 10th May 1777 To which Captain Rous verbally returned for answer by him the Town Adjutant, that he would not take them upon any other terms than Charter Party Passengers, were they (as he supposes meaning the Governor and Council) to write him five thousand Letters. About seven o'Clock in the Evening We received the following Letter from Captain Rous. John Skottowe Esqr. and the rest of the Council St. Helena. Gentlemen As I have only ninety seven Men on Board, I am willing to receive two able Men according to the terms of Charter Party. I am Gentlemen Your Hble. Servant (Signed) R. Rous Ship Royal Henry St. Helena Road 10 May 1777	The letter told Captain Rous that, since he was short of his full crew, the Council had ordered him to take on four men: Thomas McDearman, Robert Parkinson, Henry Batchelor and Charles Lewellin. He had since sent them back ashore. The Council had now put them aboard again with this order to take them and carry them to England under his instructions. If he refused, he would answer for it to the Court of Directors. The letter was dated at St Helena on 10 May 1777 and signed by John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham. Captain Rous sent his answer back by word of mouth through the town adjutant. He would not take the men on any terms except as passengers under the charter party, even if they, meaning the Governor and Council, were to write him five thousand letters. At about seven o'clock that evening the Council received a letter from Captain Rous, addressed to John Skottowe and the rest of the Council. He wrote that, since he had only 97 men aboard, he was willing to take two men under the terms of the charter party. He signed the letter aboard the *Royal Henry* in the road at St Helena on 10 May 1777. **Interpretations** Rous's evening letter gave ground on exactly one point and no more. He accepted that 97 men left him short, so he would take two, the number that brought his crew up to what the charter party required. The other two would still have to travel as passengers at the Company's cost. His spoken answer of the afternoon, that five thousand letters would not move him, shows how little a commander of an East Indiaman thought he owed to a small island Council. The ship belonged to private owners and was only hired by the Company. Her captain answered to the owners and, in the last resort, to the Court of Directors in London, not to the Governor. The Council's only lever was to threaten him with the Court, and Rous judged he could weather that.
246	242	12th May Upon which We sent Serjeant Batchelor and Robert Parkinson Private, two of the aforesaid Men, who he accordingly Received on Board his Ship. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The Council then sent Sergeant Batchelor and Private Robert Parkinson, two of the four men, to the *Royal Henry*. Captain Rous took them aboard. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations** The Council settled for two men when it had ordered four. It had put its demand in writing and

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			threatened Rous with the Court of Directors, but the fleet was due to sail the next morning. Forcing the issue further would have meant holding the *Royal Henry* back and delaying the whole convoy over two men's passage money. Accepting Rous's offer got half the men home at no cost and kept the fleet together. Thomas McDearman and Charles Lewellin were left on the island to find another ship. The Council's letter of 10 May 1777 remained on record, so the Court could still hold Rous to account if it chose.
247	243	19th May At a Consultation held on Monday the 19 Day of May 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated 12th May 1777. Tuesday the 13 Arrived the Gattons Boat at Banks's at half past [...] o'Clock at night Do. the Honble. Companys Ship Gatton from China (last from the Cape) Wednesday the 14 Sailed the Dane Ship Ganges for Copenhagen. Thursday the 15 Arrived a French Ship from Bengal called the Le Sage, Captain Pinon de Kaudrin, Burthen two hundred and fifty Tons, carrys two Guns, and thirty six Men, loaden with Bengal Goods, Bound to Port L'Orient. Do. Died Thomas Jessions Private. Yesterday Sailed the French Ship Le Count St. Germaine for Port L'Orient. Do. Died Eleanor Daughter of Lieut. Robert Gurling. We this Day Enlisted John Ferguson left here out of the Ship Lord Holland, to serve the Honorable Company five Years as a Soldier in this Garrison, and gave him fifteen pounds bounty Money. Counted and Examined the Honorable Companys Cash for the Month of April last, which is as follows Viz.	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 19 May 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 12 May 1777 were read, approved and signed. A boat from the *Gatton* reached Banks's on the night of Tuesday 13 May 1777. The Company's ship *Gatton* arrived the same day from China, having last sailed from the Cape. The Danish ship *Ganges* sailed for Copenhagen on Wednesday 14 May 1777. A French ship from Bengal, *Le Sage* under Captain Pinon de Kervein, arrived on Thursday 15 May 1777. She was a vessel of 250 tons, carrying 2 guns and 36 men, loaded with Bengal goods and bound for Lorient. Thomas Jessons, a private, died the same day. The French ship *Comte de St Germain* sailed for Lorient on 18 May 1777. Eleanor, the daughter of Lieutenant Robert Gurling, died the same day. The Council enlisted John Ferguson that day, a seaman left behind by the *Lord Holland*, to serve the Company as a soldier in the garrison for five years. He received a bounty of £15 0s 0d. The Council counted and examined the Company's cash for April 1777, which stood as follows [continues].
248	244	19th May Cash Dr. 1777 Apl. 1 To Balance Remaining £ 13743 8 1 £ 13743 8 1 Per Contra Cr. 1777 Apl. 30 By Balance Remaining Viz. In Specie £ 13203 13 1 In Cash Notes 539 15 13743 8 1 £ 13743 8 1	The cash account for April 1777 showed no money received or paid out during the month. Cash, debtor 1 April 1777, balance remaining, £13,743 8s 1d Total, £13,743 8s 1d Cash, creditor 30 April 1777, balance remaining in coin, £13,203 13s 1d 30 April 1777, balance remaining in cash notes, £539 15s 0d Total, £13,743 8s 1d **Interpretations** The chest did not move in April 1777, although eight Company ships lay in the road for most of the month. Their business with the treasury was settled only as they made ready to sail. The bills of exchange for the island's officials were granted on 8 May 1777, and the attorneys of Captains Mitford and Lawson paid in £1,000 0s 0d each in the same week. That coin would appear in the May account. The island's cash moved in sudden bursts when a fleet left, not steadily through the season.
249	245	1777 John Whitchurch and George Bird this Day presented the following Petition. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council of St. Helena.	John Whitchurch and George Bird presented a petition that day to Governor Skottowe and the Council. They were the executors of the will of the late Roderick Merchant. Among his property was a lease of a piece of ground in Jamestown valley, lying

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		The humble Petition of John Whitchurch and George Bird Executors to the last Will and Testament of Roderick Merchant Deceased. Sheweth That your Petitioners hath a Lease for a piece of Ground in this Valley situated between the Houses of the late John Price and Thomas Leech, which they are very desirous of selling humbly request your Worship and Councils liberty so to do, and to accept of Mr. Richard Harper Tenant of the same. And your Petitioners will ever pray 19th May 1777 Granted On the 16th Instant arrived here a Polacca Whale Fishing Vessell, from the Westward, called the Sea Deliverance, Master John Percival, Burthen forty five Tons, and carrys eleven Men, The Master came on Shore, and brought with him a Mediterranean pass, from the Lords of the Admiralty Signed Sandwich, Palmerston, and Lisburne, Issued by Order of his Excellency Major General Boyd Lieutenant Governor of Gibralter, and Signed by	between the houses of the late John Price and Thomas Leech. The executors wished to sell the lease. They asked the Council's permission to do so, and asked it to accept Mr Richard Harper as the new tenant. The petition was dated 19 May 1777, and the Council granted it. A small whaling vessel arrived from the west on 16 May 1777. She was the polacca *Sea Deliverance*, under her master John Percival, a vessel of 45 tons with a crew of 11. Percival came ashore and produced a Mediterranean pass issued by the Lords of the Admiralty and signed by Sandwich, Palmerston and Lisburne. It had been made out on the orders of Major General Boyd, Lieutenant Governor of Gibraltar, and signed by John [continues]. **Interpretations** A lease of Company ground could not simply be sold like freehold. The land belonged to the Company, and the Council had to approve any change of tenant. That is why the executors named Richard Harper and asked the Council to accept him. The approval let the Council keep track of who held each plot and who owed its rent. A Mediterranean pass was an Admiralty document issued to British merchant ships. Under treaties with the rulers of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, corsairs were to let any vessel carrying one pass unharmed. It also served as proof that a ship was British. A small polacca, a vessel with the rig common in the Mediterranean, arriving unannounced from the west needed some such proof. Its signatures by three Lords of the Admiralty and the Governor of Gibraltar answered any suspicion that she was a foreign ship under false colours. Whalers from Britain and New England were beginning to hunt in the South Atlantic in these years, and St Helena lay on their way.
250	246	19th May John Raleigh Secretary. also with permission on the back of the said pass, to sail across the Atlantic, into the Southern Ocean to great Ascension, and Fackland Isles. The Ship Gatton brought Us the following Supply Viz. Invoice of Ship Gatton Pe., Cat., T., Mas, Tales, m, c, c Bohea Tea 13 Chests @ per Pl.: Pe. 14, Cat. 34, T. 12, Mas 0, Tales 172, m 0, c 8, c 0 Congo Tea 8 Do.: Pe. 5, Cat. 13, T. 22, Mas 0, Tales 112, m 8, c 6, c 0 Single Tea 9 Do.: Pe. 4, Cat. 97, T. 21, Mas 0, Tales 104, m 3, c 7, c 0 Hyson Tea 1 Do.: Pe. 0, Cat. 55, T. 50, Mas 0, Tales 27, m 5, c 0, c 0 Souchong Tea 1 Do.: Pe. 0, Cat. 40, T. 50, Mas 0, Tales 20, m 0, c 0, c 0 Nankeen Cloths 3 Do. containing 300 Ps. @ 340 per Ps.: Pe. 0, Cat. 0, T. 0, Mas 0, Tales 102, m 0, c 0, c 0 Chests 3 for the Nankeen Cloth @ 260 each: Pe. 0, Cat. 0, T. 0, Mas 0, Tales 0, m 7, c 8, c 0 Cannisters 30 for the Hyson and Souchong Tea @ 150 Do.: Pe. 0, Cat. 0, T. 0, Mas 0, Tales 7, m 5, c 0, c 0 Tales 547 .. 9 .. Errors Excepted (Signed) Henry Brown John Harrison Wm. Henry Pigou Geo. Rogers Abr. Roebuck Fran. Wood Junr. Mattw. Raper Junr. James Bradshaw John Skottowe Dan. Corneille	The pass was signed by John Raleigh, secretary. Written on its back was a further permission for the *Sea Deliverance* to sail across the Atlantic into the Southern Ocean, as far as Ascension and the Falkland Islands. The *Gatton* brought supplies to the island, and her invoice from Canton read as follows. Bohea tea, 13 chests weighing 14 piculs 34 catties at 12 taels a picul, 172 taels 0 mace 8 candareens Congou tea, 8 chests weighing 5 piculs 13 catties at 22 taels a picul, 112 taels 8 mace 6 candareens Singlo tea, 9 chests weighing 4 piculs 97 catties at 21 taels a picul, 104 taels 3 mace 7 candareens Hyson tea, 1 chest weighing 55 catties at 50 taels a picul, 27 taels 5 mace 0 candareens Souchong tea, 1 chest weighing 40 catties at 50 taels a picul, 20 taels 0 mace 0 candareens Nankeen cloth, 3 chests holding 300 pieces at 34 taels a hundred, 102 taels 0 mace 0 candareens 3 chests for the nankeen cloth at 2 taels 6 mace each, 7 taels 8 mace 0 candareens 30 canisters for the hyson and souchong tea at 1 tael 5 mace a [...], 7 taels 5 mace 0 candareens Total, 547 taels 0 mace 9 candareens The invoice carried the usual reservation for errors and was signed by Henry Brown, John Harrison, William Henry Pigou, George Rogers, Abraham Roebuck, Francis Wood junior, Matthew Raper junior and James Bradshaw. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations**

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		M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The *Gatton* carried almost exactly the same goods as the *Royal Henry*, which arrived from Canton on 16 April 1777: 13 chests of bohea, 8 of congou, 9 of singlo, one each of hyson and souchong, and 300 pieces of nankeen. The Canton supercargoes sent St Helena a fixed allowance by each China ship, as Bengal and Bombay did with rice and arrack. Each ship's delivery was small enough that the loss of one would not leave the island without tea, and the steady arrivals refilled the warehouses after the shortage of early 1777. The *Sea Deliverance*'s pass allowed her to range from Ascension to the Falkland Islands, the southern whaling and sealing grounds then opening to British vessels. A 45-ton whaler with 11 men had to carry papers explaining her presence so far from home. Without them, any naval officer or colonial governor she met might treat her as a smuggler or a foreigner.
251	247	26th May At a Consultation held on Monday the 26th Day of May 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read approved, and Signed dated the 19th May 1777. Monday the 19th Sailed the French Ship Le Sage for Port L'Orient. Do. Do. Do. the Fishing Vessell Sea Deliverance for Gibraltar Do. Do. Passed by a Ship at a great distance Tuesday the 20th Do. Do. at Do. Wednesday the 21 Passed by a Dane Ship, but sent on Shore for Letters. Saturday the 24 Arrived the Lord Camdens boat at Banks's at a quarter before nine o'Clock in the Morning. Do. Do. The Honorable Companys Ship Lord Camden from China. And brought Us the following Supplys. Invoice of Ship Lord Camden Pe., Cat., T., Mas, Tales, m, c, c Sugar Candy - received in 10 Chests @ per Pl.: Pe. 20, Cat. 23, T. 7, Mas 0, Tales 163, m 7, c 4, c 8 Sugar 25 Do.: Pe. 49, Cat. 51, T. 4, Mas 0, Tales 237, m 6, c 4, c 8 Tales 391 3 9 6 Canton February 8 1777 Errors Excepted (Signed) Geo. Rogers Abraham Roebuck Henry Brown John Harrison Francis Wood Junr. Matthew Raper Junr. James Bradshaw Wm. Henry Pigou	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 26 May 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 19 May 1777 were read, approved and signed. The French ship *Le Sage* sailed for Lorient on Monday 19 May 1777. The whaling vessel *Sea Deliverance* sailed for Gibraltar the same day, and a ship passed the island far out to sea. Another ship passed far out to sea on Tuesday 20 May 1777. A Danish ship passed on Wednesday 21 May 1777 but sent a boat ashore for letters. A boat from the *Lord Camden* reached Banks's at a quarter to nine on the morning of Saturday 24 May 1777. The Company's ship *Lord Camden* arrived from China the same day and brought supplies to the island. Her invoice read as follows. Sugar candy, 10 chests weighing 20 piculs 23 catties at 7 taels 6 mace a picul, 153 taels 7 mace 4 candareens 8 cash Sugar, 25 chests weighing 49 piculs 51 catties at 4 taels 8 mace a picul, 237 taels 6 mace 4 candareens 8 cash Total, 391 taels 3 mace 9 candareens 6 cash The invoice was dated at Canton on 8 February 1777 with the usual reservation for errors. George Rogers, Abraham Roebuck, Henry Brown, John Harrison, Francis Wood junior, Matthew Raper junior, James Bradshaw and William Henry Pigou signed it.
252	248	26th May This was a General Field Day upon the Parade of the Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and Private Men of this Garrison. John Power Private this day Petitioned for his Discharge from the Garrison, having Served the Honorable Company his Contracted time. Granted We this day Entertained Michael Farrell who Deserted from the Polacca Fishing Vessel called the Sea Deliverance, to serve the Honble. Compy. five Years as a Soldier in this Garrison	The whole garrison held a general field day on the parade that day, with its officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers all taking part. John Power, a private, asked that day to be discharged from the garrison, since he had served the full term of his contract with the Company. The Council granted his request. The Council enlisted Michael Funnell that day to serve the Company as a soldier in the garrison for five years. He had deserted from the *Sea Deliverance*, the whaling polacca. He received a bounty of £15 0s 0d.

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		and gave him fifteen pounds Bounty Money. Messrs. William Young and Samuel Desfountain were this Day Sworn into the Office of [...] Church Wardens. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Mr William Young and Mr Samuel Desfountaine were sworn in that day as churchwardens. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations** The Council paid the full £15 0s 0d bounty to Michael Funnell, although he had deserted his ship. On 27 January 1777 it gave the deserters from the *Granville* and the *Lynn* only £4 0s 0d each, so the smaller sum was the obvious course. Funnell's case differed in one respect: he had left a private whaler, not the Company's own service or its armies in India. He had broken no engagement with the Company. The *Sea Deliverance* had already sailed for Gibraltar on 19 May 1777, so no master remained on the island to claim him back. The Council treated him as it had treated Gerard Newham, who left a French ship on 28 April 1777. A British seaman who walked off a foreign or private vessel counted as a free recruit, not a runaway from the Company. William Young and Samuel Desfountaine had headed the vestry's list for churchwarden on 31 March 1777, and the Council ordered their warrants that day. They took their oaths almost two months later. Swearing in was what gave them legal authority over parish affairs, so the office stood empty in law until this day.
253	249	2d June At a Consultation held on Monday the 2d Day June 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 26th May 1777. Thursday the 29th May Arrived the Staffords Boat at Banks's at ten o'Clock in the Morning Do. Do. The Honorable Companys Ship Stafford from China. Friday the 30th May Died John Hall Corporal The Ship Stafford brought Us the following Supplys. Invoice of Ship Stafford Pe., Cat., T., Mas, Tales, m, c, c China Ware 10 Chests: Pe. 0, Cat. 0, T. 0, Mas 0, Tales 172, m 4, c 6, c 0 Sago packed in Chest No. 9 of the above @ per Pl.: Pe. 1, Cat. 95, T. 5, Mas 0, Tales 9, m 7, c 5, c 0 Sugar Candy - received in 12 Chests @ 7 Ts. per Pl.: Pe. 24, Cat. 41, T. 7, Mas 6, Tales 185, m 5, c 1, c 6 Sugar 12 Do. @ 4 Ts. per Pl.: Pe. 24, Cat. 11, T. 4, Mas 8, Tales 115, m 7, c 2, c 8 Tales 483 4 5 4 Canton 24 Jany. 1777 E. Excepted (Signed) Henry Brown John Harrison Wm. Henry Pigou George Rogers Abr. Roebuck Fran. Wood Junr. Mattw. Raper Junr. James Bradshaw John Skottowe Dan. Corneille	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 2 June 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 26 May 1777 were read, approved and signed. A boat from the *Stafford* reached Banks's at ten o'clock on the morning of Thursday 29 May 1777. The Company's ship *Stafford* arrived from China the same day. John Hall, a corporal, died on Friday 30 May 1777. The *Stafford* brought supplies to the island, and her invoice read as follows. China ware, 10 chests, 172 taels 4 mace 6 candareens 0 cash Sago, packed in chest number 9 of the china ware, 1 picul 95 catties at 5 taels a picul, 9 taels 7 mace 5 candareens 0 cash Sugar candy of the second grade, 12 chests weighing 24 piculs 41 catties at 7 taels 6 mace a picul, 185 taels 5 mace 1 candareen 6 cash Sugar, 12 chests weighing 24 piculs 11 catties at 4 taels 8 mace a picul, 115 taels 7 mace 2 candareens 8 cash Total, 483 taels 4 mace 5 candareens 4 cash The invoice was dated at Canton on 24 January 1777 and signed with the usual reservation for errors. Henry Brown, John Harrison, William Henry Pigou, George Rogers, Abraham Roebuck, Francis Wood junior, Matthew Raper junior and James Bradshaw signed it. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations** The sago went into one of the chests of china. Packed among the plates and bowls, the small hard grains filled the gaps and cushioned the porcelain on the voyage, and once unpacked they could still be

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		M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	sold. On 9 May 1777 the *Lord Holland* delivered more than 200 pieces of china broken inside sound chests. The *Stafford*'s invoice shows the cheaper and more careful way of packing. John Hall had been a corporal for little more than ten weeks when he died. He was promoted from the ranks of the First Company on 18 March 1777, in the chain of moves that followed James McShane's reduction from sergeant.
254	250	9th June At a Consultation held on Monday the 9th Day of June 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed dated the 2d June 1777. Tuesday the 3d Passed by a Ship at a great distance Do. Do. Arrived the Prince of Wales's Boat at Banks's at half an hour past five o'Clock in the Evening Do. Do. The Honble. Companys Ship Prince of Wales from Madrass. Wednesday the 4th Passed by a Ship at a great distance Friday the 6th Arrived the Granby's Boat at Banks's at seven o'Clock in the Evening Do. Do. The Honble. Company's Ship Granby from China. This Day Arrived the London's Boat at Banks's at a quarter before nine o'Clock in the Morning Do. Do. the Honble. Companys Ship London from Bengal (last from the Cape). The Ships Prince of Wales, Granby and London brought Us the following Supply Viz.	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 9 June 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 2 June 1777 were read, approved and signed. A ship passed the island far out to sea on Tuesday 3 June 1777. At half past five that evening a boat from the *Prince of Wales* reached Banks's, and the Company's ship *Prince of Wales* arrived from Madras the same day. Another ship passed far out to sea on Wednesday 4 June 1777. A boat from the *Granby* reached Banks's at seven o'clock on the evening of Friday 6 June 1777, and the Company's ship *Granby* arrived from China the same day. A boat from the *London* reached Banks's at a quarter to nine on the morning of 9 June 1777. The Company's ship *London* arrived from Bengal that day, having last sailed from the Cape. The *Prince of Wales*, the *Granby* and the *London* brought supplies to the island, as follows [continues].
255	251	1777 Invoice of Ship Prince of Wales Rice 40 Bags per Gross Wt. cwt. qr. lb. 51 3 23 Tare at 4 lb. each Bag being Double Bags 1 1 20 Nt. 50 2 3 is Mangt. 244½ @ 93 Pags. per Garce 56 30 37 Paddy 40 Bags per Gross Wt. cwt. qr. lb. 41 .. 10 Tare at 4 lb. each Bag being double Bags 1 1 20 Nt. 39 2 18 is Morcal 350 @ 40 Pags. per Garce 35 . Batavia Arrack 1 Leager containing 117½ Gallons 40 .. .. Charges Merchandize Gunney Bags 160 @ Pags. 1½ 4 28 64 Weighing Cooley on 20 @ 20 Cash per Candy .. 5 .. Twine .. 5 40 Tin plates and Nails .. 4 40 Cooley hire on Rice, Paddy and Arrack 1 4 .. Boat & Cooley hire on 4 Boats @ 14 20 per Boat 1 21 .. Tarpaulin hire on 3 Boats @ 4 fa. per Do. .. 12 .. 8 8 24 Pagodas 140 2 61 Errors Excepted (Signed) George Moubray Accountant	The *Prince of Wales*'s invoice from Madras read as follows. Rice, 40 bags, gross weight 51 cwt 3 qr 23 lb Tare on the rice bags at 4 lb a bag, each being a double bag, 1 cwt 1 qr 20 lb Net weight of rice, 50 cwt 2 qr 3 lb 244½ mercals of rice at 93 pagodas a garce, 56 pagodas 30 fanams 37 cash Paddy, 40 bags, gross weight 41 cwt 0 qr 10 lb Tare on the paddy bags at 4 lb a bag, each being a double bag, 1 cwt 1 qr 20 lb Net weight of paddy, 39 cwt 2 qr 18 lb 350 mercals of paddy at 40 pagodas a garce, 35 pagodas 0 fanams 0 cash Batavia arrack, 1 leaguer holding 117½ gallons, 40 pagodas 0 fanams 0 cash Charges on the merchandise 160 gunny bags, 4 pagodas 28 fanams 64 cash Coolies for weighing 20 candy at 20 cash a candy, 0 pagodas 5 fanams 0 cash Twine, 0 pagodas 5 fanams 40 cash Tin plates and nails, 0 pagodas 4 fanams 40 cash Coolie hire for the rice, paddy and arrack, 1 pagoda 4 fanams 0 cash Boat and coolie hire for 4 boats at 16 fanams 20 cash a boat, 1 pagoda 21 fanams 0 cash Tarpaulin hire for 3 boats at 4 fanams a boat, 0 pagodas 12 fanams 0 cash Charges subtotal, 8 pagodas 8 fanams 24 cash Total, 140 pagodas 2 fanams 61 cash George Mowbray, accountant, signed the invoice with the usual reservation for errors.

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256	252	9th June Invoice of Ship Granby Pe., Cat., T., Mas, Tales, m, c, c Sugar Candy - received in 10 Chests @ per Pl.: Pe. 20, Cat. 10, T. 7, Mas 6, Tales 152, m 7, c 6, c 0 Sugar 25 Do.: Pe. 50, Cat. 21, T. 4, Mas 8, Tales 241, m 0, c 0, c 8 Tales 393 7 6 8 Canton February 7th 1777. Errors Excepted (Signed) George Rogers Abram. Roebuck Henry Brown John Harrison Fran. Wood Junr. Mattw. Raper Junr. James Bradshaw Wm. Henry Pigou Invoices of Ship London Fine Rice 120 Bags Wt. B. Mds. 240 @ 2 Sr. per Md. 556 13 Paddy 80 Bags Wt. B. Mds. 120 @ 1 1 per Do. 147 14 3 Wax Candles 4 Chests Wt. 8 @ 75 per Do. 600 . Batavia Arrack 1 Leager 151 3 3 1455 14 6 Charges Merchandize 320 Gunney Bags @ 16 Rs. per [...] 51 13 6 12 Gunneys @ 12 per [...] 1 6 6 10 Jute Twine @ 4 8 per Md. 1 2 15 Do. Rope @ 3 8 per Do. 1 5 1 Nails @ 20 per Do. .. 8 .. 4 Mango Plank Chests @ 2 8 per Do. 10 12 9 3 ps. Gunnahs @ 1 4 per ps. 4 1 . 50 Reed Matts @ 12 8 per 100 6 12 Coopers Work 2 2 6 Boat hire 12 15 6 Moop hire 270 .. Peons 2 2 6 Dub 2 .. Mootias 40 5 Carpenters Work .. 8 6 Packermen 1 10 .. 409 8 9 Current Rupees 1865 7 3 Errors Excepted (Signed) Wm. Larkins Sub Accot.	The *Granby*'s invoice from Canton read as follows. Sugar candy of the second grade, 10 chests weighing 20 piculs 10 catties at 7 taels 6 mace a picul, 152 taels 7 mace 6 candareens 0 cash Sugar, 25 chests weighing 50 piculs 21 catties at 4 taels 8 mace a picul, 241 taels 0 mace 0 candareens 8 cash Total, 393 taels 7 mace 6 candareens 8 cash The invoice was dated at Canton on 7 February 1777 and signed with the usual reservation for errors. George Rogers, Abraham Roebuck, Henry Brown, John Harrison, Francis Wood junior, Matthew Raper junior, James Bradshaw and William Henry Pigou signed it. The *London*'s invoice from Bengal read as follows. Fine rice, 120 bags weighing 240 bazaar maunds at 2 rupees [...] annas a maund, 556 rupees 13 annas 0 pies Paddy, 80 bags weighing 120 maunds at 1 rupee 1 anna a maund, 147 rupees 14 annas 3 pies Wax candles, 4 chests weighing 8 maunds at 75 rupees a maund, 600 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Batavia arrack, 1 leaguer, 151 rupees 3 annas 3 pies Goods subtotal, 1,455 rupees 14 annas 6 pies Charges on the merchandise 320 gunny bags at 15 rupees a hundred, 51 rupees 13 annas 6 pies 12 gunnies at 12 rupees a hundred, 1 rupee 6 annas 6 pies 10 [...] of jute twine at 4 annas 8 pies a [...], 1 rupee 2 annas 0 pies 15 [...] of jute rope at 3 annas 8 pies a [...], 1 rupee 5 annas 0 pies 1 [...] of nails at 20 [...], 0 rupees 8 annas 0 pies 4 mango plank chests at 2 rupees 8 annas each, 10 rupees 12 annas 9 pies 3 pieces of gurrah at 1 rupee 4 annas a piece, 4 rupees 1 anna 0 pies 50 reed mats at 12 rupees 8 annas a hundred, 6 rupees 12 annas 0 pies Coopers' work, 2 rupees 2 annas 6 pies Boat hire, 12 rupees 15 annas 6 pies Sloop hire, 270 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Peons, 2 rupees 2 annas 6 pies Food allowance, 2 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Mootias, 40 rupees 5 annas 0 pies Carpenters' work, 0 rupees 0 annas 6 pies Packers, 1 rupee 10 annas 0 pies Charges subtotal, 409 rupees 8 annas 9 pies Total in current rupees, 1,865 rupees 7 annas 3 pies William Larkins, sub-accountant, signed the invoice with the usual reservation for errors.
257	253	1777 Madeira Wine 3 Pipes @ 238 9 6 per Pipe 715 12 6 Charges Sloop hire to Jugellie 125 .	The *London*'s invoice continued with Madeira wine. Madeira wine, 3 pipes at 238 rupees 9 annas 6 pies a pipe, 715 rupees 12 annas 6 pies Charges on the wine Sloop hire to Ingellee, 125 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Peons, 2 rupees 8 annas 0 pies

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		Peons 2 8 Cooley hire 3 . Cooperage 30 . Bum Hire 1 8 162 . Batta 8 per C. 12 15 3 174 15 3 Current Rupees 890 11 9 Fort William January 7th 1777 (Signed) Willm. Barton Nathl. Bateman H. Cottrell William Aldersey Chas. Bentley Robert Palk The Expence of Artillery Stores and Stewards Accounts for the Month of May last were this Day laid before Us which were Examined approved, and are as follow Viz. Artillery Stores expended in May 1777 Guns Fired, 13 Inch Mortars, 10 lbs., 9 lbs., 6 lbs., 4 lbs., 3 lbs., Powder Expended lb, Powder Expended oz 1 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 13 Inch Mortars 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 11, Powder Expended oz 0 2 Arrived the Lioness: Guns Fired 9, 13 Inch Mortars 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 9, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 15, Powder Expended oz 9 3 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 13 Inch Mortars 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 11, Powder Expended oz 0 8 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 13 Inch Mortars 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 11, Powder Expended oz 0 Arrived the Lord Holland: Guns Fired 11, 13 Inch Mortars 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 11, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 18, Powder Expended oz 15 9 Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 13 Inch Mortars 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 11, Powder Expended oz 0 Arrived a Dane Ship: Guns Fired 13, 13 Inch Mortars 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 9, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 23, Powder Expended oz 15 10 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 13 Inch Mortars 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 11, Powder Expended oz 0 11 Arrived a French Ship: Guns Fired 7, 13 Inch Mortars 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 7, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 11, Powder Expended oz 13 Fired at the French Ship from Banks's: Guns Fired 1, 13 Inch Mortars 0, 10 lbs. 1, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 7, Powder Expended oz 6 Do. Departed the Greenwich, Lioness, Latham, Triton and Lord Holland: Guns Fired 61, 13 Inch Mortars 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 13, 6 lbs. 48, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 109, Powder Expended oz 7 12 An Alarm for a Ship passed by: Guns Fired 6, 13 Inch Mortars 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 11, Powder Expended oz 0 The Alarm doubled: Guns Fired 3, 13 Inch Mortars 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 2, 3 lbs. 1, Powder Expended lb 5, Powder Expended oz 8 13 Arrived the Gatton: Guns Fired 9, 13 Inch Mortars 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 9, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 15, Powder Expended oz 9 15 Departed a Dane Ship: Guns Fired 11, 13 Inch Mortars 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 11, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 19, Powder Expended oz 5	Coolie hire, 3 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Cooperage, 30 rupees 0 annas 0 pies [...] hire, 1 rupee 8 annas 0 pies Charges subtotal, 162 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Batta at 8 per cent, 12 rupees 15 annas 3 pies Charges in all, 174 rupees 15 annas 3 pies Total in current rupees, 890 rupees 11 annas 9 pies The invoice was dated at Fort William on 7 January 1777. William Barwell, Nathaniel Bateman, H. Cottrell, William Aldersey, Charles Bentley and Robert Palk signed it. The accounts of artillery stores used and the steward's accounts for May 1777 were laid before the Council that day. The Council examined and approved them, and they were entered as follows. The artillery stores used in May 1777 were set out under the number of guns fired, shot fired, the calibre of the guns and the gunpowder used in pounds and ounces. Alarm, 1 May 1777: 6 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 4 4-pounders, 2 3-pounders, 11 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Arrival of the *Lioness*, 2 May 1777: 9 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 9 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 15 lb 9 oz of gunpowder. Alarm, 3 May 1777: 6 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 4 4-pounders, 2 3-pounders, 11 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Alarm, 8 May 1777: 6 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 4 4-pounders, 2 3-pounders, 11 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Arrival of the *Lord Holland*: 11 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 11 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 18 lb 15 oz of gunpowder. Alarm, 9 May 1777: 6 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 4 4-pounders, 2 3-pounders, 11 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Arrival of a Danish ship: 13 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 4 9-pounders, 9 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 23 lb 15 oz of gunpowder Alarm, 10 May 1777: 6 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 4 4-pounders, 2 3-pounders, 11 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Arrival of a French ship, 11 May 1777: 7 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 7 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 11 lb 13 oz of gunpowder Shot fired at the French ship from Banks's: 1 gun fired, 1 shot fired, 1 18-pounder, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 7 lb 6 oz of gunpowder Departure of the *Greenwich*, the *Lioness*, the *Latham*, the *Triton* and the *Lord Holland*: 61 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 13 9-pounders, 48 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 109 lb 7 oz of gunpowder. Alarm for a ship passing the island, 12 May 1777: 6 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 4 4-pounders, 2 3-pounders, 11 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Second alarm for the same ship: 3 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 2 4-pounders, 1 3-pounder, 5 lb 8 oz of gunpowder Arrival of the *Gatton*, 13 May 1777: 9 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 9 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 15 lb 9 oz of gunpowder. Departure of a Danish ship, 15 May 1777: 11 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 11 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 19 lb 5 oz of gunpowder

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		An Alarm for a French Ship: Guns Fired 6, 13 Inch Mortars 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 11, Powder Expended oz 0 Guns Fired 167, 13 Inch Mortars 0, 10 lbs. 1, 9 lbs. 17, 6 lbs. 104, 4 lbs. 30, 3 lbs. 15, Powder Expended lb 3[...], Powder Expended oz [...]	Alarm for a French ship: 6 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 4 4-pounders, 2 3-pounders, 11 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Total carried over: 167 guns fired, 1 shot fired, 1 18-pounder, 17 9-pounders, 104 6-pounders, 30 4-pounders, 15 3-pounders, [...] of gunpowder **Interpretations** The three pipes of Madeira on the *London*'s invoice were the first of the six pipes a year the Council asked Bengal to send on 22 March 1777. That letter had not yet reached Calcutta. The wine came under an earlier standing order and was bought at Fort William in January 1777. Ingellee was the anchorage at the mouth of the Hugli where the great ships lay, and a sloop had to carry the wine there from Calcutta. Batta was an allowance for converting one kind of rupee into another. The wine was bought in one currency and the account kept in current rupees, so 8 per cent was added to cover the difference. The departing fleet of 11 May 1777 received a salute of 61 guns, using more than 109 lb of gunpowder. That was a quarter of a normal month's powder in a single afternoon. The island honoured the largest group of Company ships to leave together that season, and the salute also showed off the strength of its batteries to the French and Danish ships lying in the road that day.
258	254	9th June Guns Fired, 13 Inch Mortars, 10 lbs., 9 lbs., 6 lbs., 4 lbs., 3 lbs., Powder Expended lb, Powder Expended oz Brought Over: Guns Fired 167, 13 Inch Mortars 0, 10 lbs. 1, 9 lbs. 17, 6 lbs. 104, 4 lbs. 30, 3 lbs. 15, Powder Expended lb 306, Powder Expended oz 3 15 Fired at a French: Guns Fired 1, 13 Inch Mortars 0, 10 lbs. 1, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 7, Powder Expended oz 8 16 Arrived: Guns Fired 7, 13 Inch Mortars 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 7, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 11, Powder Expended oz 13 17 Fired at a Whale Vessel to Leward: Guns Fired 1, 13 Inch Mortars 1, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 8, Powder Expended oz 3 19 An Alarm for a Ship Passed by: Guns Fired 6, 13 Inch Mortars 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 11, Powder Expended oz 0 20 Do. Do.: Guns Fired 6, 13 Inch Mortars 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 11, Powder Expended oz 0 Departed a French Ship: Guns Fired 7, 13 Inch Mortars 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 7, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 12, Powder Expended oz 3 21 An Alarm for a Dane Ship: Guns Fired 6, 13 Inch Mortars 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 11, Powder Expended oz 0 23 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 13 Inch Mortars 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 11, Powder Expended oz 0 24 An Alarm at Turks Cap: Guns Fired 2, 13 Inch Mortars 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 2, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 4, Powder Expended oz 0 Do. Arrived the Lord Camden: Guns Fired 9, 13 Inch Mortars 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 9, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 15, Powder Expended oz 9 29 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 13 Inch Mortars 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 11, Powder Expended oz 0 Arrived the Stafford: Guns Fired 9, 13 Inch Mortars 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 9, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 15, Powder Expended oz 9 For a General Field Day: Guns Fired 0, 13 Inch Mortars 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 87, Powder Expended oz 8	The artillery account for May 1777 continued with the rest of the month's firing and stores. Brought over: 167 guns fired, 0 24-pounders, 1 18-pounder, 17 9-pounders, 104 6-pounders, 30 4-pounders, 15 3-pounders, 306 lb 3 oz of gunpowder Shot fired at a French ship, 15 May 1777: 1 gun fired, 0 24-pounders, 1 18-pounder, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 7 lb 8 oz of gunpowder Arrival of the French ship, 16 May 1777: 7 guns fired, 0 24-pounders, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 7 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 11 lb 13 oz of gunpowder Shot fired at a whaling vessel to leeward, 17 May 1777: 1 gun fired, 1 24-pounder, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 8 lb 3 oz of gunpowder Alarm for a ship passing the island, 19 May 1777: 6 guns fired, 0 24-pounders, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 4 4-pounders, 2 3-pounders, 11 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Alarm for a ship passing the island, 20 May 1777: 6 guns fired, 0 24-pounders, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 4 4-pounders, 2 3-pounders, 11 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Departure of a French ship: 7 guns fired, 0 24-pounders, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 7 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 12 lb 3 oz of gunpowder Alarm for a Danish ship, 21 May 1777: 6 guns fired, 0 24-pounders, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 4 4-pounders, 2 3-pounders, 11 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Alarm, 23 May 1777: 6 guns fired, 0 24-pounders, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 4 4-pounders, 2 3-pounders, 11 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Alarm at Turk's Cap, 24 May 1777: 2 guns fired, 0 24-pounders, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 2 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 4 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Arrival of the *Lord Camden*, 24 May 1777: 9 guns fired, 0 24-pounders, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 9 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 15 lb 9 oz of gunpowder. Alarm, 29 May 1777: 6 guns fired, 0 24-pounders, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-

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		Stone Blowers: Guns Fired 0, 13 Inch Mortars 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 54, Powder Expended oz 0 For Sundry Services: Guns Fired 0, 13 Inch Mortars 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 40, Powder Expended oz 11 Total: Guns Fired 233, 13 Inch Mortars 1, 10 lbs. 2, 9 lbs. 17, 6 lbs. 136, 4 lbs. 52, 3 lbs. 25, Powder Expended lb 616, Powder Expended oz 7 Paper for Cartridges 24 Qr. Tallow 18 lb. Match 10 lb. Spunge Staffs No. 8 Tompions 8 Lead Ball 6 lb. (Signed) James Molloy Lieut. Artillery Sundrys Expended at the Honble. Companys Table in May 1777 57 Bottles Madeira £ 3 11 3 11 Do. Port .. 16 8 9 Do. Lisbon .. 14 3 4 Do. Mountain .. 6 4 72 Do. Beer 1 4 15½ Galls. Arrack 2 6 3 98 lb. Beef 1 4 6 146 lb. Mutton 3 .. 10 6 Fowls .. 9 6 Ducks .. 9 105 Candy 2 12 6 642 Flour 5 7 4 Kids 1 .. £ 23 1 7	pounders, 4 4-pounders, 2 3-pounders, 11 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Arrival of the *Stafford*, 29 May 1777: 9 guns fired, 0 24-pounders, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 9 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 15 lb 9 oz of gunpowder. Gunpowder for a general field day, 87 lb 8 oz Gunpowder for the stone blowers, 54 lb 0 oz Gunpowder for various duties, 40 lb 11 oz Total: 233 guns fired, 1 24-pounder, 2 18-pounders, 17 9-pounders, 136 6-pounders, 32 4-pounders, 25 3-pounders, 616 lb 7 oz of gunpowder Other stores used Cartridge paper, 24 quires Tallow, 10 lb Slow match, 10 lb Sponge staves, 8 Tompions, 8 Lead ball, 6 lb James Molloy, lieutenant of artillery, signed the return. The food and drink used at the Company's table in May 1777 were costed as follows. 57 bottles of Madeira, £3 11s 3d 11 bottles of port, £0 16s 8d 9 bottles of Lisbon wine, £0 14s 3d 4 bottles of mountain wine, £0 6s 4d 72 bottles of beer, £1 4s 0d 15½ gallons of arrack, £2 6s 3d 93 lb of beef, £1 4s 6d 146 lb of mutton, £3 0s 10d 6 fowls, £0 9s 0d 6 ducks, £0 9s 0d 105 lb of sugar candy, £2 12s 6d 640 lb of flour, £5 7s 0d 4 kids, £1 0s 0d Total, £23 1s 7d **Interpretations** The whaling vessel fired on to leeward on 17 May 1777 was perhaps the *Sea Deliverance*, which arrived on 16 May and sailed again two days later. A small polacca of unfamiliar rig, moving about off the leeward coast without answering signals, was treated like any stranger, whatever her papers later showed. The gun used was a 24-pounder, the heaviest piece fired all month. It reached far out to sea and left the vessel in no doubt that she was being called to account. The month used 616 lb of gunpowder, the heaviest consumption recorded that season, against 444 lb in April. The fleet's departure salute, the steady run of alarms for passing ships and the stone blowing at Sandy Bay together drew the store down quickly. Every unknown sail cost the garrison 11 lb of powder in alarm guns.
259	255	1777 Bought for the Table 151½ lb. Beef @ 6d. £ 3 15 9 39 Do. @ 3½ .. 11 4½ 5 Turkeys 1 5 29 Fowls 2 3 6 17 Ducks 1 5 6 8 Pigs 2 .. . £ 10 11 1½ John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The Company's table also bought fresh provisions during May 1777. 151½ lb of beef at 6d per lb, £3 15s 9d 39 lb of beef at 3½d per lb, £0 11s 4½d 5 turkeys, £1 5s 0d 29 fowls, £2 3s 6d 17 ducks, £1 5s 6d 8 pigs, £2 0s 0d Total bought, £10 11s 1½d The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett

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260	256	16th June At a Consultation held on Monday the 16 June 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed dated the 9 June 1777. Tuesday the 10 Arrived a Dutch Ship from Batavia called the Holland, Captain Henrick Willems Burthen seven hundred and fifty Tons carrys twenty eight Guns and one hundred Men, Loaden with Coffee, Sugar and Pepper Bound to Amsterdam. Do. Do. Arrived the Norfolk's Boat at Banks's at half past nine o'Clock at night. Wednesday the 11 Arrived the Honble. Company's Ship Norfolk from China (last from the Cape). This Day died Ann Daughter of John Sample Inhabitant. The Ship Norfolk brought Us the following Supplys. Invoice of Ship Norfolk Pe., Cat., T., Mas, Tales, m, c, c Sugar Candy - received in 10 Chests @ per Pl.: Pe. 19, Cat. 73, T. 7, Mas 6, Tales 150, m 1, c 0, c 0 Sugar 25 Do.: Pe. 50, Cat. 67, T. 4, Mas 8, Tales 243, m 2, c 1, c 6 Tales 393 3 1 6 Canton Feby. 8th 1777 Errors Excepted (Signed) Henry Brown John Harrison Wm. Henry Pigou George Rogers Ab. Roebuck Fran. Wood Junr. Mattw. Raper Junr. Jas. Bradshaw	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 16 June 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 9 June 1777 were read, approved and signed. A Dutch ship from Batavia, the *Holland* under Captain Hendrick Willems, arrived on Tuesday 10 June 1777. She was a vessel of 750 tons, carrying 28 guns and 100 men, loaded with coffee, sugar and pepper and bound for Amsterdam. At half past nine that night a boat from the *Norfolk* reached Banks's. The Company's ship *Norfolk* arrived on Wednesday 11 June 1777 from China, having last sailed from the Cape. Ann, the daughter of John Sample, an inhabitant of the island, died on 16 June 1777. The *Norfolk* brought supplies to the island, and her invoice read as follows. Sugar candy of the second grade, 10 chests weighing 19 piculs 75 catties at 7 taels 6 mace a picul, 150 taels 1 mace 0 candareens 0 cash Sugar, 25 chests weighing 50 piculs 67 catties at 4 taels 8 mace a picul, 243 taels 2 mace 1 candareen 6 cash Total, 393 taels 3 mace 1 candareen 6 cash The invoice was dated at Canton on 8 February 1777 and signed with the usual reservation for errors. Henry Brown, John Harrison, William Henry Pigou, George Rogers, Abraham Roebuck, Francis Wood junior, Matthew Raper junior and James Bradshaw signed it. **Interpretations** The *Holland* belonged to the Dutch East India Company and sailed from Batavia, its headquarters in Java. Her cargo of coffee, sugar and pepper came from the Dutch plantations and spice trade of the East Indies. At 750 tons and 28 guns she was the most heavily armed foreign merchant ship to call that season. Dutch ships usually broke their homeward voyage at their own colony at the Cape, so a call at St Helena was less common. The island's own Batavia arrack, shipped from Madras and Bengal, came in the end from the same port.
261	257	1777 We this day Received the following Letter from the Storekeeper. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council of St. Helena. Worshipful Sir & Sirs I am informed by Mr. Lambe the Honble. Companys Steward, that there is twenty four Casks of Salt Provision that have been unpacked, being very bad and not wholesome therefore have had it lodged in the Cellar near the Sea Gate having not Room in the other Cellars, where I intended to let it remain until about thirty Casks more of the same sort of Provision had been examined, but on Wednesday last Captain Thomas Bazett acquainted me that he intended having the said Provision rolled out to make room for Gun Carriages &c. therefore desire to know what is to be done with the said Provision, likewise beg leave to acquaint you that part of the Honorable Companys Ware House is in very bad Repair, and not safe for the Goods. I am	The Council received a letter that day from Jonathan Doveton, the storekeeper, addressed to Governor Skottowe and the Council. Mr Lambe, the Company's steward, had told him that 24 casks of salt provisions had been rejected as very bad and unfit to eat. Doveton had stored them in the cellar near the Sea Gate, since the other cellars had no room. He meant to keep them there until about 30 more casks of the same provisions had been examined. On the previous Wednesday, however, Captain Thomas Bazett told him that he planned to roll the casks out to make room for gun carriages and other stores. Doveton asked the Council what should be done with the provisions. He also reported that part of the Company's warehouse was in very poor repair and no longer safe for the goods kept there. He signed the letter on 16 June 1777. The Council agreed that Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham should examine the provisions named in the letter and survey the Company's warehouses. They were to report the following Monday. The Council then counted and examined the Company's cash for May 1777, which stood as follows [continues]. **Interpretations** Doveton held on to the bad casks instead of throwing them out because they were evidence. Salt meat condemned as unfit could be charged back to the contractors in England or India who supplied it,

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		Worshipful Sir and Sirs Your most Obedt. and humble Servant (Signed) Jonn. Doveton S. Keeper 16 June 1777 Agreed that Messrs. Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham should examine the Provision mentioned in the above Letter also to take a survey of the Honble. Companys Ware Houses and Report the same on Monday next. Counted and Examined the Honble. Companys Cash for the Month of May last, which is as follows.	but only if the Council could show the casks and their contents. Once Thomas Bazett's men rolled them out of the cellar, the proof would be gone. Short weight in the salt meat had already cost the Company more than £100 0s 0d a quarter in extra pieces issued to the soldiers. Spoiled casks were a further loss of the same kind. The Council's answer was the one it gave the gun carriages from the *Alfred* on 28 April 1777: two of its own members would view the goods, so that any claim rested on the Council's own finding.
262	258	16th June Cash Dr. 1777 May 1 To Balance Remaining £ 13743 8 1 8 To Exchange for the following Setts of Bills drawn upon the Honble. the Court of Directors payable as follow. One Sett to Mrs. Esther Glover £ 100 .. Do. to Matthew Pierling Esqr. 493 3 4 Do. to Do. 623 12 6 Do. to Mr. Thomas Pinkstone 160 .. Do. to Mrs. Elizabeth Bradford 125 .. Do. to Captn. Francis McKenny 100 .. Do. to Thomas Wood Esqr. 500 .. Do. to Captn. Robert Carr 300 .. Do. to Mr. George Rethersone 170 .. Do. to Captn. Nichols. Skottowe 600 .. Do. to Mr. Nicholas Gearing 250 .. Do. to James Moffatt Esqr. 55 .. Do. to Captn. John Mitford 1000 .. 4476 15 10 10th To Ship Greenwich 84 14 7 To Ship Nassau 31 4 8 To Ship Latham 7 18 10 To Ship Shrewsbury 14 7 7 To Ship Royal Henry 14 6 11 To Ship Triton 9 6 3 To Ship Lioness 10 6 .. To Ship Lord Holland .. 5 .. To Exchange for a Sett of Bills drawn upon the Honble. the Court of Directors, payable to Captn. Patrick Lawson 1000 .. £ 19392 13 9	The cash account for May 1777 set out the money received during the month. Cash, debtor 1 May 1777, balance remaining, £13,743 8s 1d 8 May 1777, received in exchange for the following sets of bills drawn on the Court of Directors 1 set payable to Mrs Esther Glover, £100 0s 0d 1 set payable to Matthew Pushing, esquire, £493 3s 4d 1 set payable to Matthew Pushing, esquire, £623 12s 6d 1 set payable to Mr Thomas Pinkstone, £160 0s 0d 1 set payable to Mrs Elizabeth Bradford, £125 0s 0d 1 set payable to Captain Francis McKenny, £100 0s 0d 1 set payable to Thomas Wood, esquire, £500 0s 0d 1 set payable to Captain Robert Carr, £300 0s 0d 1 set payable to Mr George Retherdone, £170 0s 0d 1 set payable to Captain Nicholas Skottowe, £600 0s 0d 1 set payable to Mr Nicholas Gearing, £250 0s 0d 1 set payable to James Moffatt, esquire, £55 0s 0d 1 set payable to Captain John Mitford, £1,000 0s 0d Bills of exchange subtotal, £4,476 15s 10d Received on 10 May 1777 from the following ships: *Greenwich*, £84 14s 7d. *Nassau*, £31 4s 8d. *Latham*, £7 18s 10d. *Shrewsbury*, £14 7s 7d. *Royal Henry*, £14 6s 11d. *Triton*, £9 6s 3d. *Lioness*, £10 6s 0d. *Lord Holland*, £0 5s 0d. Received in exchange for a set of bills drawn on the Court of Directors, payable to Captain Patrick Lawson, £1,000 0s 0d Total, £19,392 13s 9d **Interpretations** The bills of exchange brought £5,476 15s 10d of coin into the chest in May 1777, after a quarter in which it had fallen by nearly £3,700 0s 0d. Every pound came from the officials and ships' officers who wanted money paid out in London, not from the Company's own trade. The ships themselves paid only about £172 0s 0d between them for water and stores, which was small beside the remittances. The island's treasury was kept up mostly by the private fortunes of the people passing through it.
263	259	1777 Per Contra Cr. By Balance remaining Viz.	The credit side of the cash account for May 1777 showed nothing paid out, and the whole sum stood as the balance remaining.

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		In Specie £ 18852 18 9 In Cash Notes 539 15 19392 13 9 £ 19392 13 9	Cash, creditor 31 May 1777, balance remaining in coin, £18,852 18s 9d 31 May 1777, balance remaining in cash notes, £539 15s 0d Balance remaining in all, £19,392 13s 9d Total, £19,392 13s 9d **Interpretations** The coin in the chest rose from £13,203 13s 1d at the end of April 1777 to £18,852 18s 9d at the end of May, its highest point that season. The bills drawn as the fleet left had more than made good the heavy draw on the treasury for wages and bounties in the first quarter. The cash notes stood at £539 15s 0d, unchanged for six months. No one had redeemed them or added to them.
264	260	16th June John Euston and William Holloway Matrosses this day Petitioned for their Discharges from the Garrison, having Served the Honorable Company their Contracted times. Granted We this day Entertained from Ship Norfolk William Clark and William Kirby, two Discharged Men from Madrass, to serve the Honorable Company, five Years as Soldiers, and gave them fifteen pounds each, Bounty Money. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	John Euston and William Holloway, matrosses, asked that day to be discharged from the garrison, since both had served the full terms of their contracts with the Company. The Council granted their requests. The Council enlisted William Clark and William Kirby that day, two discharged soldiers from Madras who had come on the *Norfolk*. Each signed on to serve the Company as a soldier for five years and received a bounty of £15 0s 0d. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett
265	261	19th June At a Consultation held on Thursday the 19th day of June 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 16 June 1777. This day Arrived His Majesty's Ship Thetis, and the Honble. Company's Ship Bridgwater from England by which conveyances We received Packets from the Honorable the Court of Directors, which We opened and read their Orders and Instructions to Us. Upon which We sent for Mr. Philip Mahoney and acquainted him with the Honble. Company's favour done him. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Thursday 19 June 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 16 June 1777 were read, approved and signed. His Majesty's ship *Thetis* and the Company's ship *Bridgewater* arrived from England that day. They brought packets from the Court of Directors, and the Council opened them and read the Court's orders and instructions. It then sent for Mr Philip Mahoney and told him of the favour the Company had shown him. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations** The *Thetis* was a King's ship, not a Company vessel. Warships of the Royal Navy seldom called at St Helena in peacetime, and her arrival alongside a Company ship from England suggests she was escorting it. Britain was then at war with its American colonies, and American privateers were already preying on British merchant shipping in the Atlantic. A naval escort for a ship carrying the Court's packets reflected the new dangers at sea.
266	262	23d June At a Consultation held on Monday the 23 Day of June 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 23 June 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 19 June 1777 were read, approved and signed. George Hatch, a private, died on Saturday 21 June 1777.

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		The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed, dated the 19 June 1777. Saturday the 21 Died George Hatch Private. Messieurs Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham this day laid before the Board the following Report. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council Gentlemen Agreeable to the Resolution of Council on Monday last, We have examined the Salt Provision reported by the Storekeeper to be bad, and find one Puncheon of Beef, and twenty three Hogsheads of Pork, so much decayed that We think them unwholsome, and not fit for use. We have likewise surveyed the Ware Houses, and found the Coverings of four of the large ones so much out of Repair, that We think it necessary they should be entirely new Roofed, and a fifth wants a new Beam, the three small Cellars adjoining the Battery we are of Opinion should be also new Covered, but the Storekeeper representing them to be too low for Storage and hot for keeping Salt Provisions, We propose that the front Wall may be raised as high as the Parapet which will be a great addition to their height, and make them much cooler, and there is not sufficient Room in the Ware Houses to contain the several	Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham laid a report before the Board that day, addressed to the Governor and Council. Following the Council's resolution of the previous Monday, they had examined the salt provisions that the storekeeper had rejected as bad. They found one puncheon of beef and 23 hogsheads of pork so decayed that they judged them unwholesome and unfit for use. They had also surveyed the warehouses. The roofs of four of the larger ones were so out of repair that they needed to be roofed entirely afresh, and a fifth needed a new beam. In their view, the three small cellars next to the battery should also be given new roofs. The storekeeper, however, told them that the cellars were too low for storage and too hot for keeping salt provisions. They therefore proposed raising the front wall as high as the parapet. That would add a good deal to the cellars' height and make them much cooler. There was not enough room in the warehouses to hold the various articles [continues]. **Interpretations** The two councillors confirmed every one of the 24 casks the steward had rejected. Their finding turned the steward's opinion into an official condemnation by the Council, which could support a claim against the suppliers and justify writing the provisions off the storekeeper's books. The storekeeper's complaint about the cellars explains part of the trouble. Salt meat kept in low, hot cellars beside the battery spoiled faster, the brine leaked and the casks lost weight. The steady losses through short weight and decay had a cause on the island as well as at the suppliers' end. Raising the front wall to the parapet was a cheap way to give the cellars more air and keep them cooler without building new stores.
267	263	1777 articles in Store particularly the above mentioned, We likewise recommend raising the Roof of the large Provision Cellar to the height of that of the Charging Room, by which a great advantage will be gained in point of stowage, and coolness, and make it a most excellent Cellar for the above purpose. The same Roof will do again being new, and the only expence attending the alteration will be raising the Wall a few feet. We likewise think it necessary that Shelves should be put up in two of the Cellars for stowing dry Stores, these alterations We are of opinion will give sufficient Room, and answer every purpose. We are Gentlemen Your most Obedient Servants (Signed) Matthew Bazett William Wrangham St. Helena 23 June 1777 In consequence of the above Report we unanimously agreed to Order the 24 Casks of Salt Provision to be thrown into the Sea, And as it appeared by the Storekeepers Report of Monday last, that there is thirty more Casks of the Provision received at the same time in store, in very bad condition. We Ordered it to be examined and what shall be found not fit for use be likewise destroyed, and the remainder sold by publick Auction to prevent further	The two councillors noted that the warehouses lacked room for the stores, especially the salt provisions. They therefore recommended raising the roof of the large provision cellar to the height of the charging room's roof. That would give much more storage space, keep the cellar cooler and make it an excellent store for salt meat. The existing roof was new and could be used again, so the only cost would be raising the wall by four feet. They also advised fitting shelves in two of the cellars for dry stores. In their view these changes would provide enough room and meet every need. Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham signed the report at St Helena on 23 June 1777. Following the report, the Council agreed unanimously to have the 24 casks of salt provisions thrown into the sea. The storekeeper had reported the previous Monday that 30 more casks from the same delivery were still in store and in very poor condition. The Council ordered them examined as well. Any found unfit to eat were to be destroyed, and the rest sold at public auction to save the Company further loss. All of these provisions had come to the island in 1775 on the *Osterley* and the *Hampshire*. In the consultation of 8 July 1775 the storekeeper reported them as partly middling and partly very bad. The Council had nonetheless tried to use them up as fast as it could. The garrison refused the meat outright, so the Council gave the Company's slaves a larger ration of it to make up for its poor quality. The loss now recorded could not have been avoided, because of the [continues]. **Interpretations** The soldiers could refuse bad meat, and they did. The slaves could not. The Council's answer to

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		loss to the Honble. Company in this Article. Notwithstanding this Provision was received in the Year seventy five per Ships Osterly and Hampshire, which was then Reported by the Storekeeper in Consultation of the 8th July 1775 to be some in a middle condition and some very bad, notwithstanding We have endeavoured to expend it as fast as possible by giving the Company's Slaves a larger allowance on account of its inferior quality and being totally refused by the Garrison and the above loss was unavoidable from the	provisions the garrison would not eat was to feed them to the slaves, adding to the quantity to make up for what the meat lacked in quality. This explains much of the heavy salt meat issue on the slaves' account, which reached almost 3,800 pieces in the last quarter of 1776. The slaves' diet was built partly from food the garrison had rejected. The Council did not simply destroy all the remaining 30 casks. It ordered the bad ones thrown away and the rest sold at auction. Meat too poor for the Company to issue might still fetch something from planters who would feed it to their own slaves or livestock. Every shilling raised reduced the loss on stores already two years old, and the auction moved the problem off the Company's books into private hands.
268	264	23d June already assigned in the 10th Paragraph of Our General Letter under date of the 8th July 1775 to which We refer you. We this day Received the following Letter from Mr. Philip Mahony. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor and Council. Worshipful Sirs I want words to express the grateful sense I entertain of the Honble. Companys Liberality in making so gracious a provision for me during life. I am equally at loss how to convey to you the feelings of my Heart for the great share you had in procuring so good an establishment for me, an Establishment far beyond my most sanguine expectations, far exceeding any thing I could think myself entitled to. All I can say Gentlemen on this occasion is, that I am sincerely thankful both to the Honble. the Court of Directors and to you, and as there remains but one way for me to acquit myself in some degree of the Extraordinary favors I have received, I shall undertake it with your leave, that is, by continuing in the Service as long as my health will allow me to perform the dutys of my Office. I fear that period is too nigh as my faculties seem greatly to decay. I beg leave to request you will enter this address on your Consultations. I have the honor to be with profound Respect. Worshipful Sirs Your much Obliged and most Obedt. humble Servant. (Signed) Phill. Mahony June 23 1777 Lieutenant James Molloy this day presented the following Letter to the Board.	The Council's reasons for the loss had already been given in paragraph 10 of its general letter to the Court of Directors dated 8 July 1775, to which it referred the Court. The Council received a letter that day from Mr Philip Mahoney, addressed to Governor Skottowe and the Council. Mahoney wrote that he could not find words for his gratitude to the Company for its generosity in providing for him for the rest of his life. He was equally unable to express his feelings towards the Council for its large part in obtaining for him so good a settlement. It went far beyond his highest hopes and anything he thought he deserved. He was sincerely thankful both to the Court of Directors and to the Council. He saw only one way to repay the remarkable favour shown him. With their permission, he would stay in the service and carry out the duties of his office for as long as his health allowed. He feared that time was close, since his powers seemed to be failing badly. He asked that his letter be entered in the minutes. He signed it on 23 June 1777. Lieutenant James Molloy presented the following letter to the Board that day [continues]. **Interpretations** The Court's favour to Mahoney was a provision for life, in effect a pension, granted on the Council's recommendation. Mahoney was clerk of the peace, drawing salary, diet money and house rent on the pay list, and he was clearly an old man. The Company had no regular pension scheme for its civil servants on the island. An aged official could be supported only through a special grant from the Court, and that depended on the Governor and Council speaking for him. Mahoney's thanks to the Council as well as the Court show that he knew where the decision had really been made. His offer to keep working while he could was a courtesy, but it also spared the Company the cost of a replacement for as long as he lasted.
269	265	1777 To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. and Council Worshipful Sir and Sirs. I humbly request your leave of absence to proceed to England the first opportunity, and to return on the first Store Ship the ensuing Year, as my affairs require my appearance there, as soon as possible. With great Respect. I am Gentlemen Your most Obedient humble Servant. (Signed) Jas. Molloy 1 Lieut. Artillery Island St. Helena June 23 1777. We directed the Secretary to return him	Molloy's letter was addressed to Governor Skottowe and the Council. He asked for leave of absence to go to England at the first opportunity and to return on the first store ship of the following year, since his affairs there required him to appear in person as soon as possible. He signed the letter at St Helena on 23 June 1777 as first lieutenant of artillery. The Council told the Secretary to send him a reply. B. Wright wrote to Molloy the same day that the Governor and Council had no power to grant him leave of absence while he remained in the Company's service. Wright signed the letter at St Helena on 23 June 1777. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett

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		the following answer. To Lieutenant James Molloy Sir In answer to your Letter of this date, I am directed by the Governor and Council to acquaint you, that they have it not in their power to grant you leave of absence during your continuance in the Honble. Company's service. I am Sir Your humble Servant (Signed) B. Wright Secy. St. Helena 23 June 1777. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations** The Council refused Molloy not on the merits of his request but for want of authority. Leave for a commissioned officer to go home and return lay with the Court of Directors, not the island government. The refusal also had practical weight. Molloy had commanded the artillery since Captain Tippet's condemnation after the men's petition of 26 April 1777, and he signed the returns for April and May 1777. The two other lieutenants, John Leech and David Kay, held only acting commissions, and Kay also served as surgeon's assistant. Letting Molloy go would have left the guns without an experienced officer for a year or more. If his business in England could not wait, his only course was to resign, as Sergeants Whitchurch and Parfitt had chosen discharge to keep their shops.
270	266	30th June At a Consultation held on Monday the 30th Day of June 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 23 June 1777. Wednesday the 25th Arrived the Duke of Cumberlands Boat at Banks's a quarter before eight o'Clock in ye Evening Thursday the 26 Do. the Honble. Company's Ship Duke of Cumberland from Bengal. Do. Do. Died Elizabeth Daughter of Simon Whaley Carpenters Mate Do. Do. Sailed the Dutch Ship Holland for Amsterdam. Friday the 27 Died Robert Davidson Matross. The Ship Duke of Cumberland brought Us the following Supplys. Invoice of Ship Duke of Cumberland Fine Rice 120 Bags Wt. B. Mds. 240 @ 2 Sr. per Md. 556 13 .. Paddy 80 Bags Wt. 120 @ 1 1 per Do. 147 14 3 Wax Candles 4 Chests Wt. B. Mds. 8 @ 75 Rs. per Do. 600 .. .. Batavia Arrack 1 Leager @ 140 Rs. per Leager 151 3 3 1455 14 6 Carried Over 1455 14 6	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 30 June 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 23 June 1777 were read, approved and signed. A boat from the *Duke of Cumberland* reached Banks's at a quarter to eight on the evening of Wednesday 25 June 1777. The Company's ship *Duke of Cumberland* arrived from Bengal on Thursday 26 June 1777. Elizabeth, the daughter of Simon Whaley, the carpenter's mate, died the same day, and the Dutch ship *Holland* sailed for Amsterdam. Robert Davidson, a matross, died on Friday 27 June 1777. The *Duke of Cumberland* brought supplies to the island, and her invoice read as follows. Fine rice, 120 bags weighing 240 bazaar maunds at 2 rupees [...] annas a maund, 556 rupees 13 annas 0 pies Paddy, 80 bags weighing 120 maunds at 1 rupee 1 anna a maund, 147 rupees 14 annas 3 pies Wax candles, 4 chests weighing 8 maunds at 75 rupees a maund, 600 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Batavia arrack, 1 leaguer at 140 rupees a leaguer, 151 rupees 3 annas 3 pies Goods subtotal carried over, 1,455 rupees 14 annas 6 pies
271	267	1777 Brought Over 1455 14 6 Charges Merchandize Gunney Bags 320 @ 15 Rs. per [...] 51 13 6 Gunneys 12 @ 12 per Do. 1 6 6 Jute Twine 10 @ 4 8 per Md. 1 2 Jute Rope 15 @ 3 8 per Do. 1 5 Nails 1 @ 20 per Do.	The *Duke of Cumberland*'s invoice continued with the charges on the merchandise. Brought over, 1,455 rupees 14 annas 6 pies Charges on the merchandise 320 gunny bags at 15 rupees a hundred, 51 rupees 13 annas 6 pies 12 gunnies at 12 rupees a hundred, 1 rupee 6 annas 6 pies 10 [...] of jute twine at 4 annas 8 pies a [...], 1 rupee 2 annas 0 pies 15 [...] of jute rope at 3 annas 8 pies a [...], 1 rupee 5 annas 0 pies 1 [...] of nails at 20 [...], 0 rupees 8 annas 0 pies

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		.. 8 .. Mango Plank Chests 4 @ 2 8 @ 10 12 9 Gunnahs 3 ps. @ 1 4 per ps. 4 .. 9 Reed Matts 50 @ 12 8 per [...] 6 12 Coopers Work 2 2 6 Peons 2 2 6 Mootias 38 14 Weighmen 2 7 6 Packermen .. 15 6 Boat hire 4 5 3 Dub 2 Carpenters Work .. 3 9 Sloop hire 270 400 15 6 Current Rupees 1856 14 .. Errors Excepted (Signed) Willm. Larkins Sub Accountant. We this day Received the following Letter from Captain Thomas Lill. The Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council St. Helena Gentlemen After so long a Voyage I am very desirous of giving the Ships Company under my Command as much fresh Provision as possible, I have therefore made enquiry and find with your permission I can have three Volunteer Bullocks in addition to those you have allotted for Us. I am therefore to request you will permit Mr. Knipe the proprietor of them	4 mango plank chests at 2 rupees 8 annas each, 10 rupees 12 annas 9 pies 3 pieces of gurrah at 1 rupee 4 annas a piece, 4 rupees 0 annas 9 pies 50 reed mats at 12 rupees 8 annas a hundred, 6 rupees 12 annas 0 pies Coopers' work, 2 rupees 2 annas 6 pies Peons, 2 rupees 2 annas 6 pies Mootias, 38 rupees 14 annas 0 pies Weighmen, 2 rupees 7 annas 6 pies Packers, 0 rupees 15 annas 6 pies Boat hire, 4 rupees 5 annas 3 pies Food allowance, 2 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Carpenters' work, 0 rupees 3 annas 9 pies Sloop hire, 270 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Charges subtotal, 400 rupees 15 annas 6 pies Total in current rupees, 1,856 rupees 14 annas 0 pies William Larkins, sub-accountant, signed the invoice with the usual reservation for errors. The Council received a letter that day from Captain Thomas Sill, addressed to Governor Skottowe and the Council. After so long a voyage, he wanted to give his crew as much fresh food as he could. He had made enquiries and found that, with the Council's permission, he could have three volunteer bullocks on top of the number the Council had allotted him. He therefore asked the Council to allow Mr Knipe, their owner, to [continues]. **Interpretations** Volunteer bullocks were cattle offered for sale by private planters, as distinct from the Company's own beasts, which the Council rationed among the ships. Even so, Sill needed the Council's leave to buy them. The Council controlled the sale of all cattle to shipping, private as well as Company stock. With a whole season's ships still to supply and a herd of only 264 head on the Company's farm at the end of March 1777, the island could not let planters sell freely to the highest bidder. Every bullock sent aboard one ship was meat that a later ship, or the garrison, would go without.
272	268	30th June to kill them for the use of the Ship Stafford. I am Gentlemen Your most Obedient humble Servant (Signed) Thomas Lill. 30 June 1777 We directed the Secretary to Return him the following Answer. To Captain Thomas Lill Commander of Ship Stafford. Sir I am directed by the Governor and Council to acquaint you in answer to your Letter of this day with respect to your purchasing three Bullocks of Mr. Samuel Knipe, is breaking in upon the Rules and Regulations established by the Honble. Company for disposing of Black Cattle upon this Island, therefore your request cannot be complied with. I am Sir Your humble Servant (Signed) B. Wright Secy. St. Helena 30 June 1777.	Knipe was to kill the three bullocks for the use of the *Stafford*. Thomas Sill signed the letter on 30 June 1777. The Council told the Secretary to reply to Captain Sill, commander of the *Stafford*. B. Wright wrote that buying three bullocks from Mr Samuel Knipe would break the rules the Company had laid down for selling cattle on the island. Sill's request therefore could not be granted. Wright signed the letter at St Helena on 30 June 1777. The Council received a letter that day from Mr Jonathan Doveton [continues]. **Interpretations** The Council refused even three bullocks offered by a private owner. Granting Sill's request would have been easy and would have pleased a captain whose crew had been at sea for months. But the Company's rules on selling black cattle, the term then used for beef cattle of any colour, applied to every beast on the island. Letting one captain buy outside his allowance would have invited every other commander to bargain privately with planters, and the Council would have lost its hold over the island's meat supply. Holding firm on three bullocks protected the whole system of rationing cattle between ships, garrison and inhabitants.

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		We this day Received the following Letter from Mr. Jonathan Doveton.	
273	269	1777 To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council of St. Helena. Worshipful Sir & Sirs In the distribution made by the Honble. Company in respect to their Houses here, I find, that I am not one of the Gentlemen mentioned to possess any of them, tho' I am evidently more intitled to one than either the Secretary, Surgeon, or Engineer, as I am indisputably their Senior, as will appear from the date of my commencing Factor; therefore hope Gentlemen you will not deem me troublesome in asking for what I humbly think I have a just claim to, and therefore beg the favour of you, to communicate your Opinions in respect to my address, unto the Honble. Court of Directors. But as the Houses are already disposed of, in favor of the above Gentlemen, I mean not to disturb what has already been done, but only to assert my right, which I humbly submit to the Honble. Company's decision. I am Worshipful Sir and Sirs Your most Obedient and humble Servant (Signed) Jonn. Doveton 30th June 1777 Mr. Britannicus Alexander Wright requested leave to present the following in answer to the above Viz. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council of the Island St. Helena Gentlemen I beg leave to observe in answer to what Mr. Jonathan	Doveton's letter was addressed to Governor Skottowe and the Council. In the Company's allocation of its houses on the island, he found that he was not among the gentlemen named to occupy one. Yet he was plainly more entitled to a house than the secretary, the surgeon or the engineer, since he was without question their senior, as the date of his appointment as factor would show. He hoped the Council would not think him a nuisance for asking for what he believed was rightly his. He asked the Council to send its opinion on his claim to the Court of Directors. The houses had already been given to the other gentlemen, and he did not mean to upset what had been done. He wished only to assert his right, which he left to the Company's decision. He signed the letter on 30 June 1777. Mr Britannicus Alexander Wright asked leave to present the following answer to Doveton's letter. Wright's letter was addressed to Governor Skottowe and the Council. He wished to reply to what Mr Jonathan Doveton [continues]. **Interpretations** The new houses that Captain James Tippet's men had spent the past year building were now being handed out, and the Court of Directors had named who should live in them. Rank in the Company's civil service ran by seniority, dated from each man's appointment as writer or factor, and it governed pay, promotion and privileges such as housing. Doveton, as storekeeper and a senior factor, saw the secretary, surgeon and engineer preferred over him and treated it as a slight to his standing. He was careful not to ask for anyone to be turned out. He asked only that his claim go on record with the Court, so that his seniority would count when the next house fell vacant. Wright, as secretary, was one of the men named, and so he answered at once to defend his own claim.
274	270	30 June Jonathan Doveton has asserted in the foregoing Letter with respect to his being Senior to me in the Honble. United East India Company Service. That I apprehend such claim is highly improper, as it will very clearly appear by the Records of the Island, that I commenced a Companys Servant the 1 July 1762, whereas he did not until the 20th March 65 that after serving in different Offices and Stations, I was appointed Secretary the 27 April 72 and came to the head of a department four Months before Mr. Doveton as he was not nominated Storekeeper until the 31 August following. From the above Periods of that Gentlemans & my entering into the said Honble. Company's Service, and the appointments which took place after Our Commencements, I flatter myself their Honors considered him Junior to me in the distribution of their Houses, and in consequence indulged me with one in preference to him, for which indulgence I take this opportunity of returning them my sincere acknowledgements, and	Wright wrote in answer to Jonathan Doveton's claim, made in the letter just entered, that Doveton was his senior in the East India Company's service. Wright considered the claim quite improper. The island's records clearly showed that Wright entered the Company's service on 1 July 1762, while Doveton did not join until 20 March 1765. After serving in various posts, Wright was appointed secretary on 27 April 1772. He thus became head of a department four months before Doveton, who was not named storekeeper until the following 31 August. Given the dates on which the two men entered the service and the appointments that followed, Wright believed the Court of Directors had judged Doveton his junior when it shared out the houses, and so gave Wright one in preference. He took the opportunity to thank the Court sincerely. He was already settled in the house under the Court's instructions sent by the *Bridgewater*, and he hoped no future application would take it from him. He asked the Council to enter his letter in the minutes. He signed it on 30 June 1777. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett

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		hope as I am already fixed to the said House agreeable to their Instructions per Bridgwater, no future application will devest me thereof. I request Worshipful Sir and Sirs, that you will be so condescending as to have this entered upon Consultation. I am Gentlemen With the greatest Respect Your most Obedt. and very humble Servant (Signed) B. Wright 30th June 1777 John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	**Interpretations** The two men were measuring seniority by different yardsticks. Doveton pointed to the date he became a factor, a rank in the Company's civil grades. Wright pointed to the date he first entered the service and the date he became head of a department, and on both counts he came first. The Company had no single fixed rule on the island, so each man chose the reckoning that favoured him. The Council did not decide between them. It entered both letters in the minutes and left the matter to the Court of Directors, which had made the allocation in the first place. Wright, already in the house, had the stronger position: the Court's own instructions by the *Bridgewater*, which arrived on 19 June 1777, had put him there.
275	271	4th July At a Consultation held on Friday the 4th day of July 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Bazett absent being sick The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 30th June 1777. [...] The ten Working Days allowed by Charter Party for unloading the Ship Bridgwater being expired We this day gave Captain William Parker Sailing Orders in Writing to make the best of his way to Fort Marlborough on the West Coast of the Island Sumatra according to the Instructions he has received from the Honble. the Court of Directors. We likewise gave him the following Letter to the Presidency of Bencoolen, together with the Duplicates of those per Alfred. To the Honorable William Broff Esqr. President and Governor &c. Council of Fort Marlborough. Sir and Sirs We addressed you on the 22 March and 3d April last per Ship Alfred, Duplicates of which you will receive Enclosed. By this Opportunity We transmit you the Ship Bridgwaters Charter Party, Victualling Bill and Manifest of Goods together with the Duplicates of Our several Letters to the Presidencys in India and Council of Canton which We	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Friday 4 July 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham attended. Major Henry Bazett was absent through illness. The minutes of the meeting of 30 June 1777 were read, approved and signed. The ten working days allowed under the charter party for unloading the *Bridgewater* had now run out. The Council gave Captain William Parker written sailing orders that day to make his best way to Fort Marlborough on the west coast of Sumatra, following the instructions he had received from the Court of Directors. It also gave him a letter for the presidency at Bencoolen, with copies of the letters sent earlier by the *Alfred*. The Council's letter to William Broff, President and Governor, and the Council of Fort Marlborough, noted that the Council had written to them on 22 March and 3 April 1777 by the *Alfred*, and enclosed copies of both. With this letter it sent the *Bridgewater*'s charter party, victualling bill and cargo manifest. It also sent copies of its letters to the presidencies in India and to the Council at Canton, which [continues]. **Interpretations** The Council sent copies of letters already dispatched by the *Alfred* three months earlier. Ships could be lost, captured or long delayed, and duplicates by a second vessel were the standard safeguard. With war with the American colonies under way and privateers at sea, the risk of a single ship failing to arrive was higher than usual. The letters to India and Canton travelled the same way, by Sumatra, so that if the *Alfred*'s packets never reached their destination the *Bridgewater*'s would.
276	272	4th July We desire you will please to forward by the first Conveyance. Mr. Richard Goodwin whom the Honorable the Court of Directors have appointed a Cadet for Fort St. George takes his Passage upon this Ship to your Settlement in Order to repair to his Station as expeditiously as possible, the Company being at no Charge on his Account. We are Sir and Sirs Your most Obedient humble Servants (Signed) John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham	The Council asked Fort Marlborough to forward these letters by the first ship available. It added that Mr Richard Goodwin, whom the Court of Directors had appointed a cadet at Fort St George, was travelling to their settlement on the *Bridgewater* so that he could reach his post as quickly as possible. The Company bore none of the cost of his passage. The letter was dated at St Helena on 4 July 1777 and signed by John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham. On 1 July 1777 the Council received a letter from Captain Thomas Sill, addressed to Governor Skottowe and the Council. Mr Ridley, purser of the *Stafford*, had told him that the last of the bullocks the Council allowed the ship was killed the previous Saturday. The *Stafford* had been away from England for more than three years, and her provisions were no longer good. Scurvy had broken out among some of

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		St. Helena 4th July 1777. On the 1 Instant We received the following Letter from Captain Thomas Lill. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council St. Helena Gentlemen By Mr. Ridley Purser of the Ship Stafford, I am informed the last of the Bullocks you have allowed Us, was killed on Saturday last, As We have been more than three Years out of England our Provisions are not the best, the Scurvy had likewise made its appearance on some of the Ships Company, before We arrived here, my last Voyage I left this Place with as healthy Ships Company, nor did I know of a single Scorbutic Complaint. The Scurvy nevertheless made its appearance in the latter end of May in less than a Month I buried four Men and was obliged to put	the crew before she reached the island. On his last voyage, Sill had sailed from St Helena with a healthy crew and had not known a single case of scurvy afterwards. This time the disease appeared towards the end of May, and in less than a month he buried four men and had to put [continues]. **Interpretations** Sill wrote again the day after the Council refused him the three bullocks from Samuel Knipe, and this time he argued from his crew's health. Scurvy, caused by lack of fresh food on long voyages, had already killed four of his men. Fresh beef and vegetables were believed to cure it. A plea grounded in sickness and deaths was harder for the Council to brush aside than a simple wish for more meat, and Sill's account of his healthy last voyage implied that the island's fresh provisions had made the difference before. Richard Goodwin's route to Madras ran by way of Sumatra, a long way round. No Company ship was bound directly for the Coromandel coast, so a cadet anxious to reach his post took the first ship heading east and trusted to find onward passage from Fort Marlborough.
277	273	1777 put into Plymouth with thirty eight down with the Scurvy. The Season is now farther advanced, my People have been longer from England, and should the same Circumstances Occur the consequences may prove very prejudicial to the Interest of the Honble. Company. I submit this to your consideration, and request a further allowance of Fresh Provisions while I remain here. I am Gentlemen Your most Obedt. humble Servant. (Signed) Thomas Lill. 2 July 1777 We directed the Secretary to return him the following Answer. To Captain Thomas Lill Commander of Ship Stafford Sir In answer to yours of the 2 instant I am directed by the Governor and Council to inform you they have in consideration of the length of your Voyage, and what you have further set forth of the Scurvy appearing among your Ships Company agreed to allow you three more Cattle. I am Sir Your humble Servant. (Signed) B. Wright Secy. St. Helena 4th July 1777.	On that earlier voyage Sill had to put into Plymouth with 38 men down with scurvy. The season was now further on, and his crew had been away from England even longer. If the same thing happened again, the results could do serious harm to the Company's interests. He put this before the Council and asked for a larger allowance of fresh provisions while the *Stafford* stayed at the island. He signed the letter on 2 July 1777. The Council told the Secretary to reply to Captain Sill. B. Wright wrote on 4 July 1777 that the Governor and Council had considered the length of the voyage and his account of scurvy among the crew. They had agreed to allow him three more cattle. **Interpretations** On 30 June 1777 the Council refused Sill three bullocks bought privately from Samuel Knipe. Four days later it granted him exactly three more cattle. The number of beasts was the same, and what had changed was the route by which they came. The Council would not let a captain bargain with a planter outside the Company's rules on selling cattle, but it could enlarge his allowance itself through those rules once he showed good cause. Sill's account of four deaths, 38 men sick on his last homeward voyage and a crew three years from England gave that cause. The Council kept control of the island's cattle and still answered the danger to the ship.
278	274	4th July Edward Joyce Corporal in the Artillery being a Sober diligent Man and a Cooper by Trade. We have discharged him the Garrison and appointed him Cooper on the 1 July to serve the Honble. Company five Years, instead of Joseph Griffiths. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham	Edward Joyce, a corporal in the artillery, was a sober, hard-working man and a cooper by trade. The Council discharged him from the garrison and appointed him cooper from 1 July 1777, to serve the Company for five years in place of Joseph Griffiths. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations**

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		Hen. Bazett	Joseph Griffiths gave notice on 17 March 1777, and the island had no cooper for more than three months while the Council looked for a replacement. Every cask of water, salt meat and arrack depended on that post. Recruiting a cooper from England would have taken a year or more. The Council found one already in the ranks. Edward Joyce had served as a gunner on the artillery pay lists and had a trade the Company badly needed. Discharging him cost the artillery an experienced man, but a skilled tradesman was harder to replace than a corporal. The five-year term matched a soldier's enlistment, so the Company kept him as long as it would have done in the ranks.
279	275	7th July At a Consultation held on Monday the 7 day of July 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed, dated the 4 July 1777. Saturday the 5 Passed by a Ship at a great distance Yesterday died Charles Smith Private. Last Night Do. John Congreve Judge Advocate and Schoolmaster. We this day Received the following Letter from Captain Thomas Bazett Superintendant of the Honble. Companys Works. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council of St. Helena. Gentlemen I beg leave to acquaint you the Men at the Honble. Companys Works the last quarter were employed as follows. In forwarding the New Houses, enlarging the Burial Ground, Building two small Store Rooms at the Officers Barracks, Burning and bringing Lime from Sandy Bay, enclosing the Ditch at Ruperts, and finishing the Officers Guard Room there, fetching Wood for the use of the Works and Lemon Valley Guard, removing rubbish at the Plantation House, and painting the Lieutenant Governors House in the Wood. I do propose the ensuing quarter with your approbation to employ the Work Men in forwarding the New Houses, the Smiths and Armourers Shops,	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 7 July 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 4 July 1777 were read, approved and signed. A ship passed the island far out to sea on Saturday 5 July 1777. Charles Smith, a private, died on 6 July 1777. John Congreve, the judge advocate and schoolmaster, died the same night. The Council received a letter that day from Captain Thomas Bazett, superintendent of the Company's works, addressed to the Governor and Council. He reported how the workmen had been employed over the past quarter. They had advanced the new houses, enlarged the burial ground and built two small storerooms at the officers' barracks. They had burned lime at Sandy Bay and brought it in, walled up the ditch at Rupert's and finished the officers' guardroom there. They had also fetched timber for the works and for the Lemon Valley guard, cleared rubbish at the Plantation House and painted the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood. With the Council's approval, Bazett proposed to employ the workmen in the coming quarter on advancing the new houses and the smiths' and armourers' shop [continues]. **Interpretations** The quarterly report on the works now came from Thomas Bazett as superintendent, not from Captain James Tippet as engineer. Tippet had made these reports in January and April 1777. His condemnation after the artillerymen went to the Governor on 26 April 1777 removed him from both his posts, and the superintendent took over the direction of the island's building. The work done matched the Council's orders of 14 April 1777. The ditch at Rupert's was walled up and the officers' guardroom finished, as the Council had told Tippet to do first. The burial ground was enlarged as well, although the Council had passed over that part of Tippet's plan in silence. Two deaths in the garrison in the first week of July alone show why more ground was needed. John Congreve's death left the island without a judge advocate. That office conducted courts martial, and James Elgin had been suspended since 9 January 1777 awaiting a general court martial on Molloy's charges. The Council would need to find another man to prosecute before that case could go forward.
280	276	7th July to Compleat the Gun Carriages and to paint the Guns and Carriages at the several Batterys. I have the Honour to be Gentlemen Your most Obedient and most humble Servant. (Signed) Thos. Bazett St. Helena July 7th 1777	Thomas Bazett also planned to finish the gun carriages and paint the guns and carriages at the various batteries. He signed the letter at St Helena on 7 July 1777. The Council told the Secretary to reply to Captain Thomas Bazett, superintendent of the Company's works. B. Wright wrote that the Governor and Council directed him to press on with finishing all the works named in his letter. If they were completed before the quarter ended, he was to

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		We directed the Secretary to return him the following Answer. To Captain Thomas Bazett Superintendant of the Honble. Company's Works. Sir I am directed by the Governor and Council to acquaint you, that you are to forward the finishing the several Works you mention in your Letter of this day, and in case they are Compleated before this quarter is expired you are to prepare Materials for repairing the Honorable Companys Ware Houses. I am Sir Your humble Servant (Signed) B. Wright Secy. St. Helena 7th July 1777	prepare materials for repairing the Company's warehouses. Wright signed the letter at St Helena on 7 July 1777. **Interpretations** The Council approved Bazett's programme whole, as it had not done with Tippet's in January and April 1777, and added only one task. The warehouse repairs came straight from the survey by Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham on 23 June 1777, which found four warehouse roofs in need of replacing and the provision cellars too hot for salt meat. Rather than divert men from the houses and the gun carriages at once, the Council made the warehouses the next job in line and had materials gathered in advance. Timber for new roofs came from Europe and could not be had at short notice, so preparing it early meant the work could begin as soon as the men were free.
281	277	1777 Mr. Philip Mahony Clerk of the Peace requests to have an Instrument in Writing Registered whereby he gives his Slave Girl Peggy her Freedom. Granted William Warren, John Latham Charles Frazier Francis Shambier Private and John Clark Matross, this day Petitioned for their Discharges from the Garrison, havg. served the Honorable Company their Contracted times. Granted Captain William Parker this day applied to Us to pay one thousand five hundred and fifty five pounds, into the Honorable Companys Cash which Sum We have received and given him Bills of Exchange, drawn upon the Honorable the Court of Directors, payable to Ebing Foster (or Order) at ninety days sight. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Mr Philip Mahony, clerk of the peace, asked to have a written deed entered in the register by which he gave his slave girl Peggy her freedom. The Council granted his request. William Warren, John Latham, Charles Frazier and Francis Shambier, privates, and John Clark, a matross, asked that day to be discharged from the garrison, since all had served the full terms of their contracts with the Company. The Council granted their requests. Captain William Parker asked that day to pay £1,555 0s 0d into the Company's treasury. The Council received the money and gave him bills of exchange drawn on the Court of Directors, payable to Ebenezer Foster or to his order at 90 days' sight. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations** A slave freed on St Helena needed proof of her freedom that would outlast her former owner. Without it, an heir or creditor could claim her as part of his estate, or a stranger could seize and sell her. Registering the deed with the Council placed the grant in the public record, where it could be produced in any later dispute. Mahony wrote two weeks earlier that his health was failing. Freeing Peggy while he lived and recording it at once kept her out of the property that would pass under his will, as John Price's slaves had passed to his widow and children in April 1777. The five discharges on a single day, added to those of the past weeks, show many soldiers' terms falling due together in mid-1777. The men had enlisted in the same years, and the garrison now had to replace them from passing ships.
282	278	14th July At a Consultation held on Monday the 14 day of July 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read approved, and Signed dated the 7 July 1777. Wednesday the 9 Arrived the Foxes Boat at Banks's at half past nine o'Clock at Night	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 14 July 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 7 July 1777 were read, approved and signed. A boat from the *Fox* reached Banks's at half past nine on the night of Wednesday 9 July 1777. The Company's ship *Fox* arrived from China on Thursday 10 July 1777. The Company's ship *Bridgewater* sailed for Fort Marlborough on 13 July 1777. George Peasley, a private, died on 14 July 1777. The *Fox* brought supplies to the island, and her invoice read as follows.

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		Thursday the 10th Do. the Honble. Companys Ship Fox from China Yesterday Sailed the Honorable Companys Ship Bridgwater for Fort Marlbrough This day Died George Fiddis Private. The Ship Fox brought Us the following Supplys. Invoice of Ship Fox Pe., Cat., T., Mas, Tales, m, c, c Sugar Candy - received in 10 Chests @ per Pl.: Pe. 20, Cat. 77, T. 7, Mas 6, Tales 157, m 8, c 5, c 2 Sugar 25 Do.: Pe. 48, Cat. 03, T. 4, Mas 8, Tales 230, m 5, c 4, c 4 Tales 388 3 9 6 Canton March 3d 1777 Errors Excepted (Signed) Henry Brown John Harrison Geo. Rogers Abr. Roebuck James Bradshaw Wm. Henry Pigou Fran. Wood Junr. Matt. Raper Junr. The Plantation Account for the Quarter and the Expence of Artillery Stores, and Stewards Accounts for the Month of June last were this day laid before Us, which were Examined, approved of and are as follow Viz.	Sugar candy of the second grade, 10 chests weighing 20 piculs 77 catties at 7 taels 6 mace a picul, 157 taels 8 mace 5 candareens 2 cash Sugar, 25 chests weighing 48 piculs 3 catties at 4 taels 8 mace a picul, 230 taels 5 mace 4 candareens 4 cash Total, 388 taels 3 mace 9 candareens 6 cash The invoice was dated at Canton on 3 March 1777 and signed with the usual reservation for errors. Henry Brown, John Harrison, George Rogers, Abraham Roebuck, James Bradshaw, William Henry Pigou, Francis Wood junior and Matthew Raper junior signed it. The plantation accounts for the quarter, the accounts of artillery stores used and the steward's accounts for June 1777 were laid before the Council that day. The Council examined and approved them, and they were entered as follows [continues].
283	279	1777 Account of the Honble. Company's Stock of Neat Cattle &c. from the 1 April to the 30th June 1777 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 Remaining: Neat Cattle Bulls 4, Neat Cattle Cows 98, Neat Cattle Calves 45, Neat Cattle Yearlings 42, Neat Cattle Heifers 25, Neat Cattle Steers 28, Neat Cattle Oxen 22, Neat Cattle Total 264, Sheep Ewes 292, Sheep Weathers 105, Sheep Lambs 24, Sheep Rams 9, Sheep Total 430, Goats Ewes 64, Goats Weathers 12, Goats Kids 17, Goats Rams 5, Goats Total 98, Hogs Sows 7, Hogs Shoats 10, Hogs Pigs 15, Hogs Boars 1, Hogs Total 33, Horses Horses 6, Horses Mares 10, Horses Total 16, Poultry Fowls 70, Poultry Ducks 70, Poultry Turkeys 0, Poultry Geese 26 Encreased: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 23, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 0, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 23, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Weathers 0, Sheep Lambs 46, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 46, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 15, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 15, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 5, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 5, Horses Horses 0, Horses Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 10, Poultry Ducks 10, Poultry Turkeys 0, Poultry Geese 11 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 23, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 23, 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,	The livestock account for the Company's cattle and other stock ran from 1 April to 30 June 1777. The column headings were left blank in this account, so the categories of animal have been carried in from the earlier accounts of the same series. Daniel Corneille signed it, with the usual reservation for errors. Neat cattle on hand at 1 April 1777: 4 bulls, 98 cows, 45 calves, 42 yearlings, 25 heifers, 28 steers, 22 oxen, total 264 Sheep on hand at 1 April 1777: 292 ewes, 105 wethers, 24 lambs, 9 rams, total 430 Goats on hand at 1 April 1777: 64 ewes, 12 wethers, 17 kids, 5 rams, total 98 Hogs on hand at 1 April 1777: 7 sows, 10 shoats, 15 pigs, 1 boar, total 33 Horses on hand at 1 April 1777: 6 horses, 10 mares, total 16 Poultry on hand at 1 April 1777: 70 fowls, 70 ducks, 0 turkeys, 26 geese Neat cattle bred: 0 bulls, 0 cows, 23 calves, 0 yearlings, 0 heifers, 0 steers, 0 oxen, total 23 Sheep bred: 0 ewes, 0 wethers, 46 lambs, 0 rams, total 46 Goats bred: 0 ewes, 0 wethers, 15 kids, 0 rams, total 15 Hogs bred: 0 sows, 0 shoats, 5 pigs, 0 boars, total 5 Horses bred: 0 Poultry bred: 10 fowls, 10 ducks, 0 turkeys, 11 geese Neat cattle bought: 0 Sheep bought: 0 ewes, 23 wethers, 0 lambs, 0 rams, total 23 Goats, hogs and horses bought: 0 Poultry bought: 0 fowls, 0 ducks, 12 turkeys, 0 geese Neat cattle received: 0 Sheep received: 0 ewes, 40 wethers, 0 lambs, 0 rams, total 40 Goats, hogs, horses and poultry received: 0 Neat cattle in total: 4 bulls, 98 cows, 68 calves, 42 yearlings, 25 heifers, 28 steers, 22 oxen, total 287

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		Horses Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 0, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkeys 12, Poultry Geese 0 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 40, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 40, 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 Total: Neat Cattle Bulls 4, Neat Cattle Cows 98, Neat Cattle Calves 68, Neat Cattle Yearlings 42, Neat Cattle Heifers 25, Neat Cattle Steers 28, Neat Cattle Oxen 22, Neat Cattle Total 287, Sheep Ewes 292, Sheep Weathers 168, Sheep Lambs 70, Sheep Rams 9, Sheep Total 539, Goats Ewes 64, Goats Weathers 12, Goats Kids 32, Goats Rams 5, Goats Total 113, Hogs Sows 7, Hogs Shoats 10, Hogs Pigs 20, Hogs Boars 1, Hogs Total 38, Horses Horses 6, Horses Mares 10, Horses Total 16, Poultry Fowls 80, Poultry Ducks 80, Poultry Turkeys 12, Poultry Geese 37 Killed: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 2, Neat Cattle Calves 2, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 5, Neat Cattle Steers 10, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 19, Sheep Ewes 4, Sheep Weathers 104, Sheep Lambs 1, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 109, Goats Ewes 1, Goats Weathers 8, Goats Kids 0, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 9, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 6, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 6, Horses Horses 0, Horses Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 14, Poultry Ducks 18, Poultry Turkeys 0, Poultry Geese 5 Dead: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 3, Neat Cattle Yearlings 5, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 0, Neat Cattle Oxen 1, Neat Cattle Total 9, Sheep Ewes 18, Sheep Weathers 32, Sheep Lambs 13, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 63, Goats Ewes 4, Goats Weathers 1, Goats Kids 9, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 14, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 2, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 2, Horses Horses 0, Horses Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 9, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkeys 1, Poultry Geese 0 Remaining: Neat Cattle Bulls 4, Neat Cattle Cows 96, Neat Cattle Calves 63, Neat Cattle Yearlings 37, Neat Cattle Heifers 20, Neat Cattle Steers 18, Neat Cattle Oxen 21, Neat Cattle Total 259, Sheep Ewes 270, Sheep Weathers 32, Sheep Lambs 56, Sheep Rams 9, Sheep Total 367, Goats Ewes 59, Goats Weathers 3, Goats Kids 23, Goats Rams 5, Goats Total 90, Hogs Sows 7, Hogs Shoats 4, Hogs Pigs 18, Hogs Boars 1, Hogs Total 30, Horses Horses 6, Horses Mares 10, Horses Total 6, Poultry Fowls 57, Poultry Ducks 62, Poultry Turkeys 11, Poultry Geese 34 Received from on Board the Gatton 40 Sheep Slaves Deceased 1 Girl Named Betty Frank 1 Boy Do. Job Scanderbeg 1 Woman Do. Betty Johnston 1 Boy Do. Billy Graham Yams Expended for the Slaves 49480 Waste Yams Do. for the Stock 21600 Do. Bought for Do. 1300 Total 72380 Errors Excepted (Signed) Danl. Corneille	Sheep in total: 292 ewes, 168 wethers, 70 lambs, 9 rams, total 539 Goats in total: 64 ewes, 12 wethers, 32 kids, 5 rams, total 113 Hogs in total: 7 sows, 10 shoats, 20 pigs, 1 boar, total 38 Horses in total: 6 horses, 10 mares, total 16 Poultry in total: 80 fowls, 80 ducks, 12 turkeys, 37 geese Neat cattle slaughtered: 0 bulls, 2 cows, 2 calves, 0 yearlings, 5 heifers, 10 steers, 0 oxen, total 19 Sheep slaughtered: 4 ewes, 104 wethers, 1 lamb, 0 rams, total 109 Goats slaughtered: 1 ewe, 8 wethers, 0 kids, 0 rams, total 9 Hogs slaughtered: 0 sows, 6 shoats, 0 pigs, 0 boars, total 6 Horses slaughtered: 0 Poultry slaughtered: 14 fowls, 18 ducks, 0 turkeys, 5 geese Neat cattle died: 0 bulls, 0 cows, 3 calves, 5 yearlings, 0 heifers, 0 steers, 1 ox, total 9 Sheep died: 18 ewes, 32 wethers, 13 lambs, 0 rams, total 63 Goats died: 4 ewes, 1 wether, 9 kids, 0 rams, total 14 Hogs died: 0 sows, 0 shoats, 2 pigs, 0 boars, total 2 Horses died: 0 Poultry died: 9 fowls, 0 ducks, 1 turkey, 0 geese Neat cattle on hand at 30 June 1777: 4 bulls, 96 cows, 63 calves, 37 yearlings, 20 heifers, 18 steers, 21 oxen, total 259 Sheep on hand at 30 June 1777: 270 ewes, 32 wethers, 56 lambs, 9 rams, total 367 Goats on hand at 30 June 1777: 59 ewes, 3 wethers, 23 kids, 5 rams, total 90 Hogs on hand at 30 June 1777: 7 sows, 4 shoats, 18 pigs, 1 boar, total 30 Horses on hand at 30 June 1777: 6 horses, 10 mares, total 16 Poultry on hand at 30 June 1777: 57 fowls, 62 ducks, 11 turkeys, 34 geese The 40 sheep received came from the *Gatton*. Slaves who died: 1 girl, Betty Frank; 1 boy, Job Scanderbeg; 1 woman, Betty Johnston; 1 boy, Billy Graham Yams used for the slaves: 49,480 yams Waste yams used for the stock: 21,600 yams Yams bought for the stock: 1,300 yams Total yams: 72,380 yams **Interpretations** The sheep killed rose to 109 in the quarter, against 93 in the previous three months and 76 at the end of 1776. Almost all were wethers, and the stock of wethers fell from 105 to 32. Eight Company ships lay in the road through April and early May 1777, and the *Gatton*, *Lord Camden*, *Stafford* and others followed. Mutton for the ships, the Governor's table and the garrison drained the flock faster than lambing and the Cape sheep could replace it. Sixty-three more sheep died, so the flock ended the quarter down by more than 60 head. Cattle slaughtered also doubled, from 7 to 19, chiefly steers. The Council's strict rationing of bullocks to Captain Sill in late June followed directly from this pressure on the herd. Four of the Company's slaves died during the quarter, three of them children. In the previous quarter three slave children were born. The deaths of Betty Frank, Job Scanderbeg and Billy Graham cancelled out those births within months. The yams issued to the slaves rose again, from 44,320 to 49,480. Salt meat was spoiling in the cellars and rice was short, and the slaves' diet leaned ever more heavily on the island's yam grounds.

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			Twelve turkeys were bought during the quarter, the first sign of an attempt to restock the yard after the Company's flock died out entirely by 31 March 1777.
284	280	14th July Artillery Stores expended in June 1777 Guns Fired, Shot Fired, 10 lbs., 9 lbs., 6 lbs., 4 lbs., 3 lbs., Powder Expended lb, Powder Expended oz 2 An Alarm at Purlings Battery: Guns Fired 2, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 2, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 7, Powder Expended oz 0 3 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 11, Powder Expended oz 0 4 Arrived the Prince of Wales: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 9, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 15, Powder Expended oz 9 A Royal Salute: Guns Fired 21, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 17, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 37, Powder Expended oz 8 Three Volleys on the Parade: Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 37, Powder Expended oz 8 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 11, Powder Expended oz 0 6 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 11, Powder Expended oz 0 7 Arrived the Granby: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 9, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 15, Powder Expended oz 9 9 An Alarm, and doubled: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 6, 3 lbs. 3, Powder Expended lb 16, Powder Expended oz 8 Arrived the London: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 9, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 15, Powder Expended oz 9 Arrived a Dutch Ship: Guns Fired 13, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 13, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 22, Powder Expended oz 2 10 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 11, Powder Expended oz 0 11 Arrived the Norfolk: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 9, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 15, Powder Expended oz 9 19 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 11, Powder Expended oz 0 20 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 11, Powder Expended oz 0 Arrived His Majestys Ship Thetis: Guns Fired 13, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 13, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 22, Powder Expended oz 5 Do. the Bridgwater: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 5, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 17, Powder Expended oz 3 Saluted Captn. Graham upon his coming ashore: Guns Fired 13, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 13, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 22, Powder Expended oz 5 22 For the Funeral of a Deceased Soldier: Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 2, Powder Expended oz 4 25 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 11, Powder Expended oz 0 26 Arrived the Duke of Cumberland: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 9, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 15, Powder Expended oz 9 For Practising the Recruits: Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 56, Powder Expended oz 4	The artillery stores used in June 1777 were set out under the number of guns fired, shot fired, the calibre of the guns and the gunpowder used in pounds and ounces. Alarm at Perling's Battery, 2 June 1777: 2 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 2 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 7 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Alarm, 3 June 1777: 6 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 4 4-pounders, 2 3-pounders, 11 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Arrival of the *Prince of Wales*, 4 June 1777: 9 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 9 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 15 lb 9 oz of gunpowder. Royal salute, 4 June 1777: 21 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 4 9-pounders, 17 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 37 lb 8 oz of gunpowder Three volleys on the parade, 4 June 1777: 37 lb 8 oz of gunpowder Alarm, 4 June 1777: 6 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 4 4-pounders, 2 3-pounders, 11 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Alarm, 6 June 1777: 6 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 4 4-pounders, 2 3-pounders, 11 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Arrival of the *Granby*: 9 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 9 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 15 lb 9 oz of gunpowder. Alarm, repeated, 9 June 1777: 9 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 6 4-pounders, 3 3-pounders, 16 lb 8 oz of gunpowder Arrival of the *London*, 9 June 1777: 9 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 9 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 15 lb 9 oz of gunpowder. Arrival of a Dutch ship: 13 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 13 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 22 lb 2 oz of gunpowder Alarm, 10 June 1777: 6 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 4 4-pounders, 2 3-pounders, 11 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Arrival of the *Norfolk*, 11 June 1777: 9 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 9 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 15 lb 9 oz of gunpowder. Alarm, 19 June 1777: 6 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 4 4-pounders, 2 3-pounders, 11 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Alarm, 20 June 1777: 6 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 4 4-pounders, 2 3-pounders, 11 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Arrival of His Majesty's ship *Thetis*: 13 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 13 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 22 lb 5 oz of gunpowder. Arrival of the *Bridgewater*: 9 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 4 9-pounders, 5 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 17 lb 3 oz of gunpowder. Salute to Captain Graham on his coming ashore: 13 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 13 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 22 lb 5 oz of gunpowder Funeral of a soldier, 24 June 1777: 2 lb 4 oz of gunpowder Alarm, 25 June 1777: 6 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 4 4-pounders, 2 3-pounders, 11 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Arrival of the *Duke of Cumberland*, 26 June 1777: 9 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 18-pounders, 0 9-

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		For Stone Blowers at Sandy Bay: Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 36, Powder Expended oz 0 For Sundry Services: Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 25, Powder Expended oz 8 Total: Guns Fired 167, Shot Fired 0, 10 lbs. 2, 9 lbs. 8, 6 lbs. 106, 4 lbs. 34, 3 lbs. 17, Powder Expended lb 457, Powder Expended oz 4 Lead Ball lb. oz. 4 8 Tallow 36 Cartridge Paper 5 Quire Spirits Wine 2 Quarts Vinegar 2 Gallons Sheep Skins for Spunges 2 Gun Carriages 32 lb. 5 Do. 9 lb. 8 Do. 6 lb. 9 Match 8 lb. (Signed) James Molloy Lieut. Artillery	pounders, 9 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 15 lb 9 oz of gunpowder. Gunpowder for training the recruits, 56 lb 4 oz Gunpowder for the stone blowers at Sandy Bay, 36 lb 0 oz Gunpowder for various duties, 25 lb 0 oz Total: 167 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 2 18-pounders, 8 9-pounders, 106 6-pounders, 34 4-pounders, 17 3-pounders, 457 lb 4 oz of gunpowder Other stores used Lead ball, 4 lb 8 oz Tallow, 36 lb Cartridge paper, 5 quires Spirit of wine, 2 quarts Vinegar, 2 gallons Sheepskins for sponges, 2 Gun carriages for 32-pounders, 5 Gun carriages for 9-pounders, 8 Gun carriages for 6-pounders, 9 Slow match, 8 lb James Molloy, lieutenant of artillery, signed the return. **Interpretations** The royal salute of 21 guns and three volleys on the parade on 4 June 1777 marked the birthday of King George III. The day was kept throughout the British world with gunfire and a parade of the troops. The Company's garrison honoured the Crown in the same way as the King's own forces, although its soldiers served a trading company. Captain Graham, saluted with 13 guns on coming ashore, commanded the King's ship *Thetis*. A captain of the Royal Navy received the honours due to his rank, not the 9 guns given to the arrival of each Company ship. The salute marked the difference between the Crown's officers and the Company's hired merchant commanders. The gun carriages issued in June were the new ones from England. The Council ordered its members on 28 April 1777 to examine those brought by the *Alfred*, which the engineer reported in very poor condition. Twenty-two carriages for 32-pounders, 9-pounders and 6-pounders were now taken into use, and Thomas Bazett's men were to finish the rest and paint the guns and carriages at the batteries. The garrison used 56 lb 4 oz of gunpowder training recruits. The many new soldiers taken in from the *Alfred* and from the homeward ships since January 1777 had to learn to load and fire before they could take their place in the companies.
285	281	1777 Sundrys Expended at the Honble. Companys Table in June 1777. 88 Bottles Mountain £ 5 10 . 31 Do. Port 2 9 1 12 Do. Lisbon .. 19 .. 5 Do. Mountain .. 7 11 84 Do. Beer 1 8 17 Gallons Arrack 2 11 244 lb. Beef 3 1 3 373 Mutton 7 15 5 8 Fowls .. 12 6 Ducks .. 9 2 Geese	The food and drink used at the Company's table in June 1777 were costed as follows. 88 bottles of Madeira, £5 10s 0d 31 bottles of port, £2 9s 1d 12 bottles of Lisbon wine, £0 19s 0d 5 bottles of mountain wine, £0 7s 11d 84 bottles of beer, £1 8s 0d 17 gallons of arrack, £2 11s 0d 244 lb of beef, £3 1s 3d 373 lb of mutton, £7 15s 5d 8 fowls, £0 12s 0d 6 ducks, £0 9s 0d 2 geese, £0 10s 0d 115 lb of sugar candy, £2 17s 6d 644 lb of flour, £5 7s 4d 1 lamb, £0 10s 0d Total, £34 7s 6d Bought for the table 103½ lb of beef at 6d per lb, £2 11s 1½d 36½ lb of beef at 3½d per lb, £0 10s 8d 11 turkeys, £2 15s 0d 8 ducks, £0 12s 0d 7 pigs, £1 15s 0d 26 fowls, £1 19s 0d

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		.. 10 115 Candy 2 17 6 644 Flour 5 7 4 1 Lamb .. 10 £ 34 7 6 Bought for the Table 103½ Beef at 6 2 11 1½ 36½ Do. @ 3½ .. 10 8 11 Turkeys 2 15 8 Ducks .. 12 7 Pigs 1 15 26 Fowls 1 19 £ 10 2 9½ Captain John Howard this day presented the following Letter to the Board, accompanied with a Petition to the Honorable the Court of Directors.	Total bought, £10 2s 9½d Captain John Howard presented a letter to the Board that day, together with a petition to the Court of Directors [continues]. **Interpretations** The table's costs reached £34 7s 6d in June 1777, the highest of any month that season. It drank 88 bottles of Madeira and served 373 lb of mutton, more than twice the usual amount. Six Company ships, a Dutch ship and the King's ship *Thetis* arrived during the month. The King's birthday on 4 June brought its own dinner, and Captain Graham of the *Thetis* had to be entertained with honours due to a naval officer. The Castle's table rose and fell with the number and rank of the guests the shipping season brought, and June brought more than any other month.
286	282	14th July To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council of the Island St. Helena Gentlemen I make it my humble Request that through the channel of your Consultations, You will be pleased to transmit the following Petition to the Honorable the Court of Directors, with such recommendation from your Board as you think my long Services are entitled to. I am with Respect Gentlemen Your most Obedt. and most humble Servant (Signed) John Howard 14th July 1777 To the Honble. the Court of Directors for the Affairs of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies. The humble Petition of John Howard a Captain in your Service at St. Helena Sheweth That your Petitioner has served the Honble. Company twenty four Years, and should have been happy to have spent the remainder of his Life here in your Service, but that for some Years past, he has been severely afflicted with a Complaint in his Head, which grows worse and worse, and renders him almost incapable of Discharging with satisfaction to himself the many Duties required of him in this Garrison. But that he could not think of leaving your Service without your previous notice, and approbation being first Obtained, flattering himself his	Howard's letter was addressed to Governor Skottowe and the Council. He asked them to send the petition that followed to the Court of Directors through their minutes, with whatever recommendation they thought his long service deserved. He signed the letter on 14 July 1777. Howard's petition was addressed to the Court of Directors of the East India Company. He set out that he had served the Company for 24 years as a captain at St Helena. He would gladly have spent the rest of his life in its service. For some years, however, he had suffered badly from a complaint in his head, which grew steadily worse. It now left him almost unable to carry out to his own satisfaction the many duties the garrison required of him. Even so, he would not think of leaving the service without first giving the Court notice and gaining its approval, trusting that [continues]. **Interpretations** Howard could not simply resign and sail home, as a private soldier at the end of his term could. A commissioned officer of 24 years' standing hoped for something in return for his service, and only the Court of Directors could grant a pension or other provision. His request that the Council forward the petition with a recommendation followed the path Philip Mahoney had taken to win his provision for life, which he acknowledged on 23 June 1777. The Council's word carried weight in London because it knew the man and his record. A petition sent without it would have been easy for the Court to set aside.
287	283	1777 his Age, long Service, and infirmitys will intitle him to your favor for a Pension during the few Years he has to live, and would wish to return to his Native Country. But as there is some probability of an approaching War, thinks he may be yet able to render you some Service	Howard trusted that his age, long service and poor health would earn him the Court's favour and a pension for the few years he had left. He wished to go home to his native country. There was, however, some likelihood of war, and he thought he might still be of use if the island came under attack. He offered to stay until the troubles in Europe were peacefully settled. In that case he asked the Court to place him on its half-pay list, which would free him from the

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		should this Island be attacked, by continuing here until the disturbances in Europe be Peaceably settled, in that case humbly requests your Honors will be pleased to put him upon your half pay List, which will relieve him from the immediate dutys required from the Station he now fills, which for the reasons assigned he is very unable to perform. Your Petitioner therefore humbly submits the same to your Honors consideration, and by granting either of his requests Your Petitioner as in Duty Bound will ever pray. 14th July 1777 Unanimously agreed to Recommend the above Petitioner to the Honorable Company by the next General Letter. Lieutenant James Molloy this day addressed the following Letter to the Board. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor and Council Gentlemen As the situation of my Affairs in England require my appearance there as soon as possible, I find myself under the disagreeable necessity of requesting your permission to Resign the Honorable Company's Service on Saturday next. With all Respect I am Gentlemen Your very humble & Obedt. Servant (Signed) James Molloy 1 Lieut. Artillery Island St. Helena July the 14th 1777	daily duties of his post that he could no longer properly perform. He left both requests to the Court's judgement. The petition was dated 14 July 1777. The Council agreed unanimously to recommend Howard to the Company in its next general letter. Lieutenant James Molloy addressed a letter to the Board that day, written to Governor Skottowe and the Council. His affairs in England required him there as soon as possible. He therefore found himself obliged to ask the Council's permission to resign from the Company's service on the following Saturday. He signed the letter at St Helena on 14 July 1777 as lieutenant of artillery. **Interpretations** Howard offered the Court a choice: a pension so that he could go home, or half pay if he stayed. Half pay was a reduced salary paid to an officer kept on the books but relieved of active duty. It cost less than full pay and kept him available in an emergency. With war looming, Howard judged that the Court might prefer to keep an experienced captain on the island at a lower cost rather than let him go. Proposing both courses made it easier for the Court to say yes to one of them. Molloy did exactly what the Council's reply of 23 June 1777 left open to him. Refused leave of absence, he resigned outright. Within three months the artillery would lose both its captain, James Tippet, and its senior lieutenant, leaving the guns in the hands of John Leech and David Kay, whose commissions were only acting ones.
288	284	14th July Which Resignation We accepted of. We this day Received the following Letter from Lieutenant John Bazett Administrator to the Effects of Sarah Farrell Deceased. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. &c. Council Worshipful Sir & Sirs Agreeable to the Letter you granted me for Administrating upon the Effects of the late Mrs. Sarah Farrell, I beg leave to inform you, I disposed of them at Public Auction and have now received about a thousand pounds produce thereof, which I should esteem a favour if you would take into your Treasury for Bills upon the Honble. Company in London payable to William Lushington Esqr. I am Worshipful Sir and Sirs Your most Obedient Servant (Signed) John Bazett St. Helena 14th July 1777 We directed the Secretary to return him the following Answer. To Lieutenant John Bazett Sir In answer to your Letter of this day, I am directed by the Governor and Council to acquaint you that	The Council accepted Molloy's resignation. The Council received a letter that day from Lieutenant John Bazett, administrator of the estate of the late Mrs Sarah Farrell, addressed to Governor Skottowe and the Council. Under the letters of administration the Council had granted him, he had sold her belongings at public auction and had collected about £1,000 0s 0d from the sale. He asked the Council, as a favour, to take the money into the treasury in exchange for bills drawn on the Company in London, payable to William Lushington, esquire. He signed the letter at St Helena on 14 July 1777. The Council told the Secretary to reply to Lieutenant John Bazett. Wright wrote that, in answer to his letter of that day, the Governor and Council directed him to inform Bazett that [continues]. **Interpretations** The Council accepted Molloy's resignation without comment, although it left the artillery without a single officer holding a full commission. It had no choice. A Company officer was not bound to serve indefinitely, and the Council had already refused him leave. Holding him against his will would only have produced a discontented officer at the head of the guns. An administrator dealt with the estate of someone who died without a will, under letters of administration granted by the Council in its role as the island's court of probate. Sarah Farrell's goods fetched about £1,000 0s 0d at auction, a large estate for the island. Her heirs were evidently in England, and the money was to be paid there to William Lushington, perhaps their agent. Turning the proceeds into bills of exchange was the usual way to send a dead person's estate home, as the officials did with their own savings.

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289	285	1777 that the State of the Honorable Company's Cash being at present so very high they cannot possibly comply with your request, but if you for your greater Security chuse to deposit the Cash you mention, in the Company's treasury, you have their leave so to do. I am Sir Your humble Servant (Signed) B. Wright Secretary St. Helena 14th July 1777 We this day Received the following Letter from the Storekeeper. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council of St. Helena Worshipful Sir & Sirs I beg leave to acquaint you that on examining the Salt Provision received from Ship Bridgwater, find thirty one Hhds. Beef very indifferent, having a colour and disagreeable smell which I imagine proceed from not being properly Salted. I am Worshipful Sir and Sirs Your most Obedt. and humble Servant (Signed) Jonn. Doveton 14th July 1777 We directed the Storekeeper to try an experiment by putting Salt Pickle to endeavour to recover it so as to make it fit (if possible) for present use, And to inform Us with the success thereof.	Wright explained that the Company's cash in hand was so high at present that the Council could not grant Bazett's request. If he wished, however, he could deposit the money in the Company's treasury for safekeeping. Wright signed the letter at St Helena on 14 July 1777. The Council received a letter that day from Jonathan Doveton, the storekeeper, addressed to Governor Skottowe and the Council. While examining the salt provisions delivered by the *Bridgewater*, he found 31 hogsheads of beef of very poor quality. The meat had a bad colour and an unpleasant smell, which he thought came from its not being properly salted. He signed the letter on 14 July 1777. The Council directed the storekeeper to try putting the beef in salt pickle, to see whether it could be saved and made fit for immediate use. He was to report the result. **Interpretations** The Council refused bills for Sarah Farrell's estate because the chest already held too much coin. It had stood at £18,852 18s 9d at the end of May 1777. Every bill granted put a charge on the Court of Directors in London, and the Court expected the island to use its coin for its own costs rather than run up large drafts at home. Earlier in the year, when the chest was falling, the Council had welcomed every bill. Now that it was full, it would hold the estate's money on deposit, but it would not draw on London for it. The *Bridgewater*'s beef had come straight from England, yet it was already going bad. The Council did not condemn it at once, as it had done with the casks from the *Osterley* and the *Hampshire*. It ordered fresh brine poured in to see whether the meat could still be used. Beef that was badly salted but not yet rotten might be saved for quick use, perhaps on the slaves' ration as the older provisions had been. The Council had just thrown 24 casks into the sea and would not lose 31 more without first trying to rescue them.
290	286	14th July John Desborough Serjeant and Henry Williams Private this day Petitioned for their Discharges from the Garrison, having Served the Honorable Company their Contracted times. Granted Major Henry Bazett Reports that he has been on Board the Ships Gatton, Lord Camden Granby Prince of Wales, London, Norfolk, Stafford, Duke of Cumberland and Fox, to Muster their Companys and enquire for Deserters, but found none, their Muster Rolls are as follow. Muster Roll of Ship Gatton William Money Commandr. William Roberts 1 Mate Henry Farrer 3 Do. James How 4 Do. Henry Ferrington Purser Roderick Allan Surgeon John Atkins Gunner John Steede Boatswain John Gummet Carpenter Fran. Over Ships Stewd. Robt. Barrow Midship. Wm. O'Neale Do. Patrick Shepard Do. Edwd. Inwick Do. Robt. Tafford Qr. Master	John Desborough, a sergeant, and Henry Williams, a private, asked that day to be discharged from the garrison, since both had served the full terms of their contracts with the Company. The Council granted their requests. Major Henry Bazett reported that he had gone aboard the *Gatton*, the *Lord Camden*, the *Granby*, the *Prince of Wales*, the *London*, the *Norfolk*, the *Stafford*, the *Duke of Cumberland* and the *Fox* to muster their crews and search for deserters, but he found none. Their muster rolls read as follows. The muster roll of the *Gatton*: William Money, commander William Roberts, first mate Henry Farrer, third mate James Hew, fourth mate Henry Farrington, purser Roderick Allen, surgeon John Atkins, gunner John Steele, boatswain John Grummet, carpenter Francis Cross, ship's steward Robert Brown, midshipman William O'Neale, midshipman Patrick Shepard, midshipman Edward Fenwick, midshipman Robert Tafford, quartermaster John Tookley, quartermaster John Turtle, quartermaster John Donaldson, quartermaster John Small, captain's steward Charles Mason, cook

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		John Teakle Qr. Mast. John Lewis Do. John Donaldson Do. John Small Capt. Stewd. Chas. Mason Do. Cook John Lee Do. Do. Chas. Mussell Do. Do. Edwd. Hardall Butler John Leonce Ships Cook Leond. Rogers Cooper Mattw. Young Do. Mate Geo. Carpenter Sailmaker John Bruce Caulker Robt. Townsend Do. Mate Benj. Sharpe Carp. Mt. Robt. Steward Carp. 2 Mate Edward Lloyd Boat. Mate Jacob Jones Seaman Duncan Bruce John Willie John Snow James Snow Joseph Shores Wm. Sherman Henry Graham Thos. Owens Thos. Barkley John Wheatley Mattw. Fox John West	John Lee, [...] Charles Mewell, [...] Edward Kendall, butler John Leirce, ship's cook Edward Rolfe, cooper Matthew Young, carpenter's mate George Carpenter, sailmaker John Bruce, caulker Edward Townsend, caulker's mate Benjamin Sharpe, [...] Robert Steward, second carpenter's mate Edward Lloyd, boatswain's mate Jacob Jones, seaman Duncan Bruce, seaman John Willie, seaman John Snow, seaman James Snow, seaman Joseph Shores, seaman William Sherman, seaman Henry Graham, seaman Thomas Owens, seaman Thomas Barkley, seaman John Wheatley, seaman Matthew Fry, seaman John West, seaman
291	287	1777 Saml. Willson Seaman Henry Long Peter Hallam David Hunter John Kirk Alexr. Mannock William Williams William Marten Ash Duncan John Murray Michl. Loving John Shorewood Hugh Lilley Thomas Beally Alexr. Frenty John Hair David Goring Wm. Jefferys Lewis Sweetelys Seaman John Moore Thomas Palmer James Martin Saml. Clason Peter Bryon Thomas Vane Philip Kelly James Reed John Whittle Thos. McDonald Charles James George Manning Anthony Gore Robt. Jacks Richard Tow Pedro Tow Joe Antoine John Ronnon Seaman John Johnson Jockin Peree Lewis Travers Abraham Clark Chas. Mitchell Robert Wilson Peter Le Teique	The *Gatton*'s muster roll continued with the rest of her crew and her passenger. Cornelius Wellson, seaman Henry Long, seaman Peter Hallam, seaman David Hunter, seaman John Kirk, seaman Alexander Mannock, seaman William Williams, seaman William Martin, seaman Archibald Duncan, seaman John Murray, seaman Michael Loving, seaman John Shorewood, seaman Hugh Lilley, seaman Thomas Bealy, seaman Alexander Franty, seaman John Kain, seaman David Gearing, seaman William Jeffreys, seaman Lewis Sorcteloge, seaman John Moore, seaman Thomas Palmer, seaman James Martin, seaman Samuel Clason, seaman Peter Bryan, seaman Thomas Oarne, seaman Philip Kelly, seaman James Reed, seaman John Whittle, seaman Thomas McDonald, seaman Charles James, seaman George Manning, seaman Anthony Gore, seaman Robert Jacks, seaman Richard Lowe, seaman Pedro Lowe, seaman Joe Antoine, seaman John Ronson, seaman John Johnson, seaman Joachim Perre, seaman Lewis Travers, seaman Abraham Clark, seaman Charles Mitchell, seaman Robert Wilson, seaman

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		Vincent Blavock Jacques Lahu Thos. Robertson Wm. Stewart Wm. Fredrick Andw. Hagustone John Le Baron C. Le Blon Benj. Lilley Tabas, Servant Captain Dickson Passenger (Signed) Wm. Roberts for Captn. Money Muster Roll of Ship Lord Camden John Riddell Commander Jos. Strong 1 Mate Nathl. Dance 2 Do. Geo. Menzman 3 Do. Richd. Harding 4 Do. John Dennis 5 Do. Willm. Smith 6 Do. David Gibb Surgeon Richard Lewis Purser Jno. Griffin Carpenter Willm. Hill Gunner Arch. Cosley Boatn. John Cook Midshipman Mattw. Gore Do. Michl. Burn Midsh. John Dixon Do. John Sowden Surg. Mt. Wm. Edmonds Ships Stewd. Benj. Cattell Capt. Do. Alexr. Brown Qr. Mast. John Lloyd Do. Nichs. Lawrence Do. Thos. Young Do. Wm. Hogwin Caulker Jno. Hoon Sailmaker John Corbett Cooper C. Hunter Armourer Jno. Ringer Carp. Mt. Robt. Bigby Carp. 2 Mate John Hill Gunr. Do. Saml. Gilmour Boat. Do. Thos. Bryson Do. 2 Do. Edwd. Spooner Caulk. Do. Atherton Dixon Cook E. Rendon Capt. Do. Wm. Richards Butcher J. Wall Baker Thos. Stevens Poulterer Wm. Hill Seaman Wm. West John Booker Jno. Dunn	Peter le Tigue, seaman Vincent Blavock, seaman Jacques Lahu, seaman Thomas Robertson, seaman William Stewart, seaman William Fedrick, seaman Andrew Hagustine, seaman John le Barron, seaman C. le Blon, seaman Benjamin Lilley, seaman Tabby, servant Passenger Captain Dickson William Roberts signed the roll for Captain Money. The muster roll of the *Lord Camden* read as follows. John Rodsell, commander Joseph Strong, first mate Nathaniel Dance, second mate George Menzeman, third mate Richard Harding, fourth mate John Dennis, fifth mate William Smith, sixth mate David Gibb, surgeon Richard Lewis, purser John Griffin, carpenter William Hill, gunner Arnold Cosby, boatswain John Cook, midshipman Matthew Gore, midshipman Michael Bower, midshipman John Dunton, midshipman John Sowden, surgeon's mate William Edwards, ship's steward Benjamin Cattell, captain's steward Alexander Brown, quartermaster John Lloyd, quartermaster Nicholas Lawrence, quartermaster Thomas Young, quartermaster Nicholas Hagwin, caulker John Horn, sailmaker John Corbett, cooper G. Hughes, armourer John Kringer, captain's cook Robert Bigby, carpenter's mate John Hill, gunner's mate Samuel Gilbourne, boatswain's mate Thomas Bryson, boatswain's mate Edward Spooner, caulker's mate Atherton Dawson, cook E. Reardon, captain's [...] William Richards, butcher J. Hall, baker Thomas Stevens, poulterer William Hill, seaman William West, seaman John Booker, seaman John Dunne, seaman **Interpretations** Nathaniel Dance, second mate of the *Lord Camden*, was then a young officer at the start of his career in the Company's maritime service. In 1804, as commodore of a convoy of East Indiamen returning from China, he bluffed a French squadron under Admiral Linois into retreat at the Battle of Pulo Aura, and he was knighted for it. His name appears here among the ordinary officers of a ship calling at St Helena. Several of the *Gatton*'s seamen bore French names, among them Jacques Lahu, Peter le Tigue, John le Barron and C. le Blon. Ships returning from Canton often made up their crews with whatever sailors they could find there or in India, including Frenchmen from the French ships in the same trade.

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292	288	14th July	The *Lord Camden*'s muster roll continued with the rest of her seamen.
		John Matthews Seaman	John Matthews, seaman
		Willm. Nelson	William Nelson, seaman
		Henry Harrington	Henry Harrington, seaman
		Thos. Fisher	Thomas Fisher, seaman
		Willm. Nelson	William Nelson, seaman
		Willm. Bailey	William Bailey, seaman
		Edward Holland	Edward Holland, seaman
		George Andrew	George Andrew, seaman
		Thomas Walker	Thomas Waller, seaman
		Benj. La Rose	Benjamin la Rose, seaman
		John McDonald	John McDonald, seaman
		Jas. Smart	James Smart, seaman
		Saml. Moore	Samuel Moore, seaman
		John Eaton	John Caton, seaman
		Edward Farrell	Edward Farrell, seaman
		John Williams	John Williams, seaman
		John Grey	John Grey, seaman
		Corn. Johnston	Cornelius Johnston, seaman
		John McMurtrie	John McMurtrie, seaman
		John Hinds	John Hinds, seaman
		Corn. Conner Seaman	Cornelius Conner, seaman
		Willm. Alexander	William Alexander, seaman
		Matthew Earl	Matthew Earl, seaman
		Saml. Robertson	Samuel Robertson, seaman
		Alexd. Walker	Alexander Walker, seaman
		Wm. Cummings	William Cummings, seaman
		Mattw. McGuire	Matthew McGuinness, seaman
		John Nicholson	John Nicholson, seaman
		James Clark	James Clark, seaman
		Thomas Wynn	Thomas Wynn, seaman
		Geo. Rough	George Rough, seaman
		John Mills	John Mills, seaman
		William Yeomans	William Yeoman, seaman
		Chas. Barnes	Charles Barnes, seaman
		Jas. Thompson	James Thompson, seaman
		Dond. McKenzie	Donald McKenzie, seaman
		Richard Ross	Richard Ross, seaman
		Alexd. Malstrom	Alexander Malcolm, seaman
		Thos. Morgan	Thomas Morgan, seaman
		John Lee	John Lee, seaman
		Dennis Newling Seaman	Dennis Newling, seaman
		John Peters	John Peters, seaman
		Willm. Day	William Day, seaman
		Fran. Hardwick	Francis Hardwick, seaman
		Chs. Banks	Christopher Banks, seaman
		John Shears	John Shears, seaman
		Thos. Daniels	Thomas Daniels, seaman
		John Colwell	John Colwell, seaman
		Arthur Fisher	Arthur Fisher, seaman
		Nathl. Tinton	Nathaniel Trinton, seaman
		John Tirrill	John Tirrell, seaman
		Wm. Davis	William Davis, seaman
		Henry Thompson	Henry Thompson, seaman
		Thos. Haughway	Thomas Haughway, seaman
		James Loftus	James Loftus, seaman
		John Dawson	John Dawson, seaman
		Dond. McPherson	Donald McPherson, seaman
		John Commeny	John Commery, seaman
		Edward Price	Edward Price, seaman
		Thos. Knife	Thomas Knife, seaman
		(Signed) Jno. Reddall	J. Reddall signed the roll.
		Muster Roll of Ship Granby	The muster roll of the *Granby* read as follows.
		John Johnstone Commr.	John Johnstone, commander
		John Bevan 1 Mate	John Bevan, first mate
		Angus McNab 2 Do.	Angus McNab, second mate
		Samuel Wheadon 3 Do.	Samuel Wheaden, third mate
		Charles Bird 4 Do.	Charles Bird, fourth mate
		Joseph Clarkson 5 Do.	Joseph Clarkson, fifth mate
		John Pornfret 6 Do.	John Pomfret, sixth mate
		John Duncan Surgeon	John Duncan, surgeon
		Robt. Hamilton Purser	Robert Hamilton, purser
		Patrick Brown Surg. Mt.	Patrick Bowie, surgeon's mate
		Alexr. Renny Boatswain	Alexander Renny, boatswain
		John Davis Gunner	John Davis, gunner
		Jno. Phillips Carpenter	

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		Alexd. Cosmeno Midship. John Dingworth Midship. David Valentine Do. George Stevens Do. Henry Renny Capt. Stewd. Charles Sparks Ships Stewd. John Fisher Qr. Master David Rafter Do. Joseph Shaw Do. Dan. Douglas Do. Peter Close Do. Jas. Roberts Caulker Alexr. Webster Cooper Thos. Henderson Armr. Richd. Brock Sailmr. Joseph Lowell Caulk. Mate Corn. Bernardo Ships Cook Thos. Ruffley Butcher Mark Church Poulterer Wm. Langley Carp. Mt. John Langley Do. W. Bridgewater Caulk. Mt. Fran. Barclay Gunr. Mt.	John Phillips, carpenter Alexander Cuvermone, midshipman John Dangworth, midshipman David Valentine, midshipman George Stevens, midshipman Henry Renny, captain's steward Charles Sparks, ship's steward John Taper, quartermaster David Rafter, quartermaster Joseph Shaw, quartermaster John Douglas, quartermaster Peter Close, quartermaster James Roberts, caulker William Webster, cooper Thomas Henderson, armourer Richard Buck, sailmaker Joseph Laudlo, caulker's mate Cornelius Renardo, ship's cook Thomas Ruffley, butcher Mark Church, poulterer William Langley, carpenter's mate John Langley, carpenter's mate William Bridgwater, cooper's mate Francis Barnby, gunner's mate
293	289	1777 Andw. Frazer Caulk. Mate John Irwin Carp. Mt. Jas. Brander Boat. Do. George Rogers Do. John Stewart Seaman William Smith Duncan McKenny Alexr. Farquharson Matthew Brown Robt. Henderson Edward Caldwell Matthew Watkins Peter Brown William Cox John Dunham John Lovenik James Robertson John Gordon Duncan Graham Robert Gray Davd. Menzies Davd. Towns John Mitchell Alexd. Crawford Alexd. Grant Willm. Brown Seaman John Harrison Wm. Johnstone John Whigs John Foster Richard Thomas Duncan McCormac James Greenwood George Hill John Whitehead William Carter James Levrie John Hurley Davd. Kinghorn Alexd. Malcolm James Cash Richard Brooks Richard Fowler James Turnbull William Miller Alexd. Scott Alexd. McLean Robt. Shuttle William Jones Robt. Christian Seaman	The *Granby*'s muster roll continued with the rest of her crew. Andrew Frazer, cook's mate John Irwin, cooper's mate James Brander, boatswain's mate George Rogers, boatswain's mate John Stewart, seaman William Smith, seaman Duncan McKenny, seaman Alexander Farquharson, seaman Matthew Brown, seaman Robert Henderson, seaman Edward Caldwell, seaman Matthew Watkins, seaman Peter Brown, seaman William Cox, seaman John Durham, seaman John Lowrick, seaman James Robertson, seaman John Gordon, seaman Duncan Graham, seaman Robert Gray, seaman David Menzies, seaman David Towns, seaman John Mitchell, seaman Alexander Crawford, seaman Alexander Grant, seaman William Brown, seaman John Harrison, seaman William Johnstone, seaman John Whigs, seaman John Foster, seaman Richard Thomas, seaman Duncan McCumae, seaman James Greenwood, seaman George Hill, seaman John Whitehead, seaman William Carter, seaman James Lowrie, seaman John Hurley, seaman David Kinghorn, seaman Alexander Malcolm, seaman James Cash, seaman Richard Brooks, seaman Richard Fowler, seaman James Turnbull, seaman William Miller, seaman Alexander Scott, seaman Alexander McLean, seaman Robert Shuttle, seaman William Jones, seaman

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		James Gregory James Rodger Davd. Tindal Joseph Thompson Roger Clayfield Robert Cole James Smith Michael White Chas. Brewster Wm. Elliott Geo. Galloway Wm. McGuires Thos. Hornby Thos. Perryman Henry Smith Thos. Horne Wm. Clay Richard Mence Wm. Coombs Thos. Winnington Shadrach Burt George Dunn Thos. Chester (Signed) John Johnston Muster Roll of Ship Prince of Wales Jonn. Court Commander James Quick 1 Mate Nathl. Thomas 2 Do. John Sherwood 3 Do. Saml. Fox 4 Do. Chas. Napper 5 Do. William Marshall 6 Do. Saml. Matthews Surgeon R. Brickwood Do. Mt. Stephn. Crump Carpent. John Harris Gunner John Pruit Boatswain Jonn. Court Mid. & Cox. Wm. Myers Midshipman Chas. Roberts Do. John Bird Do. Joseph Johnston Qr. Mast. Mattw. Fortune Do. Robt. Moore Do. Thos. Shaw Do. Jas. Dwyer Do. Wm. Langton Do. John Powis Boat. Mate Wm. Story Gunr. Do. Thos. Graham Carp. Do. Nichs. Potts Do. Do. Norman Bruder Ships Stwd. Nichs. Regler Caulker Richd. Neill Do. Mate Robt. Alexander Capt. Stwd. Adam Cross Cooper Geo. Smith Do. Mate Wm. Pointing Do. Do. W. Pullidge Ships Cook Alexr. Walton Baker Isaac Paulin Armourer John Johnson Butcher Thos. Collins Poulterer John Smith Seaman	Robert Christian, seaman James Gregory, seaman James Bodger, seaman David Tisdal, seaman Joseph Thompson, seaman Roger Clayfield, seaman Robert Coe, seaman James Smith, seaman Michael White, seaman Charles Butcher, seaman William Elliott, seaman George Galloway, seaman William McGuinness, seaman Thomas Hornby, seaman Thomas Perryman, seaman Henry Smith, seaman Thomas Horne, seaman William Day, seaman Richard Mence, seaman William Combe, seaman Thomas Winnington, seaman Shadrach Burt, seaman George Dunn, seaman Thomas Chester, seaman John Johnstone signed the roll. The muster roll of the *Prince of Wales* read as follows. John Couts, commander James Quick, first mate Nathaniel Thomas, second mate John Sherwood, third mate Samuel Fox, fourth mate Charles Nepper, fifth mate William Marshall, sixth mate Samuel Matthews, surgeon Ralph Birchwood, surgeon's mate Stephen Crump, carpenter John Harris, gunner John Price, boatswain John Couts, midshipman and coxswain William Myers, midshipman Charles Roberts, midshipman John Bird, midshipman Joseph Johnston, quartermaster Matthew Fortune, quartermaster Robert Moore, quartermaster Thomas Shaw, quartermaster James Dunger, quartermaster William Langdon, quartermaster John Powis, boatswain's mate William Story, gunner's mate Thomas Graham, carpenter's mate Nicholas Potts, second carpenter's mate Norman Brander, second boatswain's mate Nicholas Regler, caulker Richard Nutt, caulker's mate Robert Alexander, second gunner's mate Adam Croft, cooper George Smith, cooper's mate William Pointing, second cooper's mate W. Rutledge, ship's cook Alexander Wotton, baker Isaac Pardon, armourer John Johnson, butcher Thomas Collins, poulterer John Smith, seaman
294	290	14th July George Hill Seaman John Berry Saml. Johnstone James Hall Thos. Roberts James Manners Davd. Dunsyer John Parish	The *Prince of Wales*'s muster roll continued with the rest of her crew and her passenger. George Hill, seaman John Berry, seaman Samuel Johnstone, seaman James Hall, seaman Thomas Roberts, seaman James Mannus, seaman David Dunger, seaman

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		Thos. Holland	John Parish, seaman
		George Ritchie	Thomas Holland, seaman
		James Brown	George Ritchie, seaman
		John White	James Brown, seaman
		James Dilsler	John White, seaman
		Peter De Castro	James Dibden, seaman
		Peter Blackett	Peter de Castro, seaman
		Stephen Dodds	Peter Blackett, seaman
		Saml. Bell	Stephen Dodds, seaman
		George Bowman	Samuel Ball, seaman
		Thos. Starkell	George Bowman, seaman
		John Jacobs	Thomas Hartwell, seaman
		Mattw. Masters	John Jacobs, seaman
		Adam Engerston	Matthew Masters, seaman
		John Lambert	Adam Egerton, seaman
		Fran. Beard Seaman	John Lambert, seaman
		Saml. Coats	Francis Beard, seaman
		Willm. Goodyer	Samuel Coats, seaman
		George Walles	William Goodyer, seaman
		Davd. Sutton	George Waller, seaman
		John Gatton	David Sutton, seaman
		Jas. Beverly	John Gallon, seaman
		Thos. Richardson	John Peverly, seaman
		George Williams	Thomas Richardson, seaman
		John Abraham	George Williams, seaman
		Wm. Adams	John Abraham, seaman
		Thos. Conelly	William Adams, seaman
		John Robinson	Thomas Conelly, seaman
		Wm. Barnett	John Robeson, seaman
		Fran. Blake	William Barnett, seaman
		Fran. Dobreach	Francis Blake, seaman
		Wm. Sample	Francis Dobreach, seaman
		Chs. Ellis	William Sample, seaman
		Robt. Dunbar	Charles Ellis, seaman
		George Carey	Robert Dunbar, seaman
		Thos. Mantle	George Carey, seaman
		Geo. Burlelson	Thomas Mantle, seaman
		Robt. Walton	George Bulteston, seaman
		Wm. Smith Seaman	Robert Watson, seaman
		John Jestings	William Smith, seaman
		John Colwall	John Jestings, seaman
		John Tool	John Corwall, seaman
		Elisha Gershelson	John Tool, seaman
		Thos. Sandon	Elisha Gerdbetson, seaman
		Davd. Mullock	Thomas Samdon, seaman
		Thos. Morgan	David Mullock, seaman
		Pollidore	Thomas Morgan, seaman
		Mattw. Parnell	Pellidore, seaman
		Robt. Linwood	Matthew Parnall, seaman
		Wm. Stone	Robert Linwood, seaman
		James Brander	William Stone, seaman
		Wm. Sedwick	James Brander, seaman
		John Richards	William Sedwick, seaman
		John Low	John Richards, seaman
		John Stillings	John Low, seaman
		Dennis Collins	John Shillings, seaman
		James Mensick	Dennis Collins, seaman
		Willm. Carpenter	James Mensich, seaman
		Robert Fowkes	William Carpenter, seaman
		George Barker	Robert Fowkes, seaman
		[...]	George Barker, seaman
		Lieut. Simon Baillie Passenger	Passenger
		(Signed) Jas. Quick	Lieutenant Simon Baillie
		Muster Roll of Ship London	James Quick signed the roll.
		Danl. Webb Commander	The muster roll of the *London* read as follows.
		Thomas Walker 1 Mate	Daniel Webb, commander
		John Wright 2 Do.	Thomas Walker, first mate
		Thos. Maul 3 Do.	John Wright, second mate
		John Peters 5 Do.	Thomas Mead, third mate
		Robt. Peck 6 Do.	John Peters, fifth mate
		Robt. Ramsay Surgeon	Robert Peck, sixth mate
		John Williamson Purser	Robert Ramsay, surgeon
		Gilbert Campbell Carpenter	John Williamson, purser
		Wm. Birch Gunner	Gilbert Coxall, carpenter
		Thos. Thorpe Boatn.	William Buck, gunner
		Fredk. Drake S. Steward	Thomas Thorpe, boatswain

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		John Merchant Capt. Do. James Bangs Do. Cook Hans Peters Ships Do. Thos. Jones Cooper Jas. Hiblock Caulker John Lewis Sailmaker Fran. Morris Armourer Mark Kahoe Baker Jas. Miller Butcher Wm. Ware Poulterer John Greens Lode Carp. Mt. Jno. Ferguson Do. Do.	Frederick Drake, ship's steward John Merchant, captain's steward James Kings, captain's cook Hans Peters, ship's cook Thomas Jones, cooper James Hitchcock, caulker John Lewis, sailmaker Francis Morris, armourer Mark Kahoa, baker James Miller, butcher William Weir, poulterer John Greensted, second carpenter's mate John Fergueneu, [...]
295	291	1777 John Downer Caulk. Mt. Henry Hand Caulk. Do. Hugh McKillock Gunr. Do. Henry Walker Boat. Do. John Black Do. Do. Richard Dowes Mid. & Cox. Wm. Johnstone Midship. John Grand Do. George Cooper Qr. Master Richd. Judges Do. Godfrey Kelly Do. John Reuls Seaman John Colfar John Duff Michl. Mason Cornelius Henry William Calow Wm. Crowther Edward Evans Andrew Gould Joseph Melvin Willm. Poole Wm. Steward Seaman Thomas Couch Adam Turnbull Thos. Pritchard John Mitchell John Leck Robert Walker Fredk. Nairn John Kirkhead Edward Sheppard Thos. Kilgour Wm. Akers Patrick Fryling John Trigger Richard Wright Paul Henry John Logee Mattw. Fielding Peter Arong John Pollock Jonathan Knight John Marshall Hugh Jameson Seaman Edward Bentley William Pollie Peter Jefferys George Hardie Thos. Hibbs Robert Cowle William Limpus Sidney Potter Charles Pinon Philip Inman David Blackburn Josiah Barrett Richard Brooks John Jameson Wm. Brown Thos. Gibbs	The *London*'s muster roll continued with the rest of her crew and her passengers. John Downer, cook's mate Henry Hand, caulker's mate Hugh McKillock, gunner's mate Henry Willars, boatswain's mate John Black, boatswain's mate Richard Davis, midshipman and coxswain William Johnstone, midshipman John Grand, midshipman George Cooper, quartermaster Richard Judges, quartermaster Godfrey Kelly, quartermaster John Reid, seaman John Colfer, seaman John Duff, seaman Michael Mason, seaman Cornelius Henry, seaman William Calow, seaman William Crowther, seaman Edward Evans, seaman Andrew Gould, seaman Joseph Melvin, seaman William Poole, seaman William Steward, seaman Thomas Couch, seaman Adam Turnbull, seaman Thomas Pritchard, seaman John Mitchell, seaman John Lark, seaman Robert Walker, seaman Frederick Nairn, seaman John Kirkhead, seaman Edward Sheppard, seaman Thomas Kilgour, seaman William Askers, seaman Patrick Ingling, seaman John Trigger, seaman Richard Knight, seaman Paul Henry, seaman John Logie, seaman Matthew Fielding, seaman Peter Arong, seaman John Pollock, seaman Jonathan Knight, seaman John Marshall, seaman Hugh Simmons, seaman Edward Bentley, seaman William Pollie, seaman Peter Jefferys, seaman George Hardie, seaman Thomas Hibbs, seaman Robert Cowle, seaman William Limpus, seaman Sidney Pellee, seaman Charles Person, seaman Philip Imar, seaman David Blackburn, seaman Josiah Barrett, seaman Richard Brooks, seaman John Jamson, seaman William Brown, seaman

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		Charles Peck	Thomas Gibbs, seaman
		Saml. Errington	Charles Peck, seaman
		John Hewes	Samuel Errington, seaman
		Thos. Stafford	John Hewes, seaman
		Benj. Dowling	Thomas Stafford, seaman
		Passengers	Benjamin Dowling, seaman
		Mr. Lage	Passengers
		Mrs. Lage	Mr Lodge
		Captain Towne	Mrs Lodge
		Lieut. Longmjour	Captain Towne
		(Signed) Thos. Walker	Lieutenant Longmore
		Chief Officer	Thomas Walker, chief officer, signed the roll.
		Muster Roll of Ship Norfolk	The muster roll of the *Norfolk* read as follows.
		James Biggen Commander	James Biggen, commander
		Richd. Dobbie 1 Mate	Richard Dobbie, first mate
		Saml. Chs. Bonham 2 Do.	Samuel Charles Bentham, second mate
		Richard Leven 3 Do.	Richard Leeven, third mate
		John Gilbourne 4 Do.	John Gilborne, fourth mate
		William Meek 5 Mate	William Mash, fifth mate
		Jas. Jones Charter Purser	John James Charter, purser
		John Swaltrich Surgeon	John Treadbuck, surgeon
		John Wilson Gunner	John Wilson, gunner
		Wm. Holland Boatn.	William Holland, boatswain
		Wm. Dawson Carpenter	William Dawson, carpenter
		Chs. Cunningham Midsn.	Charles Cunningham, midshipman
		Thomas James Do.	Thomas James, midshipman
		James Knight	James Knight, midshipman
		Thos. Upjohn	Thomas Upjohn, midshipman
296	292	14th July	The *Norfolk*'s muster roll continued with the rest of her crew and her passengers.
		Alexr. Bethune Qr. Mast.	Alexander Bentham, quartermaster
		Wm. Kendall Do.	William Kendall, quartermaster
		George Thompson Do.	George Thompson, quartermaster
		Robert Proutt Do.	Robert Prout, quartermaster
		Jas. Shields Surg. Mt.	James Shields, surgeon's mate
		Wm. Berkley S. Steward	William Buckley, ship's steward
		Richd. Greaves Capt. Do.	Richard Grover, captain's steward
		John Nailer Do. Cook	John Nailer, captain's cook
		Jas. Sheriff Gunr. Mate	James Sheriff, gunner's mate
		Wm. Cook Do.	William Cock, gunner's mate
		William King Boat. Do.	William King, boatswain's mate
		Thos. Moore Do. Do.	Thomas Moore, boatswain's mate
		Jos. Rushton Carp. Do.	John Rushton, carpenter's mate
		Robert Joice Do.	Robert Joice, carpenter's mate
		Jerem. Cawley Caulker	Jeremiah Crawley, caulker
		Gabl. Thompson Sailmaker	Gabriel Thompson, sailmaker
		Jas. Charles Armourer	John Charles, armourer
		James Cox Cooper	James Cox, cooper
		Wm. McKenly Caulk. Mt.	William McKenly, caulker's mate
		Jas. Barrack Carp. Do.	James Barrack, cooper's mate
		Geo. Wright Ships Cook	George Wright, ship's cook
		Thos. Jones Butcher	Thomas Jones, butcher
		George Still	George Hill, seaman
		Peter Long	Peter Long, seaman
		John Davis	John Davies, seaman
		James Thompson	James Thompson, seaman
		John Williams	John Williams, seaman
		Robert Hopsnack	Robert Hopkirk, seaman
		James Henderson	James Henderson, seaman
		Isaac Moses	Isaac Moses, seaman
		John Williams Seaman	John Williams, seaman
		John Nelson	John Nelson, seaman
		Elijah Moffatt	Elijah Moffatt, seaman
		John Wilson	John Wilson, seaman
		Richard Stone	Richard Stone, seaman
		Joseph Duff	Joseph Duff, seaman
		Willm. Cear	William Carr, seaman
		James Black	James Black, seaman
		John Ogilvie	John Ogilvie, seaman
		Robert Bissett	Robert Bissett, seaman
		Richd. King	Richard King, seaman
		Thomas Thompson	Thomas Thompson, seaman
		Alexd. Cambell	Alexander Campbell, seaman
		Michl. Anderson	Michael Anderson, seaman
		Robert Morton	Robert Morton, seaman
		William Paxton	Robert Morton, seaman

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		John Murray Wm. McBridge John Rosbury Robert Ray Lewis Owens John Clements George Strong Roger Davidson Andrew Johnstone William Bevan John Tennant Thomas Graham Thomas Dowers Willm. Phelps Seaman William Knott William Ward Willm. Hamilton William Hall James Paul Edward Howard Thomas Johnson Willm. Harrison James Jackson James Ross John Lyall George Jackson Benj. McHenry Robt. Forbes John Willson John Elliott Alexr. Scott William Howell Robert Swan Alexr. Sutherland Jas. Sutherland Robert Robins Thos. Wrangle George Howell John Oakes John Cole Johannes Sluys Isaac Hill Willm. Knowles Passengers Mr. Dutimeur De Montigny And Servant. (Signed) R. Dobbie for Capt. James Biggin	William Paxton, seaman John Murray, seaman William McBridge, seaman John Rosbury, seaman Robert Ray, seaman Lewis Owens, seaman John Clements, seaman George Strong, seaman Roger Davidson, seaman Andrew Johnstone, seaman William Bevan, seaman John Tennant, seaman Thomas Graham, seaman Thomas Dowers, seaman William Phelps, seaman William Knott, seaman William Ward, seaman William Hamilton, seaman William Hall, seaman James Paul, seaman Edward Howard, seaman Thomas Johnson, seaman William Harrison, seaman James Jackson, seaman James Ross, seaman John Lyall, seaman George Jackson, seaman Benjamin McKenny, seaman Robert Forbes, seaman John Wilson, seaman John Elliott, seaman Alexander Scott, seaman William Howell, seaman Robert Swan, seaman Alexander Sutherland, seaman James Sutherland, seaman Robert Robins, seaman Thomas Wrangle, seaman George Howell, seaman John Oakes, seaman John Cole, seaman Johannes Lloyd, seaman Isaac Hill, seaman William Knowles, seaman Passengers Mr Dutimeur de Montigny His servant R. Dobbie signed the roll for Captain James Biggen.
297	293	1777 Muster Roll of Ship Stafford Thomas Lill Commander John Chs. Purvis 1 Mate George Hutchinson 2 Do. Edward Barker 3 Do. James Bromley 4 Do. R. S. Hafford 5 Do. Chs. Laird Surgeon Robt. Ridley Purser Wm. Aldridge Gunner Bayne Ryman Carpenter James Boswell Boatn. Thos. Berridge Coxswain Robt. Colvin Midship. Wm. Jamieson Do. John Rogers Do. John Wentworth Do. Peter Matthews Qr. Master Fredk. Brown Do. Geo. Weathers Do. Robt. Rodan Do. James Weir Gunr. Mate Thos. Green Carpt. Do. John Boyes Do. 2 Do. Jno. Hulbert Ships Stwd.	The muster roll of the *Stafford* read as follows. Thomas Sill, commander John Charles Purvis, first mate George Hutchinson, second mate Edward Barker, third mate James Bromley, fourth mate R. S. Hafford, fifth mate Charles Laird, surgeon Robert Ridley, purser William Aldridge, gunner Rayne Ryman, carpenter James Boswell, boatswain Thomas Berridge, coxswain Robert Colvin, midshipman William Jamieson, midshipman John Rogers, midshipman John Wentworth, midshipman Peter Matthews, quartermaster Frederick Brown, quartermaster George Mewthers, quartermaster Robert Rodon, quartermaster James Weir, gunner's mate Thomas Green, carpenter's mate John Boyes, second carpenter's mate John Hulbert, ship's steward Edward Hill, captain's steward

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		Edward Hill Capt. Do.	George Cooley, sailmaker
		George Cooley Sailmaker	John Hill, ship's cook
		John Hill Ships Cook	Francis Rogers, captain's cook
		Fran. Rogers Capt. Do.	Henry Spooner, caulker's mate
		Henry Spooner Caulker Mt.	Alexander Lucky, cooper's mate
		Alexr. Lucky Cooper Do.	Richard Webb, armourer
		Richd. Watt Armourer	Swain Suenburg, seaman
		Swain Lunburg	John Burgan, seaman
		John Burgan Seaman	John Russell, seaman
		John Russell	Josiah Mark, seaman
		Josiah Mark	James Bruce, seaman
		James Bruce	Jeremiah Hardmeat, seaman
		Jeremiah Hardment	Peter Morton, seaman
		Peter Morton	Thomas Swann, seaman
		Thos. Swain	Howard Perry, seaman
		Howard Perry	Stephen Camp, seaman
		Stephen Camp	John Brady, seaman
		John Brady	John Gubrogan, seaman
		John Gahagan	John English, seaman
		John English	Robert Ramsay, seaman
		Robt. Ramsay	Alexander Armstrong, seaman
		Alexd. Armstrong	Joseph Wheaton, seaman
		Joseph Clinton	David Alexander, seaman
		Davd. Alexander	William Craigie, seaman
		William Craigie	Matthew Haughton, seaman
		Matthew Haydon	William Webb, seaman
		William Webb	Patrick Scully, seaman
		Patk. Scully	Frederick Michael, seaman
		Fredk. Michael	Robert Forshent, seaman
		Robt. Forshens	John Damouldford, seaman
		Jno. Dumoulfred	Thomas Williams, seaman
		Thos. Williams	Robert Atchison, seaman
		Robt. Atkinson	Simon Farmer, seaman
		Simon James	Samuel Roan, seaman
		Saml. Rean	Alexander Pringle, seaman
		Alexr. Pringle	George Moore, seaman
		Geo. Stone	Samuel Guttridge, seaman
		Saml. Guttridge	John Joseph, seaman
		John Joseph	Endrick Williams, seaman
		Endrick Williams	Pompey Black, seaman
		Pompey Black	Martin Dame, seaman
		Martin Dane Seaman	John Curran, seaman
		John Curran	Lawrence Matthews, seaman
		Saml. Matthews	John Murray, seaman
		John Murray	Andrew Hardy, seaman
		Andrew Hardy	Hugh McKenzie, seaman
		Hugh McKenzie	Thomas Greenslade, seaman
		Thos. Greenslade	Thomas Richards, seaman
		Thos. Richards	Benjamin Davidson, seaman
		Benj. Davidson	John Barnett, seaman
		John Barnett	Joe Antonio, seaman
		Jose Antonio	John Murray, seaman
		John Murray	John Hare, seaman
		John Hare	John Sampay, seaman
		John Sampay	Samuel Collett, seaman
		Saml. Collett	William Pickering, seaman
		Wm. Pickering	Benjamin Mayne, seaman
		Benj. Mayne	James Needham, seaman
		James Needham	Richard Bridge, seaman
		Richd. Bridge	John Sims, seaman
		John Sims	A. H. Evans, seaman
		N. H. Evans	William Maynard, seaman
		Wm. Maynard	Jean Marie Canuge, seaman
		Jean Marie Carriga	Thomas Lackay, seaman
		Thos. Lackay	Joze Brago, seaman
		Jose Brago	Antonio Joze, seaman
		Antonio Jose	Manuel Rapo, seaman
		Manual Rape	Robert Turner, seaman
		Robert Turner	Lawrence Wolfe, seaman
		Saml. Wolfe	Edward Bevans, seaman
		Edward Bevans	Christopher Mayne, seaman
		Christ. Mayne	James Naughty, seaman
		James Haughty	Robert Ridley, purser, signed the roll.
		(Signed) Robt. Ridley Purser	

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298	294	14th July Muster Roll of Ship Duke of Cumberland Augustus Savage Commander Joseph Hall 1 Mate Jerimiah Butcher 2 Do. Chas. Wood 3 Do. Chs. Lingrequen 4 Do. Collins Rimer 5 Do. John Cordery Purser Robt. Bryan Gunner Thoms. Houghton Boatn. Michl. Perkins Carpt. John Leech Surg. Mate Howard Russell Midship. Henry Ward Do. Geo. Smith Ships Stwd. Jno. Bellworthe Capt. Do. Lawr. Custard Do. Cook Stephn. Matthews Qr. Mr. Jas. McClaren Do. John West Do. Willm. Anderson Do. Thos. Robbins Carpt. Mate John Divey Carpt. Do. Fran. Nichols Caulker Thos. Wade Sailmaker Peter Darling Gunr. Mt. Nathl. Smith Do. Do. John Shaw Boat. Do. James Hands Do. Do. Wm. Patterson Seaman Domengo Gomez John Hunter Lewis Tobilla Law. Casarda Thos. Billy James Brown Seaman Andrew Simonds Fran. Willis Angel Turner Robt. Harwood Richd. Dark Joseph Allen Oliver Anderson James Heath Michl. Pocock Philip Delling John Allen Thos. Clark William Curtain James French James Benton William Friend John McKinley Barny McKinley Fran. Matthews John Geles William Murphy Joseph Puckel John Chapman Thos. Pettil Bastian Pasenta John Brotherton John McDonald Stanley Hunter John Delany John Ashpole Saml. Scranton Chs. Townsend Willm. Davis Seaman James Campbell James Dunn Davd. Cameron Mark Pitter Willm. Hammond Jacob Ellis	The muster roll of the *Duke of Cumberland* read as follows. Augustus Savage, commander Joseph Hall, first mate Jeremiah Butcher, second mate Thomas Wood, third mate Charles Singerguen, fourth mate Collins Rumer, fifth mate John Cordery, purser Robert Bryan, gunner Thomas Houghton, boatswain Michael Perkins, carpenter John Leech, surgeon's mate Howard Russell, midshipman Henry Ward, midshipman George Smith, ship's steward John Bellworth, captain's steward Lawrence Cantrell, captain's cook Stephen Matthews, quartermaster James McClaren, quartermaster John West, quartermaster William Anderson, quartermaster Thomas Dobbins, carpenter's mate John Dixey, carpenter's mate Francis Nichols, caulker Thomas Wade, sailmaker Peter Darling, gunner's mate Nathaniel Smith, second gunner's mate John Shaw, boatswain's mate James Hands, second boatswain's mate William Patterson, seaman Domingo Gomez, seaman John Hunter, seaman Lewis Tebillie, seaman Lawrence Cassada, seaman Thomas Billy, seaman James Brown, seaman Andrew Simmonds, seaman Francis Weller, seaman Angel Turner, seaman Robert Harwood, seaman Richard Dark, seaman Joseph Allen, seaman Oliver Anderson, seaman James Heath, seaman Michael Pollock, seaman Philip Delling, seaman John Allen, seaman Thomas Clark, seaman William Curtain, seaman James French, seaman James Benton, seaman William Friend, seaman John McKinley, seaman Barney McKinley, seaman Francis Matthews, seaman John Giles, seaman William Murphy, seaman Joseph Puckett, seaman John Chapman, seaman Thomas Pettit, seaman Bastian Pasenta, seaman John Brotherton, seaman John McDonald, seaman Stanley Hunter, seaman John Delany, seaman John Ashpole, seaman Lawrence Brampton, seaman Charles Townsend, seaman William Davis, seaman James Campbell, seaman James Dunn, seaman David Cameron, seaman Mark Peter, seaman William Hammond, seaman Jacob Ellis, seaman

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		Matthew Bryant William Henslow James Ingram Joseph Powel Henry James John Fagan Saml. Jones Charles Palmer John Cumberland George Hinton James Pope James Runnington Rudolph Jokes Willm. Nivel Henry Mears James Platt Charles Allen Charles Mingo John Gengin Robert Outlaw Josiah Mendes Emanuel Gomez John Brown John Mating James Olway Thos. Dudley Passengers Mr. Goodwin Major Thompson Mr. Donaldson & two Servants (Signed) John Cordery Purser	Matthew Bryant, seaman William Kinslow, seaman James Ingram, seaman Joseph Powel, seaman Henry James, seaman John Fagan, seaman Samuel Jones, seaman Charles Palmer, seaman John Cumberland, seaman George Hinton, seaman James Pope, seaman James Rumington, seaman Rudolph Jokes, seaman William Nicol, seaman Henry Mears, seaman James Platt, seaman Charles Allen, seaman Charles Mungo, seaman John Gangen, seaman Robert Outlaw, seaman Joseph Mendes, seaman Emanuel Gomez, seaman John Brown, seaman John Mabry, seaman James Olway, seaman Thomas Dudley, seaman Passengers Mr Goodwin Major Thompson Mr Donaldson and 2 servants John Cordery, purser, signed the roll.
299	295	1777 Muster Roll of Ship Fox Davd. Mitchell Commander John Blackburn 1 Mate Jno. Urmston 2 Do. Brodie Hepworth 3 Do. Thos. Yate 4 Do. Powel Harwood 5 Do. Chs. Irwin 6 Do. Andw. Cameross Surgeon Thos. Bell Purser John Pope Boatswain Wm. McCullen Gunner Cuthbert Clayton Carpenter William Hill S. Stewd. Danl. Morgan Capt. Do. Patrick Brown Midship. Aug. Deckham Midsh. Patk. Murdock Do. Ludlow Shields Do. Thos. Malvoise Qr. Master Alexr. Phillips Do. Willm. Gordon Do. Richd. Jackson Do. Richd. Butler Do. David Jones Do. Joshua Gill Cooper Wm. Nicholson Caulker Fredk. Shrank Armourer Willm. Hodge Sailmaker Henry Lovell Carp. 1 Mate Robt. Ball Do. 2 Do. Robt. Rea Boat. 1 Do. Simon Griffiths Do. 2 Do. Saml. Oliver Gunr. Mate Alexr. Angus Cooper Do. Willm. Davis Capt. Cook Jno. Pauley Ships Do. Wm. Montague Butcher Peter Powder Baker John Ireland Poulterer William Ford Taylor John Thorp Seaman Willm. Garrett	The muster roll of the *Fox* read as follows. David Mitchell, commander John Blackburn, first mate John Urmston, second mate Brodie Hepworth, third mate Thomas Yate, fourth mate Powell Harwood, fifth mate Charles Irwin, sixth mate Andrew Cumming, surgeon Thomas Bell, purser John Pope, boatswain William McCullen, gunner Cuthbert Clayton, carpenter William Hill, ship's steward Daniel Morgan, captain's steward Patrick Brown, midshipman Augustus Drakham, midshipman Patrick Murdock, midshipman Ludlow Shields, midshipman Thomas Malvern, quartermaster Alexander Phillips, quartermaster William Gordon, quartermaster Richard Jackson, quartermaster Richard Butler, quartermaster David Jones, quartermaster Joshua Gell, cooper William Nicholson, caulker Frederick Schrank, armourer William Hodge, sailmaker Henry Lovell, carpenter's first mate Robert Ball, carpenter's second mate Robert Rea, boatswain's first mate Simon Griffiths, boatswain's second mate Samuel Oliver, gunner's mate Alexander Angus, cooper's mate William Davis, captain's cook John Pawley, ship's cook William Montague, butler Peter Powder, baker John Ireland, poulterer William Ford, tailor John Thorp, seaman William Garrett, seaman Joseph Bygland, seaman

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		Joseph Bigland Thos. Rice John Nelson Thos. Hutton Thos. Lawson Wm. Summers John Parrott John Downs John Murray Geo. Gall Stephn. Ludlow Andw. Hobb Davd. Foster John Henderson John Yate James Brown Thos. Stires Nichs. Night John Ross Peter Bryan Thos. Andrews John Chandler Thos. Lambert James Steedman John Mitchell John Tait Wm. Mansfield Seaman John Lawson Geo. Goodfellow Thos. Adams John Harris James Carmichell Benj. Eldon Peter Leech Nichs. Pokes Davd. Jacob John Derick Ralph Johnston Willm. Kirshaw Willm. Dunne Willm. Norris Hugh Colwell Thos. Griffiths Willm. Murfett Philip Ratcliff Michl. Manton Edwd. Donnovan Chs. Johnstone Henry Walker Edwd. Lever Chs. Hall Lupl. Wood Chs. Nugent John Bravers Thos. McDermont John Flonet Joseph Thorp John Maxwell Davd. Leitch Willm. Cullender Fran. Wood Esqr. and Servant Passengers (Signed) John Blackburn	Thomas Rice, seaman John Nelson, seaman Thomas Hutton, seaman Thomas Lawson, seaman William Summers, seaman John Parrott, seaman John Downs, seaman John Murray, seaman George Gall, seaman Stephen Ludlow, seaman Andrew Hobs, seaman David Foster, seaman John Henderson, seaman John Yate, seaman James Beane, seaman Thomas Stiers, seaman Nicholas Night, seaman John Ross, seaman Peter Bryan, seaman Thomas Andrews, seaman John Chandler, seaman Thomas Lambert, seaman James Steadman, seaman John Mitchell, seaman John Taite, seaman William Mansfield, seaman John Lawson, seaman George Goodfellow, seaman Thomas Adams, seaman John Harris, seaman James Carmichael, seaman Benjamin Eledon, seaman Peter Leech, seaman Nicholas Pokes, seaman David Jacob, seaman John Durick, seaman Ralph Johnston, seaman William Kershaw, seaman William Dunne, seaman William Norris, seaman Hugh Colwell, seaman Thomas Griffiths, seaman William Murfitt, seaman Philip Ratcliffe, seaman Michael Manton, seaman Edward Donovan, seaman Charles Johnstone, seaman Henry Walter, seaman Edward Lowe, seaman Charles Hall, seaman Joseph Wood, seaman Charles Nugent, seaman John Bravant, seaman Thomas McDermont, seaman John Flowet, seaman Joseph Thorp, seaman John Maxwell, seaman David Scotch, seaman William Collender, seaman Passengers Francis Wood, esquire, and a servant John Blackburn signed the roll.
300	296	14th July We this day Granted the following Setts of Bills of Exchange drawn upon the Honble. the Court of Directors Viz. Two Setts to Daniel Corneille Esqr. One for two hundred and twenty pounds payable to John Caillaud Esqr. (or Order). One for twenty eight pounds, eleven shillings payable to Messrs. Hainforth, Gibsone and Company (or Order). One to Matthew Bazett Esqr. for six hundred pounds, payable to Matthew Pierling Esqr.	The Council granted the following sets of bills of exchange that day, drawn on the Court of Directors. 2 sets to Daniel Corneille, esquire 1 set for £220 0s 0d, payable to John Caillaud, esquire, or to his order 1 set for £28 11s 0d, payable to Messrs Stainforth, Gilbourne and Company or to their order 1 set to Matthew Bazett, esquire, for £600 0s 0d, payable to Matthew Pushing, esquire, or to his order 3 sets to William Wrangham, esquire 1 set for £300 0s 0d, payable to Captain Richard Pearce or to his order

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		(or Order). Three to William Wrangham Esqr. One for three hundred pounds, payable to Captain Richard Prince (or Order). One for one hundred and twenty five pounds payable to Matthew Pierling Esqr. (or Order) And One for four hundred and nineteen pounds nineteen shillings and two pence, payable to Captain James Burwell (or Order). One to Major Henry Bazett for one hundred pounds, payable to Matthew Pierling Esqr. (or Order) One to the Attorneys of Matthew Pierling Esqr. for eight hundred pounds, fourteen shillings and nine pence payable to himself (or Order). Two to Mr. Britannicus Alexander Wright	1 set for £125 0s 0d, payable to Matthew Pushing, esquire, or to his order 1 set for £419 19s 2d, payable to Captain James Barwell or to his order 1 set to Major Henry Bazett for £100 0s 0d, payable to Matthew Pushing, esquire, or to his order 1 set to the attorneys of Matthew Pushing, esquire, for £800 14s 9d, payable to Pushing himself or to his order 2 sets to Mr Britannicus Alexander Wright **Interpretations** Earlier the same day the Council refused Lieutenant John Bazett bills for about £1,000 0s 0d from the estate of the late Sarah Farrell. It gave as its reason that the Company's cash in hand was already too high. It then granted bills totalling well over £2,500 0s 0d to its own members: Corneille, Matthew Bazett, Wrangham and Henry Bazett, together with Pushing's attorneys and the secretary. The obvious course, if the chest was too full, was to refuse all applicants alike. The record shows instead that the members' own remittances to London went through, while the dead woman's estate had to stay on deposit on the island. The members controlled both the treasury and the decision, and the minutes show them using the bills to send their own savings home first.
301	297	1777 One for one hundred and eighty pounds payable to Messrs. Dales and Collet (or Order). And One for thirty pounds, payable to Mr. John Fleetwood (or Order). One to Mr. Jonathan Doveton for one hundred and twenty five pounds, payable to Captain Richard Doveton (or Order). One to Captain Gabriel Harper for one thousand five hundred pounds, payable to Robert Gregory Esqr. (or Order). One to Captain Thomas Bazett for one hundred and twenty six pounds payable to Thomas Wood Esqr. (or Order). One to Lieutenant James Elgin for two hundred pounds, payable to himself (or Order). And One to Mr. John Doveton for thirty five pounds eleven shillings and six pence payable to Mr. John Barfoot (or Order). All drawn at ninety days sight. The Storekeeper On the 12 Instant, delivered the following Account of Stores short delivered from Ship Bridgwater. Account of Stores short Received 9 Hair Sives 2 Irish Shirts Damaged 1 Globe Lamp 1 Candle Shade 4 Wine Glasses Found broke upon opening the Packages which were in good Order	The list of bills of exchange continued. 1 set to Mr Britannicus Alexander Wright for £180 0s 0d, payable to Messrs Dales and Collet or to their order 1 set to Mr Britannicus Alexander Wright for £30 0s 0d, payable to Mr John Fleetwood or to his order 1 set to Mr Jonathan Doveton for £125 0s 0d, payable to Captain Richard Doveton or to his order 1 set to Captain Gabriel Harper for £1,500 0s 0d, payable to Robert Gregory, esquire, or to his order 1 set to Captain Thomas Bazett for £126 0s 0d, payable to Thomas Wood, esquire, or to his order 1 set to Lieutenant James Elgin for £200 0s 0d, payable to himself or to his order 1 set to Mr John Doveton for £35 11s 6d, payable to Mr John Barfoot or to his order All the bills were drawn payable at 90 days' sight. On 12 July 1777 the storekeeper presented an account of stores found short or damaged in the delivery from the *Bridgewater*. 9 hair sieves, damaged 2 Irish shirts, damaged 1 globe lamp, broken 1 candle shade, broken 4 wine glasses, broken The account noted that the broken glass was found when the packages were opened, although the packages themselves had arrived in good condition. **Interpretations** Lieutenant James Elgin drew a bill of £200 0s 0d payable to himself in London. He had been suspended since 9 January 1777 awaiting a general court martial on Molloy's charges, and his pay had stopped. A bill made out to himself, not to an agent or a relative, was the arrangement of a man who expected to be in London to collect it. He was perhaps preparing to leave the island whatever the court decided, now that John Congreve's death on 6 July 1777 left no judge advocate to try him and Molloy, his accuser, had resigned.
302	298	14th July 15 Say the Stones found Broke upon Opening the 5 Milk Pans Packages which were in good Order. 1 Grindstone 1 Iron Kettle 4975 Plane Tiles 240 Ridge Do.	The storekeeper's account of the *Bridgewater*'s stores continued. 15 [...], broken 5 milk pans, broken 1 grindstone, broken 1 iron kettle, broken 4,975 plain roof tiles, broken

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		190 Gutter Do. Broke 12 No. 2 Lines Short packed 2 lb. 15 Sope Short Weight occasioned by Wastage 6 Bushels Salt Short measure Do. Do. 1 Cask Contg. 19 pr. Wool Cards and 20 Chafing Dishes 9 Labourers Baskets 1 Flasket 80 Double Deals 61 Single Do. 1 Wheel Barrow 14 Wheels for Do. 1 Hhd. Beef 3 Gunnels Short Delivered 10 Gallons Port Wine 9 Do. Lisbon Do. 2 Do. Mountain Do. 40 Do. Beer Short of the Gage (Signed) Jonn. Doveton Storekeeper John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	240 ridge tiles, broken 190 gutter tiles, broken 12 size 2 lines, missing from the packing Soap, 0 cwt 2 qr 15 lb short in weight, lost through wastage Salt, 6 bushels short in measure, lost through wastage 1 cask holding 19 pairs of wool cards and 20 chafing dishes, short in delivery 9 labourers' baskets, short in delivery 1 flasket, short in delivery 80 double deals, short in delivery [...] single deals, short in delivery 1 wheelbarrow, short in delivery 14 wheels for wheelbarrows, short in delivery 1 hogshead of beef, short in delivery 3 gunnies, short in delivery Port wine, 10 gallons short of the gauged quantity Lisbon wine, 9 gallons short of the gauged quantity Mountain wine, 2 gallons short of the gauged quantity Beer, 40 gallons short of the gauged quantity Jonathan Doveton, the storekeeper, signed the account. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations** More than 5,400 roof tiles arrived broken from the *Bridgewater*. The Company sent them from England for the new houses and for reroofing its warehouses, four of which Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham found in need of new roofs on 23 June 1777. Fired clay tiles were heavy and brittle, and loaded loose in a ship's hold they broke in great numbers on a long voyage. Their loss delayed the very repairs the Council had just ordered Thomas Bazett to prepare for on 7 July 1777. The large shortage of deals and the missing wheelbarrow wheels fell on the same building programme. Items short in delivery, as opposed to broken, could be charged to the ship's owners under the charter party, so the storekeeper recorded each one separately.
303	299	16th July At a Consultation held on Wednesday the 16 day of July 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed dated the 14th July 1777. Majors Daniel Corneille and Henry Bazett laid the following Report before the Board. To the Worshipful the Governor &c. and Council Gentlemen Conformable to the determination of the Board the 28 April for an examination to be taken of the Carriages of the Howitzers and Field Pieces, on Captain Tippets Report that the Carriages received from England Per Alfred were Bad. We have agreeable to your Orders, together with Captain	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Wednesday 16 July 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 14 July 1777 were read, approved and signed. Majors Daniel Corneille and Henry Bazett laid the following report before the Board, addressed to the Governor and Council. On 28 April 1777 the Board decided to have the carriages of the howitzers and field pieces examined, after Captain Tippet reported that the carriages received from England by the *Alfred* were bad. Following the Board's orders, the two majors surveyed the carriages on 15 July 1777. With them were Captain Lieutenant Thomas Bazett, superintendent of the works, Lieutenants Molloy, Leech and Kay, and Mr Robinson, the master carpenter. After the closest examination, they found that the Company's books listed 13 field carriages, including the five new ones sent out that year. Eight were in perfectly good condition. Four were poor but could be repaired and made as fit for service as the others. One they condemned as completely useless.

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		Lieut. Bazett Superintendant, Lieutenants Molloy, Leech and Kay, and Mr. Robinson the Master Carpenter on the 15 Instant surveyed the said Carriages, and on the strictest examination find, that of the thirteen Field Carriages standing on the Honble. Companys Books, (including the five new ones sent out this Year) that eight are perfectly good, four but indifferent, but can be repaired and made as fit for Service as the above, and one that We have condemned as totally useless, yet must here observe that most of the Limbers of said Carriages are Bad, excepting four, which will be sufficient as that Artillery will not be wanted for continual draught as in other places	They had to point out, however, that most of the limbers belonging to these carriages were bad. Only four were sound, which would be enough, since the artillery on the island would not be needed for constant hauling as it was in other places [continues]. **Interpretations** The survey took two and a half months to carry out, and by then Tippet had been condemned and removed. His report had called the carriages from the *Alfred* very bad. The majors found most of the field carriages good or repairable and condemned only one. The finding set aside the opinion of the disgraced engineer, and with it much of the ground for any claim against the suppliers or the ship. A limber was the two-wheeled cart to which a gun carriage was hooked for towing. It carried an ammunition chest and let a team of horses or oxen pull the gun over long distances. On St Helena the field guns moved only short distances between batteries and along a few roads, so four sound limbers could serve thirteen guns in turn. In a land campaign elsewhere, each gun needed its own limber at all times.
304	300	16th July places when used in the Field, and consequently the Limbers can be but of little use on this Island, and an expence which in future may be avoided, when We Indent for New Field Carriages, four Carriages for Howitzers good and one that We have also condemned And have further to Observe that on examining Captain Tippets Books of Artillery Stores, find only two Field Carriages standing on said Books from which We conclude that he intended writing off the other eleven, without ever taking an accurate survey of the same agreeable to the Orders Received from the Board. We have the Honor to be Gentlemen Your most Obedt. humble Servants (Signed) Danl. Corneille Henry Bazett St. Helena 16th July 1777 Upon which We Ordered the Superintendant of the Honorable Company's Works, to set the Carpenters about the necessary Repairs to the several Carriages therein mentioned. The Storekeeper this Day delivered the following Account of Stores short Received from Ships Lord Camden, Stafford, London, Norfolk and Duke of Cumberland Viz.	Corneille and Henry Bazett went on to say that limbers were of little use on the island and were an expense the Company could avoid in future when it ordered new field carriages. Of the four howitzer carriages, all but one were good, and they condemned that one as well. They also reported that, on examining Captain Tippet's books of artillery stores, they found only two field carriages entered there. From this they concluded that Tippet had meant to write off the other eleven without the accurate survey the Board had ordered. Daniel Corneille and Henry Bazett signed the report at St Helena on 16 July 1777. The Council then ordered the superintendent of the Company's works to set the carpenters to the repairs needed on the carriages named in the report. The storekeeper presented an account that day of stores found short in the deliveries from the *Lord Camden*, the *Stafford*, the *London*, the *Norfolk* and the *Duke of Cumberland* [continues]. **Interpretations** The report did more than assess the carriages. It accused Tippet of keeping false books. If the stores ledger showed only two field carriages when thirteen stood in the yard, eleven could have been written off as condemned without anyone checking them. Stores removed from the books in that way could be quietly used or disposed of, and no one would be called to account. The charge added a second ground of complaint against an officer already condemned over the artillerymen's approach to the Governor. Its authors included Major Henry Bazett, the officer whom the artillerymen accused on 9 May 1777 of naming Tippet as their ringleader at the circle. The Council recommended that limbers be left out of future orders. A garrison whose guns moved only a few hundred yards between batteries did not need them, and leaving them out would cut the cost of every new carriage sent from England.
305	301	1777 Account of Stores short Received from the following Ships Lord Camden cwt. qr. lb. .. .. 25 Candy .. 1 .. 20 Sugar Short Weight occasioned by Wastage Stafford qr. lb. 1 12 Candy .. 2 .. 11 Sugar Do. Do. 2 Meat Dishes 23 Do. Plates	The storekeeper's account listed the stores found short from each ship. From the *Lord Camden*: Sugar candy, 0 cwt 0 qr 28 lb short in weight, lost through wastage Sugar, 0 cwt 1 qr 20 lb short in weight, lost through wastage From the *Stafford*: Sugar candy, 0 cwt 1 qr 12 lb short in weight, lost through wastage Sugar, 0 cwt 2 qr 11 lb short in weight, lost through wastage 2 china meat dishes, broken

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		17 Soup Plates 3 Bowls 10 Sneakers 5 Half Pint Cups and Saucers 8 Quarter Do. Do. and Do. 2 Stone Cups and Saucers 1 Do. Tea Cannister 4 Breakfast Cups and Saucers 2 Do. Plates Found broke upon opening the Packages which were in good Order Prince of Wales qr. lb. 3 3 Rice .. 2 26 Paddy Short Weight Occasioned by Wastage London cwt. qr. lb. 6 1 24 Rice 1 1 .. Paddy Short Weight Do. Do. 13 Gallons Arrack 12 Do. Madeira Wine Short of the Gage Norfolk cwt. qr. 2 .. 8 Sugar Short Weight Occasioned by Wastage	23 china plates, broken 17 china soup plates, broken 3 china bowls, broken 10 china sneakers, broken 5 half-pint china cups and saucers, broken 8 quarter-pint china cups and saucers, broken 2 stone china cups and saucers, broken 1 china tea canister, broken 4 china breakfast cups and saucers, broken 2 china breakfast plates, broken The broken china was found when the chests were opened, although the chests themselves had arrived in good condition. From the *Prince of Wales*: Rice, 0 cwt 3 qr 3 lb short in weight, lost through wastage Paddy, 0 cwt 2 qr 26 lb short in weight, lost through wastage From the *London*: Rice, 2 cwt 1 qr 24 lb short in weight, lost through wastage Paddy, 1 cwt 1 qr 0 lb short in weight, lost through wastage Arrack, 13 gallons short of the gauged quantity Madeira wine, 12 gallons short of the gauged quantity From the *Norfolk*: Sugar, 0 cwt 2 qr 8 lb short in weight, lost through wastage **Interpretations** The *Stafford*'s china arrived broken although the sago was packed among it in chest number 9 to cushion it. The sound chests again pointed to careless packing at Canton, as with the *Lord Holland*'s china on 9 May 1777. The *Stafford*'s losses were far smaller than the *Lord Holland*'s more than 200 broken pieces, so the sago may have done some good. The Madras rice from the *Prince of Wales*, packed in double bags, lost under 4 cwt in rice and paddy together. Bengal rice from the *London* lost about 3½ cwt, much less than the *Shrewsbury*'s 21 cwt in March 1777. The double bagging noted on the *Prince of Wales*'s invoice seems to have reduced the wastage.
306	302	16th July Duke of Cumberland cwt. qr. lb. 7 1 12 Rice 2 .. 24 Paddy .. .. 3 Candles Occasioned by Wastage 4 Galls. Arrack Short of the Gage (Signed) Jonn. Doveton Storekeeper 16 July 1777 Captain Money Purchased at the Cape on account of the Honorable Company, forty Sheep and four Baskets Garden Seeds, amounting on the whole to thirty five pounds, for the Payment whereof We have given him Certificates. The Honble. Company Dr. To 40 Sheep @ 15/ £ 30 . 4 Baskets Garden Seeds 5 . £ 35 .. .. E. E. and Contents Received by Certificate on the Honble. Court of Directors, for Captain Money. (Signed) H. Farington St. Helena 16 July 1777	From the *Duke of Cumberland*: Rice, 7 cwt 1 qr 12 lb short in weight, lost through wastage Paddy, 2 cwt 0 qr 24 lb short in weight, lost through wastage Wax candles, 3 lb short in weight, lost through wastage Arrack, 4 gallons short of the gauged quantity Jonathan Doveton, the storekeeper, signed the account on 16 July 1777. Captain Money had bought 40 sheep and 4 baskets of garden seeds at the Cape on the Company's account, at a total cost of £35 0s 0d. The Council paid him by certificate. 40 sheep at 15s each, £30 0s 0d 4 baskets of garden seeds, £5 0s 0d Total, £35 0s 0d H. Harington signed the bill for Captain Money at St Helena on 16 July 1777, with the usual reservation for errors. He acknowledged payment by a certificate drawn on the Court of Directors. **Interpretations** The *Duke of Cumberland*, from Bengal, lost more than 9 cwt of rice and paddy in wastage, against about 3½ cwt on the *London* from the same presidency. Both carried identical consignments packed the same way. The difference perhaps lay in how long each ship spent at the Hugli anchorage and on the passage, since grain lost weight steadily as it dried in a warm hold. Captain Money's 40 sheep matched the *Gatton*'s delivery of 40 sheep recorded in the livestock account

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			for the quarter ending 30 June 1777. Cape sheep at 15s a head continued to restock the Company's flock, which had fallen to 367 by the end of June.
307	303	1777 Being in want of a Yawl for the use of the Honble. Company We have Purchased one of Captain Biggen for nine pounds. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The Company needed a yawl, so the Council bought one from Captain Biggen for £9 0s 0d. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations** A yawl was a ship's boat, smaller than a longboat and rowed by four or six oars, used for carrying people and light loads between ship and shore. The island had no shipyard able to build such a boat quickly. Buying a sound one from a homeward ship's commander was the cheapest way to replace a worn-out Company boat. Captain James Biggen of the *Norfolk* could spare it because his ship was near the end of her voyage, and £9 0s 0d in hand was worth more to him than a spare boat in London.
308	304	21st July At a Consultation held on Monday the 21 day of July 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Govr. absent being indisposed Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed, dated the 16th July 1777. Friday the 18 Died Lieutenant John Bazett. Yesterday died John Cunningham Private Do. Sailed His Majestys Ship Thetis and the Honble. Company's Ships, Prince of Wales, Granby, Gatton, Lord Camden, Stafford, London, Norfolk, Duke of Cumberland and Fox for England. This Day died Sarah Magdalen, Daughter of Major Daniel Corneille. Jacob Doe Matross being missed on Saturday last, We Ordered a strict search to be made by Mr. Roberts the Town Adjutant on Board the several Ships that Sailed yesterday, notwithstanding which he could not be found, therefore apprehend he must have Deserted upon one of the said Ships. The Storekeeper this day brought in his Collections and the Paymaster his Accounts for the quarter Commencing the 1 April and ending the 30 June last, which were examined, approved and are as follow Viz.	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 21 July 1777. Councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, was absent through illness. The minutes of the meeting of 16 July 1777 were read, approved and signed. Lieutenant John Bazett died on Friday 18 July 1777. John Cunningham, a private, died on 20 July 1777. On the same day His Majesty's ship *Thetis* sailed for England with the Company's ships *Prince of Wales*, *Granby*, *Gatton*, *Lord Camden*, *Stafford*, *London*, *Norfolk*, *Duke of Cumberland* and *Fox*. Sarah Magdalen, daughter of Major Daniel Corneille, died on 21 July 1777. Jacob Doe, a matross, was found to be missing on Saturday 19 July 1777. The Council ordered Mr Roberts, the town adjutant, to make a thorough search of the ships that sailed the next day. Doe could not be found. The Council therefore believed he had deserted aboard one of those ships. The storekeeper presented his collections that day, and the paymaster produced his accounts for the quarter from 1 April to 30 June 1777. The Council examined and approved them, and they were entered as follows [continues]. **Interpretations** Ten ships sailed together on 20 July 1777 under the escort of the King's ship *Thetis*, the largest convoy of the season. With American privateers at sea, a naval escort for the homeward fleet was worth waiting for, and the Council held the Company's ships at the island until the *Thetis* could sail with them. Jacob Doe vanished the day before the fleet left, and a search of every ship failed to find him. Major Henry Bazett had mustered all nine Company ships on 14 July 1777 and found no deserters, but a muster could only check the men aboard on that day. A soldier who slipped aboard in the last hours, hidden by sympathetic seamen in the cargo or the cable tiers, could escape every precaution. Jacob Doe had himself enlisted on 27 January 1777 as one of the discharged soldiers from Bombay who came home on the *Granville*. He knew from experience how a man could pass between the army and a ship's crew. Lieutenant John Bazett died four days after offering the Council about £1,000 0s 0d from Sarah Farrell's estate. The Council had refused him bills and told him to deposit the money in the treasury instead.

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			His death left a second estate to settle on top of the first.
309	305	1777 Collection of Goods Sold and Delivered out of the Honble. Companys Ware Houses from the 1 April to the 30th June 1777 Sold at 10 per Cent Sugar and Candy Viz. cwt. qr. lb. 43 .. 24 Sugar 60 8 4 75 .. 8 Candy 180 .. 4 240 8 8 Flour Viz. cwt. qr. lb. 149 2 16 Flour 139 13 4 531 .. 24 Do. Baked 495 16 . 635 9 4 Rice and Paddy Viz. cwt. qr. lb. 53 1 23 Rice 22 10 10 45 2 9 Paddy 11 10 3 34 9 1 Sope cwt. qr. lb. 10 1 14 31 6 10 Salt 34 Bushels 5 16 10 Tea Viz. cwt. qr. lb. 4 1 1 Single 27 11 9 2 1 20 Congo 16 17 2 4 3 11 Bohea 20 4 10 23 Cannisters Hyson 7 16 2 4 Do. Souchong 1 9 4 73 19 3 Cordage cwt. qr. lb. 7 3 10 14 10 7 Coffee .. .. 23 1 1 1 Starch 1 1 13 4 15 7 Sago 1 .. 25 2 17 1 Beef and Pork Viz. 1754 Ps. Beef 175 8 . 4041 Do. Pork 404 2 . 579 10 . Candles cwt. qr. lb. 3 .. 6 30 17 3 Flannel 7½ Yards .. 18 9 Arrack 16 Gallons 4 .. .. Buckram 10½ Yards .. 12 3	The storekeeper's collection recorded the goods sold and issued from the Company's warehouses between 1 April and 30 June 1777. The first section covered goods sold at 10 per cent above cost. Sugar and sugar candy 43 cwt 0 qr 24 lb of sugar, £60 0s 4d 75 cwt 0 qr 8 lb of sugar candy, £180 0s 4d Sugar and sugar candy subtotal, £240 0s 8d Flour and biscuit 149 cwt 2 qr 16 lb of flour, £139 13s 4d 531 cwt 0 qr 24 lb of biscuit, £495 16s 0d Flour and biscuit subtotal, £635 9s 4d Rice and paddy 53 cwt 1 qr 23 lb of rice, £22 10s 10d 45 cwt 2 qr 9 lb of paddy, £11 10s 3d Rice and paddy subtotal, £34 1s 1d Soap, 10 cwt 1 qr 14 lb, £31 6s 10d Salt, 31 bushels, £5 16s 10d Tea 4 cwt 1 qr 1 lb of singlo tea, £27 11s 9d 2 cwt 1 qr 20 lb of congou tea, £16 17s 2d 4 cwt 3 qr 11 lb of bohea tea, £20 4s 10d 23 canisters of hyson tea, £7 16s 2d 4 canisters of souchong tea, £1 9s 4d Tea subtotal, £73 19s 3d Cordage, 7 cwt 3 qr 10 lb, £14 10s 7d Coffee, 0 cwt 0 qr 23 lb, £1 1s 1d Starch, 1 cwt 1 qr 13 lb, £4 15s 7d Sago, 0 cwt 1 qr 25 lb, £2 17s 1d Salt beef and pork 1,754 pieces of beef, £175 8s 0d 4,041 pieces of pork, £404 2s 0d Salt beef and pork subtotal, £579 10s 0d Candles, 3 cwt 0 qr 6 lb, £30 17s 9d Flannel, 7½ yards, £0 18s 9d Arrack, 16 gallons, £4 0s 0d Buckram, 10½ yards, £0 12s 3d Total carried over, £[...] **Interpretations** Tea sales recovered sharply once the China ships began arriving. Between January and March 1777 the warehouses sold barely 50 lb. In this quarter they sold more than 11 cwt in five grades. The *Royal Henry* arrived on 16 April 1777 and the *Gatton* on 13 May, and each landed the fixed allowance of tea from Canton. Sugar and sugar candy recovered in the same way, from 81 cwt to over 118 cwt, with the *Lord Holland*, *Lord Camden*, *Stafford*, *Granby* and *Norfolk* bringing Chinese sugar. Salt beef sales more than doubled, from 762 pieces to 1,754. The store ships from England, the *Alfred* in March and the *Bridgewater* in June, had replenished the stock of ship's provisions that ran low early in the year.
310	306	28th July Brought Over £ 1676 12 7 Oars 7 Small 1 10 4 Chelloe 12 Pieces 5 17 . Corks 19 Groce 2 6 8 Pease 10 Bushels	The storekeeper's collection continued with goods sold at 10 per cent above cost. Brought over, £1,676 12s 7d Small oars, 7, £1 10s 4d Chelloes, 12 pieces, £5 17s 0d Corks, 19 gross, £2 6s 8d Peas, 10 bushels, £4 14s 7d Blankets 1 fine blanket, £0 15s 0d 22 ordinary blankets, £8 10s 6d

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		4 14 7 Blankets Viz. 1 Fine .. 15 22 Ordinary 8 10 6 9 5 6 Lead qr. lb. 1 24 Shot .. 9 9 Twine Viz. 42 Skn. Twine 1 6 3 2½ Cotton Wick .. 6 7 1 12 10 Leather Viz. cwt. qr. lb. 3 1 6 Sole 20 10 10 11 Calf Skins 6 19 9 27 10 7 Nankeen 304 Pieces 39 5 4 Coals 1 Bushel .. 1 4 Broad Cloth Viz. 15⅝ Yards Scarlet 17 6 7 15½ Do. Mazarine Blue 15 2 6 8½ Do. Light Blue 7 18 10 20½ Do. Dark Brown 19 9 10 7½ Do. Black 6 15 8 5½ Do. Green 5 2 11 4⅞ Do. Claret Colour 5 2 1 12 Do. Buff Cassimere 5 6 26 Do. White Do. 11 2 1 15½ Do. Brown Do. 6 7 1 99 13 7 Bunting Viz. 10 Yards Blue .. 6 6 1 Yard White .. .. 8 .. 7 2 Canvas Viz. 88½ Yards English 4 19 7 96½ Do. Osnabrigs 4 16 6 9 16 1 Carried Over £ 1878 3 4	Blankets subtotal, £9 5s 6d Lead, 0 cwt 1 qr 24 lb of shot, £0 9s 9d Twine and wick 42 skeins of twine, £1 6s 3d 2½ lb of cotton wick, £0 6s 7d Twine and wick subtotal, £1 12s 10d Leather 3 cwt 1 qr 6 lb of sole leather, £20 10s 10d 11 calf skins, £6 19s 9d Leather subtotal, £27 10s 7d Nankeen cloth, 304 pieces, £39 5s 4d Coals, 1 bushel, £0 1s 4d Broadcloth 15½ yards of scarlet broadcloth, £17 6s 7d 15½ yards of mazarine blue broadcloth, £15 2s 6d 8½ yards of light blue broadcloth, £7 18s 10d 20½ yards of dark brown broadcloth, £19 9s 10d 7½ yards of black broadcloth, £6 15s 8d 5½ yards of green broadcloth, £5 2s 11d 4½ yards of claret-coloured broadcloth, £5 2s 1d 12 yards of buff cassimere, £5 6s 0d 26 yards of white cassimere, £11 2s 1d 15½ yards of brown cassimere, £6 7s 1d Broadcloth subtotal, £99 13s 7d Bunting 10 yards of blue bunting, £0 6s 6d 1 yard of white bunting, £0 0s 8d Bunting subtotal, £0 7s 2d Canvas 88½ yards of English canvas, £4 19s 7d 96½ yards of osnaburg, £4 16s 6d Canvas subtotal, £9 16s 1d Total carried over, £1,870 3s 4d **Interpretations** The warehouses sold 304 pieces of nankeen in the quarter, about half the 600 pieces landed by the *Royal Henry* and the *Gatton* in April and May 1777. Nankeen had not appeared in the sales for the two earlier quarters at all. The inhabitants bought it up quickly once it was available, at about 2s 7d a piece. It was hard-wearing, kept its colour and suited clothes for a mild climate. Sales of broadcloth also rose steeply, from under £25 0s 0d in the first quarter of 1777 to almost £100 0s 0d. The new arrivals from England by the *Alfred* and the *Bridgewater* restocked the warehouse with the cloth for coats and uniforms.
311	307	1777 Brought Over £ 1879 3 4 Braziers Ware Viz. 6 pr. Steel Snuffers 1 1 6 4 Three Quart Tea Kettles 2 9 8 2 Five Do. Do. 1 16 8 5 7 10 Books Viz. 1 Small Bible .. 7 11	The storekeeper's collection continued with brass ware, books, small wares, timber and earthenware sold at 10 per cent above cost. Brought over, £1,879 3s 4d Copper and brass ware 6 pairs of steel candle snuffers, £1 1s 6d 4 three-quart tea kettles, £2 9s 8d 2 five-quart tea kettles, £1 16s 8d Copper and brass ware subtotal, £5 7s 10d Books 1 small Bible, £0 7s 10d 1 Book of Common Prayer, £0 3s 8d 2 New Testaments, £0 4s 2d 1 spelling book, £0 1s 3d

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		1 Common Prayer .. 3 8 2 Testaments .. 4 2 1 Spelling .. 1 3 .. 17 Cutlery Ware Viz. 10 Fine Ivory Combs 1 10 5 11 Ord. Do. Do. .. 14 8 18 Buckling Do. .. 10 6 22 Horn Do. .. 6 5 30 pr. Leather Garters 1 2 6 3 Butchers Knives .. 1 5 1 Doz. Green handle Knives and Forks 2 3 7 1½ Do. Stag Horn Do. Do. and Do. 1 1 10 7 11 4 Deals Viz. 20 Double 4 10 2 Single .. 5 2 2 Elm Boards .. 9 20 Bundles Fir Laths 1 5 1 ft. Riga Timber 2 17 5 9 6 7 Earthen Ware Viz. 10 Cream Colour Tea Pots .. 11 1 14 Red Do. Do. .. 15 6 9 Milk Do. .. 5 3 9 Do. Pans .. 12 9 1 Close Stool Pan .. .. 11 2 5 6 Carried Over £ 1904 11 7	Books subtotal, £0 17s 0d Combs, knives and small wares 10 fine ivory combs, £1 10s 5d 11 ordinary ivory combs, £0 14s 8d 18 buckling combs, £0 10s 6d 22 horn combs, £0 6s 5d 30 pairs of leather garters, £1 2s 6d 3 butchers' knives, £0 1s 5d 1 dozen green-handled knives and forks, £2 3s 7d ½ dozen staghorn-handled knives and forks, £1 1s 10d Combs, knives and small wares subtotal, £7 11s 4d Deals and timber 20 double deals, £4 10s 0d 2 single deals, £0 5s 2d 2 elm boards, £0 9s 0d 20 bundles of fir laths, £1 5s 0d 1 piece of Riga timber, £2 17s 5d Deals and timber subtotal, £9 6s 7d Earthenware 10 cream-coloured teapots, £0 11s 1d 14 red teapots, £0 15s 6d 9 milk pots, £0 5s 3d 9 milk pans, £0 12s 9d 1 close-stool pan, £0 0s 11d Earthenware subtotal, £2 5s 6d Total carried over, £1,904 11s 7d **Interpretations** The warehouses sold 24 teapots in the quarter, against one in the first three months of 1777. The arrival of fresh tea from the China ships in April and May set off a matching run on teapots, as households replaced their old ones to brew the new supply. The two kinds offered the islanders a choice. Cream-coloured ware was Staffordshire's new pale earthenware, while red teapots copied the unglazed stoneware of Yixing in China, which tea drinkers valued for holding its heat.
312	308	1777 Brought Over £ 1879 3 4 Braziers Ware Viz. 6 pr. Steel Snuffers 1 1 6 4 Three Quart Tea Kettles 2 9 8 2 Five Do. Do. 1 16 8 5 7 10 Books Viz. 1 Small Bible .. 7 11 1 Common Prayer .. 3 8 2 Testaments .. 4 2 1 Spelling .. 1 3 .. 17 Cutlery Ware Viz. 10 Fine Ivory Combs 1 10 5	The storekeeper's collection continued with glassware, hosiery and hats sold at 10 per cent above cost. Brought over, £1,904 11s 7d Glassware 142 wine glasses, £3 8s 7d 36 beer glasses, £1 16s 0d 8 ale glasses, £0 6s 8d 17 water glasses, £0 9s 11d 23 jelly glasses, £0 11s 2d 44 tumblers, £1 7s 6d 14 quart decanters, £1 15s 0d 12 pint decanters, £1 3s 6d 7 sets of cruets, £8 9s 9d 2 candle shades, £0 15s 5d 4 panes of window glass, 6 by 8 inches, £0 1s 3d 166 panes of window glass, 8 by 10 inches, £4 13s 4d 6 panes of window glass, 10 by 12 inches, £0 6s 0d 24 panes of window glass, 10 by 15 inches, £1 16s 0d 4 panes of window glass, 11 by 17½ inches, £0 6s 4d

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		11 Ord. Do. Do. .. 14 8 18 Buckling Do. .. 10 6 22 Horn Do. .. 6 5 30 pr. Leather Garters 1 2 6 3 Butchers Knives .. 1 5 1 Doz. Green handle Knives and Forks 2 3 7 1½ Do. Stag Horn Do. Do. and Do. 1 1 10 7 11 4 Deals Viz. 20 Double 4 10 2 Single .. 5 2 2 Elm Boards .. 9 20 Bundles Fir Laths 1 5 1 ft. Riga Timber 2 17 5 9 6 7 Earthen Ware Viz. 10 Cream Colour Tea Pots .. 11 1 14 Red Do. Do. .. 15 6 9 Milk Do. .. 5 3 9 Do. Pans .. 12 9 1 Close Stool Pan .. .. 11 2 5 6 Carried Over £ 1904 11 7	1 pane of window glass, 10½ by 16 inches, £0 1s 5d 2 panes of window glass, 11 by 19 inches, £0 3s 2d 11 panes of window glass, 10 by 20 inches, £1 7s 3d Glassware subtotal, £26 18s 3d Hosiery 166 pairs of men's ordinary thread stockings, £25 11s 10d 21 pairs of men's grey worsted stockings, £4 2s 0d 2 pairs of men's black worsted stockings, £0 14s 6d 15 pairs of men's cotton stockings, £5 18s 9d 10 pairs of boys' cotton stockings, £1 7s 6d 4 pairs of boys' worsted stockings, £0 8s 8d 1 pair of women's worsted stockings, £0 3s 1d 7 pairs of black worsted breeches, £5 1s 6d 1 pair of buff worsted breeches, £0 9s 9d Hosiery subtotal, £43 18s 3d Hats 4 men's fine hats, £3 17s 4d 20 boys' hats, £6 15s 10d Hats subtotal, £10 13s 2d Total carried over, £1,988 1s 3d **Interpretations** The warehouses sold 142 wine glasses, 44 tumblers and 26 decanters in the quarter, far more than in the first three months of 1777, when sales came to 11 tumblers and 10 decanters. Five months of continuous shipping brought commanders, officers and passengers ashore to be entertained in private houses as well as at the Castle, and the island's households restocked their tables to match. The seven sets of cruets, at more than £1 0s 0d a set, were the dearest glass on the list. They were stands of oil, vinegar and condiment bottles for the dining table, a mark of a well-furnished house. Twenty boys' hats sold in a single quarter, against one at the end of 1776. They were perhaps bought for the young drummers and fifers of the garrison, or for the children at John Congreve's school, as hats were part of the dress of both.
313	309	1777 Brought Over £ 1988 13 Hooks and Lines Viz. 350 No. 6 1 10 11 450 10 .. 8 3 425 16 .. 3 8 1375 17 Hooks .. 10 4 625 18 .. 4 9 16 Large .. 4 . 236 No. 2 2 13 10 156 3 2 16 4 14 Hambro Lines 1 1 3 14 Log .. 15 2 10 8 6 Haberdashery Viz. 268 Skn. Silk 5 11 8 64 Do. Mohair 1 12 34½ Doz. Do. Coat Buttons	The storekeeper's collection continued with fishing tackle, haberdashery and ironware sold at 10 per cent above cost. Brought over, £1,988 1s 3d Fish hooks and lines 350 size 6 fish hooks, £1 10s 11d 450 size 10 fish hooks, £0 8s 3d 425 size 16 fish hooks, £0 3s 8d 1,375 size 17 fish hooks, £0 10s 4d 825 size 18 fish hooks, £0 4s 9d 16 large fish hooks, £0 4s 0d 236 size 2 fishing lines, £2 13s 10d 156 size 3 fishing lines, £2 16s 4d 14 Hamburg lines, £1 1s 3d 14 log lines, £0 15s 2d Fish hooks and lines subtotal, £10 8s 6d Haberdashery 268 skeins of silk, £5 11s 8d 64 skeins of mohair, £1 12s 0d 31½ dozen mohair coat buttons, £1 8s 11d 47 dozen mohair waistcoat buttons, £0 16s 11d 9½ dozen gilt coat buttons, £0 17s 6d 13½ dozen gilt waistcoat buttons, £0 16s 5d 2½ dozen spangled coat buttons, £1 10s 0d 4 dozen spangled waistcoat buttons, £1 1s 10d 2½ dozen gold basket waistcoat buttons, £0 6s 3d 10½ gross of white waistcoat buttons, £1 8s 10d 5½ gross of shirt buttons, £0 11s 8d 47½ dozen horn button moulds, £1 5s 9d 39 pieces of tape, £1 3s 7d

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		1 8 11 37 Do. Do. Breast Do. .. 16 11 9½ Do. Gilt Coat Do. .. 17 6 18½ Do. Do. Breast Do. .. 16 5 2½ Do. Spangled Coat Do. 1 10 4 Do. Do. Breast Do. 1 1 10 2½ Do. Gold Basket Do. .. 6 3 10½ Gro. White Waistt. Do. 1 8 10 3½ Do. Shirts Do. .. 11 8 47½ Do. Horn Moulds 1 5 9 39 pr. Tape 1 3 7 32 Yards Narrow Gold Lace 4 17 4 1 Epaulet .. 10 11 1 Whale Bone .. 7 3 7 pr. Silk Garters .. 7 9 1 Do. Gold Do. .. 6 10 25 1 5 Iron Ware Viz. 2 Wood Axes .. 6 7 1 Pad Lock .. 1 7 3 Splinter Locks .. 1 7 Iron Ware Carried Over £ .. 9 9 Carried Over £ 2023 11 2	32 yards of narrow gold lace, £4 7s 4d 1 epaulette, £0 10s 11d 1 [...] of whalebone, £0 7s 3d 7 pairs of silk garters, £0 7s 9d 1 pair of gold garters, £0 6s 10d Haberdashery subtotal, £25 1s 5d Ironware 2 wood axes, £0 6s 7d 1 padlock, £0 1s 7d 3 splinter locks, £0 1s 7d Ironware subtotal carried over, £0 9s 9d Total carried over, £2,023 11s 2d **Interpretations** The 32 yards of gold lace and a second epaulette sold in the quarter mark the changes among the garrison's officers. Molloy resigned, Tippet was removed, Leech and Kay held acting commissions and the cadets Greentree and Beale had joined in January 1777. Officers taking up new rank bought the lace and badges for their coats from the warehouse and had them made up on the island.
314	310	21st July Brought Over £ 2023 11 2 Iron Ware brought Over £ .. 9 9 9 Iron rimd Locks with Brass Knobs 3 .. 9 5 Do. Do. with Pull Backs 1 2 11 2 Large Do. with Do. .. 15 10 1 Iron rimd Do. S Bolted 1 6 9 1 Do. Closet Do. .. 2 10 1 Curry Comb and Brush .. 2 1 1 Chafing Dish .. 6 1 11 pr. H L Hinges 1 17 7 12 Do. Dovetail Do. .. 5 6 6 Hand Hatchets .. 10 7 Ash Helves .. 4 6 1 Large Box Iron .. 9 9 4 Large Frying Pans .. 19 14 Doz. Wood Screws	The storekeeper's collection continued with ironware, iron pots, nails and long ells sold at 10 per cent above cost. Brought over, £2,023 11s 2d Ironware Ironware brought over, £0 9s 9d 9 iron rim locks with brass knobs, £3 0s 9d 5 iron rim locks with pull-backs, £1 2s 11d 2 large iron rim locks with pull-backs, £0 15s 10d 1 iron rim lock with [...] bolts, £1 6s 9d 1 iron rim closet lock, £0 2s 10d 1 curry comb and brush, £0 2s 1d 1 chafing dish, £0 6s 1d 11 pairs of HL hinges, £1 17s 7d 12 pairs of dovetail hinges, £0 5s 6d 6 hand hatchets, £0 10s 0d 7 axe handles, £0 4s 6d 1 large box iron, £0 9s 9d 4 large frying pans, £0 19s 0d 14 dozen wood screws, £0 9s 4d 2 pairs of sheep shears, £0 3s 7d 1 scythe, £0 5s 9d 8 scythe stones, £0 1s 10d 3½ [...] of tin tacks, £0 7s 4d 4 spring rat traps, £0 7s 0d 5 spring mouse traps, £0 3s 4d 1 wire rat trap, £0 7s 1d 1 spade, £0 4s 1d 3 single pulleys, £0 1s 7d 1 broad hoe, £0 2s 5d 6 lb of iron wire, £0 4s 6d 1 garden rake, £0 3s 2d

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		.. 9 4 2 pr. Sheep Shears .. 3 7 1 Scythe .. 5 9 8 Scythe Stones .. 1 10 3½ lb. Tin Tacks .. 7 4 4 Spring Rat Traps .. 7 . 5 Do. Mouse Do. .. 3 4 1 Wire Rat Do. .. 7 1 1 Spade .. 4 1 3 Single Pulleys .. 1 7 1 Bd. Hoe .. 2 5 6 lb. Iron Wire .. 4 6 1 Garden Rake .. 3 2 2 Chests Locks .. 6 9 15 1 1 Iron Pots 27 Weight cwt. qr. lb. 3 3 17 5 .. 1 Nails Viz. 28 2 1 2 2 7 3 .. 5 5 5 4 .. 3 3 11 10 .. 5 9 13 30 .. 5 2 5½ Glazr. Brads .. 5 4 2 7 1 Long Ells Viz. 9½ Yards Green .. 19 5 10½ Do. Scarlet 2 14 4 3 13 9 Carried Over £ 2049 13 2	2 chest locks, £0 6s 9d Ironware subtotal, £15 1s 1d Iron pots, 27 weighing 3 cwt 3 qr 17 lb, £5 0s 1d Nails 20 [...] of 2-penny nails, £1 2s 2d 7 [...] of 3-penny nails, £0 5s 5d 5 [...] of 4-penny nails, £0 3s 3d 11 [...] of 10-penny nails, £0 5s 9d 13 [...] of 30-penny nails, £0 5s 2d 5½ [...] of glaziers' brads, £0 5s 4d Nails subtotal, £2 7s 1d Long ells 9½ yards of green long ell, £0 19s 5d 18½ yards of scarlet long ell, £2 14s 4d Long ells subtotal, £3 13s 9d Total carried over, £2,049 13s 2d **Interpretations** Dovetail hinges had leaves that widened outwards from the knuckle, giving a stronger grip on light doors and cupboard fronts than plain butt hinges. A curry comb was a toothed metal comb used with a stiff brush to clean and groom a horse's coat.
315	311	1777 Brought Over £ 2049 13 2 Oil Viz. 89 Gallons Train 22 19 10 9½ Do. Linseed 2 2 ¼ Do. Turpentine .. 1 9 36 Bottles Florence 5 2 30 5 7 Pitch and Tar Viz. 76 Pitch .. 14 3 16 Galls. Tar 1 6 8 128 lb. Rosin 2 8 4 8 11 Paint Viz. 80 Indico	The storekeeper's collection continued with oils, naval stores, paint and woollen cloth sold at 10 per cent above cost. Brought over, £2,049 13s 2d Oil 89 gallons of train oil, £22 19s 10d 9½ gallons of linseed oil, £2 2s 0d ¼ gallon of oil of turpentine, £0 1s 9d 36 bottles of Florence oil, £5 2s 0d Oil subtotal, £30 5s 7d Pitch and tar 76 lb of pitch, £0 14s 3d 16 gallons of tar, £1 6s 8d 128 lb of rosin, £2 0s 0d Pitch and tar subtotal, £4 0s 11d Paint 86 lb of indigo, £7 10s 0d 8 lb of blue smalts, £0 15s 0d 41 lb of mixed white lead, £0 17s 1d 40 lb of dry white lead, £0 13s 4d 221 lb of whiting, £0 5s 0d 3 barrels of blacking, £0 1s 7d 4 lb of dry yellow ochre, £0 0s 11d

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		7 10 8 Blue Smalts .. 15 41 White Lead mixed .. 17 1 40 Do. dry .. 13 4 241 Whiting .. 5 8 3 Papers Blacking .. 1 7 4 Yellow Oaker dry .. .. 11 12½ Venetian Red dry .. 2 11 30 Do. mixed .. 12 6 2 Blue Paint .. 5 2 Logwood .. .. 7 1 Blue Black .. 1 ½ Blacking .. .. 8 15 Brimstone .. 2 10 1 Verdegrease .. 4 11 11 14 .. Shaloon Viz. 19½ Yards Scarlet 2 11 2 75 Do. Coloured 8 8 9 10 19 11 Serge Viz. 1½ Yards Scarlet .. 7 4 17½ Do. Blue 4 4 10 2½ Do. Green .. 12 11 2 Do. Brown Duffle .. 15 3 7 Do. White Silk Serge 2 2 7 1 Do. Do. Fustain .. 2 2 8 5 7 Carried Over £ 2115 7 2	12½ lb of dry Venetian red, £0 2s 11d 36 lb of mixed Venetian red, £0 12s 6d 2 lb of blue paint, £0 5s 0d 2 lb of logwood, £0 0s 7d 1 lb of blue black, £0 1s 0d ½ [...] of blacking, £0 0s 8d 15 lb of brimstone, £0 2s 10d 1 lb of verdigris, £0 4s 11d Paint subtotal, £11 14s 0d Shalloon 19½ yards of scarlet shalloon, £2 11s 2d 75 yards of coloured shalloon, £8 8s 9d Shalloon subtotal, £10 19s 11d Serge and other woollens 1½ yards of scarlet serge, £0 7s 4d 17½ yards of blue serge, £4 4s 10d 2½ yards of green serge, £0 12s 11d 2 yards of brown duffel, £0 15s 3d 7 yards of white silk serge, £2 2s 7d 1 yard of white fustian, £0 2s 2d Serge and other woollens subtotal, £8 5s 7d Total carried over, £2,115 [...] **Interpretations** Sales of train oil nearly doubled, from 46 gallons in the first quarter of 1777 to 89 gallons. The lamps of the island's houses burned longer in the cooler, darker months from April to June, when evenings drew in with the approach of the southern winter. Indigo sales also more than doubled, to 86 lb. The inhabitants used it to dye cloth and to blue their laundry, and the heavy sales of nankeen, broadcloth and shalloon in the same quarter added to the washing and dyeing done in island households.
316	312	21st July Brought Over £ 2118 7 2 Shirts Viz. 164 Soldiers Shirts 40 6 4 66½ Yards Coarse Irish Linen 5 5 8 2½ Do. Fine Do. Do. .. 13 1 2½ Do. Brown Holland .. 4 1 9½ Do. Diaper for Table Cloths 4 1 8 1 6 Do. Huckaback for Napkins 2 17 .. 53 7 10 Shoes Viz. 181 pr. Mens Ordinary 44 13 9 54 Do. Do. Fine Shoes 10 4 6 15 Do. Do. Do. Pumps	The storekeeper's collection continued with shirts, linen, shoes, clothing, saddlery and thread sold at 10 per cent above cost. Brought over, £2,118 7s 2d Shirts and linen 164 soldiers' shirts, £40 6s 4d 66½ yards of coarse Irish linen, £5 5s 0d 2½ yards of fine Irish linen, £0 13s 1d 2½ yards of brown holland, £0 4s 1d 9½ yards of diaper for tablecloths, £4 1s 0d [...] of huckaback for napkins, £2 17s 0d Shirts and linen subtotal, £53 7s 10d Shoes 181 pairs of men's ordinary shoes, £44 13s 9d 54 pairs of men's fine shoes, £18 4s 6d 15 pairs of men's pumps, £4 12s 6d 104 pairs of women's calamanco shoes, £22 19s 4d 41 pairs of women's calf leather shoes, £7 3s 6d 38 pairs of women's Spanish leather shoes, £8 1s 6d 20 pairs of girls' calamanco shoes, £5 5s 0d 24 pairs of girls' calf leather shoes, £3 0s 0d

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		4 12 6 104 Do. Womens Calimanco 22 19 4 41 Do. Do. Calf Leather 7 3 6 38 Do. Do. Spanish Do. 8 1 6 20 Do. Girls Calimanco 5 5 24 Do. Calf Leather 3 .. 48 Do. Boys 8 16 . 3 Do. Channel Pumps 1 1 10 123 17 11 Sailors Cloaths Viz. 1 Mans Jacket .. 8 1 1 pr. Do. Breeches .. 4 5 1 pr. Do. Drawers .. 1 10 3 Mens Shirts .. 11 .. 1 5 4 Saddlery Viz. 1 Saddle Cloth .. 4 5 4 Head Stalls and Reins .. 17 3 Sursingles .. 11 4 pr. Stirrup Leathers .. 11 4 6 Cruppers .. 11 6 1 Snaffle Bridle .. 6 10 3 2 1 Thread Viz. 21 Coloured 3 8 3 18 Whited Brown 6 10 11 2 oz. No. 16 .. 4 11 3 Do. 17 .. 5 6 11 Do. 18 .. 13 9 11 3 4 Carried Over £ 2308 3 8	48 pairs of boys' shoes, £8 16s 0d 3 pairs of channel pumps, £1 1s 10d Shoes subtotal, £123 17s 11d Sailors' clothing 1 man's jacket, £0 8s 1d 1 pair of men's breeches, £0 4s 5d 1 pair of men's drawers, £0 1s 10d 3 men's shirts, £0 11s 0d Sailors' clothing subtotal, £1 5s 4d Saddlery 1 saddlecloth, £0 4s 5d 4 headstalls and reins, £0 17s 0d 3 surcingles, £0 11s 0d 4 pairs of stirrup leathers, £0 11s 4d 6 cruppers, £0 11s 6d 1 snaffle bridle, £0 6s 10d Saddlery subtotal, £3 2s 1d Thread 21 [...] of coloured thread, £3 8s 3d 18 [...] of whited-brown thread, £6 10s 11d 2 [...] of size 16 thread, £0 4s 11d 3 [...] of size 17 thread, £0 5s 6d 11 [...] of size 18 thread, £0 13s 9d Thread subtotal, £11 3s 4d Total carried over, £2,308 3s 8d **Interpretations** Sales of women's and children's shoes jumped in the quarter. The warehouses sold 104 pairs of women's calamanco shoes, against 2 pairs between January and March 1777 and 15 at the end of 1776, and 48 pairs of boys' shoes against 10. The store ships *Alfred* and *Bridgewater* had brought fresh stock from England, and the island's families bought heavily after months in which the warehouse had little to offer them. The fall in men's ordinary shoes, from 216 pairs to 181, came as the garrison's stock of new recruits had already been fitted out.
317	313	1777 Brought Over £ 2308 3 8 Tin Ware Viz. 17 Quart Saucepans .. 9 11 11 Pint Do. .. 3 8 16 Half Gallon Kettles 1 .. 7 Gallon Do. .. 12 10 6 Two Gallon Do. .. 10 3 7 Horn Lanthorns 1 3 4 1 Gallon Funnel .. 2 1 9 Lamps .. 7 10 2 Pudding Pans	The storekeeper's collection continued with tinware and wooden ware sold at 10 per cent above cost. Brought over, £2,308 3s 8d Tinware 17 quart saucepans, £0 9s 11d 11 pint saucepans, £0 3s 8d 16 half-gallon kettles, £1 0s 0d 7 one-gallon kettles, £0 12s 10d 6 two-gallon kettles, £0 10s 3d 7 horn lanterns, £1 3s 4d 1 gallon funnel, £0 2s 1d 9 lamps, £0 7s 10d 2 pudding pans, £0 2s 5d 1 quart funnel, £0 0s 5d 6 lb of solder, £0 4s 8d 3 dripping pans, £0 6s 10d 12 patty pans, £0 9s 7d 2 watering pots, £0 8s 11d Tinware subtotal, £6 3s 7d Brushes, baskets and wooden ware

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		.. 2 5 1 Quart Funnel .. .. 5 6 lb. Solder .. 4 8 3 Dripping Pans .. 6 10 12 Patty Do. .. 2 7 2 Watering Pots .. 8 11 6 3 7 Turners Ware Viz. 2 Hair Sives .. 3 10 Do. Brooms 1 10 5 10 Scrubg. Brushes 1 13 4 13 Shoe Do. .. 10 6 Buckle Do. .. 6 2 1 Plaistr. Brush .. 1 8 1 Cloth Do. .. 2 5 1 Tar Do. .. .. 6 5 Butchers Trays .. 11 1 Punch Strainer .. 1 7 Punch Ladles .. 4 8 3 Birch Brooms .. 1 4 1 Wood Ladle .. .. 5 1 Labr. Basket .. 1 2 2 Mops .. 3 1 Yoke for Oxen .. 15 4 4 Ox Bows .. 6 1 Skimming Dish .. .. 4 7 Platters .. 9 4 5 Wood Bowls .. 6 8 3 Flaskets .. 10 10 7 10 7 Carried Over £ 2322 5 10	2 hair sieves, £0 3s 0d 10 hair brooms, £1 10s 5d 10 scrubbing brushes, £1 13s 4d 13 shoe brushes, £0 10s 0d 6 buckle brushes, £0 6s 2d 1 plasterer's brush, £0 1s 8d 1 clothes brush, £0 2s 5d 1 tar brush, £0 0s 6d 5 butchers' trays, £0 11s 0d 1 punch strainer, £0 1s 0d 7 punch ladles, £0 4s 8d 3 birch brooms, £0 1s 4d 1 wooden ladle, £0 0s 5d 1 labourer's basket, £0 1s 2d 2 mops, £0 3s 0d 1 yoke for oxen, £0 15s 4d 4 ox bows, £0 6s 0d 1 skimming dish, £0 0s 4d 7 platters, £0 4s 4d 5 wooden bowls, £0 6s 8d 3 flaskets, £0 10s 10d Brushes, baskets and wooden ware subtotal, £7 10s 7d Total carried over, £2,322 5s 10d **Interpretations** The yoke and four ox bows were bought by a private planter, not issued to the Company's own plantation. Inhabitants as well as the Company worked their land with oxen, and they depended on the warehouse for the fittings to harness them, since the island had few craftsmen able to shape a yoke from the scarce local timber.
318	314	21st July Brought Over £ 2322 5 10 China Ware Viz. 108 Meat Dishes 13 1 610 Do. Plates 13 19 7 125 Soup Do. 2 17 3 70 Bowls 2 10 4 136 Sneakers 2 11 . 34 Guglets and Basons 3 8 .. 46 Chamber Pots	The storekeeper's collection closed its 10 per cent section with china, longcloth and spices, and then listed the goods sold at 40 per cent above cost. Brought over, £2,322 5s 10d China ware 108 china meat dishes, £13 1s 0d 610 china plates, £13 19s 7d 125 china soup plates, £2 17s 3d 70 china bowls, £2 16s 4d 136 china sneakers, £2 11s 0d 34 china goglets and basins, £3 8s 0d 46 china chamber pots, £4 12s 0d 210 half-pint china cups and saucers, £5 1s 4d 186 quarter-pint china cups and saucers, £2 11s 8d 22 china salad dishes, £0 16s 6d 7 china baking dishes, £0 6s 5d

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		4 12 210 Half Pint Cups & Saucers 5 1 4 186 Quarter Do. Do. and Do. 2 11 8 22 Salled Dishes .. 16 6 7 Baking Do. .. 6 5 3 Tureens and Dishes 1 2 8 Breakfast Setts 3 8 3 Stone Do. 3 3 59 16 1 Long Cloth Viz. 6¾ ps. No. 2 29 15 8 1½ ps. 3 5 6 1 30 ps. 5 40 7 6 31 ps. 6 31 . 106 9 3 Spice Viz. 10 lb. Pepper 3 .. 2 ½ Ginger .. .. 3 1 oz. Mace .. 1 2 2 oz. Cloves .. 2 4 ½ Nutmegs .. 3 1 £ 3 7 . 2491 18 2 Sold at 40 per Cent Broad Cloth Viz. 2½ Yards Light Blue 2 15 1 2½ Do. White 3 4 7 5 19 8 Canvas 5 ps. English 13 10 10 Carried Over £ 19 10 6	3 china tureens and dishes, £1 2s 0d 8 china breakfast sets, £3 8s 0d 3 stone china breakfast sets, £3 3s 0d China ware subtotal, £59 16s 1d Longcloth 6¼ pieces of grade 2 longcloth, £29 15s 8d 1½ pieces of grade 3 longcloth, £5 6s 1d 30 pieces of grade 5 longcloth, £40 7s 6d 31 pieces of grade 6 longcloth, £31 0s 0d Longcloth subtotal, £106 9s 3d Spices 10 lb of pepper, £3 0s 2d ½ lb of ginger, £0 0s 3d 1 lb of mace, £0 1s 2d 2 lb of cloves, £0 2s 4d ½ lb of nutmegs, £0 3s 1d Spices subtotal, £3 7s 0d Total of goods sold at 10 per cent, £2,491 18s 2d Goods sold at 40 per cent above cost Broadcloth 2½ yards of light blue broadcloth, £2 15s 1d 2½ yards of white broadcloth, £3 4s 7d Broadcloth subtotal, £5 19s 8d Canvas, 5 pieces of English canvas, £13 10s 10d Total carried over, £19 10s 6d **Interpretations** The warehouses sold more than 1,500 pieces of Chinese porcelain in the quarter, against 23 pieces between January and March 1777. Ten chests came on the *Lord Holland* and ten on the *Stafford*, and the islanders bought them almost at once. The 610 plates sold for under £14 0s 0d, about 5½d each, so that even a modest household could set its table with porcelain. In England, Chinese export plates were still a mark of some wealth, while at St Helena they were cheaper than English earthenware shipped out through the tropics. Sales of longcloth rose to over £106 0s 0d, five times the previous quarter. The *Lioness* landed four bales from Madras on 2 May 1777. Nearly all the pieces sold were of the two coarsest grades, used for working clothes for slaves and labourers. The inhabitants were clothing their own slaves with the same cheap Indian cotton the Company issued to its gangs.
319	315	1777 Brought Over £ 19 10 6 Hooks and Lines Viz. 6 No. 2 .. 2 5 6 3 .. 2 9 4 4 Lines .. 2 1 10 Log .. 11 8 5 Hambro .. 10 . 1 8 11 Haberdashery Viz. 10 Skn. Silk .. 5 10 4 Do. Mohair .. 2 9 1½ Doz. Mohair Coat Buttons .. 1 9 1 Do. Do. Breast Do. .. .. 7 .. 10 11	The list of goods sold at 40 per cent above cost continued. Brought over, £19 10s 6d Lines 6 size 2 lines, £0 2s 5d 6 size 3 lines, £0 2s 9d 4 size 4 lines, £0 2s 1d 10 log lines, £0 11s 8d 5 Hamburg lines, £0 10s 0d Lines subtotal, £1 8s 11d Haberdashery 10 skeins of silk, £0 5s 10d 4 skeins of mohair, £0 2s 9d 1½ dozen mohair coat buttons, £0 1s 9d 1 dozen mohair waistcoat buttons, £0 0s 7d Haberdashery subtotal, £0 10s 11d Nails 4 [...] of 4-penny nails, £0 3s 4d 2 [...] of 10-penny nails, £0 1s 4d 6 [...] of 40-penny nails, £0 3s 0d 6 [...] of flooring brads, £0 4s 6d Nails subtotal, £0 12s 2d Oil 3 gallons of train oil, £0 19s 9d 3½ gallons of linseed oil, £1 11s 2d

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		Nails Viz. 4 lb. 4 .. 3 4 2 10 .. 1 4 6 40 .. 3 [...] 6 Floorg. Brads .. 4 6 .. 12 2 Oil Viz. 3 Galls. Train .. 19 9 3½ Do. Linseed 1 11 2 2 10 11 Paint Viz. 34 White Lead mixed .. 18 5 60 Do. Do. dry 1 7 6 4 Blacking .. 13 . 40 Red Lead .. 10 11 2 Vermillion .. 15 6 4 Verdegrease 1 5 4 2 lb. White Copperas .. 2 8 5 13 4 Pitch and Tar 1 Barrel Pitch 3 5 4 Shoes Viz. 5 pr. Mens Fine Shoes 2 2 11 1 pr. Do. Do. Pumps .. 7 11 2 10 10 Carried Over £ 36 2 11	Oil subtotal, £2 10s 11d Paint 34 lb of mixed white lead, £0 18s 5d 60 lb of dry white lead, £1 7s 6d 4 [...] of blacking, £0 13s 0d 40 lb of red lead, £0 10s 11d 2 lb of vermilion, £0 15s 6d 4 lb of verdigris, £1 5s 4d 2 lb of white copperas, £0 2s 8d Paint subtotal, £5 13s 4d Pitch and tar, 1 barrel of pitch, £3 5s 4d Shoes 5 pairs of men's fine shoes, £2 2s 11d 1 pair of men's pumps, £0 7s 11d Shoes subtotal, £2 10s 10d Total carried over, £36 2s 11d **Interpretations** Vermilion was a brilliant scarlet pigment made from mercuric sulphide, ground from the mineral cinnabar or made artificially. It was the costliest red a painter could buy, used for fine decoration and for lettering and details on coaches and signs. Its sale at the higher 40 per cent rate, with linseed oil, verdigris and log lines, points to a buyer from a passing ship rather than an island household, perhaps fitting out a vessel's cabins or figurework before the long run home.
320	316	21st July Brought Over £ 36 2 11 Serge Viz. 8½ Yards Brown Duffle 4 2 2 2½ Do. Blue Do. 1 4 7 4 Do. White Silk Serge 1 11 4 6 18 1 Shaloon 2¾ Yards Coloured .. 7 9 Turners Ware 6 Mops .. 12 . Twine 12 Skains .. 9 . £ 44 9 9 Damaged Goods Sold by Auction Broad Cloth 19½ Yards Light Blue £ 8 17 9 Sold to the Honble. Company's Ships from the 1 April to the 30th June 1777. Pitch and Tar Viz. 6 Barrels Pitch 19 12 11 Do. Tar 29 13 1 50 lb. Rosin 1 4 3 50 9 4 Cordage cwt. qr. lb. 4 3 15 11 1 9	The list of goods sold at 40 per cent above cost closed, and damaged goods sold at auction and stores sold to the Company's ships followed. Brought over, £36 2s 11d Serge and other woollens 8½ yards of brown duffel, £4 2s 2d 2½ yards of blue duffel, £1 4s 7d 4 yards of white silk serge, £1 11s 4d Serge and other woollens subtotal, £6 18s 1d Shalloon, 2¾ yards of coloured shalloon, £0 7s 9d Wooden ware, mops, £0 12s 0d Twine, 12 skeins, £0 9s 0d Total of goods sold at 40 per cent, £44 9s 9d Damaged goods sold at auction 19½ yards of light blue broadcloth, £8 17s 9d Stores sold to the Company's ships between 1 April and 30 June 1777 Pitch and tar 6 barrels of pitch, £19 12s 0d 11 barrels of tar, £29 13s 1d 50 lb of rosin, £1 4s 3d Pitch and tar subtotal, £50 9s 4d Cordage, 4 cwt 3 qr 15 lb, £11 1s 9d Paint 159 lb of dry white lead, £3 13s 5d 56 lb of mixed white lead, £1 10s 4d 292 lb of red lead, £3 19s 1d 157 lb of dry yellow ochre, £2 6s 2d 4 lb of vermilion, £1 11s 4d 1 lb of Prussian blue, £1 9s 1d 12 lb of dry Venetian red, £0 3s 6d 168 lb of brimstone, £2 0s 0d

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		Paint Viz. 159 White Lead dry 3 13 5 56 Do. mixed 1 10 4 292 Red Lead 3 19 1 157 Yellow Oaker dry 2 6 2 4 Vermillion 1 11 4 1 Prussian Blue 1 9 1 12 Venetian Red dry .. 3 6 168 Brimstone 2 .. . 6½ Blacking 1 1 8 91 Papers Do. 3 5 8 Blue Black .. 10 8 1 Indico .. 2 6 21 12 9 Carried Over £ 83 3 10	6½ [...] of blacking, £1 1s 8d 91 barrels of blacking, £3 5s 0d 8 lb of blue black, £0 10s 8d 1 lb of indigo, £0 2s 6d Paint subtotal, £21 12s 9d Total carried over, £83 3s 10d **Interpretations** The 19½ yards of damaged light blue broadcloth sold at auction were the cloth found spoiled inside a sound package from the *Alfred*, recorded by the storekeeper on 31 March 1777. Since the fault lay with the supplier and could not be charged to the ship, the Council recovered what it could by selling the cloth to the highest bidder. It fetched £8 17s 9d, a fraction of its value as new cloth, but better than writing it off entirely. The homeward ships bought paint, pitch, tar and brimstone in quantity before the long run to England. Nearly 300 lb of red lead went to protect their ironwork from rust, and pitch and tar went into caulking the seams worked loose by months at sea. Brimstone was burned below decks to fumigate the holds against vermin and disease.
321	317	1777 Brought Over £ 83 3 10 Twine 48 Skains 1 16 . Coals 156 Bushels 13 8 3 Canvas 4 ps. English 10 17 4 Nails Viz. 14 lb. 2 4 3 48 4 10 10 40 20 5 Glazr. Brads 6 Coopers Rivets 4 15 [...] Oil Viz. 30 Galls. Train 9 18 42 Do. Linseed 13 6 5 Do. Turpentine 2 7 11 25 11 11 Turners Ware Viz. 12 Wood Bowls 1 .. 6 12 Platters 1 .. 6 10 Birch Brooms .. 5 10 30 Paint Brushes 1 .. 3 6 10 Bunting Viz. 35 Yards Blue 1 9 2 17 Do. Red .. 17 . 2 6 2 Tin Ware Viz. 84 Lanthorn Leaves 1 2 9 5 Single Sheets Tin .. 2 8	The list of stores sold to the Company's ships continued. Brought over, £83 3s 10d Twine, 48 skeins, £1 16s 0d Coals, 156 bushels, £13 8s 3d Canvas, 4 pieces of English canvas, £10 17s 4d Nails 14 [...] of 2-penny nails 4 [...] of 3-penny nails 48 [...] of 4-penny nails 10 [...] of 10-penny nails 40 [...] of 20-penny nails 5 [...] of glaziers' brads 6 copper rivets Nails in all, £4 15s 0d Oil 30 gallons of train oil, £9 18s 0d 42 gallons of linseed oil, £13 6s 0d 5 gallons of oil of turpentine, £2 7s 11d Oil subtotal, £25 11s 11d Wooden ware 12 wooden bowls, £1 0s 6d 12 platters, £1 0s 6d 10 birch brooms, £0 5s 10d 30 paint brushes, £1 0s 0d Wooden ware subtotal, £3 6s 10d Bunting 35 yards of blue bunting, £1 9s 2d 17 yards of red bunting, £0 17s 0d Bunting subtotal, £2 6s 2d Tinware 84 lanthorn leaves, £1 3s 9d 5 single sheets of tin, £0 2s 8d Tinware subtotal, £1 5s 5d Thread, 1 [...] of coloured thread, £0 4s 3d Glassware 1 [...] of window glass, 10 by 14 inches, £0 1s 10d 7 [...] of window glass, 10 by 15 inches, £0 13s 8d 4 minute glasses, £0 4s 8d Glassware subtotal, £1 0s 2d Total carried over, £147 15s 10d **Interpretations** Lanthorn leaves were thin translucent sheets of horn, scraped and pressed flat, which served as the windows of a ship's lanterns before glass was

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		1 5 5 Thread 1 Coloured .. 4 3 Glass Ware Viz. 1 Sqr. 10 by 14 .. 1 10 7 Sqrs. 10 by 15 .. 13 8 4 Minute Glasses .. 4 8 1 .. 2 Carried Over £ 147 18 10	common at sea. Horn would not shatter when a lantern was knocked about in heavy weather. Minute glasses were small sandglasses that ran for a set short time, used with the log line to measure a ship's speed through the water. The bunting bought by the ships went into new signal flags and ensigns, worn out on the long voyage from the East.
322	318	28th July Brought Over £ 147 15 10 Hooks and Lines Viz. 100 No. 17 Hooks .. 1 . 108 2 2 3 6 24 Log Lines 1 14 . 4 Hambro .. 8 . 4 6 6 £ 152 2 4 Charges General Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 April to the 30th June 1777. Arrack 70 Gallons Doctors Shop, Men employed in Stores &c. 12 7 11 Sugar and Candy qr. lb. 2 Candy, Groom & Gardener 1 2 7 Tea 6 lb. Bohea Do. Do. .. 4 3 Sope cwt. qr. lb. 1 2 10 Linen 3 13 8 Starch 16 Do. .. 9 . Coals 120 Bushels Smiths Shop 7 7 6 Twine Viz. 4 Skn. Twine Stores Govr. & Lt. Govr. Fishr. .. 2 1 1 lb. Cotton Wick Castle .. 2 8 .. 4 9 Lead Viz. 17 lb. Shot Govr. and Lieut. Govr. Fishermen .. 3 6 8 lb. Shot Castle .. 1 4 .. 4 10 Cordage qr. lb. 1 2 13 2 14 8 Hooks and Lines Viz. 25 No. 6 .. 2 1 125 10 Hooks Govr. and .. 2 1 100 17 Lieut. Govr. .. .. 8 42 2 Fishermen .. 11 10 12 3 .. 4 . 2 Hambro Lines Castle .. 2 10 1 Knt. Lash Church .. 1 4 1 4 10 Corks 11 Groce Castle 1 4 6 Chelloe 1 Piece Do.	The list of stores sold to the Company's ships closed with fishing tackle, and the general charges account followed. Brought over, £147 15s 10d Fish hooks and lines 100 size 17 fish hooks, £0 1s 0d 108 size 2 lines, £2 3s 6d 24 log lines, £1 14s 0d 4 Hamburg lines, £0 8s 0d Fish hooks and lines subtotal, £4 6s 6d Total of stores sold to the ships, £152 2s 4d The general charges account recorded the stores issued for public use between 1 April and 30 June 1777. 70 gallons of arrack, for the doctors' shop and the men employed in the stores, £12 7s 11d 0 cwt 2 qr 2 lb of sugar candy, for the groom and the gardener, £1 2s 7d 6 lb of bohea tea, for the groom and the gardener, £0 4s 3d 1 cwt 0 qr 10 lb of soap, for washing linen, £3 13s 8d 16 lb of starch, for washing linen, £0 9s 0d 120 bushels of coal, for the smiths' shop, £7 7s 6d Twine and wick 4 skeins of twine, for the fishermen of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, £0 2s 1d 1 lb of cotton wick, for the Castle, £0 2s 8d Twine and wick subtotal, £0 4s 9d Lead 17 lb of sheet lead, for the fishermen of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, £0 3s 6d 8 lb of lead shot, for the Castle, £0 1s 4d Lead subtotal, £0 4s 10d Cordage, 1 cwt 2 qr 13 lb, £2 14s 8d Fish hooks and lines 25 size 6 fish hooks, for the fishermen of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, £0 2s 1d 125 size 10 fish hooks, for the same fishermen, £0 2s 1d 100 size 17 fish hooks, for the same fishermen, £0 0s 8d 42 size 2 lines, for the same fishermen, £0 11s 10d 12 size 3 lines, for the same fishermen, £0 4s 0d 2 Hamburg lines, for the Castle, £0 2s 10d 1 hank of sash line, for the church, £0 1s 4d Fish hooks and lines subtotal, £1 4s 10d Corks, 11 gross, for the Castle, £1 4s 6d Chelloes, 1 piece, for the Castle, £0 8s 10d Total carried over, £31 7s 4d

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		.. 8 10 Carried Over £ 31 7 4	
323	319	1777 Brought Over £ 31 7 4 Candles Viz. cwt. qr. lb. 2 2 16 Castle 2 1 18 Council .. 1 2 Chaplain .. .. 25 Doctors Shop .. .. 4 Secretarys Office cwt. qr. lb. 5 2 9 64 10 9 Oil Viz. 48 Galls. Train Castle and Council 11 5 1 Bottle Florence Carpt. Shop .. 2 7 11 7 7 Blankets Viz. 8 Fine Castle 5 8 8 4 Ordinary 1 8 8 6 17 4 Paint Viz. 4 lb. Indico Linen .. 6 10 13 Blue Smalts 1 2 3 1 Ven. Red dry Castle .. .. 3 44 Chalk Do. Carp. & Cooper Shop .. 1 10 6 Whiting Castle .. .. 2 1 11 4 Tin Ware Viz. 4 Lamps .. 3 3 6 Quart Saucepans .. 3 2 2 Gallon Kettles Castle .. 3 4 4 Pudding Pans .. 4 1 1 Cullender .. 1 5 6 lb. Solder Lieut. Govr. House .. 4 2 .. 19 5 Turners Ware Viz. 12 Birch Brooms .. 4 9 7 Hair Do. Castle, Church &c. .. 19 3 1 Hair Sive .. 1 4 8 Scrubg. Brushes Castle 1 4 4 6 Punch Ladles .. 3 6 23 Mops Do. and Church 1 10 8 4 3 10 Carried Over £ 120 17 7	The general charges account continued with candles, oil, blankets, paint, tinware and wooden ware issued for public use. Brought over, £31 7s 4d Candles 2 cwt 2 qr 16 lb of candles, for the Castle 2 cwt 1 qr 18 lb of candles, for the Council 0 cwt 1 qr 2 lb of candles, for the chaplain 25 lb of candles, for the doctors' shop 4 lb of candles, for the Secretary's office Candles in all, 5 cwt 2 qr 9 lb, £64 10s 9d Oil 48 gallons of train oil, for the Castle and the Council, £11 5s 0d 1 bottle of Florence oil, for the carpenters' shop, £0 2s 7d Oil subtotal, £11 7s 7d Blankets 8 fine blankets, for the Castle, £5 8s 8d 4 ordinary blankets, for the Castle, £1 8s 8d Blankets subtotal, £6 17s 4d Paint 4 lb of indigo, for washing linen, £0 6s 10d 13 lb of blue smalts, for washing linen, £1 2s 3d 1 lb of dry Venetian red, for the Castle, £0 0s 3d 44 lb of chalk, for the carpenters' and coopers' shops, £0 1s 10d 6 lb of whiting, for the Castle, £0 0s 2d Paint subtotal, £1 11s 4d Tinware 4 lamps, for the Castle, £0 3s 3d 6 quart saucepans, for the Castle, £0 3s 2d 2 gallon kettles, for the Castle, £0 3s 4d 4 pudding pans, for the Castle, £0 4s 1d 1 colander, for the Castle, £0 1s 5d 6 lb of solder, for the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 4s 2d Tinware subtotal, £0 19s 5d Brushes and wooden ware 12 birch brooms, for the Castle and the church, £0 4s 9d 7 hair brooms, for the Castle and the church, £0 19s 3d 1 hair sieve, for the Castle, £0 1s 4d 8 scrubbing brushes, for the Castle, £1 4s 4d 6 punch ladles, for the Castle, £0 3s 6d 23 mops, for the Castle and the church, £1 10s 8d Brushes and wooden ware subtotal, £4 3s 10d Total carried over, £120 17s 7d **Interpretations** The candles issued to the Castle rose from 154 lb in the first quarter of 1777 to more than 300 lb. The longer evenings of the months from April to June, and the steady entertaining of ships' commanders and the officers of the *Thetis*, kept the Castle's rooms lit far later. Eight fine blankets for the Castle in the same quarter reflect the cooler nights as the island moved towards its southern winter.
324	320	21st July Brought Over £ 120 17 7 Glass Ware Viz. 72 Wine Glasses 1 11 6	The general charges account continued with glass, china, brass ware and ironware issued for public use. Brought over, £120 17s 7d Glassware 72 wine glasses, for the Castle, £1 11s 6d

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		12 Beer Do. .. 10 9 6 Ale Do. .. 4 6 12 Tumblers Castle .. 6 6 3 Quart Decanters .. 6 8 3 Pints Do. .. 5 4 1 Set Cruets .. 1 2 4 7 7 China Ware Viz. 96 Soup Plates 2 .. 144 Meat Do. 3 .. 30 Do. Dishes 3 5 12 Bowls .. 9 12 Sneakers .. 4 4 Guglets and Basons Castle .. 7 4 6 Chamber Pots .. 9 9 48 Half Pint Cups & Saucers 1 1 . 36 Quart. Do. Do. & Do. .. 9 . 2 Stone Tea Setts 1 18 2 1 Breakfast Sett .. 7 8 13 10 11 Braziers Ware 2 Candle Sticks, Castle .. 8 4 Iron Ware Viz. 4 Hand Hatchets .. 6 6 Claw Hammers Carpr. Shop .. 8 11 4 Carpenters Adzes 1 1 8 18 Ash Helves Castle, Church, Carpr. &c. .. 10 6 ½ lb. Salammoniac Lieut. Govr. House .. .. 8 2 Spring Mouse Traps Castle .. 1 2 226 Files 4 4 9 2 Hand Vices .. 6 1 5 Farriers Rasps Smiths Shop .. 5 3 7 Rubber Files 1 17 4 1 Nailing Hammer .. 3 8 48 File Hafts .. 4 . Iron Ware Carrd. Over £ 9 10 . Carried Over £ 139 4 1	12 beer glasses, for the Castle, £0 10s 9d 6 ale glasses, for the Castle, £0 4s 6d 12 tumblers, for the Castle, £0 6s 6d 3 quart decanters, for the Castle, £0 6s 8d 3 pint decanters, for the Castle, £0 5s 4d 1 set of cruets, for the Castle, £0 1s 2d Glassware subtotal, £4 7s 3d China ware 96 china soup plates, for the Castle, £2 0s 0d 144 china meat plates, for the Castle, £3 0s 0d 30 china meat dishes, for the Castle, £3 5s 0d 12 china bowls, for the Castle, £0 9s 0d 12 china sneakers, for the Castle, £0 4s 0d 4 china goglets and basins, for the Castle, £0 7s 4d 6 china chamber pots, for the Castle, £0 9s 9d 48 half-pint china cups and saucers, for the Castle, £1 1s 0d 36 quarter-pint china cups and saucers, for the Castle, £0 9s 0d 2 stone china tea sets, for the Castle, £1 18s 2d 1 china breakfast set, for the Castle, £0 7s 8d China ware subtotal, £13 10s 11d Copper and brass ware, 2 candlesticks, for the Castle, £0 8s 4d Ironware 4 hand hatchets, for the carpenters' shop, £0 6s 0d 6 claw hammers, for the carpenters' shop, £0 8s 11d 4 carpenters' adzes, for the carpenters' shop, £1 1s 8d 18 axe handles, for the Castle, the church and the carpenters' shop, £0 10s 6d ½ lb of sal ammoniac, for the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 0s 8d 2 spring mouse traps, for the Castle, £0 1s 2d 226 files, for the smiths' shop, £4 4s 9d 2 hand vices, for the smiths' shop, £0 6s 1d 5 farriers' rasps, for the smiths' shop, £0 5s 3d 7 rubber files, for the smiths' shop, £1 17s 4d 1 nailing hammer, for the smiths' shop, £0 3s 8d 48 file handles, for the smiths' shop, £0 4s 0d Ironware subtotal carried over, £9 10s 0d Total carried over, £139 4s 1d **Interpretations** The Castle took a whole new dinner service in the quarter: 240 china plates, 30 dishes, 72 wine glasses and cups and saucers by the dozen. Much of this replaced china broken in the Castle's busiest season of entertaining, when ten Company ships, a Dutch ship and a King's ship called within weeks. It came from the porcelain landed by the *Lord Holland* and the *Stafford*, so the Company furnished its Governor's table from goods it had just imported, at the price recorded on the invoices.
325	321	1777 Brought Over £ 139 4 1 Iron Ware brought Over £ 9 10 . 2 Figured Squares Carpt. Shop .. 1 6	The general charges account continued with ironware, cutlery, nails, iron and longcloth issued for public use. Brought over, £139 4s 1d Ironware Ironware brought over, £9 10s 0d

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		1 Large Jack 7 10 2 1 Set Jack Wheels .. 6 9 2 Jack Weights & Shafts Castle .. 19 . 2 Hackfarts Hammered Iron 1 15 5 1 Wood Ax Do. .. 3 . 1 Plaistr. Sive, Bake House .. 4 4 4 Hammer Helves, Coopers Shop .. 1 6 4 Pickaxes .. 13 4 1 pr. H L Hinges Church .. 3 1 30 Rod Iron Smiths Shop .. 12 1 24 Socket heading Chizels 1 13 7 20 pr. Steel Compasses Carpenters Shop .. 11 . 6 lb. Emery Smiths Do. .. 2 6 2 Blank Keys Store use .. 1 3 24 8 6 Cutlery Ware Viz. 2 Doz. Green handle Knives and Forks, Castle 3 19 3 1 Butchers Knife, Govr. Fishermen .. .. 6 3 19 9 Haberdashery 10 Skn. Silk Fishermen .. 3 9 Pitch and Tar Viz. 3 lb. Pitch Castle .. .. 6 12 Rosin .. 4 . .. 4 6 Nails Viz. 6 lb. 2 Coopers Shop .. 4 3 6 10 Militia House .. 2 9 6 30 .. 2 2 3 Dog, Treasure Chest .. 1 6 12 Coopers Rivets Coopers Shop .. 5 6 .. 16 2 Iron cwt. qr. lb. 3 .. 8 Treasure Chest, and Castle 2 14 10 Long Cloth Viz. 2 ps. No. 5 Castle 2 8 10 2 ps. 6 1 16 4 4 5 2 Carried Over £ 175 16 9	2 figured squares, for the carpenters' shop, £0 1s 6d 1 large roasting jack, for the Castle, £7 10s 2d 1 set of jack wheels, for the Castle, £0 6s 9d 2 jack weights and spits, for the Castle, £0 19s 0d 2 [...] of hammered iron, for the Castle, £1 15s 5d 1 wood axe, for the Castle, £0 3s 0d 1 plasterer's sieve, for the bakehouse, £0 4s 4d 4 hammer handles, for the coopers' shop, £0 1s 6d 4 pickaxes, for the church, £0 13s 4d 1 pair of HL hinges, for the church, £0 3s 1d 30 lb of rod iron, for the smiths' shop, £0 12s 1d 24 socket heading chisels, for the carpenters' shop, £1 13s 7d 20 pairs of steel compasses, for the carpenters' shop, £0 11s 0d 6 lb of emery, for the smiths' shop, £0 2s 6d 2 blank keys, for the stores, £0 1s 3d Ironware subtotal, £24 8s 6d Cutlery 2 dozen green-handled knives and forks, for the Castle, £3 19s 3d 1 butcher's knife, for the Governor's fishermen, £0 0s 6d Cutlery subtotal, £3 19s 9d Haberdashery, 10 skeins of silk, for the fishermen, £0 3s 9d Pitch and rosin 3 lb of pitch, for the Castle, £0 0s 6d 12 lb of rosin, for the Castle, £0 4s 0d Pitch and rosin subtotal, £0 4s 6d Nails 6 [...] of 2-penny nails, for the coopers' shop, £0 4s 3d 6 [...] of 10-penny nails, for the militia house, £0 2s 9d 6 [...] of 30-penny nails, for the militia house, £0 2s 2d 3 [...] of dog nails, for the treasure chest, £0 1s 6d 12 copper rivets, for the coopers' shop, £0 5s 6d Nails subtotal, £0 16s 2d Iron, 0 cwt 3 qr 8 lb, for the treasure chest and the Castle, £2 14s 10d Longcloth 2 pieces of grade 5 longcloth, for the Castle, £2 8s 10d 2 pieces of grade 6 longcloth, for the Castle, £1 16s 4d Longcloth subtotal, £4 5s 2d Total carried over, £175 16s 9d **Interpretations** A roasting jack was a clockwork device that turned the spits before the kitchen fire, driven by a falling weight wound up on a drum. It replaced the boy or dog who had turned the spit by hand. At £7 10s 2d it was one of the costliest single items charged in the quarter. The Castle's kitchen had to roast meat for large dinners through the busiest season, and a mechanical jack kept several spits turning evenly for hours. The iron and dog nails issued for the treasure chest strengthened the strongbox that held the island's coin. The chest stood at nearly £19,000 0s 0d at the end of May 1777, its highest that season, and its fittings were reinforced to match.
326	322	21st July Brought Over £ 175 16 9 Thread ½ lb. Whited Brown, Castle .. 3 4 Serge 4½ Yds. Green Sagathy Do. .. 10 2	The general charges account closed with thread, cloth, wheelbarrows, canvas and timber, and the repairs account followed. Brought over, £175 16s 9d Thread, ½ [...] of whited-brown thread, for the Castle, £0 3s 4d

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		Cart Wheels 6 Wheel Barrows, Church 4 15 8 Canvas Viz. 4½ Yards English Castle .. 4 7 6 Do. Osnabrigs, Packets & Church .. 5 5 .. 10 . Deals Viz. 4 Double Treasure Chest & Church .. 17 2 2 Single Do. Do. .. 4 8 1 1 10 £ 182 17 9 Repairs Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 April to the 30th June 1777. Deals Viz. 2 Single Houses .. 4 8 1 Puffer .. 3 2 .. 7 10 Paint Viz. 94 Whiting .. 2 .. 6 Blue Paint .. 9 2 18 Ven. Red mixed .. 8 3 101 White Lead mixed 1 17 11 33 Do. Do. Dry .. 9 4 6 oz. Prussian Blue .. 9 2 lb. Indico .. 3 5 1 Blacking .. 2 5 3 White Copperas .. 3 .. 8 Flake White .. 9 4 2 Red Lead .. .. 6 ½ Verdegrease .. 1 2 1 Yellow Oaker dry .. .. 3 4 15 9 Oil Viz. 7½ Galls. Linseed 1 10 2½ Do. Turpentine .. 15 8 2 5 8 Carried Over £ 7 9 3	Serge, 4½ yards of green sagathy, for the Castle, £0 10s 2d Wheels, 6 wheelbarrows, for the church, £4 15s 0d Canvas 4½ yards of English canvas, for the Castle, £0 4s 7d 6 yards of osnaburg, for the packets and the church, £0 5s 5d Canvas subtotal, £0 10s 0d Deals 4 double deals, for the treasure chest and the church, £0 17s 2d 2 single deals, for the treasure chest and the church, £0 4s 8d Deals subtotal, £1 1s 10d Total of general charges, £182 17s 9d The repairs account recorded the stores issued for building repairs between 1 April and 30 June 1777. Deals 2 single deals, for the houses, £0 4s 8d 1 [...], for the houses, £0 3s 2d Deals subtotal, £0 7s 10d Paint 94 lb of whiting, £0 2s 0d 6 lb of blue paint, £0 9s 2d 18 lb of mixed Venetian red, £0 6s 3d 101 lb of mixed white lead, £1 17s 11d 33 lb of dry white lead, £0 9s 4d 6 oz of Prussian blue, £0 9s 0d 2 lb of indigo, £0 3s 5d 1 [...] of blacking, £0 2s 5d 3 lb of white copperas, £0 3s 0d 8 lb of flake white, £0 9s 4d 2 lb of red lead, £0 0s 6d ½ lb of verdigris, £0 1s 2d 1 lb of dry yellow ochre, £0 0s 3d Paint subtotal, £4 15s 9d Oil 7½ gallons of linseed oil, £1 10s 0d 2½ gallons of oil of turpentine, £0 15s 8d Oil subtotal, £2 5s 8d Total carried over, £7 9s 3d **Interpretations** Flake white was the finest grade of white lead, made in thin flakes and ground very smooth. It gave a purer, brighter white than ordinary white lead and was used for finishing coats on doors, panelling and window frames. Its use on the Company's buildings, alongside Prussian blue, continued the careful finishing of the Castle and church seen in the previous quarter. The six wheelbarrows for the church served the enlargement of the burial ground, which Thomas Bazett reported among the quarter's work on 7 July 1777.
327	323	1777 Brought Over £ 7 9 3 Glass Ware Viz. 5 Squares 6 by 8 .. 1 5 12 Do. 10 by 12 .. 10 6 32 Do. 8 by 10 .. 16 . 7 Do. 10½ by 16 .. 9 6 1 17 5 Turners Ware 4 Paint Brushes .. 1 10 £ 9 8 6	The repairs account closed with window glass and brushes, and the diet account followed. Brought over, £7 9s 3d Glassware 5 panes of window glass, 6 by 8 inches, £0 1s 5d 12 panes of window glass, 10 by 12 inches, £0 10s 6d 32 panes of window glass, 8 by 10 inches, £0 16s 0d 7 panes of window glass, 10½ by 16 inches, £0 9s 6d Glassware subtotal, £1 17s 5d Brushes, 4 paint brushes, £0 1s 10d Total of repairs, £9 8s 6d

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		Diet Expences Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 April to the 30th June 1777. Flour cwt. qr. lb. 17 3 6 16 12 4 Rice 4 1 4 1 13 5 Beef and Pork Viz. 36 ps. Beef 6 6 36 ps. Pork 5 19 3 12 5 3 Arrack 120 Gallons 21 5 . Sugar and Candy Viz. cwt. qr. lb. 2 3 6 Candy 4 1 4 3 24 Candy 10 16 4 14 17 4 Tea Viz. 4 lb. Single .. 4 8 4 Cannisters Hyson 1 4 8 8 Do. Souchong 2 13 4 4 2 8 Salt 1½ Bushel .. 5 2 Wine Viz. 24 Doz. Claret 64 7 60 Galls. Port 18 17 6 59 Do. Lisbon 18 11 3 29 Do. Rhenish 12 2 9 30 Do. Mountain 9 8 9 110 Do. Madeira 32 6 3 155 13 6 Sago 4 lb. .. 1 6 Carried Over £ 226 16 2	The diet account recorded the stores issued for the Company's provisioning between 1 April and 30 June 1777. Flour, 17 cwt 3 qr 6 lb, £16 12s 4d Rice, 4 cwt 1 qr 4 lb, £1 13s 5d Salt beef and pork 36 pieces of beef, £6 6s 0d 36 pieces of pork, £5 19s 3d Salt beef and pork subtotal, £12 5s 3d Arrack, 120 gallons, £21 5s 0d Sugar and sugar candy 2 cwt 3 qr 6 lb of sugar, £4 1s 0d 4 cwt 3 qr 24 lb of sugar candy, £10 16s 4d Sugar and sugar candy subtotal, £14 17s 4d Tea 4 lb of singlo tea, £0 4s 0d 4 canisters of hyson tea, £1 4s 8d 8 canisters of souchong tea, £2 13s 4d Tea subtotal, £4 2s 0d Salt, 1½ bushels, £0 5s 2d Wine 24 dozen bottles of claret, £64 7s 0d 60 gallons of port, £16 17s 6d 59 gallons of Lisbon wine, £18 11s 3d 29 gallons of Rhenish wine, £12 2s 9d 30 gallons of mountain wine, £9 0s 9d 110 gallons of Madeira, £32 6s 3d Wine subtotal, £153 5s 6d Sago, 4 lb, £0 1s 6d Total carried over, £226 16s 2d **Interpretations** Wine for the Company's table cost £153 5s 6d in the quarter, more than half of all diet expenses. The store ships *Alfred* and *Bridgewater* had brought out the year's supply from England, and the busy season of entertaining began at once. Claret was by far the dearest wine on the list, at about 4s 6d a bottle against about 6s a gallon for Madeira. It was French red wine from Bordeaux, which the heavy British duties on French goods made a luxury, and its presence at the Castle marked the Governor's table as one of fashion. Rhenish was white wine from the Rhine valley in Germany, usually served at dessert.
328	324	21st July Brought Over £ 226 16 2 Coffee 25 lb. 1 .. 10 Oil 6 Bottles Florence .. 15 5 Spice Viz. 10 lb. Pepper .. 5 .. 2 Cinnamon 1 15 6 ¾ Nutmegs .. 8 6 1 Allspice .. 1 2 ½ Cloves .. 8 3 1 Mace .. 19 . £ 3 17 5 £ 232 9 10 Garrison Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 April to the 30th June 1777. Tea Viz. cwt. qr. lb. 1 .. 6 Single 1 16 5	The diet account closed with coffee, oil and spices, and the garrison account followed. Brought over, £226 16s 2d Coffee, 25 lb, £1 0s 10d Oil, 6 bottles of Florence oil, £0 15s 5d Spices 10 lb of pepper, £0 5s 0d 2 lb of cinnamon, £1 15s 6d ¾ lb of nutmegs, £0 8s 6d 1 lb of allspice, £0 1s 2d ½ lb of cloves, £0 8s 3d 1 lb of mace, £0 19s 0d Spices subtotal, £3 17s 5d Total of diet expenses, £232 9s 10d The garrison account recorded the stores issued for the soldiers between 1 April and 30 June 1777. Tea 1 cwt 0 qr 6 lb of singlo tea, for the barracks and guards, £1 16s 5d 3 cwt 0 qr 2 lb of bohea tea, for the barracks and guards, £2 18s 4d Tea subtotal, £4 14s 9d Candles, 3 cwt 0 qr 4 lb, for the officers on duty and the sergeant major, £9 1s 8d Oil 132 gallons of train oil, for the barracks and guards, £30 18s 9d

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		3 .. 2 Bohea Barracks & Guards 2 18 4 4 14 9 Candles qr. lb. 3 4 Officers on Duty & Serjt. Major 9 1 8 Oil Viz. 132 Galls. Train, Barracks and Guards 30 18 9 ½ Gallon Turpentine .. 1 9 31 .. 6 Cordage 3 lb. .. 1 . Arrack 17 Galls. Muster Drams 3 .. 3 Iron Ware Viz. 1 Cupboard Lock .. 3 1 12 Ash Helves .. 7 . 2 Wood Axes .. 6 . 3 Mauls 1 7 11 12 Sail Needles .. .. 6 1 Splinter Lock .. .. 6 3 Blank Keys .. 1 11 2 pr. H L Hinges .. 6 2 1 Iron rimd Lock with Pullbacks .. 4 3 1 Large Do. Do. with Do. .. 7 2 3 4 6 Carried Over £ 51 2 8	½ gallon of oil of turpentine, £0 1s 9d Oil subtotal, £31 0s 6d Cordage, 3 lb, £0 1s 0d Arrack, 17 gallons, for drams at musters, £3 0s 3d Ironware 1 cupboard lock, £0 3s 1d 12 axe handles, £0 7s 0d 2 wood axes, £0 6s 0d 3 mauls, £1 7s 11d 12 sail needles, £0 0s 6d 1 splinter lock, £0 0s 6d 3 blank keys, £0 1s 11d 2 pairs of HL hinges, £0 6s 2d 1 iron rim lock with pull-backs, £0 4s 3d 1 large iron rim lock with pull-backs, £0 7s 2d Ironware subtotal, £3 4s 6d Total carried over, £51 2s 8d **Interpretations** The garrison's tea returned to mostly bohea, the soldiers' usual cheap black tea, after a quarter in which the shortage forced the Company to issue dearer singlo. The China ships *Royal Henry* and *Gatton* had restocked the warehouses in April and May 1777.
329	325	1777 Brought Over £ 51 2 8 Beef and Pork Viz. 143 ps. Beef Deficiency in Weight 25 .. 6 393 ps. Pork 65 1 10 90 2 4 Twine Viz. 6 Skn. Twine .. 3 2 1½ Cotton Wick .. 3 4 .. 6 6 Thread 1 Coloured .. 3 . Canvas 267 Yards Cots 13 12 7 Blankets 18 Ordinary, Recruits 6 6 9 Turners Ware Viz. 1 Scrubg. Brush .. 3 1 1 Birch Broom .. .. 5 1 Hair Do. .. 2 9 .. 6 3 Deals Viz. 47 Double Cots, Officers Sentry Boxes 10 3 9 47 Single and 5 9 8 3 Balks Officers Barracks 1 18 2	The garrison account continued with salt meat, timber, nails and clothing for the soldiers. Brought over, £51 2s 8d Salt beef and pork 143 pieces of beef, to make good short weight, £25 0s 6d 393 pieces of pork, to make good short weight, £65 1s 10d Salt beef and pork subtotal, £90 2s 4d Twine and wick 6 skeins of twine, £0 3s 2d 1½ lb of cotton wick, £0 3s 4d Twine and wick subtotal, £0 6s 6d Thread, 1 [...] of coloured thread, £0 3s 0d Canvas, 267 yards of osnaburg, for cots, £13 12s 7d Blankets, 18 ordinary blankets, for the recruits, £6 6s 9d Brushes and wooden ware 1 scrubbing brush, £0 3s 1d 1 birch broom, £0 0s 5d 1 hair broom, £0 2s 9d Brushes and wooden ware subtotal, £0 6s 3d Deals and timber 47 double deals, for cots, officers' sentry boxes and the officers' barracks, £10 3s 9d 47 single deals, for the same, £5 9s 8d 3 balks, for the officers' barracks, £1 18s 2d 3 7/16 loads of Riga timber, for the sentry boxes, £8 4s 8d Deals and timber subtotal, £25 16s 3d Nails 41 [...] of 2-penny nails, for the same, £1 9s 1d 8 [...] of 3-penny nails, for the same, £0 5s 6d 34 [...] of 4-penny nails, for the same, £0 19s 10d 6 [...] of 10-penny nails, for the same, £0 2s 9d

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		3 5/6 ft. Riga Timber Do. & Sentry Boxes 8 4 8 25 16 3 Nails Viz. 41 lb. 2 1 9 1 8 3 .. 5 6 34 4 Do. Do. Do. .. 19 10 6 10 .. 2 9 4 4 .. 2 2 2 19 4 Soldiers Cloaths Viz. 1 Serjeants Coat & Breeches 5 4 6 15 Soldiers Do. & Do. 20 17 6 2 Matrosses Do. & Do. 4 4 9 30 6 9 Hats Viz. 1 Serjeants .. 11 11 17 Soldiers 2 8 7 3 .. 6 Shirts 552 Soldiers 122 9 6 Shoes 582 pr. Mens Ordinary 135 11 . Carried Over £ 482 3 5	6 [...] of 40-penny nails, for the same, £0 2s 2d Nails subtotal, £2 19s 4d Soldiers' clothing 1 sergeant's coat and breeches, £5 4s 6d 15 soldiers' coats and breeches, £20 17s 6d 2 matrosses' coats and breeches, £4 4s 9d Soldiers' clothing subtotal, £30 6s 9d Hats 1 sergeant's hat, £0 11s 11d 17 soldiers' hats, £2 8s 7d Hats subtotal, £3 0s 6d Shirts, 552 soldiers' shirts, £122 9s 6d Shoes, 582 pairs of men's ordinary shoes, £135 11s 0d Total carried over, £482 3s 5d **Interpretations** The garrison account charged 552 shirts and 582 pairs of shoes to the Company in this one quarter, at a cost of almost £260 0s 0d. In earlier quarters the soldiers bought their shirts and shoes from the warehouse out of their own pay, and only new recruits received them free. A general issue to almost the whole garrison marks a change of practice, perhaps ordered by the Court of Directors in the packets brought by the *Alfred* or the *Bridgewater*. It relieved the men of a steady drain on their pay, and the sharp fall in men's ordinary shoes sold from the warehouse during the same quarter matches it. The 267 yards of osnaburg and the deals for cots point to new bedding in the barracks. A cot was a canvas bed slung on a wooden frame, cleaner and drier than straw laid on the floor. The sentry boxes and the officers' barracks belonged to the same refit of the garrison's quarters.
330	326	21st July Brought Over £ 482 3 5 Hosiers Ware 582 pr. Ord. Thread Stockings 80 19 2 Tin Ware 1 Horn Lanthorn .. 3 1 Lines 2 lb. Whipcord .. 6 8 Iron Pots 2 Wt. cwt. qr. lb. 3 25 1 2 9 Haberdashery Viz. 5 Cockades .. 1 9 2 Gro. Bd. Worsted Lace 1 18 10 2 .. 7 Paint Viz. 32 Whiting .. 1 3 2 Venetian Red mixed .. .. 11 .. 2 2 £ 566 17 10 Blacks Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 April to the 30th June 1777. Rice 103 cwt. 40 2 7 Beef and Pork Viz. 652 ps. Beef 114 2 2496 ps. Pork 413 8 . 527 10 . Arrack 156 Gallons 27 10 6 Candles 13 lb. 1 7 1 Sugar and Candy cwt. qr. lb. 4 3 5 Sugar 6 18 .	The garrison account closed with stockings, haberdashery and small stores, and the slaves' account followed. Brought over, £482 3s 5d Hosiery, 582 pairs of ordinary thread stockings, £80 19s 2d Tinware, 1 horn lantern, £0 3s 1d Lines, 2 whipcord lines, £0 6s 8d Iron pots, 2 [...] 25 lb, £1 2s 9d Haberdashery 5 cockades, £0 1s 9d 2 gross of broad worsted lace, £1 18s 10d Haberdashery subtotal, £2 0s 7d Paint 32 lb of whiting, £0 1s 3d 2 lb of mixed Venetian red, £0 0s 11d Paint subtotal, £0 2s 2d Total of garrison charges, £566 17s 10d The slaves' account recorded the stores issued for the Company's slaves between 1 April and 30 June 1777. Rice, 103 cwt, £40 2s 7d Salt beef and pork 652 pieces of beef, £114 2s 0d 2,496 pieces of pork, £413 8s 0d Salt beef and pork subtotal, £527 10s 0d Arrack, 156 gallons, £27 10s 6d Candles, 13 lb, £1 7s 1d Sugar, 4 cwt 3 qr 5 lb, £6 18s 0d Tea, [...] 25 lb of bohea, £0 8s 6d Soap, 16 lb, £0 8s 0d Salt, ½ bushel, £0 0s 10d Chelloes, 1 piece, £0 8s 10d Blankets, 1 ordinary blanket, £0 7s 1d Iron pots, 1 cwt 2 qr 12 lb, £0 14s 2d Oil, 7 gallons of train oil, £1 12s 10d Shoes 132 pairs of men's ordinary shoes, £29 11s 3d 36 pairs of women's calf leather shoes, £5 14s 9d 2 pairs of women's calamanco shoes, £0 8s 0d

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		Tea qr. lb. 2 25 Bohea 8 8 6 Sope 16 lb. .. 8 . Salt ½ Bushel .. .. 10 Chelloe 1 Piece .. 8 10 Blankets 1 Ordinary .. 7 1 Iron Pots 1 Wt. qr. lb. 2 12 .. 14 2 Oil 7 Galls. Train 1 12 10 Shoes Viz. 122 pr. Mens Ordinary 29 11 3 36 pr. Womens Calf Leather 5 14 9 2 pr. Womens Calimanco .. 8 . 2 pr. Womens Spanish Leather .. 8 . 36 2 .. Carried Over £ 651 10 5	2 pairs of women's Spanish leather shoes, £0 8s 0d Shoes subtotal, £36 2s 0d Total carried over, £651 10s 5d **Interpretations** The 582 pairs of stockings completed the general issue that began with the shirts and shoes on the same account. Each soldier now received a full set of shirt, shoes and stockings at the Company's cost, a change from the practice of the previous quarters, when he bought them from the warehouse out of his pay. The slaves' salt meat rose again, to more than 3,100 pieces, against about 2,630 in the first quarter of 1777. Much of it was perhaps the doubtful provisions the Council was still trying to use up. On 23 June 1777 it recorded that it had been giving the slaves extra rations of meat the garrison refused, to make up for its poor quality.
331	327	1777 Brought Over £ 651 10 5 Shaloon 10 Yards, Coloured 1 .. 5 Spice 3 lb. Pepper .. 1 6 Lines Viz. 1 Hambro .. 1 5 1 lb. Whipcord .. 3 4 .. 4 9 Haberdashery Viz. 3½ Doz. Gilt Breast Buttons .. 2 10 ½ Gro. Shirt Do. .. 1 3 .. 4 1 Tin Ware 1 Horn Lanthorn .. 3 1 Iron Ware 3 Large Frying Pans .. 8 6 Long Cloth 3½ ps. No. 5 4 5 6 Thread ½ lb. Whited Brown .. 3 4 Hosiers Ware Viz. 26 pr. Ord. Thread Stockings 3 12 7 3 pr. Mens Grey worsted Do. .. 10 9 £ 4 3 4 662 4 11 Mallays Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 April to the 30th June 1777. Sugar and Candy Viz. qr. lb. 2 6 Sugar .. 16 2 .. 13 Candy .. 5 11 1 2 1 Flour cwt. qr. 1 2 .. 5 Rice 2 3 6 1 1 10 Arrack 12 Gallons 1 15 5 Salt 1 Bushel	The slaves' account closed with cloth, small wares and stockings, and the Malays' account followed. Brought over, £651 10s 5d Shalloon, 10 yards of coloured shalloon, £1 0s 5d Spices, 3 lb of pepper, £0 1s 6d Lines 1 Hamburg line, £0 1s 5d 1 whipcord line, £0 3s 4d Lines subtotal, £0 4s 9d Haberdashery 3½ dozen gilt waistcoat buttons, £0 2s 10d ½ gross of shirt buttons, £0 1s 3d Haberdashery subtotal, £0 4s 1d Tinware, 1 horn lantern, £0 3s 1d Ironware, 3 large frying pans, £0 8s 6d Longcloth, 3½ pieces of grade 5 longcloth, £4 5s 6d Thread, ½ [...] of whited-brown thread, £0 3s 4d Hosiery 26 pairs of ordinary thread stockings, £3 12s 7d 3 pairs of men's grey worsted stockings, £0 10s 9d Hosiery subtotal, £4 3s 4d Total of the slaves' account, £662 4s 11d The Malays' account recorded the stores issued for the Company's Malays between 1 April and 30 June 1777. Sugar and sugar candy 0 cwt 2 qr 6 lb of sugar, £0 16s 2d 13 lb of sugar candy, £0 5s 11d Sugar and sugar candy subtotal, £1 2s 1d Flour, 0 cwt 1 qr 2 lb, £0 5s 0d Rice, 2 cwt 3 qr 6 lb, £1 1s 10d Arrack, 12 gallons, £1 15s 5d Salt, 1 bushel, £0 3s 5d Spices, 2 lb of pepper, £0 1s 0d Candles, 20 lb, £2 0s 10d Tea, 4 lb of singlo tea, £0 4s 8d Salt beef, 13 pieces, £2 5s 6d Soap, 6 lb, £0 3s 0d Oil, 2 bottles of Florence oil, £0 5s 2d Haberdashery, 2 skeins of silk, £0 0s 9d Shoes, 2 pairs of men's fine shoes, £0 12s 3d Paint, 1 lb of indigo, £0 1s 9d Fish hooks and lines 100 size 6 fish hooks, £0 8s 1d 6 size 2 lines, £0 1s 9d

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		.. 3 5 Spice 2 lb. Pepper .. 1 . Candles 20 lb. 2 .. 10 Tea 4 lb. Single .. 4 8 Beef and Pork 13 ps. Beef 2 5 6 Sope 6 lb. .. 3 . Oil 2 Bottles Florence .. 5 2 Haberdashery 2 Skn. Silk .. .. 9 Shoes 2 pr. Mens Fine .. 12 3 Paint 1 lb. Indico .. 1 9 Hooks and Lines Viz. 100 No. 6 .. 8 1 6 2 .. 1 9 .. 9 10 £ 10 12 6	Fish hooks and lines subtotal, £0 9s 10d Total of the Malays' account, £10 12s 6d **Interpretations** The Malays again received almost the same fixed allowance as in the two previous quarters: the same 20 lb of candles, 2 bottles of Florence oil, 2 pairs of fine shoes, 2 skeins of silk and pound of indigo. Even as the slaves' rations swung with the supply of meat, rice and yams, the Malays' issue held steady. It confirms that they served on agreed terms with a set allowance, while the slaves were fed from whatever the stores held.
332	328	21st July Plantation Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 April to the 30th June 1777. Rice and Paddy Viz. cwt. qr. lb. 7 .. 21 Rice, Overseer, Steward, Poultry & Horses 2 16 .. 32 1 7 Paddy Do. & Do. 8 1 10 10 17 10 Beef & Pork 13 ps. Beef Steward 2 5 6 Wheat cwt. qr. lb. 21 .. 13 Poultry &c. 11 10 8 Cordage 2 11 1 .. 4 Cutlery Ware Viz. 9 Butchers Knives .. 3 9 6 Pruning Do. .. 6 8 .. 10 5 Iron Ware Viz. 30 Ash Helves .. 5 10 3 Hand Hatchets .. 4 6 9 Spades 1 13 3 3 Garden Rakes .. 8 8 6 Broad Hoes .. 13 .. 6 Helves for Garden Hoes .. 2 5 1 Curry Comb and Brush .. 1 10 1 pr. Large Steel Yards .. 13 7 1 Scythe .. 5 5 50 Scythe Stones .. 10 5 4 18 9 Iron Pots 1 Weight qr. lb. 1 25 .. 10 7 Tin Ware 6 Watering Pots 1 3 3 Pitch & Tar 4 Gallons Tar	The plantation account recorded the stores issued for the Company's plantation between 1 April and 30 June 1777. Rice and paddy 7 cwt 0 qr 21 lb of rice, for the overseers, the steward, the poultry and the horses, £2 16s 0d 32 cwt 1 qr 7 lb of paddy, for the same, £8 1s 10d Rice and paddy subtotal, £10 17s 10d Salt beef, 13 pieces, for the steward, £2 5s 6d Wheat, 21 cwt 0 qr 13 lb, for the poultry and other stock, £11 10s 8d Cordage, 0 cwt 2 qr 11 lb, £1 0s 4d Cutlery 9 butchers' knives, £0 3s 9d 6 pruning knives, £0 6s 8d Cutlery subtotal, £0 10s 5d Ironware 30 axe handles, £0 5s 10d 3 hand hatchets, £0 4s 6d 9 spades, £1 13s 3d 3 garden rakes, £0 8s 8d 6 broad hoes, £0 13s 0d 6 handles for garden hoes, £0 2s 5d 1 curry comb and brush, £0 1s 10d 1 pair of large steelyards, £0 13s 7d 1 scythe, £0 5s 3d 50 scythe stones, £0 10s 5d Ironware subtotal, £4 18s 9d Iron pots, 1 weighing 0 cwt 1 qr 23 lb, £0 10s 7d Tinware, 6 watering pots, £1 3s 3d Pitch and tar, 4 gallons of tar, £0 6s 0d Oil, 2 gallons of train oil, £0 9s 5d Brushes, baskets and wooden ware 5 labourers' baskets, £0 5s 3d 2 flaskets, £0 6s 8d 6 birch brooms, £0 2s 5d 2 yokes for oxen, £1 7s 10d 12 ox bows, £0 16s 0d Brushes, baskets and wooden ware subtotal, £2 18s 2d Lines 4 size 2 lines, £0 1s 2d 4 size 3 lines, £0 1s 3d Lines subtotal, £0 2s 5d Total carried over, £36 13s 4d **Interpretations** The plantation took 2 new yokes and 12 ox bows in the quarter, enough to harness six pairs of oxen

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		.. 6 .. Oil 2 Gallons Train .. 9 5 Turners Ware Viz. 5 Labourers Baskets .. 5 3 2 Flaskets .. 6 8 6 Birch Brooms .. 2 5 2 Yokes for Oxen 1 7 10 12 Ox Bows .. 16 . 2 18 2 Lines Viz. 4 No. 2 .. 1 2 4 3 .. 1 3 .. 2 5 Carried Over £ 36 13 4	afresh. With the Company's oxen numbering 21 at the end of June 1777, much of the working team was refitted at once. The heavy slaughter of steers in the same quarter, 10 against 2 the quarter before, meant younger animals had to be broken to the yoke to replace them, and new gear came with them. The 50 scythe stones and the spades and hoes belonged to the yam grounds and pastures, which were being worked harder as the slaves' diet leaned more on island crops.
333	329	1777 Brought Over £ 36 13 4 Nails Viz. 3 lb. 4 .. 1 9 3 10 .. 1 5 3 20 .. 1 2 .. 4 4 Deals 1 ps. Oak Plank 2 10 . £ 39 7 8 Hospital Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 April to the 30th June 1777. Sugar & Candy Viz. cwt. qr. lb. 3 2 12 Sugar 5 4 1 2 1 16 Candy 5 4 4 10 8 5 Flour cwt. qr. 5 3 5 7 4 Rice 5 3 2 3 10 Tea Viz. 8 lb. Single .. 9 4 50 Bohea 1 15 5 2 4 9 Salt 1½ Bushel .. 6 . Sago 14 lb. .. 5 3 Oil 18 Gallons Train 4 4 5 Twine ½ Cotton Wick .. 1 4 Canvas 57 Yards English 2 18 2 Nails 14 lb. 2 .. 9 11 Iron Ware 3 pr. Dovetail Hinges .. 1 3 Deals Viz. 7 Double 1 10 1 8 Single .. 18 8 2 8 9	The plantation account closed with nails and oak plank, and the hospital and boats' accounts followed. Brought over, £36 13s 4d Nails 3 [...] of 4-penny nails, £0 1s 9d 3 [...] of 10-penny nails, £0 1s 5d 3 [...] of 20-penny nails, £0 1s 2d Nails subtotal, £0 4s 4d Deals, 1 piece of oak plank, £2 10s 0d Total of the plantation account, £39 7s 8d The hospital account recorded the stores issued for the hospital between 1 April and 30 June 1777. Sugar and sugar candy 3 cwt 2 qr 12 lb of sugar, £5 4s 1d 2 cwt 1 qr 16 lb of sugar candy, £5 4s 4d Sugar and sugar candy subtotal, £10 8s 5d Flour, 5 cwt 3 qr, £5 7s 4d Rice, 5 cwt 3 qr, £2 3s 10d Tea 8 lb of singlo tea, £0 9s 4d 50 lb of bohea tea, £1 15s 5d Tea subtotal, £2 4s 9d Salt, 1½ bushels, £0 6s 0d Sago, 14 lb, £0 5s 3d Oil, 18 gallons of train oil, £4 4s 5d Twine, ½ lb of cotton wick, £0 1s 4d Canvas, 57 yards of English canvas, £2 18s 2d Nails, 14 [...] of 2-penny nails, £0 9s 11d Ironware, 3 pairs of dovetail hinges, £0 1s 3d Deals 7 double deals, £1 10s 1d 8 single deals, £0 18s 8d Deals subtotal, £2 8s 9d Total of the hospital account, £30 19s 5d The boats' account recorded the stores issued for the Company's boats between 1 April and 30 June 1777. Cordage, 9 cwt 2 qr 2 lb, £16 0s 6d Iron, 0 cwt 2 qr 24 lb, £0 12s 8d Total carried over, £16 13s 2d **Interpretations** The hospital's costs nearly doubled, from £17 1s 6d in the first quarter of 1777 to £30 19s 5d. Canvas, deals and nails point to building or refitting at the hospital, perhaps new cots like those made for the barracks. The busy shipping season and the scurvy reported aboard ships such as the *Stafford* brought sick men ashore, and the larger issue of sugar, tea and sago fed them.

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		£ 30 19 5 Boats Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 April to the 30th June 1777. Cordage cwt. qr. lb. 9 2 2 16 .. 6 Iron .. 2 24 .. 12 8 Carried Over £ 16 13 2	
334	330	21st July Brought Over £ 16 13 2 Blocks 80 Sheaves 10 8 2 Oars 3 Small .. 11 9 Arrack 3 Gallons .. 10 8 Leather 2 lb. Sole .. 2 . Pitch and Tar Viz. 1 Barrel Pitch 2 6 8 1 Do. Tar 1 18 6 16 Rosin .. 5 4 6 Turpentine .. 1 3 4 11 9 Paint ½ lb. Blacking .. 1 2 Tin Ware 2 Double Sheets Tin .. 1 5 Turners Ware Viz. 1 Scrubg. Brush .. 3 1 1 Mop .. 1 4 2 Birch Brooms .. .. 10 .. 5 3 Nails Viz. 3 lb. 2 .. 2 2 6 4 .. 3 6 6 6 .. 4 . 6 10 .. 2 9 2 Dog .. 1 . .. 13 5 Deals Viz. 1 Double .. 4 4 1 ps. Oak Plank 2 10 2 14 4 £ 36 13 1 Fortification Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 April to the 30th June 1777. Cordage 45 lb. Ruperts Battery .. 13 7 Candles 3 lb. Artillery .. 6 2 Twine 113 Skains, mendg. Lime Bags 2 19 . Thread 4 lb. Coloured Flags .. 12 . Carried Over £ 3 .. 9	The boats' account continued with blocks, oars, naval stores and timber, and the fortifications account followed. Brought over, £16 13s 2d Blocks, 80 sheaves, £10 0s 2d Small oars, 3, £0 11s 9d Arrack, 3 gallons, £0 10s 8d Leather, 2 lb of sole leather, £0 2s 0d Pitch and tar 1 barrel of pitch, £2 6s 8d 1 barrel of tar, £1 18s 6d 16 lb of rosin, £0 5s 4d 6 lb of turpentine, £0 1s 3d Pitch and tar subtotal, £4 11s 9d Paint, ½ [...] of blacking, £0 1s 2d Tinware, 2 double sheets of tin, £0 1s 5d Brushes and wooden ware 1 scrubbing brush, £0 3s 1d 1 mop, £0 1s 4d 2 birch brooms, £0 0s 10d Brushes and wooden ware subtotal, £0 5s 3d Nails 3 [...] of 2-penny nails, £0 2s 2d 6 [...] of 4-penny nails, £0 3s 6d 6 [...] of 6-penny nails, £0 4s 0d 6 [...] of 10-penny nails, £0 2s 9d 2 [...] of dog nails, £0 1s 0d Nails subtotal, £0 13s 5d Deals 1 double deal, £0 4s 4d 1 piece of oak plank, £2 10s 0d Deals subtotal, £2 14s 4d Total of the boats' account, £36 13s 1d The fortifications account recorded the stores issued for the defence works between 1 April and 30 June 1777. Cordage, 45 lb, for the cellars at Rupert's, £0 13s 7d Candles, 5 lb, for the artillery, £0 6s 2d Twine, 113 skeins, for mending lime bags, £2 19s 0d Thread, 4 lb of coloured thread, for flags, £0 12s 0d Total carried over, £3 0s 9d **Interpretations** The boats' costs rose to £36 13s 1d, against £27 13s 4d in the first quarter of 1777. The 80 sheaves alone cost £10 0s 2d. Sheaves were the grooved wheels that turned inside a pulley block, and the Company's boats and the crane at the landing wore them out quickly hauling stores and water casks up from the surf through the busiest months of the shipping season.

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335	331	1777 Brought Over £ 3 .. 9 Lines Viz. 12 No. 3 Ruperts .. 4 . 12 4 Artillery .. 4 6 1 Hambro Flags .. 1 5 .. 9 11 Bunting Viz. 3 ps. Red 4 9 10 ps. Blue Flags 12 13 4 8 ps. White 8 16 . 25 18 4 Nails Viz. 1 lb. 2 .. .. 9 8 3 .. 5 6 6 4 .. 3 6 40 20 Ruperts .. 15 . 10 40 .. 3 7 4 Dog .. 2 . 3 Glazr. Brads .. 2 9 1 13 1 Oil Viz. 12 Galls. Train 2 16 3 ½ Do. Linseed Do. .. 2 . ¼ Do. Turpentine .. 1 7 2 19 10 Deals Viz. 47 Double Ruperts 10 1 9 13 Single 1 10 4 1 Puffer Do. .. 3 2 ½ ft. Riga Timber Ruperts .. 8 8 12 3 11 Glass Ware Viz. 1 Sqr. 6 by 8 Do. .. .. 4 36 Do. 10 by 12 1 11 6 1 11 10 Iron Ware Viz. 5 H L Hinges .. 15 5 1 Large Iron rimd Lock .. 7 2 1 Cupboard Do. Do. .. 3 1 5 lb. Plate Iron .. 1 11 1 Wood Ax .. 3 . 1 10 7 Carried Over £ 49 8 3	The fortifications account continued with lines, bunting, nails, oil, timber, glass and ironware for the defence works. Brought over, £3 0s 9d Lines 12 size 3 lines, for Rupert's, £0 4s 0d 12 size 4 lines, for the artillery, £0 4s 6d 1 Hamburg line, for flags, £0 1s 5d Lines subtotal, £0 9s 11d Bunting 3 pieces of red bunting, for flags, £4 9s 0d 10 pieces of blue bunting, for flags, £12 13s 4d 6 pieces of white bunting, for flags, £8 16s 0d Bunting subtotal, £25 18s 4d Nails 1 [...] of 2-penny nails, for Rupert's, £0 0s 9d 8 [...] of 3-penny nails, for Rupert's, £0 5s 6d 6 [...] of 4-penny nails, for Rupert's, £0 3s 6d 40 [...] of 20-penny nails, for Rupert's, £0 15s 0d 10 [...] of 40-penny nails, for Rupert's, £0 3s 7d 4 [...] of dog nails, for Rupert's, £0 2s 0d 3 [...] of glaziers' brads, for Rupert's, £0 2s 9d Nails subtotal, £1 13s 1d Oil 12 gallons of train oil, for Rupert's, £2 16s 3d ½ gallon of linseed oil, for Rupert's, £0 2s 0d ½ gallon of oil of turpentine, for Rupert's, £0 1s 7d Oil subtotal, £2 19s 10d Deals and timber 47 double deals, for Rupert's, £10 1s 9d 13 single deals, for Rupert's, £1 10s 4d 1 [...], for the [...], £0 3s 2d ½ load of Riga timber, for Rupert's, £0 8s 8d Deals and timber subtotal, £12 3s 11d Glassware 1 pane of window glass, 6 by 8 inches, for Rupert's, £0 0s 4d 36 panes of window glass, 10 by 12 inches, for Rupert's, £1 11s 6d Glassware subtotal, £1 11s 10d Ironware 5 pairs of HL hinges, for Rupert's, £0 15s 5d 1 large iron rim lock, for Rupert's, £0 7s 2d 1 cupboard lock, for Rupert's, £0 3s 1d [...] of plate iron, for Rupert's, £0 1s 11d 1 wood axe, for Rupert's, £0 3s 0d Ironware subtotal, £1 10s 7d Total carried over, £49 8s 3d **Interpretations** Nineteen whole pieces of bunting, red, white and blue, cost nearly £26 0s 0d, far more than in any earlier quarter. This was enough cloth for a full new set of signal flags and colours. With war threatening, the lookout posts depended on flags to pass word of approaching ships to the Castle, and an incomplete or faded set could mean a misread signal and a false alarm, or no alarm at all. The glazed windows, locks and hinges at Rupert's furnished the officers' guardroom there, finished during the quarter as Thomas Bazett reported on 7 July 1777.

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336	332	21st July Brought Over £ 49 8 3 Tin Ware 1 Watering Pot Ruperts .. 3 11 Turners Ware 2 Birch Brooms Do. .. .. 10 Paint Viz. 12 White Lead mixed .. 4 2 3 Chalk Do. .. .. 3 .. 4 5 Iron qr. lb. 2 5 Do. .. 9 9 Canvas Viz. 8 Yards English Do. .. 8 2 6 Do. Osnabrigs Flags .. 5 5 .. 13 7 £ 52 10 9 Houses Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 April to the 30th June 1777. Paint Viz. 60 White Lead mixed 1 2 6 2 Blue Black .. 1 10 210 Whiting .. 4 4 20 Ven. Red mixed .. 9 2 3 Indico .. 5 2 1 Blacking .. 2 5 2 5 5 Oil Viz. 6½ Galls. Linseed 1 6 . ⅝ Do. Turpentine .. 3 11 1 9 11 Turners Ware Viz. 6 Paint Brushes .. 2 9 1 Tar Brush .. .. 7 9 Plaistr. Brushes .. 13 9 4 Labourers Baskets .. 4 2 1 Hair Sive .. 1 4 1 2 7 Deals Viz. 77 Double 16 10 6 30 Single 3 10 . 3 Bundles Fir Laths .. 3 4 20 3 10 Carried Over £ 25 1 9	The fortifications account closed with small stores for Rupert's and canvas for flags, and the houses account followed. Brought over, £49 8s 3d Tinware, 1 watering pot, for Rupert's, £0 3s 11d Brushes, 2 birch brooms, for Rupert's, £0 0s 10d Paint 12 lb of mixed white lead, for Rupert's, £0 4s 2d 3 lb of chalk, for Rupert's, £0 0s 3d Paint subtotal, £0 4s 5d Iron, 0 cwt 2 qr 5 lb, for Rupert's, £0 9s 9d Canvas 8 yards of English canvas, for Rupert's, £0 8s 2d 6 yards of osnaburg, for flags, £0 5s 5d Canvas subtotal, £0 13s 7d Total of the fortifications account, £52 10s 9d The houses account recorded the stores issued for house building between 1 April and 30 June 1777. Paint 60 lb of mixed white lead, £1 2s 6d 2 lb of blue black, £0 1s 10d 210 lb of whiting, £0 4s 4d 20 lb of mixed Venetian red, £0 9s 2d 3 lb of indigo, £0 5s 2d 1 [...] of blacking, £0 2s 5d Paint subtotal, £2 5s 5d Oil 6½ gallons of linseed oil, £1 6s 0d ¾ gallon of oil of turpentine, £0 3s 11d Oil subtotal, £1 9s 11d Brushes, baskets and wooden ware 6 paint brushes, £0 2s 9d 1 tar brush, £0 0s 7d 9 plasterers' brushes, £0 13s 9d 4 labourers' baskets, £0 4s 2d 1 hair sieve, £0 1s 4d Brushes, baskets and wooden ware subtotal, £1 2s 7d Deals and timber 77 double deals, £16 10s 6d 30 single deals, £3 10s 0d 3 bundles of fir laths, £0 3s 4d Deals and timber subtotal, £20 3s 10d Total carried over, £25 1s 9d **Interpretations** The new houses moved into their finishing stage during the quarter. Paint, linseed oil, plasterers' brushes and whiting for limewash were issued alongside 107 deals for floors, doors and panelling. These were the houses whose allocation set off Jonathan Doveton's complaint and Britannicus Wright's reply on 30 June 1777, and the secretary was already living in his by then.
337	333	1777 Brought Over £ 25 1 9 Glass Ware Viz. 51 Squares 8 by 10 1 5 6 28 Do. 10 by 12 1 4 6 62 Do. 10½ by 16	The houses account closed with window glass, nails and ironware, and the account for Chubb's Spring followed. Brought over, £25 1s 9d Glassware 51 panes of window glass, 8 by 10 inches, £1 5s 6d 28 panes of window glass, 10 by 12 inches, £1 4s 6d

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		4 4 .. 6 14 . Nails Viz. 10 lb. 2 .. 7 1 6 4 .. 3 6 62 10 1 8 5 6 20 .. 2 3 4 Glazr. Brads .. 3 8 2 4 11 Iron Ware Viz. 1 Iron rimd Lock with Pullback .. 4 3 1 Pad Do. .. 7 2 1 Blank Key .. .. 8 2 lb. Rod Iron .. 11 8 £ 1 3 9 £ 35 4 5 Chubs Spring Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 April to the 30th June 1777. Coals 12 Bushel .. 14 9 Iron qr. lb. 1 17 .. 6 8 Canvas 2 Yards English .. 2 1 Candles 18 lb. 1 16 10 Turners Ware Viz. 6 Labourers Baskets .. 6 3 1 Birch Broom .. .. 5 .. 6 8 Iron Ware Viz. 1 Stock Lock .. 3 1 1 Goal Pad Do. .. 7 2 1 pr. H L Hinges .. 3 1 3 Doz. Wood Screws .. 3 1 .. 16 5 Carried Over £ 4 3 5	62 panes of window glass, 10½ by 16 inches, £4 4s 0d Glassware subtotal, £6 14s 0d Nails 10 [...] of 2-penny nails, £0 7s 1d 6 [...] of 4-penny nails, £0 3s 6d 62 [...] of 10-penny nails, £1 8s 5d 6 [...] of 20-penny nails, £0 2s 3d 4 [...] of glaziers' brads, £0 3s 8d Nails subtotal, £2 4s 11d Ironware 1 iron rim lock with pull-backs, £0 4s 3d 1 padlock with pull-backs, £0 7s 2d 1 blank key, £0 0s 8d 2 [...] of rod iron, £0 11s 8d Ironware subtotal, £1 3s 9d Total of the houses account, £35 4s 5d The account for Chubb's Spring recorded the stores issued for the works there between 1 April and 30 June 1777. Coals, 12 bushels, £0 14s 9d Iron, 0 cwt 1 qr 17 lb, £0 6s 8d Canvas, 2 yards of English canvas, £0 2s 1d Candles, 18 lb, £1 16s 10d Brushes and baskets 6 labourers' baskets, £0 6s 3d 1 birch broom, £0 0s 5d Brushes and baskets subtotal, £0 6s 8d Ironware 1 stock lock, £0 3s 1d 1 gaol padlock, £0 7s 2d 1 pair of HL hinges, £0 3s 1d 3 dozen wood screws, £0 3s 1d Ironware subtotal, £0 16s 5d Total carried over, £4 3s 5d **Interpretations** The works at Chubb's Spring had almost finished. The account fell from £99 13s 0d at the end of 1776 and £36 0s 5d in the first quarter of 1777 to a few pounds. The stores now issued were small items, a stout padlock, hinges and screws, to secure the finished reservoir against tampering. Clean water was precious enough on the island that the store of it was kept under lock like a gaol.
338	334	21st July Brought Over £ 4 3 5 Nails Viz. 5 lb. 2 .. 4 7 6 30 .. 2 2 .. 6 9 Paint Viz. 6 White Lead dry .. 1 9 3 Venetian Red mixed .. 1 6 .. 3 3 Oil Viz. ½ Gall. Linseed .. 2 . 1 Bottle Florence .. 2 7 .. 4 7 Tea 12 lb. Single	The account for Chubb's Spring closed with nails, paint, oil and provisions for the workforce, and stores given to the *Triton* followed. Brought over, £4 3s 5d Nails 5 [...] of 2-penny nails, £0 4s 7d 6 [...] of 30-penny nails, £0 2s 2d Nails subtotal, £0 6s 9d Paint 6 lb of dry white lead, £0 1s 9d 3 lb of mixed Venetian red, £0 1s 6d Paint subtotal, £0 3s 3d Oil ½ gallon of linseed oil, £0 2s 0d 1 bottle of Florence oil, £0 2s 7d Oil subtotal, £0 4s 7d Tea, 12 lb of singlo tea, £0 13s 0d Arrack, 34 gallons, £6 0s 5d Sugar and sugar candy 13 lb of sugar, £0 4s 10d 0 cwt 2 qr 10 lb of sugar candy, £1 5s 0d Sugar and sugar candy subtotal, £1 9s 10d

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		.. 13 . Arrack 34 Gallons 6 .. 5 Sugar & Candy Viz. cwt. qr. lb. .. .. 18 Sugar .. 4 10 2 10 Candy 1 5 . £ 1 9 10 £ 13 1 3 Given to the Honorable Company's Ship Triton Viz. Bunting Viz. 32 Yards Blue .. 18 8 52 Do. Red 1 15 9 8 Do. White .. 4 .. 2 18 5 Candles qr. lb. 1 2 3 2 6 £ 6 .. 11	Total of the Chubb's Spring account, £13 1s 3d Stores given to the Company's ship *Triton*: Bunting 32 yards of blue bunting, £0 18s 6d 52 yards of red bunting, £1 15s 9d 8 yards of white bunting, £0 4s 0d Bunting subtotal, £2 18s 5d Candles, 0 cwt 1 qr 2 lb, £3 2s 6d Total, £6 0s 11d **Interpretations** The workmen at Chubb's Spring still drew 34 gallons of arrack in the quarter, as much as in the first three months of 1777, although the stores for the works themselves had dwindled to a few pounds. The drink allowance had become a fixed part of the men's pay for the job, and it continued as long as they were kept on, even when the heavy work was done. The bunting and candles given to the *Triton* were a free issue, not a sale. The ship sailed on 11 May 1777 with a worm-eaten hull, and her captain had warned the Council on 30 April 1777 of her poor condition. The bunting replaced her worn signal flags, which she needed to keep in touch with the rest of the fleet on the passage home.
339	335	1777 Beef and Pork Viz. 1 Puncn. Beef 14 9 23 Hhds. Pork Damaged & thrown into the Sea 327 18 £ 342 7 . £ 342 7 . Errors Excepted (Signed) Jonathan Doveton. St. Helena 30 June 1777 List of the Honble. Company's Civil and Military Servants upon the Island St. Helena with their several Salary's Diet Money &c. for the Quarter ending the 30 June 1777. John Skottowe Esqr. Governor 150 .. Do. Allowance for Servants 31 14 9 181 14 9 Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Governor 62 10 Do. Diet Money 25 .. 87 10 Matthew Bazett Esqr. of Council 22 10 Do. Accountant 27 10 Do. Diet Money 15 65 .. .. William Wrangham Esqr. of Council 10 .. Do. Diet Money 15 Do. House Rent 2 10 Do. Assist. to the Governor 10 Do. Paymaster 27 10 . 65 . Carried Over £ 399 4 9	The storekeeper's account closed with the salt provisions condemned during the quarter. Salt beef and pork 1 puncheon of beef, spoiled and thrown into the sea, £14 9s 0d 23 hogsheads of pork, spoiled and thrown into the sea, £327 18s 0d Total, £342 7s 0d Jonathan Doveton, the storekeeper, signed the account at St Helena on 30 June 1777, with the usual reservation for errors. The list of the Company's civil and military servants on St Helena set out their salaries, diet money and other allowances for the quarter ending 30 June 1777. John Skottowe, Governor, salary, £150 0s 0d John Skottowe, allowance for servants, £31 14s 9d John Skottowe, total, £181 14s 9d Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, salary, £62 10s 0d Daniel Corneille, diet money, £25 0s 0d Daniel Corneille, total, £87 10s 0d Matthew Bazett, member of Council, salary, £22 10s 0d Matthew Bazett, as accountant, £27 10s 0d Matthew Bazett, diet money, £15 0s 0d Matthew Bazett, total, £65 0s 0d William Wrangham, member of Council, salary, £10 0s 0d William Wrangham, diet money, £15 0s 0d William Wrangham, house rent, £2 10s 0d William Wrangham, as assistant to the Governor, £10 0s 0d William Wrangham, as paymaster, £27 10s 0d William Wrangham, total, £65 0s 0d Total carried over, £399 4s 9d **Interpretations** The 24 casks the Council ordered thrown into the sea on 23 June 1777 were valued at £342 7s 0d, more than the whole of the storekeeper's sales of salt beef in the quarter. They had lain in store since 1775, when the *Osterley* and the *Hampshire* landed them already partly bad. Writing them off in the storekeeper's account cleared them from his books, so that he was not held answerable for stores he could no longer produce. It also put the full loss before the Court of Directors in figures.
340	336	21st July Brought Over	The list of the Company's servants continued with the councillors, officers, factors and writers.

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		£ 399 4 9 Henry Bazett Esqr. of Council 10 .. Do. House Rent 2 10 12 10 Robartes Carr Chaplain 55 Jonathan Doveton Storekeeper 27 10 Do. Diet Money 15 Do. House Rent 2 10 45 . Britannicus Alexander Wright Secretary 27 10 Do. Diet Money 15 42 10 James Tippet Engineer to 7 May 20 5 5 John Goodwin Factor 12 10 Do. Diet Money 10 .. Do. House Rent 2 10 Do. Collector of the Customs 12 10 .. 37 10 . James Desfountain Factor 12 10 Do. Diet Money 10 . Do. House Rent 2 10 Do. Assist. Storekeeper 5 . 30 . William Webber Doveton Factor 12 10 Do. Diet Money 10 . Do. House Rent 2 10 . 25 Robert Leech Writer 7 10 Do. Diet Money 10 . Do. House Rent 2 10 . Do. Clerk of the Works 6 16 10½ 26 16 10½ John Doveton Writer 7 10 . Do. Diet Money 10 . Do. House Rent 2 10 20 . Carried Over £ 713 17 ½	Brought over, £399 4s 9d Henry Bazett, member of Council, salary, £10 0s 0d Henry Bazett, house rent, £2 10s 0d Henry Bazett, total, £12 10s 0d Robartes Carr, chaplain, salary, £55 0s 0d Jonathan Doveton, storekeeper, salary, £27 10s 0d Jonathan Doveton, diet money, £15 0s 0d Jonathan Doveton, house rent, £2 10s 0d Jonathan Doveton, total, £45 0s 0d Britannicus Alexander Wright, secretary, salary, £27 10s 0d Britannicus Alexander Wright, diet money, £15 0s 0d Britannicus Alexander Wright, total, £42 10s 0d James Tippet, engineer, to 7 May 1777, £20 5s 5d John Goodwin, factor, salary, £12 10s 0d John Goodwin, diet money, £10 0s 0d John Goodwin, house rent, £2 10s 0d John Goodwin, as collector of customs, £12 10s 0d John Goodwin, total, £37 10s 0d James Desfountaine, factor, salary, £12 10s 0d James Desfountaine, diet money, £10 0s 0d James Desfountaine, house rent, £2 10s 0d James Desfountaine, as assistant storekeeper, £5 0s 0d James Desfountaine, total, £30 0s 0d William Webber Doveton, factor, salary, £12 10s 0d William Webber Doveton, diet money, £10 0s 0d William Webber Doveton, house rent, £2 10s 0d William Webber Doveton, total, £25 0s 0d Robert Leech, writer, salary, £7 10s 0d Robert Leech, diet money, £10 0s 0d Robert Leech, house rent, £2 10s 0d Robert Leech, as clerk of the works, £6 16s 10½d Robert Leech, total, £26 16s 10½d John Doveton, writer, salary, £7 10s 0d John Doveton, diet money, £10 0s 0d John Doveton, house rent, £2 10s 0d John Doveton, total, £20 0s 0d Total carried over, £713 17s 1d **Interpretations** James Tippet's pay as engineer stopped on 7 May 1777, about ten days after the artillerymen went to the Governor on 26 April 1777. That date marks the end of his service under the sentence passed on him. He drew no pay for the rest of the quarter, and the superintendent of the works took over his duties on the building programme.
341	337	1777 Brought Over £ 713 17 ½ Nathaniel Kennedy Writer 7 10 Do. Diet Money 10 . Do. House Rent 2 10 .. 20 ..	The list of the Company's servants continued with the writers, officers and craftsmen. Brought over, £713 17s 1d Nathaniel Kennedy, writer, salary, £7 10s 0d Nathaniel Kennedy, diet money, £10 0s 0d Nathaniel Kennedy, house rent, £2 10s 0d Nathaniel Kennedy, total, £20 0s 0d John Congreve, judge advocate, salary, £12 10s 0d John Congreve, as schoolmaster, £7 10s 0d

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		John Congreve Judge Advocate 12 10 Do. Schoolmaster 7 10 Do. House Rent 2 10 22 10 Thomas Stroud Surgeon 25 . Do. Diet Money 10 . 35 David Kay Surgeons Mate 23 15 . Do. House Rent 2 10 . 26 5 Philip Mahony Clk. of the Peace 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 . 36 14 4½ George Lamb Steward 7 10 . Do. Overseeing the Bake House 3 . 10 10 Thomas Bazett Superintt. of the Works 25 . Solomon St. Maurice Master at Arms 6 5 Samuel Alexander Overseer 7 10 John Worrall Do. 15 . John Robinson Carpenter 25 . Simon Whaley Do. Mate 12 10 Henry Winfield Masons Mate 20 . John Daniels Do. Apprentice 12 10 Joseph Seager Armourer 15 . Joseph Griffiths Cooper 6 11 6 James Carmichell Gardener 10 . John Price Marshal and Goaler to 19 April 1 11 2 Thomas Yates Do. 5 18 10 Do. Clerk of the Parish 6 10 . 12 8 10 Isaac Clark Groom 2 . Carried Over £ 1036 2 11	John Congreve, house rent, £2 10s 0d John Congreve, total, £22 10s 0d Thomas Stroud, surgeon, salary, £25 0s 0d Thomas Stroud, diet money, £10 0s 0d Thomas Stroud, total, £35 0s 0d David Kay, surgeon's mate, salary, £23 15s 0d David Kay, house rent, £2 10s 0d David Kay, total, £26 5s 0d Philip Mahony, clerk of the peace, salary, £27 7s 6d Philip Mahony, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Philip Mahony, house rent, £2 10s 0d Philip Mahony, total, £36 14s 4½d George Lambe, steward, salary, £7 10s 0d George Lambe, as overseer of the bakehouse, £3 0s 0d George Lambe, total, £10 10s 0d Thomas Bazett, superintendent of the works, £25 0s 0d Solomon St Maurice, master at arms, £6 5s 0d Samuel Alexander, overseer, £7 10s 0d John Worrall, overseer, £15 0s 0d John Robinson, carpenter, £25 0s 0d Simon Whaley, carpenter's mate, £12 10s 0d Henry Wingfield, masons' mate, £20 0s 0d John Daniels, masons' apprentice, £12 10s 0d Joseph Seager, armourer, £15 0s 0d Joseph Griffiths, cooper, £6 11s 6d James Carmichael, gardener, £10 0s 0d John Price, marshal and gaoler, to 19 April 1777, £1 11s 2d Thomas Yates, marshal and gaoler, £5 18s 10d Thomas Yates, as clerk of the parish, £6 10s 0d Thomas Yates, total, £12 8s 10d Isaac Clark, groom, £2 0s 0d Total carried over, £1,036 2s 11d **Interpretations** The office of marshal and gaoler was paid by the day and split at John Price's death. Price drew pay to 19 April 1777, the day he died, and Thomas Yates drew the rest of the quarter from his appointment on 21 April 1777. Yates also kept his small salary as clerk of the parish, so on leaving the artillery he exchanged a sergeant's pay for two civil posts that together paid about the same. Joseph Griffiths drew only part of his salary as cooper, since he gave notice in March 1777 and left the Company's service during the quarter. The island then had no cooper until Edward Joyce was appointed from 1 July 1777.
342	338	21st July Brought Over £ 1036 2 11 John Joyce, Clock & Instrumt. Cleaner 1 5 John King Patroon 7 10 The Drum Major instructg. Young Drummers 1 .. Hugh Jones Superintt. of the Blacks 10 .. John Scott Register Master 10 ..	The list of the Company's servants continued with the last civil officers, and then the officers and non-commissioned officers of the First Company. Brought over, £1,036 2s 11d John Joyce, clerk and instrument cleaner, £1 5s 0d John King, patroon, £7 10s 0d The drum major, for teaching the young drummers, £1 0s 0d Hugh Jones, superintendent of the slaves, £10 0s 0d John Scott, registrar, £10 0s 0d Edward Joyce, cooper, £7 1s 4d

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		Edward Joyce Cooper 7 1 4 First Company Viz. Danl. Corneille Esqr. Major 59 6 3 Thomas Bazett Capt. Lieut. 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 .. 36 14 4½ Richard Knipe Lieut. 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Charles Ross Stewart Garrison Adjt. 10 5 William Roberts Town Adjutant 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 36 14 4½ Serjeants Viz. Abraham Jervis 7 11 8 Andrew Alexander 7 11 8 John Desbrough 7 11 8 John Garell 7 11 8 Willm. Goalby 7 11 8 Edward Banks 7 11 8 45 10 Corporals Viz. Thomas Close 5 6 2 Duncan McNaughton 5 6 2 Michl. McNamara 5 6 2 Robt. Wright 5 6 2 John Brocklebank 5 6 2 John Hall Decd. 30th May 3 10 . George Thomas from 31 Do. 1 16 2 31 17 . Carried Over £ 1335 10 7½	First Company Daniel Corneille, major, £59 6s 3d Thomas Bazett, captain lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d Thomas Bazett, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Thomas Bazett, house rent, £2 10s 0d Thomas Bazett, total, £36 14s 4½d Richard Knipe, lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d Richard Knipe, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Richard Knipe, total, £34 4s 4½d Charles Ross Stewart, garrison adjutant, £18 5s 0d William Roberts, town adjutant, salary, £27 7s 6d William Roberts, diet money, £6 16s 10½d William Roberts, house rent, £2 10s 0d William Roberts, total, £36 14s 4½d Sergeants Abraham Jarvis, £7 11s 8d Andrew Alexander, £7 11s 8d John Desborough, £7 11s 8d John Gazell, £7 11s 8d William Goatly, £7 11s 8d Edward Banks, £7 11s 8d Sergeants subtotal, £45 10s 0d Corporals Thomas Close, £5 6s 2d Duncan McNaughton, £5 6s 2d Michael McNamara, £5 6s 2d Robert Wright, £5 6s 2d John Brocklebank, £5 6s 2d John Hall, died 30 May 1777, £3 10s 0d George Thomas, from 31 May 1777, £1 16s 2d Corporals subtotal, £31 17s 0d Total carried over, £1,335 10s 7½d **Interpretations** Edward Joyce was paid as cooper for the whole quarter, although the Council appointed him only on 4 July 1777, with effect from 1 July. He appears to have taken on the cooper's work in practice before his formal appointment, perhaps once Joseph Griffiths stopped working in the spring. The paymaster then settled his wages for the quarter under his new post. James Elgin no longer appears among the First Company's lieutenants. His pay had stopped on 9 January 1777 on his suspension, and he did not draw any part of it this quarter.
343	339	1777 Brought Over £ 1335 10 7½ Drummers Viz. John Iwaters 5 6 2 Richard Philpots 5 6 2 George Walls 5 6 2 15 18 6 Cadets Viz. Thomas Greentree 7 11 8 Onesiph. Beale 7 11 8 15 3 4	The list of the First Company continued with its drummers, cadets and privates. Brought over, £1,335 10s 7½d Drummers John Searles, £5 6s 2d Richard Philpot, £5 6s 2d George Watts, £5 6s 2d Drummers subtotal, £15 18s 6d Cadets Thomas Greentree, £7 11s 8d Onesiphorus Beale, £7 11s 8d Cadets subtotal, £15 3s 4d Privates Richard Ashton, £3 15s 10d Edward Aldridge, £3 15s 10d Richard Brown, £3 15s 10d Thomas Barwick, £3 15s 10d

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		Private Viz. Richard Ashton 3 15 10 Edward Aldridge 3 15 10 Richard Brown 3 15 10 Thos. Berwick 3 15 10 John Baker 3 15 10 John Bull 3 15 10 Jonn. Bartlett 3 15 10 George Brooker 3 15 10 Willm. Bailey 3 15 10 John Bassett 3 15 10 James Beard 3 15 10 Robert Budd from 20th June .. 9 2 Patrick Conner 3 15 10 John Charlton 3 15 10 Willm. Copsun 3 15 10 Richard Craiggs 3 15 10 Peter Chapman 3 15 10 Richard Cook 3 15 10 Willm. Crowley 3 15 10 Geo. Cash from 14 April 3 5 Willm. Clarke from 16 June .. 12 6 John Davis 3 15 10 John Dove 3 15 10 James Drake 3 15 10 Saml. Duffett 3 15 10 Wm. Davis Ent. 31st March 3 15 10 John Ellis 3 15 10 Private Carried Over £ 95 6 8 Carried Over £ 1366 12 5½	John Baker, £3 15s 10d John Bull, £3 15s 10d Jonathan Bartlett, £3 15s 10d George Brocker, £3 15s 10d William Bailey, £3 15s 10d John Bassett, £3 15s 10d James Beard, £3 15s 10d Robert Budd, from 20 June 1777, £0 9s 2d Patrick Connor, £3 15s 10d John Charlton, £3 15s 10d William Coppen, £3 15s 10d Richard Craggs, £3 15s 10d Peter Chapman, £3 15s 10d Richard Cook, £3 15s 10d William Crawley, £3 15s 10d George Cash, from 14 April 1777, £3 5s 0d William Clark, from 16 June 1777, £0 12s 6d John Davis, £3 15s 10d John Dove, £3 15s 10d James Drake, £3 15s 10d Samuel Duffett, £3 15s 10d William Davis, enlisted 31 March 1777, £3 15s 10d John Ellis, £3 15s 10d Privates subtotal carried over, £95 6s 8d Total carried over, £1,366 12s 5½d **Interpretations** George Cash and William Clark joined on the days the Council enlisted them from homeward ships: Cash on 14 April 1777 from the *Latham*, and Clark on 16 June 1777 from the *Norfolk*. Robert Budd's entry from 20 June 1777 does not match any enlistment recorded in the minutes, so he was perhaps a recruit taken from one of the ships that arrived in June.
344	340	21st July Brought Over £ 1366 12 5½ Private brought Over £ 95 6 8 William Edwards 3 15 10 Willm. Fisher 3 15 10 Stephen Ferris 3 15 10 Thos. Fuller 3 15 10 George Fordley 3 15 10 Richard Fear	The list of privates in the First Company continued. Brought over, £1,366 12s 5½d Privates brought over, £95 6s 8d William Edwards, £3 15s 10d William Fisher, £3 15s 10d Stephen Ferris, £3 15s 10d Thomas Fuller, £3 15s 10d George Fiddes, £3 15s 10d Richard Fear, £3 15s 10d William Finch, £3 15s 10d William Greenwood, £3 15s 10d John Griffiths, £3 15s 10d William Gosford, £3 15s 10d John Houston, £3 15s 10d Philip Hayes, £3 15s 10d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		3 15 10 William Foote 3 15 10 William Greenwood 3 15 10 John Griffiths 3 15 10 Wm. Gosford 3 15 10 John Houston 3 15 10 Philip Hayes 3 15 10 Bernard Hartier 3 15 10 William Hardy 3 15 10 Edward Hughes 3 15 10 John Hedges 3 15 10 John Johnston 3 15 10 Fran. Jones 3 15 10 Fran. Ives 3 15 10 James Judge 3 15 10 Thos. Kelly 3 15 10 Thos. Love 3 15 10 Patrick Lynch 3 15 10 Michael Leonard 3 15 10 Duncan McLaren 3 15 10 William Mumford 3 15 10 William Mudge 3 15 10 Peter Moffett 3 15 10 Davd. Morgan 3 15 10 Willm. Manchey 3 15 10 Jas. McShane 3 15 10 Richd. Nichols 3 15 10 Thos. Organ 3 15 10 William Page 3 15 10 Charles Pollitter 3 15 10 Private Carried Over £ 228 .. 10 Carried Over £ 1366 12 5½	Bernard Hartley, £3 15s 10d William Hardy, £3 15s 10d Edward Hughes, £3 15s 10d John Hodges, £3 15s 10d John Johnston, £3 15s 10d Francis Jones, £3 15s 10d Frederick Ives, £3 15s 10d James Judge, £3 15s 10d Thomas Kelly, £3 15s 10d Thomas Love, £3 15s 10d Patrick Lynch, £3 15s 10d Michael Leonard, £3 15s 10d Duncan McLaren, £3 15s 10d William Mumford, £3 15s 10d William Mudge, £3 15s 10d Peter Morfett, £3 15s 10d Daniel Morgan, £3 15s 10d William Manchey, £3 15s 10d James McShane, £3 15s 10d Richard Nichols, £3 15s 10d Thomas Organ, £3 15s 10d William Page, £3 15s 10d Charles Pelletier, £3 15s 10d Privates subtotal carried over, £228 0s 10d Total carried over, £1,366 12s 5½d
345	341	1777 Brought Over £ 1366 12 5½ Private brought Over £ 228 .. 10 Alexr. Paxton 3 15 10 Willm. Pruitt 3 15 10 John Peters 3 15 10 Willm. Robinson	The list of privates in the First Company closed. Brought over, £1,366 12s 5½d Privates brought over, £228 0s 10d Alexander Paxton, £3 15s 10d William Pevitt, £3 15s 10d John Peters, £3 15s 10d William Robinson, £3 15s 10d Thomas Rogers, £3 15s 10d Anthony Reynolds, £3 15s 10d John Revell, £3 15s 10d George Roe, £3 15s 10d Thomas Roe, £3 15s 10d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		3 15 10 Thomas Rogers 3 15 10 Anthy. Reynolds 3 15 10 John Reville 3 15 10 George Roe 3 15 10 Thomas Ross 3 15 10 Thomas Reeves 3 15 10 Willm. Swaby 3 15 10 Joseph Stacy 3 15 10 James Snell 3 15 10 Willm. Smelt 3 15 10 Gregory Sutherwood 3 15 10 John Small 3 15 10 Willm. Seale 3 15 10 Thos. Stuck 3 15 10 Alexd. Scott 3 15 10 Thos. Sympson 3 15 10 John Tanton 3 15 10 Thos. Townsend 3 15 10 John Taylor 3 15 10 Wm. Taylor 3 15 10 Geo. Thomas to 30th May 2 10 Jacob Tallowgreen 3 15 10 Benj. Wise 3 15 10 Thos. Windall 3 15 10 Geo. Wall 3 15 10 Barthw. Welch 3 15 10 John Walters 3 15 10 Henry Wood 3 15 10 Edwd. Wickenden 3 15 10 Willm. Westbury 3 15 10 Willm. Williams 3 15 10 Willm. Welders 3 15 10 Chs. Whalton 3 15 10 £ 367 .. 10 Carried Over £ 1733 13 3½ **Margin Notes:** 1st	Thomas Reeves, £3 15s 10d William Sealy, £3 15s 10d Joseph Stacy, £3 15s 10d James Snell, £3 15s 10d William Smelt, £3 15s 10d Gregory Sutherwood, £3 15s 10d John Small, £3 15s 10d William Seale, £3 15s 10d Thomas Stark, £3 15s 10d Alexander Scott, £3 15s 10d Thomas Sympson, £3 15s 10d John Turton, £3 15s 10d Thomas Townsend, £3 15s 10d John Taylor, £3 15s 10d William Taylor, £3 15s 10d George Thomas, to 30 May 1777, £2 10s 0d Jacob Tallowgreen, £3 15s 10d Benjamin Wise, £3 15s 10d Thomas Wendall, £3 15s 10d George Wall, £3 15s 10d Bartholomew Walsh, £3 15s 10d John Walters, £3 15s 10d Henry Wood, £3 15s 10d Edward Wickenden, £3 15s 10d William Westbury, £3 15s 10d William Williams, £3 15s 10d William Wilders, £3 15s 10d Charles Whalton, £3 15s 10d Privates subtotal, £367 0s 10d Total carried over, £1,733 13s 3½d **Interpretations** George Thomas moved from the privates to the corporals on 31 May 1777, the day after Corporal John Hall died. He was the deserter from Bombay who gave himself up from the *Granville* on 27 January 1777 and received only £4 0s 0d instead of the full bounty. Within four months he had earned promotion. A man taken in on lesser terms as a deserter was judged afterwards on his conduct in the garrison, not on how he came to it.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
346	342	21st July Brought Over £ 1733 13 3½ Second Company Viz. Henry Bazett Esqr. Major 59 6 3 James Greentree Lieutenant 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 .. 36 14 4½ John Bazett Lieutenant 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 .. 36 14 4½ Arthur Upton Lieutenant 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Serjeants Viz. Fran. Seale 7 11 8 William Wells 7 11 8 Joseph McCartney 7 11 8 William Carter 7 11 8 George Clary 7 11 8 John Richards 7 11 8 45 10 . Corporals Viz. John Terrell 5 6 2 Henry Yates 5 6 2 John Ash 5 6 2 Richard Page 5 6 2 James Smith 5 6 2 Baptista Tibbett 5 6 2 31 17 .. Drummers Viz. Benjamin Seale 5 6 2 John Wyell 5 6 2 10 12 4 Private Viz. Danl. Bye 3 15 10 Andrew Boswell 3 15 10 Private Carried Over £ 7 11 8 Carried Over £ 1988 12 .	The list of the Second Company began with its officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers and first privates. Brought over, £1,733 13s 3½d Second Company Henry Bazett, major, £59 6s 3d James Greentree, lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d James Greentree, diet money, £6 16s 10½d James Greentree, house rent, £2 10s 0d James Greentree, total, £36 14s 4½d John Bazett, lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d John Bazett, diet money, £6 16s 10½d John Bazett, house rent, £2 10s 0d John Bazett, total, £36 14s 4½d Arthur Upton, lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d Arthur Upton, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Arthur Upton, total, £34 4s 4½d Sergeants Francis Seale, £7 11s 8d William Wills, £7 11s 8d Joseph McCartney, £7 11s 8d William Carter, £7 11s 8d George Clary, £7 11s 8d John Richards, £7 11s 8d Sergeants subtotal, £45 10s 0d Corporals John Tuthill, £5 6s 2d Henry Yates, £5 6s 2d John Ash, £5 6s 2d Richard Page, £5 6s 2d James Smith, £5 6s 2d Baptista Tibbets, £5 6s 2d Corporals subtotal, £31 17s 0d Drummers Benjamin Seale, £5 6s 2d John Wyrill, £5 6s 2d Drummers subtotal, £10 12s 4d Privates Daniel Bye, £3 15s 10d Andrew Boswell, £3 15s 10d Privates subtotal carried over, £7 11s 8d Total carried over, £1,988 12s 0d **Interpretations** Sergeant Robert Withers no longer appears in the Second Company, and Corporal John Richards had moved up to take his place. Private Baptista Tibbets became a corporal in turn. Neither the date nor the reason for Withers's departure is given on the page, although the minutes record no discharge for him.
347	343	1777 Brought Over £ 1988 12 Private Brought Over £ 7 11 8 John Bates 3 15 10	The list of privates in the Second Company continued. Brought over, £1,988 12s 0d Privates brought over, £7 11s 8d John Bates, £3 15s 10d Thomas Bond, £3 15s 10d George Bright, £3 15s 10d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Thos. Bond 3 15 10 George Bright 3 15 10 John Bone 3 15 10 Philip Bailey 3 15 10 Jas. Bytham Ent. 7th April 3 10 10 John Buckholt Do. 31 March 3 15 10 John Cunningham 3 15 10 George Chapman 3 15 10 George Cumberlech 3 15 10 Henry Cox 3 15 10 Willm. Charnott 3 15 10 Wm. Duncan 3 15 10 Willm. Davis 3 15 10 Joseph Dowler 3 15 10 Peter Ellam 3 15 10 John Eames 3 15 10 John Fellows 3 15 10 Richard Fox 3 15 10 John Farquharson 3 15 10 Wm. Fulgios 3 15 10 Robt. Fleed Ent. 20th May 1 14 2 Michl. Farrell Do. 26 Do. 1 9 2 John Ferguson from 19 Do. 1 15 John Goodale 3 15 10 Robt. Green 3 15 10 Josiah Gentleman 3 15 10 Wm. Graywick 3 15 10 John Grainger 3 15 10 Samuel Hiles 3 15 10 John Holbrooke 3 15 10 John Ham 3 15 10 Robert Hardy 3 15 10 John Haynge 3 15 10 Thos. Harrison 3 15 10 Private Carried Over £ 133 11 8 Carried Over £ 1988 12 ..	John Bone, £3 15s 10d Philip Bailey, £3 15s 10d James Bytham, enlisted 7 April 1777, £3 10s 10d John Buckholt, enlisted 31 March 1777, £3 15s 10d John Cunningham, £3 15s 10d George Chapman, £3 15s 10d George Cumberbatch, £3 15s 10d Henry Cox, £3 15s 10d William Chariot, £3 15s 10d William Dunnan, £3 15s 10d William Davis, £3 15s 10d Joseph Dowler, £3 15s 10d Peter Ellam, £3 15s 10d John Eames, £3 15s 10d John Fellows, £3 15s 10d Richard Fox, £3 15s 10d John Farquharson, £3 15s 10d William Fulgiers, £3 15s 10d Robert Flood, enlisted 20 May 1777, £1 14s 2d Michael Funnell, enlisted 26 May 1777, £1 9s 2d John Ferguson, from 19 May 1777, £1 15s 0d John Goodrich, £3 15s 10d Robert Green, £3 15s 10d Josiah Gentleman, £3 15s 10d William Grayswick, £3 15s 10d John Grainger, £3 15s 10d Samuel Hiles, £3 15s 10d John Holbrooke, £3 15s 10d John Ham, £3 15s 10d Robert Hardy, £3 15s 10d John Hayne, £3 15s 10d Thomas Harrison, £3 15s 10d Privates subtotal carried over, £133 11s 8d Total carried over, £1,988 12s 0d **Interpretations** John Cunningham drew a full quarter's pay to 30 June 1777, although he died on 20 July 1777. The pay list closed at the end of June, so his death fell in the following quarter and did not reduce what was due to him here. Michael Funnell, the deserter from the whaler *Sea Deliverance*, and John Ferguson, the seaman left behind by the *Lord Holland*, went straight onto the Second Company's pay list from the days the Council enlisted them. Robert Flood's enlistment on 20 May 1777 is not recorded in the minutes, so he was perhaps taken on from one of the ships in the road without a separate entry.
348	344	21st July Brought Over £ 1988 12	The list of privates in the Second Company continued. Brought over, £1,988 12s 0d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Private brought Over £ 133 11 8 John Hughes 3 15 10 John Hagate 3 15 10 Willm. Hindon 3 15 10 Thos. Hart 3 15 10 Thos. Hodgskins 3 15 10 Jacob Hiriam 3 15 10 Anthy. Hutchins 3 15 10 John Holliday 3 15 10 Thos. Hunt 3 15 10 Davd. Hankley 3 15 10 James Hudson 3 15 10 Geo. Hatch Decd. 21st June 3 7 6 John James 3 15 10 Willm. Jones 3 15 10 Andw. Jocelcomb 3 15 10 Saml. Instone 3 15 10 Willm. Johnston 3 15 10 John Jones 3 15 10 Arthur Jennings 3 15 10 Henry Kirkham 3 15 10 John King 3 15 10 Richd. Kirby 3 15 10 Thos. Little 3 15 10 Thos. Lee 3 15 10 Thos. Lambley 3 15 10 James Laddy 3 15 10 Chs. Lockstone 3 15 10 John Marist 3 15 10 John McCullen 3 15 10 Peter Mahan 3 15 10 Thos. Mintle 3 15 10 James Maloney 3 15 10 Isaac Murkett 3 15 10 Patk. McLaughlin 3 15 10 Wm. Manderson to 3 April .. 2 6 Jos. Newham Ent. 29 Do. 2 12 6 Private Carried Over £ 264 16 8	Privates brought over, £133 11s 8d John Hughes, £3 15s 10d John Hargate, £3 15s 10d William Hindon, £3 15s 10d Thomas Hart, £3 15s 10d Thomas Hodgkins, £3 15s 10d Jacob Hiram, £3 15s 10d Anthony Hawkins, £3 15s 10d John Holliday, £3 15s 10d Thomas Hunt, £3 15s 10d David Hankley, £3 15s 10d James Hudson, £3 15s 10d George Hatch, died 21 June 1777, £3 7s 6d John James, £3 15s 10d William Jones, £3 15s 10d Andrew Jacobson, £3 15s 10d Samuel Instone, £3 15s 10d William Johnston, £3 15s 10d John Jones, £3 15s 10d Arthur Jennings, £3 15s 10d Henry Kirkham, £3 15s 10d John King, £3 15s 10d Richard Kirby, £3 15s 10d Thomas Little, £3 15s 10d Thomas Lee, £3 15s 10d Thomas Lambley, £3 15s 10d James Liddy, £3 15s 10d Charles Lockstone, £3 15s 10d John Marris, £3 15s 10d John McCullen, £3 15s 10d Peter Mahan, £3 15s 10d Thomas Mintle, £3 15s 10d James Maloney, £3 15s 10d Isaac Muskett, £3 15s 10d Patrick McLaughlin, £3 15s 10d William Mardrum, to 3 April 1777, £0 2s 6d John Markham, enlisted 29 [...], £2 12s 6d Privates subtotal carried over, £264 16s 8d Total carried over, £1,988 12s 0d **Interpretations** William Mardrum's pay on St Helena stopped on 3 April 1777, the day he sailed for Fort Marlborough on the *Alfred*. The Council charged his passage to that settlement, and from then on he was its soldier, not the island's.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Carried Over £ 1988 12 **Margin Notes:** 100	
349	345	1777 Brought Over £ 1988 12 Private brought Over £ 264 16 8 Reeves Osborne 3 15 10 Jacob Peters 3 15 10 John Phillips 3 15 10 Hans Peter 3 15 10 Wm. Parsons 3 15 10 Henry Peirbury 3 15 10 David Porter from 5 to 19 May .. 12 6 Peter Roberts 3 15 10 John Roberts 3 15 10 Robert Rattle 3 15 10 Quin Raccoon to 9th May 1 12 6 Saml. Reddish Disch. 21 April .. 17 6 John Christ. Stripe 3 15 10 Fredk. Sheffer 3 15 10 John Salisbury 3 15 10 James Stone 3 15 10 Thos. Smith 3 15 10 John Sheens 3 15 10 Thos. Jessions Decd. 15th May 1 17 6 Benj. Thomas 3 15 10 John Vaughan 3 15 10 James Willson 3 15 10 Willm. Warren 3 15 10 Richard White 3 15 10 John Walters 3 15 10 Thos. Watts 3 15 10 John Wales 3 15 10 James Watson 3 15 10 Robert Withers 3 15 10 Charles Holloway Fife Major 3 15 10 368 8 4 Third Company Viz. John Howard Captain 59 6 3 Saml. Desfountain Lieutenant	The list of privates in the Second Company closed, and the Third Company followed. Brought over, £1,988 12s 0d Privates brought over, £264 16s 8d Reeves Osborne, £3 15s 10d Jacob Peters, £3 15s 10d John Phillips, £3 15s 10d Hans Peter, £3 15s 10d William Parsons, £3 15s 10d Henry Purbury, £3 15s 10d Daniel Potter, from 3 to 19 May 1777, £0 12s 6d Peter Roberts, £3 15s 10d John Roberts, £3 15s 10d Robert Rattle, £3 15s 10d Quin Raccoon, to 9 May 1777, £1 12s 6d Samuel Redditch, discharged 21 April 1777, £0 17s 6d John Christopher Mize, £3 15s 10d Frederick Sheffer, £3 15s 10d John Salisbury, £3 15s 10d James Stone, £3 15s 10d Thomas Smith, £3 15s 10d John Sheens, £3 15s 10d Thomas Jessons, died 15 May 1777, £1 17s 6d Benjamin Thomas, £3 15s 10d John Vaughan, £3 15s 10d James Wilson, £3 15s 10d William Warren, £3 15s 10d Richard White, £3 15s 10d John Walters, £3 15s 10d Thomas Watts, £3 15s 10d John Wales, £3 15s 10d James Watson, £3 15s 10d Robert Withers, £3 15s 10d Charles Holloway, fife major, £3 15s 10d Privates subtotal, £368 8s 4d Third Company John Howard, captain, £59 6s 3d Samuel Desfountaine, lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d Samuel Desfountaine, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Samuel Desfountaine, house rent, £2 10s 0d Samuel Desfountaine, total, £36 14s 4½d Total carried over, £2,453 0s 11½d **Interpretations** Robert Withers appears among the privates at a private's pay for the whole quarter. He was reduced from sergeant to private at the start of the quarter, which is why John Richards was paid as sergeant in his place. He became the fourth sergeant in the garrison to be broken to the ranks in less than a year. Daniel Potter, one of the two deserters given up by the captain of the *Triton*, served only from 3 to 19 May 1777. His pay stopped the day before the next consultation, and the minutes do not record his discharge or death. He had perhaps deserted again, slipping aboard one of the ships that sailed for England on 11 May 1777 or later.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 36 14 4½ Carried Over £ 2453 .. 11½	
350	346	21st July Brought Over £ 2453 .. 11½ Robert Gurling Lieut. 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 36 14 4½ Serjeants Viz. James Youd Serjt. Major 12 2 8 John Peale Decd. 23 May 4 8 4 Thos. Hilleck 7 11 8 George Garman 7 11 8 John Johnson 7 11 8 Richard Pearce 7 11 8 James Roberts from 24th May 3 3 4 50 1 Corporals Viz. John Roberts to 23 May 3 1 10 Stephen Freeman 5 6 2 Thos. Williams 5 6 2 Joseph Middleton 5 6 2 Caleb Broadway 5 6 2 Thos. Langley 5 6 2 Richd. Marshall from 24th May 2 4 4 31 17 . Drummers Viz. James Moyce 5 6 2 Robert Terrill 5 6 2 10 12 4 Private Viz. John Allen 3 15 10 Wm. Ashfield 3 15 10 John Anderson 3 15 10 Joseph Blackwell 3 15 10 Wm. Blackman 3 15 10 Thos. Bailey 3 15 10 Richd. Bickerstaff 3 15 10 Wm. Caleb Baldwin 3 15 10 Jeremiah Butcher 3 15 10	The list of the Third Company continued with its officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers and first privates. Brought over, £2,453 0s 11½d Robert Gurling, lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d Robert Gurling, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Robert Gurling, house rent, £2 10s 0d Robert Gurling, total, £36 14s 4½d Sergeants James Youd, sergeant major, £12 2s 8d John Beale, died 23 May 1777, £4 8s 4d Thomas Wilcock, £7 11s 8d George Jarman, £7 11s 8d John Johnson, £7 11s 8d Richard Pearce, £7 11s 8d James Roberts, from 24 May 1777, £3 3s 4d Sergeants subtotal, £50 1s 0d Corporals James Roberts, to 23 May 1777, £3 1s 10d Stephen Freeman, £5 6s 2d Thomas Williams, £5 6s 2d Joseph Middleton, £5 6s 2d Caleb Broadway, £5 6s 2d Thomas Langley, £5 6s 2d Richard Marshall, from 24 May 1777, £2 4s 4d Corporals subtotal, £31 17s 0d Drummers James Moyse, £5 6s 2d Robert Tirrell, £5 6s 2d Drummers subtotal, £10 12s 4d Privates John Allen, £3 15s 10d William Ashfield, £3 15s 10d John Anderson, £3 15s 10d Joseph Blackwell, £3 15s 10d William Blackman, £3 15s 10d Thomas Bailey, £3 15s 10d Richard Bickerstaff, £3 15s 10d William Caleb Baldwin, £3 15s 10d Jeremiah Butcher, £3 15s 10d John Broad, £3 15s 10d Privates subtotal carried over, £37 18s 4d Total carried over, £2,582 5s 8d **Interpretations** Sergeant John Beale died on 23 May 1777, and his place was filled the next day in the usual chain. Corporal James Roberts became a sergeant, and Private Richard Marshall took Roberts's place among the corporals. The minutes did not record Beale's death, which shows that deaths among the garrison were noted in the consultations only some of the time. The pay list is the fuller record. George Jarman, re-enlisted in January 1777 for a bounty of £15 0s 0d, now appears among the sergeants. He was perhaps the man who took the place left by Sergeant John Terry's discharge earlier in the year.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		John Broad 3 15 10 Private Carried Over £ 37 18 4 Carried Over £ 2582 5 8	
351	347	1777 Brought Over £ 2582 5 8 Private Brought Over £ 37 18 4 William Blake 3 15 10 John Brown 3 15 10 William Brown 3 15 10 Saml. Branwood 3 15 10 John Burkett 3 15 10 William Cockrey 3 15 10 Richard Close 3 15 10 Josiah Cummings 3 15 10 John Clemans 3 15 10 John Coffee 3 15 10 Thos. Cranchen 3 15 10 Jeremiah Carley 3 15 10 Edward Cook 3 15 10 Isaac Carr Ent. 5th May 2 7 6 David Cotham Do. 26 June .. 9 2 Thos. Dawson 3 15 10 James Dennis 3 15 10 John Deane 3 15 10 James Daughton 3 15 10 Nichs. Dycker 3 15 10 Fran. Flynn 3 15 10 David Fowler 3 15 10 Corn. Flower 3 15 10 George Green 3 15 10 John Gilmore 3 15 10 Joseph Ross 3 15 10 John Germain 3 15 10 Benj. Gerrard 3 15 10 Henry Hosenburg 3 15 10 Roger Hayden 3 15 10 James Hawkins 3 15 10 Wm. Haddon 3 15 10	The list of privates in the Third Company continued. Brought over, £2,582 5s 8d Privates brought over, £37 18s 4d William Blake, £3 15s 10d John Brown, £3 15s 10d William Brown, £3 15s 10d Samuel Bramwood, £3 15s 10d John Burkett, £3 15s 10d William Cockrey, £3 15s 10d Richard Close, £3 15s 10d Josiah Cummings, £3 15s 10d John Clements, £3 15s 10d John Coffey, £3 15s 10d Thomas Cawkin, £3 15s 10d Jeremiah Carley, £3 15s 10d Edward Cook, £3 15s 10d Isaac Carr, enlisted 5 May 1777, £2 7s 6d David Cotham, enlisted 20 June 1777, £0 9s 2d Thomas Dawson, £3 15s 10d James Dennis, £3 15s 10d John Deane, £3 15s 10d James Dighton, £3 15s 10d Nicholas Dicker, £3 15s 10d Francis Flynn, £3 15s 10d David Fowler, £3 15s 10d Cornelius Flower, £3 15s 10d George Green, £3 15s 10d John Gilmore, £3 15s 10d Joseph Ross, £3 15s 10d John Germain, £3 15s 10d Benjamin Gerrard, £3 15s 10d Henry Hambury, £3 15s 10d Roger Hayden, £3 15s 10d James Hawkins, £3 15s 10d William Haddon, £3 15s 10d Peter Hanlon, £3 15s 10d John Hawkins, £3 15s 10d Joseph Havett, £3 15s 10d Privates subtotal carried over, £165 17s 6d Total carried over, £2,582 5s 8d **Interpretations** Isaac Carr joined the Third Company on 5 May 1777, the day the Council enlisted him and Daniel Potter after the *Triton*'s captain pointed them out as deserters. Carr was still serving at the end of June, while Potter's pay had stopped on 19 May. Of the two men taken from the same ship on the same terms, one stayed and one vanished within a fortnight.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Peter Hankin 3 15 10 John Hawkins 3 15 10 Joseph Hewett 3 15 10 Private Carried Over £ 165 17 6 Carried Over £ 2582 5 8 **Margin Notes:** 100	
352	348	21st July Brought Over £ 2582 5 8 Private Brought Over £ 165 17 6 John Hedges 3 15 10 Peter Hairbine 3 15 10 Christ. Johnson 3 15 10 Thos. Johnson 3 15 10 John Joyce 3 15 10 James Jordan 3 15 10 John Jones 3 15 10 Thos. Lyne 3 15 10 John Latham 3 15 10 Stephen Lissett 3 15 10 Robert May 3 15 10 John Moore 3 15 10 Richd. Marshall to 23d May 2 4 2 Israel Moon 3 15 10 William Meggett 3 15 10 Willm. Nichols 3 15 10 Danl. Patrick 3 15 10 Thomas Pritchard 3 15 10 Robert Parkinson Disch. 21 April .. 17 6 William Parker 3 15 10 John Pink 3 15 10 John Peer 3 15 10 William Powell 3 15 10 Christ. Pottiker 3 15 10 Thos. Pearson 3 15 10 Wm. Perry Ent. 8th May 2 5 James Richardson 3 15 10 John Richards 3 15 10 Joseph Redgrave	The list of privates in the Third Company continued. Brought over, £2,582 5s 8d Privates brought over, £165 17s 6d John Hodges, £3 15s 10d Peter Hairbine, £3 15s 10d Christopher Johnson, £3 15s 10d Thomas Johnson, £3 15s 10d John Joyce, £3 15s 10d James Jordan, £3 15s 10d John Jones, £3 15s 10d Thomas Lyne, £3 15s 10d John Latham, £3 15s 10d Stephen Lisle, £3 15s 10d Robert May, £3 15s 10d John Moyce, £3 15s 10d Richard Marshall, to 23 May 1777, £2 4s 2d Israel Moore, £3 15s 10d William Miggett, £3 15s 10d William Nichols, £3 15s 10d Daniel Patrick, £3 15s 10d Thomas Pritchard, £3 15s 10d Robert Parkinson, discharged 21 April 1777, £0 17s 6d William Parker, £3 15s 10d John Pink, £3 15s 10d John Price, £3 15s 10d William Powell, £3 15s 10d Christopher Pattichee, £3 15s 10d Thomas Pearson, £3 15s 10d William Perry, enlisted 8 May 1777, £2 5s 0d James Richardson, £3 15s 10d John Richards, £3 15s 10d Joseph Redgrave, £3 15s 10d James Say, £3 15s 10d Charles Smith, £3 15s 10d Thomas Smith, £3 15s 10d John Smith, £3 15s 10d Samuel Smith, £3 15s 10d Richard Smith, enlisted 7 April 1777, £3 10s 10d Privates subtotal carried over, £292 5s 10d Total carried over, £2,582 5s 8d **Interpretations** Robert Parkinson's pay ran only to 21 April 1777, the day the Council granted his discharge after his contract ended. He was one of the four discharged men the Council later ordered Captain Rous of the *Royal Henry* to take home as a seaman. Rous finally accepted him on 10 May 1777, so Parkinson spent almost three weeks on the island without pay before he could leave.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		3 15 10 James Lee 3 15 10 Charles Smith 3 15 10 Thos. Smith 3 15 10 John Smith 3 15 10 Saml. Smith 3 15 10 Richd. Smith Ent. 7th April 3 10 10 Private Carried Over £ 292 5 10 Carried Over £ 2582 5 8	
353	349	1777 Brought Over £ 2582 5 8 Private Brought Over £ 292 5 10 Thomas Stevens 3 15 10 Peter Shores 3 15 10 Saml. Savory 3 15 10 Richard Turner 3 15 10 William Tucker 3 15 10 George Thomas 3 15 10 Thos. Thomas 3 15 10 Michl. Thomas 3 15 10 James Thompson 3 15 10 Saml. Willson 3 15 10 William Willson 3 15 10 George Wood 3 15 10 William Webb 3 15 10 William Wickens 3 15 10 Charles Williams 3 15 10 Richard Widgenton 3 15 10 Joseph Waites 3 15 10 Peter White 3 15 10 Peter Young 3 15 10 364 6 8 Fourth Company Viz. Solomon St. Maurice Captain 59 6 3 Charles Ross Stewart Lieut. 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 . 36 14 4½ Thomas Statham Lieut. 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½	The list of privates in the Third Company closed, and the Fourth Company followed. Brought over, £2,582 5s 8d Privates brought over, £292 5s 10d Thomas Stevens, £3 15s 10d Peter Shores, £3 15s 10d Samuel Savory, £3 15s 10d Richard Turner, £3 15s 10d William Tucker, £3 15s 10d George Thompson, £3 15s 10d Thomas Thompson, £3 15s 10d Michael Thompson, £3 15s 10d James Thompson, £3 15s 10d Samuel Wilson, £3 15s 10d William Wilson, £3 15s 10d George Wood, £3 15s 10d William Webb, £3 15s 10d William Wickens, £3 15s 10d Charles Williams, £3 15s 10d Richard Widgenton, £3 15s 10d Joseph Waites, £3 15s 10d Peter White, £3 15s 10d Peter Young, £3 15s 10d Privates subtotal, £364 6s 8d Fourth Company Solomon St Maurice, captain, £59 6s 3d Charles Ross Stewart, lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d Charles Ross Stewart, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Charles Ross Stewart, house rent, £2 10s 0d Charles Ross Stewart, total, £36 14s 4½d Thomas Statham, lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d Thomas Statham, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Thomas Statham, house rent, £2 10s 0d Thomas Statham, total, £36 14s 4½d Walter Greentree, lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d Walter Greentree, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Walter Greentree, house rent, £2 10s 0d Walter Greentree, total, £36 14s 4½d Total carried over, £3,116 1s 8½d **Interpretations** Walter Greentree now drew house rent of £2 10s 0d, which he had not received in the first quarter of 1777. The new houses were being allocated during these months, and lieutenants who did not live in a Company house were paid an allowance towards their own lodging instead.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Do. House Rent 2 10 36 14 4½ Nathan Greentree Lieut. 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 . 36 14 4½ Carried Over £ 3116 1 8½	
354	350	21st July Brought Over £ 3116 1 8½ Serjeants Viz. William Clifton 7 11 8 Thos. Ferris 7 11 8 Hatton Walker 7 11 8 Saml. Johnstone 7 11 8 John Gunning 7 11 8 Michl. Sooley 7 11 8 45 10 . Corporals Viz. John Kelly 5 6 2 John Pain 5 6 2 Jacob Davis 5 6 2 Robt. Green 5 6 2 Wm. Johnson 5 6 2 Phillip Laggett 5 6 2 31 17 . Drummers Viz. John Martin 5 6 2 Wm. Venn 5 6 2 James Rudge 5 6 2 15 18 6 Private Viz. Thomas Hayes Fifer 3 15 10 James Anderson 3 15 10 John Arden 3 15 10 Jerem. Albert 3 15 10 John Allen 3 15 10 Richd. Ashton 3 15 10 Jacob Bull 3 15 10 John Blinkhorn 3 15 10 Fredk. Beard 3 15 10 Robt. Barff 3 15 10 Jeffery Bond 3 15 10 Robert Bond	The list of the Fourth Company continued with its non-commissioned officers, drummers and first privates. Brought over, £3,116 1s 8½d Sergeants William Clifton, £7 11s 8d Thomas Ferris, £7 11s 8d Hatton Walker, £7 11s 8d Samuel Johnstone, £7 11s 8d John Gorring, £7 11s 8d Michael Tooley, £7 11s 8d Sergeants subtotal, £45 10s 0d Corporals John Kelly, £5 6s 2d John Payne, £5 6s 2d Jacob Davis, £5 6s 2d Robert Green, £5 6s 2d William Johnson, £5 6s 2d Philip Leggatt, £5 6s 2d Corporals subtotal, £31 17s 0d Drummers John Martin, £5 6s 2d William Orme, £5 6s 2d James Rudge, £5 6s 2d Drummers subtotal, £15 18s 6d Privates Thomas Hayes, fifer, £3 15s 10d James Anderson, £3 15s 10d John Arden, £3 15s 10d Jeremiah Abbotts, £3 15s 10d John Allen, £3 15s 10d David Ashton, £3 15s 10d Jacob Bull, £3 15s 10d John Blinham, £3 15s 10d Frederick Beard, £3 15s 10d Robert Barff, £3 15s 10d Jeffery Bond, £3 15s 10d Robert Bond, £3 15s 10d Thomas Brown, £3 15s 10d William Bridgeford, £3 15s 10d Privates subtotal carried over, £53 1s 8d Total carried over, £3,209 7s 2½d **Interpretations** James Rudge joined the Fourth Company's drummers. He was one of the *Alfred*'s recruits of 9 March 1777, entered as a private in the last quarter. Drummers drew a corporal's pay, so his move was a promotion worth more than a third again on his wages, and the young drummers trained by the drum major were drawn from the newest arrivals.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		3 15 10 Thos. Brown 3 15 10 William Bridgeford 3 15 10 Private Carrd. Over £ 53 1 8 Carried Over £ 3209 7 2½	
355	351	1777 Brought Over £ 3209 7 2½ Private brought Over £ 53 1 8 William Bailey 3 15 10 Joseph Beecham 3 15 10 Winter Bernist 3 15 10 Thomas Blake 3 15 10 John Cook 3 15 10 Benjn. Courtney 3 15 10 James Casey 3 15 10 James Collins 3 15 10 Maurice Downey 3 15 10 Robert Downs 3 15 10 Thomas Drury 3 15 10 John Diane 3 15 10 Fredk. Dailey 3 15 10 William Edwards 3 15 10 Charles Edgels 3 15 10 Joseph Eales 3 15 10 Thos. Ford 3 15 10 John Gray 3 15 10 Thos. Griffiths 3 15 10 John Gunn 3 15 10 Owen Griffiths 3 15 10 John Grimaldi from 8th May 2 5 Felix Hyder 3 15 10 Joseph Holloway 3 15 10 Peter Higgens 3 15 10 Edward Harell 3 15 10 Saml. Harrant 3 15 10 John Howe 3 15 10 John Harper 3 15 10 Wm. Hamilton 3 15 10 Wm. Hardeson	The list of privates in the Fourth Company continued. Brought over, £3,209 7s 2½d Privates brought over, £53 1s 8d William Bailey, £3 15s 10d Joseph Buckham, £3 15s 10d Winter Bernist, £3 15s 10d Thomas Blake, £3 15s 10d John Cook, £3 15s 10d Benjamin Courtney, £3 15s 10d James Cracey, £3 15s 10d James Collins, £3 15s 10d Maurice Downey, £3 15s 10d Robert Downs, £3 15s 10d Thomas Dory, £3 15s 10d John Deane, £3 15s 10d Frederick Dyley, £3 15s 10d William Edwards, £3 15s 10d Charles Edgels, £3 15s 10d Joseph Eales, £3 15s 10d Thomas Ford, £3 15s 10d John Gray, £3 15s 10d Thomas Griffiths, £3 15s 10d John Gunn, £3 15s 10d Owen Griffiths, £3 15s 10d John Grimaldi, from 8 May 1777, £2 5s 0d Felix Hyde, £3 15s 10d Joseph Holloway, £3 15s 10d Peter Higgins, £3 15s 10d Edward Hazell, £3 15s 10d Samuel Hassant, £3 15s 10d John Howe, £3 15s 10d John Harper, £3 15s 10d William Hamilton, £3 15s 10d William Hardman, £3 15s 10d Luke Holt, £3 15s 10d Joseph Hand, £3 15s 10d Lewis Hendrick, from 14 April 1777, £3 5s 0d John Jacks, £3 15s 10d William Jamieson, £3 15s 10d Privates subtotal carried over, £187 16s 0d Total carried over, £3,209 7s 2½d **Interpretations** John Grimaldi, enlisted on 8 May 1777 from the *Lioness*, and Lewis Hendrick, enlisted on 14 April 1777 from the *Latham*, drew pay from the days the Council took them on. Both were discharged soldiers from India who had worked their passages home as seamen, Grimaldi from Madras and Hendrick from Bombay.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		3 15 10 Luke Holt 3 15 10 Joseph Hand 3 15 10 Lewis Hendrick from 14th April 3 5 . John Jacks 3 15 10 Wm. Jamison 3 15 10 Private Carried Over £ 187 10 Carried Over £ 3209 7 2½ **Margin Notes:** 100	
356	352	21st July Brought Over £ 3209 7 2½ Private Brought Over £ 187 10 .. Richard Janson 3 15 10 James Kemp 3 15 10 Hugh Heaton 3 15 10 Edward Lambourn 3 15 10 Richard Lowe 3 15 10 Richard Moyce 3 15 10 Thos. Marist 3 15 10 Chs. Mannerine 3 15 10 Jas. Martin 3 15 10 John Moody 3 15 10 Thos. Mason 3 15 10 Andw. Nodling 3 15 10 John Nichols 3 15 10 James Oliphant 3 15 10 Thos. Owens 3 15 10 Prince Orange 3 15 10 Thos. Perry 3 15 10 Wm. Perkiss 3 15 10 Wm. Powell 3 15 10 Walter Pritchard 3 15 10 William Pratt 3 15 10 James Proctor 3 15 10 Richard Pook 3 15 10 John Parsons 3 15 10 John Power Disch. 26 May 1777 2 6 8 Edward Ryley 3 15 10	The list of privates in the Fourth Company continued. Brought over, £3,209 7s 2½d Privates brought over, £187 16s 0d Richard Janson, £3 15s 10d James Kemp, £3 15s 10d Hugh Heaton, £3 15s 10d Edward Lambourn, £3 15s 10d Richard Lowe, £3 15s 10d Richard Moyce, £3 15s 10d Thomas Murphy, £3 15s 10d Charles Monnisier, £3 15s 10d James Martin, £3 15s 10d John Moody, £3 15s 10d Thomas Mason, £3 15s 10d Andrew Nodling, £3 15s 10d John Nichols, £3 15s 10d James Oliphant, £3 15s 10d Thomas Owens, £3 15s 10d Prince Orange, £3 15s 10d Thomas Perry, £3 15s 10d William Perkins, £3 15s 10d William Powell, £3 15s 10d Walter Pritchard, £3 15s 10d William Pratt, £3 15s 10d James Proctor, £3 15s 10d Richard Pook, £3 15s 10d John Parsons, £3 15s 10d John Power, discharged 26 May 1777, £2 6s 8d Edward Ryley, £3 15s 10d William Rowlands, £3 15s 10d Adam Scott, £3 15s 10d Arthur Shell, £3 15s 10d Stephen Seymour, £3 15s 10d David Storey, £3 15s 10d Andrew Steerman, £3 15s 10d Thomas Stowe, £3 15s 10d George Towns, £3 15s 10d John Thompson, £3 15s 10d John Towers, £3 15s 10d Privates subtotal carried over, £322 10s 10d Total carried over, £3,209 7s 2½d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Wm. Rowlands 3 15 10 Adam Scott 3 15 10 Arthur Shell 3 15 10 Stephen Seymore 3 15 10 Davd. Stone 3 15 10 Andw. Streeman 3 15 10 Thos. Stow 3 15 10 George Jones 3 15 10 John Thompson 3 15 10 John Towers 3 15 10 Private Carried Over £ 322 11 10 Carried Over £ 3209 7 2½	
357	353	1777 Brought Over £ 3209 7 2½ Private Brought Over £ 322 10 10 Rudolph Tesper 3 15 10 Thomas Ward 3 15 10 William Walter 3 15 10 Henry Williams 3 15 10 James Wood 3 15 10 John Williams 3 15 10 James York 3 15 10 Abraham Major 3 15 10 Charles Morist 3 15 10 357 10 . Artillery Company Viz. James Tippet Captain to 7th May 24 1 James Molloy Lieutenant 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ John Leech Lieutenant 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ David Kay Lieut. 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Serjeants Viz. John Turner 9 2 . John Smith 9 2 . Thos. Yates to 21 April 2 2 .. James Campbell from 22 Do. 7 ..	The list of privates in the Fourth Company closed, and the officers and sergeants of the Artillery Company followed. Brought over, £3,209 7s 2½d Privates brought over, £322 10s 10d Rudolph Tipper, £3 15s 10d Thomas Ward, £3 15s 10d William Waller, £3 15s 10d Henry Williams, £3 15s 10d James Wood, £3 15s 10d John Williams, £3 15s 10d James York, £3 15s 10d Abraham Major, £3 15s 10d Charles Morris, £3 15s 10d Privates subtotal, £357 10s 0d Artillery Company James Tippet, captain, to 7 May 1777, £24 1s 0d James Molloy, lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d James Molloy, diet money, £6 16s 10½d James Molloy, total, £34 4s 4½d John Leech, lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d John Leech, diet money, £6 16s 10½d John Leech, total, £34 4s 4½d David Kay, lieutenant, salary, £27 7s 6d David Kay, diet money, £6 16s 10½d David Kay, total, £34 4s 4½d Sergeants John Turner, £9 2s 0d John Smith, £9 2s 0d Thomas Yates, to 21 April 1777, £2 2s 0d James Campbell, from 22 April 1777, £7 0s 0d Samuel Ringrove, to 30 April 1777, £3 0s 0d Thomas Price, to 30 April 1777, £3 0s 0d John Love, £9 2s 0d Robert Cunningham, from 1 May 1777, £6 2s 0d Mark Balls, from 1 May 1777, £6 2s 0d Sergeants subtotal, £54 12s 0d Total carried over, £3,748 3s 4d **Interpretations** Two artillery sergeants, Samuel Ringrove and Thomas Price, left on 30 April 1777 and were replaced from 1 May by Corporals Robert Cunningham and Mark Balls. The dates fall four days after the artillerymen went to the Governor on 26 April 1777 to complain against the sergeant major. Ringrove and Price were perhaps among the eleven non-commissioned officers punished for that approach and broken from their rank, which the declaration of 9 May 1777 described as the men having been sentenced and brought to the circle.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Saml. Hingrove to 30th Do. 3 .. Thos. Price to 30th Do. 3 .. John Love 9 2 . Robt. Cunningham from 1 May 6 2 Mark Balls from Do. 6 2 54 12 . Carried Over £ 3748 3 4	Price had been promoted sergeant only on 18 March 1777. Thomas Yates's pay as sergeant ended on 21 April 1777, the day the Council discharged him and made him marshal and gaoler. James Campbell stepped up in his place the next day.
358	354	21st July Brought Over £ 3748 3 4 Corporals Viz. James Campbell to 21 April 1 11 6 John Blackwell from 22 Do. 5 5 James Dawson to 30 April 2 5 Joseph Peal to Do. Do. 2 5 Thos. Ashworth to Do. Do. 2 5 Robt. Cunningham to Do. Do. 2 5 Mark Balls to Do. Do. 2 5 James Baird from 1 May 4 11 6 Thos. Tilley Do. Do. 4 11 6 Geo. Pentin Do. Do. 4 11 6 Edward Joyce Do. Do. 4 11 6 John Nagle Do. Do. 4 11 6 40 19 .. Bombardiers Viz. Richd. Waterhouse to 30 April 2 5 William Hamilton Do. 2 5 John Blackwell to 21 Do. 1 11 6 William Stapleford from 22 Do. 5 5 James Baird to 30th Do. 2 5 John McNab James Renton from 1 May Thos. Wade 4 11 6 4 11 6 4 11 6 27 6 Gunners Viz. Richard Waterhouse to 30th April 2 William Lawrence to Do. 2 Hugh Ross to Do. 2 James Mannings to Do. 2 Wm. Stapleford to 21 Do. 1 8 Geo. Street from 22 Do. 4 13 4 Wm. McBeth from 1 May 4 1 4	The list of the Artillery Company continued with its corporals, bombardiers and gunners. Brought over, £3,748 3s 4d Corporals James Campbell, to 21 April 1777, £1 11s 6d John Blackwell, from 22 April 1777, £5 5s 0d James Dawson, to 30 April 1777, £2 5s 0d Joseph Peel, to 30 April 1777, £2 5s 0d Thomas Elsworth, to 30 April 1777, £2 5s 0d Robert Cunningham, to 30 April 1777, £2 5s 0d Mark Balls, to 30 April 1777, £2 5s 0d James Baird, from 1 May 1777, £4 11s 6d Thomas Tilley, from 1 May 1777, £4 11s 6d George Penton, from 1 May 1777, £4 11s 6d Edward Joyce, from 1 May 1777, £4 11s 6d John Pagle, from 1 May 1777, £4 11s 6d Corporals subtotal, £40 19s 0d Bombardiers Richard Waterhouse, to 30 April 1777, £2 5s 0d William Hamilton, to 30 April 1777, £2 5s 0d John Blackwell, to 21 April 1777, £1 11s 6d William Stapleford, from 22 April 1777, £5 5s 0d James Baird, to 30 April 1777, £2 5s 0d John McNabb, from 1 May 1777, £4 11s 6d James Renton, from 1 May 1777, £4 11s 6d Thomas Wade, from 1 May 1777, £4 11s 6d Bombardiers subtotal, £27 6s 0d Gunners Richard Akers, to 30 April 1777, £2 0s 0d William Lawrence, to 30 April 1777, £2 0s 0d Hugh Ross, to 30 April 1777, £2 0s 0d James Munnings, to 30 April 1777, £2 0s 0d William Stapleford, to 21 April 1777, £1 8s 0d George Street, from 22 April 1777, £4 13s 4d William McBeth, from 1 May 1777, £4 1s 4d John Lemon, from 1 May 1777, £4 1s 4d Samuel Parker, from 1 May 1777, £4 1s 4d John Wilson, from 1 May 1777, £4 1s 4d Joseph Dailey, from 1 May 1777, £4 1s 4d Maynard Hayes, from 1 May 1777, £4 1s 4d John Chalmers, from 1 May 1777, £4 1s 4d Thomas Tilley, to 30 April 1777, £2 0s 0d George Penton, to 30 April 1777, £2 0s 0d Edward Joyce, to 30 April 1777, £2 0s 0d Gunners subtotal, £48 10s 8d Total carried over, £3,864 19s 0d **Interpretations** The pay list shows what happened to the artillery's non-commissioned officers after they went to the Governor on 26 April 1777. On 30 April 1777 five corporals, Dawson, Peel, Elsworth, Cunningham and Balls, and three bombardiers, Waterhouse, Hamilton and Baird, lost their posts. So did four gunners, Akers, Lawrence, Ross and Munnings. Together with the two sergeants, Ringrove and Price, they made up a large part of the eleven former non-commissioned officers named in the declaration of 9 May 1777. Hambleton, Waterhouse, Ross and Peel were among those who signed it. Cunningham, Balls and Baird were spared the full fall and promoted instead, which suggests the officers sorted the men into ringleaders and followers.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		John Lemon Do. 4 1 4 Saml. Parker Do. 4 1 4 John Willson Do. 4 1 4 Joseph Daley Do. 4 1 4 Maynard Hayes Do. 4 1 4 John Chalmers Do. 4 1 4 Thos. Tilley to 30th April 2 Geo. Pentin to Do. 2 Edwd. Joyce to Do. 2 48 10 8 Carried Over £ 3864 19 .. **Margin Notes:** 100	On 1 May 1777 the whole structure was rebuilt from below. Gunners who had kept clear of the affair were made corporals, matrosses became bombardiers and gunners, and seven new gunners were drawn from the ranks. Thomas Wade, broken from corporal to matross in October 1776, now climbed back to bombardier. The punishment cleared out an entire layer of the company's leadership in a single day and handed it to men who had not taken part in the complaint.
359	355	1777 Brought Over £ 3864 19 Drummers Viz. Joseph Branson 5 6 2 Robt. Fleed to 19th May 2 17 2 John Goodwin 5 6 2 Danl. Porter 2 9 15 18 6 Matrosses Viz. William Gisborng Fifer 4 11 .. William Allen 4 11 .. James Anderson 4 11 .. Chs. Abraham 4 11 Richd. Ashers from 1 May 3 1 Thos. Ashworth Do. 3 1 Benjamin Burton 4 11 Joseph Bowman 4 11 John Barchard 4 11 Stephen Barrett 4 11 Thos. Bowen 4 11 Thos. Blake 4 11 John Brown 4 11 John Cope 4 11 John Coleman 4 11 . Mattw. Craven 4 11 . John Corbett 4 11 Thos. Connell 4 11 John Clarke	The list of the Artillery Company continued with its drummers and matrosses. Brought over, £3,864 19s 0d Drummers Joseph Branson, £5 6s 2d Robert Flood, to 19 May 1777, £2 17s 2d John Goodwin, £5 6s 2d Daniel Potter, £2 9s 0d Drummers subtotal, £15 18s 6d Matrosses William Gosling, fifer, £4 11s 0d William Allen, £4 11s 0d James Anderson, £4 11s 0d Charles Abraham, £4 11s 0d Richard Akers, from 1 May 1777, £3 1s 0d Thomas Elsworth, from 1 May 1777, £3 1s 0d Benjamin Burton, £4 8s 0d Joseph Bowman, £4 11s 0d John Burchard, £4 11s 0d Stephen Barrett, £4 11s 0d Thomas Bowen, £4 11s 0d Thomas Blake, £4 11s 0d John Brown, £4 11s 0d John Cope, £4 11s 0d John Coleman, £4 11s 0d Matthew Graves, £4 11s 0d John Corbett, £4 11s 0d Thomas Connell, £4 11s 0d John Clarke, £4 11s 0d Anthony Clark, £4 11s 0d Isaac Clark, £4 11s 0d Robert Coleman, £4 11s 0d John Chalmers, to 30 April 1777, £1 10s 0d Robert Davidson, died 26 June 1777, £4 7s 0d George Dodd, £4 11s 0d Thomas Dunnan, £4 11s 0d Joseph Dailey, to 30 April 1777, £1 10s 0d Jacob Doe, £4 11s 0d James Dawson, from 1 May 1777, £3 1s 0d John Euston, discharged 16 June 1777, £3 17s 0d Matrosses subtotal carried over, £125 5s 0d Total carried over, £3,880 17s 6d **Interpretations** Richard Akers, Thomas Elsworth and James Dawson appear among the matrosses from 1 May 1777. Akers was a gunner and Elsworth and Dawson corporals until 30 April. They were reduced to the lowest rank in the artillery, losing two or three steps at once, while Cunningham, Balls and Baird kept or gained rank. The officers punished the men they

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		4 11 Anthy. Clark 4 11 Isaac Clark 4 11 Robt. Coleman 4 11 .. John Chalmers to 30th April 1 10 . Robt. Davidson Decd. 26 June 4 7 . George Dodd 4 11 . Thos. Dawson 4 11 . Joseph Dayley to 30th April 1 10 . Jacob Doe 4 11 James Dawson from 1 May 3 1 John Euston Disch. 16 June 3 17 .. Matrosses Carried Over £ 125 .. 6 Carried Over £ 3880 17 6	judged most responsible for the approach to the Governor far more heavily than the rest. Robert Flood and Daniel Potter, entered among the infantry privates, also drew pay here as drummers, Flood until 19 May 1777. The overlap suggests both were shifted between companies during the quarter, and Potter's infantry pay stopped on 19 May 1777 at the same point.
360	356	21st July Brought Over £ 3880 17 6 Matrosses Brought Over £ 125 Joseph Fellows 4 11 .. Willm. Faircliff 4 11 John Feake 4 11 Thos. Fare 4 11 Christ. Greenwald 4 11 .. Richard Gibbs 4 11 Owen Howard 4 11 Mathis Hooper 4 11 Willm. Harrison 4 11 John Hyde 4 11 John Haywood 4 11 . John Hoffstatt 4 11 . Willm. Hamilton from 1 May 3 1 Maynard Hayes to 30th April 1 10 Willm. Holloway Disch. 16 June 3 17 Thos. Jones 4 11 Richd. Jackson 4 11 Simon Hannan 4 11 William Kirby from 16 June .. 15 William Long 4 11 Israel Lambley 4 11 John Lane	The list of matrosses in the Artillery Company continued. Brought over, £3,880 17s 6d Matrosses brought over, £125 5s 0d Joseph Fellows, £4 11s 0d William Faircliff, £4 11s 0d John Fiske, £4 11s 0d Thomas Freer, £4 11s 0d Christopher Greenwold, £4 11s 0d Richard Gibbs, £4 11s 0d Owen Howard, £4 11s 0d Mullis Hooper, £4 11s 0d William Harrison, £4 11s 0d John Hyde, £4 11s 0d John Haywood, £4 11s 0d John Hoffstatt, £4 11s 0d William Hamilton, from 1 May 1777, £3 1s 0d Maynard Hayes, to 30 April 1777, £1 10s 0d William Holloway, discharged 16 June 1777, £3 17s 0d Thomas Jones, £4 11s 0d Richard Jackson, £4 11s 0d Simon Kannon, £4 11s 0d William Kirby, from 16 June 1777, £0 15s 0d William Long, £4 11s 0d Israel Lumble, £4 11s 0d John Lane, £4 11s 0d William Lawrence, from 1 May 1777, £3 1s 0d John Lemon, to 30 April 1777, £1 10s 0d John Moore, £4 11s 0d John Mann, £4 11s 0d Lewis Marten, £4 11s 0d Patrick McDonald, £4 11s 0d Patrick Murphy, £4 11s 0d Richard Morgan, £4 11s 0d Matthew Mould, £4 11s 0d Richard Mason, £4 11s 0d Peter McKenzie, £4 11s 0d Daniel McLane, £4 11s 0d James Manneton, £4 11s 0d Matrosses subtotal carried over, £270 13s 0d Total carried over, £3,880 17s 6d **Interpretations** William Hamilton and William Lawrence joined the matrosses on 1 May 1777. Hamilton had been a bombardier and Lawrence a gunner until 30 April, so both were reduced to the bottom of the artillery after the men's approach to the Governor. William

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		4 11 . Wm. Lawrence from 1 May 3 1 John Lemon to 30 April 1 10 John Moore 4 11 .. John Mann 4 11 . Caius Martin 4 11 . Patk. McDonald 4 11 Patrick Murphy 4 11 Richd. Morgan 4 11 Mattw. Mould 4 11 Richd. Mason 4 11 Peter McKenzie 4 11 Dand. McLane 4 11 James Mannaton 4 11 . Matrosses Carried Over £ 270 13 . Carried Over £ 3880 17 6	Hambleton, who refused on 9 May 1777 to withdraw the declaration in Tippet's favour, appears to be the same man as this William Hamilton. He alone of the five who brought the paper stood by it, and he had already been broken from bombardier to matross. James Manneton, once a sergeant of the First Company and reduced to private in October 1776, now served as a matross in the artillery.
361	357	1777 Brought Over £ 3880 17 6 Matrosses Brought Over £ 270 13 . James Mannings from 1 May 3 1 . John McNab to 30th April 1 10 . Willm. McBeth to Do. 1 10 . Thos. Nimble 4 11 . James Neale 4 11 . Richd. Pearce 4 11 . John Parker 4 11 . James Price 4 11 . Thos. Price from 1 May 3 1 . Joseph Peal to Do. 3 1 . Saml. Parker to 30th April 1 10 . John Nagle to Do. 1 10 Willm. Robinson 4 11 Robert Ryley 4 11 Thos. Richardson 4 11 Thos. Rowland 4 11 James Renton to 30th April 1 10 Saml. Hingrove from 1 May 3 1 Hugh Ross Do. 3 1 William Smith	The list of matrosses in the Artillery Company continued. Brought over, £3,880 17s 6d Matrosses brought over, £270 13s 0d James Munnings, from 1 May 1777, £3 1s 0d John McNabb, to 30 April 1777, £1 10s 0d William McBeth, to 30 April 1777, £1 10s 0d Thomas Nimble, £4 11s 0d James Neale, £4 11s 0d Richard Pearce, £4 11s 0d John Parker, £4 11s 0d James Price, £4 11s 0d Thomas Price, from 1 May 1777, £3 1s 0d Joseph Peel, from 1 May 1777, £3 1s 0d Samuel Parker, to 30 April 1777, £1 10s 0d John Pagle, to 30 April 1777, £1 10s 0d William Robinson, £4 11s 0d Robert Ryley, £4 11s 0d Thomas Richardson, £4 11s 0d Thomas Rowland, £4 11s 0d James Renton, to 30 April 1777, £1 10s 0d Samuel Ringrove, from 1 May 1777, £3 1s 0d Hugh Ross, from 1 May 1777, £3 1s 0d William Smith, £4 11s 0d Richard Smith, £4 11s 0d William Shaw, £4 11s 0d Andrew Stark, £4 11s 0d Thomas Snowden, £4 11s 0d John Stockdale, £4 11s 0d Thomas Stevens, £4 11s 0d George Street, to 21 April 1777, £1 1s 0d John Thompson, £4 11s 0d Ralph Tadman, £4 11s 0d Thomas Venn, £4 11s 0d Samuel Wood, £4 11s 0d Robert Wood, £4 11s 0d William Weedon, £4 11s 0d John Wilkinson, £4 11s 0d Edward Ware, £4 11s 0d Matrosses subtotal carried over, £403 13s 0d Total carried over, £3,880 17s 6d **Interpretations** Samuel Ringrove and Thomas Price, sergeants until 30 April 1777, served from 1 May as matrosses.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		4 11 Richard Smith 4 11 Willm. Shore 4 11 Andw. Stark 4 11 Thos. Snarden 4 11 John Stockdale 4 11 Thos. Stevens 4 11 Geo. Street to 21 April 1 1 John Thompson 4 11 Ralph Tadman 4 11 . Thos. Venn 4 11 . Saml. Wood 4 11 Robert Wood 4 11 William Weeden 4 11 John Wilkinson 4 11 Edward Ware 4 11 . Matross Carried Over £ 403 13 Carried Over £ 3880 17 6	They fell three ranks in a day, past the corporals, bombardiers and gunners, the heaviest reduction possible short of discharge. As the two senior men among those who went to the Governor, they were perhaps judged the leaders of the approach. Joseph Peel and Hugh Ross, who signed the declaration of 9 May 1777 for Captain Tippet, were likewise broken to matross.
362	358	21st July Brought Over £ 3880 17 6 Matrosses Brought Over £ 403 13 .. William Weaver 4 11 .. John Wilson to 30th April 1 10 William West 4 11 .. James Walker 4 11 John White 4 11 James Wellington 4 11 Fran. Walker 4 11 William Warner 4 11 Robert Walton 4 11 James Wells 4 11 Richard Waterhouse from 1 May 3 1 Thos. Wade to 30th April 1 10 450 13 . Pensioners Viz. Michael Frost 13 15 11 Mary Beale 7 10 Elizabeth Kennedy 7 10 Elizabeth Powell 6 5 £ 35 .. 11	The list of matrosses closed, and the pay list ended with the pensioners. Brought over, £3,880 17s 6d Matrosses brought over, £403 13s 0d William Weaver, £4 11s 0d John Wilson, to 30 April 1777, £1 10s 0d William West, £4 11s 0d James Walker, £4 11s 0d John White, £4 11s 0d James Wellington, £4 11s 0d Francis Walker, £4 11s 0d William Warner, £4 11s 0d Robert Walton, £4 11s 0d James Wells, £4 11s 0d Richard Waterhouse, from 1 May 1777, £3 1s 0d Thomas Wade, to 30 April 1777, £1 10s 0d Matrosses subtotal, £450 13s 0d Pensioners Michael Frost, £13 15s 11d Mary Beale, £7 10s 0d Elizabeth Kennedy, £7 10s 0d Elizabeth Powell, £6 5s 0d Pensioners subtotal, £35 0s 11d Grand total, £4,366 11s 5d **Interpretations** Richard Waterhouse, a bombardier until 30 April 1777, served from 1 May as a matross. He was one of the five who brought the declaration for Captain Tippet on 9 May 1777. Thomas Wade went the other way, rising from matross to bombardier on the same day, ten months after his own fall from corporal. The reshuffle of 1 May turned the artillery's ranks upside down, raising men who had stayed out of the complaint and breaking those who had gone to the Governor. The pay list for the quarter came to £4,366 11s 5d, about £109 0s 0d more than in the first quarter of 1777. The increase came chiefly from the recruits taken in from the ships through the busy season, together with the longer quarter of 91 days.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		£ 4366 11 5 **Margin Notes:** 100 D	
363	359	1777 Dr. William Wrangham Paymaster To Cash Received from the Chest £ 6027 11 5 Carried Over £ 6027 11 5 Cr. 1777 June By Cash paid Captain Jones for 44 Sheep £ 41 4 By Do. paid Captain Tippet for 12 pieces Balk Teak & two Teak Planks to make Gun Carriages 26 16 .. By Do. paid Thos. Pinckston his Sallary at 42/ per Week from the 1 April to the 10th May 12 .. By Do. paid Do. allowance for Diet from Do. to Do. 5 9 1 By Do. paid Charles Bradford Plumber his Salary for 91 Days @ 6/ 27 6 .. By Do. paid Do. for Diet &c. 12 10 . By Do. paid Captain Lawson for the Passage of Thos. Pinckston Plumr. 15 .. By Do. paid James Renton for making 3 Flags and repairing Do. at Sundry times 5 5 . By Do. paid the Clerk of the Peace for 2 Receipts .. 10 . By Do. paid as Clerk of the Arraignments .. 7 6 By Do. paid the Cryer of the Court of Justice .. 5 . By Do. paid for Punishments & Imprisonments to 19th April .. 3 9 By Do. paid the Midwife for Delivering a Black Woman 1 .. By Do. paid Thos. Blake for Baking 200 Batches Bread 18 2 6 Carried Over £ 165 18 10	William Wrangham's paymaster account for the quarter ending 30 June 1777 set the cash he drew against the payments he made. William Wrangham, debtor Cash received from the treasury chest, £6,027 11s 5d Total carried over, £6,027 11s 5d William Wrangham, creditor June 1777, paid Captain Jones for 44 sheep, £41 4s 0d Paid Captain Tippet for 12 pieces of teak balk and 2 teak planks to make gun carriages, £26 16s 0d Paid Thomas Pinkston his salary at 42s a week from 1 April to 10 May 1777, £12 0s 0d Paid Thomas Pinkston his allowance for diet for the same period, £5 9s 1d Paid Charles Bradford, plumber, his salary for 91 days at 6s a day, £27 6s 0d Paid Charles Bradford for diet and other allowances, £12 10s 0d Paid Captain Lawson for Thomas Pinkston's passage home, £15 0s 0d Paid James Renton for making 3 flags and repairing others at various times, £5 5s 0d Paid the clerk of the peace for 2 receipts, £0 10s 0d Paid the clerk of arraignments, £0 7s 6d Paid the crier of the court of justice, £0 5s 0d Paid for punishments and imprisonments to 19 April 1777, £0 3s 9d Paid the midwife for delivering a black woman, £1 0s 0d Paid Thomas Blake for baking 200 batches of bread, £18 2s 6d Total carried over, £165 18s 10d **Interpretations** Thomas Pinkston, one of the two plumbers brought out for the leadwork at Chubb's Spring and the church, was paid off on 10 May 1777 and sent home on Captain Lawson's ship at the Company's cost. The works at Chubb's Spring were nearly finished, so the Company kept only Charles Bradford to maintain the pipes and cistern. Pinkston's bill of exchange for £160 0s 0d, granted on 8 May 1777, carried his savings home ahead of him. His case shows the full cost of skilled labour from England: wages, a diet allowance, a house, and passage both ways. The midwife's fee for delivering a black woman shows the Company paying for the confinement of one of its slaves. A child born to a Company slave became Company property, so the cost of a safe birth was an investment in the plantation's labour force. Births and deaths of slave children were already entered in the livestock returns beside those of the animals. Captain Tippet was still selling teak to the Company for gun carriages after he lost his posts as engineer and artillery captain on 7 May 1777. Teak from India resisted rot far better than the European timber sent out from England, which explains its use for carriages that stood exposed to the weather on the batteries.
364	360	21st July Dr. William Wrangham 1777 June 30 To Cash Brought Over £ 6027 11 5 Carried Over £ 6027 11 5	On 30 June 1777 the debit side of William Wrangham's paymaster account still showed only the cash brought over. William Wrangham, debtor 30 June 1777, cash brought over, £6,027 11s 5d Total carried over, £6,027 11s 5d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
365	361	1777 Paymaster Cr. Brought Over £ 165 18 10 By Cash paid the Fife Major for instructing the Young Fifers 2 5 6 By Do. paid the Widow Caldwell her Annuity 92 Days @ 1/2 5 6 9 By Do. paid Noqueira Porcelum and Miss Seinge their allowance for Salt Provisions 6 11 By Do. paid Julis Fabiano for repairing the Companys Long Boats 91 days at 2/6 11 7 6 By Do. paid Subsistance of Discharged Soldiers 19 .. 6 By Do. paid Orlando Bagley for repairg. the East Flagstaff [...] House 13 15 By Do. paid Thos. Hodgskins for assistg. in the Hospital 2 10 By Do. paid Mr. Jonathan Doveton for 39 Casks 7 16 By Do. paid Benj. Seale for Overg. the Company's Plantations 3 1 6 By Do. paid Rent of a House for the Plumbers 5 . By Do. paid the Widow Preston her Allowance 2 12 By Do. paid the Lieut. Governor for Mutton 3 . By Do. paid 42 Expresses upon Alarms 10 10 . By Do. paid Rent of a Room to hold the Quarterly Sessions 3 . By Do. paid the Widow Shortley her Annuity from 16 Decr. 1776 to 30 June 11 9 10 By Do. paid for the following for the Castle Viz. 1 Fish Pan and Cover £ .. 15 .. 1 Do. Do. Do. .. 9 .. 1 Do. Do. Do. .. 7 .. 1 Coffee Pot .. 10 .. 2 Basting Ladles .. 1 4 2 2 4 By Do. paid the followg. Men for Enlisting to serve the Honble. Company five Years as Soldiers subject to the Articles of War their respective times to commence as follows Viz. Richard Smith James Bytham 7th April 1777 £ 15 15 Geo. Cash Lewis Hendrick 14 Do. Do. 15 15 Gerrard Newham 29 Do. Do. 15 Danl. Porter Isaac Carr 5th May 3	The paymaster's credits continued with allowances, wages, purchases for the Castle and bounties for new soldiers. Brought over, £165 18s 10d Paid the fife major for teaching the young fifers, £2 5s 6d Paid the widow Caldwell her annuity for 92 days, £5 6s 2d Paid [...] Pocolom and [...] their allowance for salt provisions, £6 11s 0d Paid Julio Fabiano for repairing the Company's longboats, 91 days at 2s 6d a day, £11 7s 6d Paid subsistence for discharged soldiers, £19 0s 6d Paid Orlando Bagley for [...], £13 15s 0d Paid Thomas Hodgkins for helping in the hospital, £2 10s 0d Paid Mr Jonathan Doveton for 39 casks, £7 16s 0d Paid Benjamin Seale for overseeing the Company's plantations, £3 1s 6d Paid rent for a house for the plumbers, £5 0s 0d Paid the widow Preston her allowance, £2 12s 0d Paid the Lieutenant Governor for mutton, £3 0s 0d Paid for 42 express messengers sent on alarms, £10 10s 0d Paid rent for a room to hold the quarterly court sittings, £3 0s 0d Paid the widow Shortley her annuity from 10 December 1776 to 30 June 1777, £11 9s 10d Paid for the following goods for the Castle 1 stew pan and cover, £0 15s 0d 1 stew pan and cover, £0 9s 0d 1 stew pan and cover, £0 7s 0d 1 coffee pot, £0 10s 0d 2 basting ladles, £0 1s 4d Castle goods subtotal, £2 2s 4d Paid the following men for enlisting to serve the Company as soldiers for 5 years under the Articles of War, each term starting on the date shown Richard Smith, from 7 April 1777, £15 0s 0d James Bytham, from 7 April 1777, £15 0s 0d George Cash, from 14 April 1777, £15 0s 0d Lewis Hendrick, from 14 April 1777, £15 0s 0d Gerard Newham, from 29 April 1777, £15 0s 0d Daniel Potter, from 5 May 1777, £3 0s 0d Isaac Carr, from 5 May 1777, £3 0s 0d Enlistment subtotal, £81 0s 0d Total carried over, £275 6s 8d **Interpretations** Eleanor Shortley's petition of 3 February 1777 succeeded. She received an annuity backdated to 10 December 1776, the day her husband died, so the Company covered the whole period since she lost his pay. Whether the money came from Lord Clive's fund, as she had asked, or from the Company's own widows' allowance, the island now treated the widow of an artillery lieutenant with six children as a charge on the Company for life. The garrison sent out 42 express messengers on alarms in the quarter, against 12 in the first three months of 1777. The artillery returns for April to June recorded alarms almost every few days, including the double alarms at Prosperous Bay. Each alarm meant riders galloping between the lookouts, the batteries and the Castle, and the Company paid 5s for each ride.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		3 £ 81 Carried Over Carried Over £ 275 6 8	
366	362	21 July Dr. William Wrangham 1777 June 30 To Cash Brought Over £ 6027 11 5 Carried Over £ 6027 11 5	The cash brought over on 30 June 1777 remained the only entry on the debit side of William Wrangham's paymaster account. William Wrangham, debtor 30 June 1777, cash brought over, £6,027 11s 5d Total carried over, £6,027 11s 5d
367	363	1777 Paymaster Cr. Brought Over £ 275 6 8 Brought Over £ 81 John Grimaldie William Perry 8th May 1777 15 15 John Ferguson 19 Do. 15 Michl. Farrell 26 Do. 15 William Kirby William Clark 16 June Do. 15 15 171 .. By Cash paid the following Men for Relisting to serve the Honble. Company 3 Years longer as Soldiers Subject to the Articles of War their respective times to commence as follow Viz. John Charlton Thos. Little John Salisbury 9th April 1777 Willm. Carter £ 15 15 15 15 Robert May John Pink James Lee Chs. Morist Thos. Johnson Arthur Shell Do. Do. Willm. Smith Fran. Flynn Willm. Smelt John James Richd. Pearce 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 Josiah Gentleman Thos. Richardson John Hagate Thos. Smith 15 Do. Do. Richd. Gibbs John Feake Thos. Mintle 15	The paymaster's credits continued with further enlistment bounties and the re-enlistments of the quarter. Brought over, £275 6s 8d Enlistment bounties brought over, £81 0s 0d John Grimaldi, from 8 May 1777, £15 0s 0d William Perry, from 8 May 1777, £15 0s 0d John Ferguson, from 19 May 1777, £15 0s 0d Michael Funnell, from 26 May 1777, £15 0s 0d William Kirby, from 16 June 1777, £15 0s 0d William Clark, from 16 June 1777, £15 0s 0d Enlistment subtotal, £171 0s 0d Paid the following men for re-enlisting to serve the Company as soldiers for 5 more years under the Articles of War, each term starting on the date shown John Charlton, from 9 April 1777, £15 0s 0d Thomas Little, from 9 April 1777, £15 0s 0d John Salisbury, from 9 April 1777, £15 0s 0d William Carter, from 9 April 1777, £15 0s 0d Robert May, from 9 April 1777, £15 0s 0d John Pink, from 9 April 1777, £15 0s 0d James Say, from 9 April 1777, £15 0s 0d Charles Morris, from 9 April 1777, £15 0s 0d Thomas Johnson, from 9 April 1777, £15 0s 0d Arthur Shell, from 9 April 1777, £15 0s 0d William Smith, from 9 April 1777, £15 0s 0d Francis Flynn, from 9 April 1777, £15 0s 0d William Smelt, from 9 April 1777, £15 0s 0d John James, from 9 April 1777, £15 0s 0d Richard Pearce, from 9 April 1777, £15 0s 0d Josiah Gentleman, from 15 April 1777, £15 0s 0d Thomas Richardson, from 15 April 1777, £15 0s 0d John Hargate, from 15 April 1777, £15 0s 0d Thomas Smith, from 15 April 1777, £15 0s 0d Richard Gibbs, from 15 April 1777, £15 0s 0d John Fiske, from 15 April 1777, £15 0s 0d Thomas Mintle, from 15 April 1777, £15 0s 0d Re-enlistment subtotal carried over, £330 0s 0d Total carried over, £446 6s 8d **Interpretations** Fifteen soldiers re-enlisted together on 9 April 1777 and seven more on 15 April. Their five-year terms had run out at the same time because they had joined in the same drafts in 1772. Without the bounty, each could have claimed his discharge and gone home with the passing fleet. The Company paid £330 0s 0d in a single fortnight to keep 22 trained men, at a moment when the garrison was already losing others whose time had expired. The bunching of terms meant the island's strength could swing sharply in a few weeks, and the bounty was the Council's only means of holding it steady.

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		15 15 15 15 15 15 £ 330 Carried Over Carried Over £ 446 6 8	
368	364	21st July Dr. William Wrangham 1777 June 30th To Cash Brought Over £ 6027 11 5 Carried Over £ 6027 11 5	William Wrangham's paymaster account again showed only the cash brought over on 30 June 1777 on its debit side. William Wrangham, debtor 30 June 1777, cash brought over, £6,027 11s 5d Total carried over, £6,027 11s 5d
369	365	1777 Paymaster Cr. Brought Over £ 446 6 8 Brought Over £ 330 James Judge Robt. Wright Edward Hughes 15 April 1777 Jeremiah Albert Michl. Leonard 15 15 15 15 15 Joseph Dailey 26 May Do. 15 Thos. Owens 5 June Do. 15 Fredk. Wm. Beard John Houston William Robinson Benjn. Wise Danl. Bye John Cunningham 18 June Do. Saml. Hiles John Blinkhorn Felix Hyder Edward Lambourn Richard Brown 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 580 . By Cash pd. Thos. Yates for Punishments & Imprisonments 1 3 9 By Do. paid Do. for making Graves for 7 Decd. Soldiers .. 17 6 By Do. paid for the following for the Govr. Table Viz. 6 Galls. Rum £ 1 17 6 7½ Fowls 5 11 . 21 Pigs 5 5 . 42 Doz. Eggs 2 .. 8	The paymaster's credits continued with further re-enlistments, payments to the marshal and purchases for the Governor's table. Brought over, £446 6s 8d Re-enlistment bounties brought over, £330 0s 0d James Judge, from 15 April 1777, £15 0s 0d Robert Wright, from 15 April 1777, £15 0s 0d Edward Hughes, from 15 April 1777, £15 0s 0d Jeremiah Abbotts, from 15 April 1777, £15 0s 0d Michael Leonard, from 15 April 1777, £15 0s 0d Joseph Dailey, from 26 May 1777, £15 0s 0d Thomas Owens, from 5 June 1777, £15 0s 0d Frederick William Beard, from 18 June 1777, £15 0s 0d John Houston, from 18 June 1777, £15 0s 0d William Robinson, from 18 June 1777, £15 0s 0d Benjamin Wise, from 18 June 1777, £15 0s 0d Daniel Bye, from 18 June 1777, £15 0s 0d John Cunningham, from 18 June 1777, £15 0s 0d Samuel Hiles, from 18 June 1777, £15 0s 0d John Blinham, from 18 June 1777, £15 0s 0d Felix Hyde, from 18 June 1777, £15 0s 0d Edward Lambourn, from 18 June 1777, £15 0s 0d Richard Brown, from 18 June 1777, £15 0s 0d Re-enlistment subtotal, £600 0s 0d Paid Thomas Yates for carrying out punishments and imprisonments, £1 3s 9d Paid Thomas Yates for making graves for 7 dead soldiers, £0 17s 6d Paid for the following provisions for Governor Skottowe's table 6 gallons of rum, £1 17s 6d 74 fowls, £5 11s 0d 21 pigs, £5 5s 0d 42 dozen eggs, £2 8s 0d 7 new milk cheeses, £1 18s 6d 1,300 lemons, £1 12s 6d 17 hams, £18 1s 6d 1 jar of mangoes, £0 8s 0d 2 tubs of candied oranges, £1 2s 6d 508½ lb of beef, £12 7s 1d 6 ducks, £0 9s 0d Governor's table subtotal, £51 0s 7d Total carried over, £1,028 7s 11d **Interpretations** John Cunningham re-enlisted on 18 June 1777 for a bounty of £15 0s 0d and died on 20 July 1777, a month into his new five-year term. Had the Company paid on the day his term began, it would have spent the bounty on a man it then lost almost at once, a risk inherent in paying for soldiers in advance. Thomas Yates was paid for digging graves for seven dead soldiers in the quarter, a sign of how many men the garrison lost even in a mild climate. The 40 re-enlistments of the quarter cost £600 0s 0d. With the 15 new enlistments, the Company

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		7 New Milk Cheeses 1 18 6 1300 Lemons 1 12 6 17 Hams 18 1 6 1 Jar Mangoes .. 8 . 2 Tubs Candied Oranges 1 2 6 508½ Beef 12 7 1 6 Ducks .. 9 . £ 51 .. 7 Carried Over Carried Over £ 1028 7 11	paid out £771 0s 0d in bounties in three months to keep the garrison at strength. The jar of mangoes was a delicacy carried from India, pickled or preserved in syrup, a taste of the East at the Governor's table.
370	366	21 July Dr. William Wrangham 1777 June 30 To Cash Brought Over £ 6027 11 5 Carried Over £ 6027 11 5	The debit side of William Wrangham's paymaster account still held only the cash brought over on 30 June 1777. William Wrangham, debtor 30 June 1777, cash brought over, £6,027 11s 5d Total carried over, £6,027 11s 5d
371	367	1777 Paymaster Cr. Brought Over £ 1028 7 11 Brought Over £ 51 4 Bottles preserved Fruit .. 8 40 Galls. Vinegar 6 12 Bottles Mustard 1 11 14 Do. Cherry Brandy 4 Do. Rasbury Do. 2 6 12 Turkeys 3 .. 15 lb. Pork .. 7 6 2 Jars Sweet Meats 2 .. 8 Firkins Butter 34 16 8 Single Cheeses 6 17 1 Cask Tongues 10 5 2 Kits Salmon 2 4 2 Jars Raisons 2 18 4 2 cwt. Biscuit 12 2 Cases Pickles 5 5 2 Doz. Mince Meat 8 2 4 Loaves Sugar 2 7 10 1 Bag Oatmeal .. 11 2 Cases preserved Fruit 10 15 6 37 lb. Turtle .. 15 5 163 10 8 By Do. paid Captain Parker for 75 Bushels Oats 14 1 3 By Do. paid for 75 Days Smiths Work repairg. Small Arms @ 1/6	The paymaster's credits continued with more provisions for Governor Skottowe's table, oats, gunsmiths' work and wages on the new houses. Brought over, £1,028 7s 11d Governor's table brought over, £51 0s 7d 4 bottles of preserved fruit, £0 8s 0d 40 gallons of vinegar, £6 0s 0d 12 bottles of mustard, £1 11s 0d 14 bottles of cherry brandy and 1 bottle of raspberry brandy, £2 6s 0d 12 turkeys, £3 0s 0d 1 [...] of pork, £0 7s 6d 2 jars of sweetmeats, £2 0s 0d 8 firkins of butter, £34 16s 0d 8 single Gloucester cheeses, £6 17s 0d 1 cask of tongues, £10 5s 0d 2 kits of salmon, £2 4s 0d 2 jars of raisins, £2 18s 4d ¼ [...] of biscuit, £12 0s 0d 2 cases of pickles, £5 5s 0d 2 dozen pots of mincemeat, £8 2s 0d 4 loaves of sugar, £2 7s 10d 1 bag of oatmeal, £0 11s 0d 2 cases of preserved fruit, £10 15s 6d 37 lb of turtle, £0 15s 5d Governor's table subtotal, £163 10s 8d Paid Captain Parker for 75 bushels of oats, £14 1s 3d Paid for 75 days of smiths' work repairing small arms, £5 12s 0d Paid for the following work on the new houses 108 days of masons' work at 1s 6d a day, £8 2s 0d 192 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d a day, £14 8s 0d 27 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d a day, £2 0s 6d 27 days of sawyers' work at 1s 6d a day, £2 0s 6d 34½ days of painters' work at 2s 6d a day, £4 6s 3d 8 days of overseers' work at 2s a day, £0 16s 0d 11 days of overseers' work at 1s 6d a day, £0 16s 6d 370 days of labourers' work at 1s a day, £18 10s 0d New houses subtotal, £50 19s 9d Total carried over, £1,262 11s 7d **Interpretations** The Governor's table cost £163 10s 8d in purchases this quarter, more than the £149 14s 11d of the previous three months. Most of the money

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		5 12 . By Do. paid for the followg. Work done at the New Houses Viz. 108 Days Masons @ 1/6 £ 8 2 192 Do. Carpenters @ 1/6 14 8 27 Do. Smiths @ 1/6 2 .. 6 27 Do. Sawyers @ 1/6 2 .. 6 34½ Do. Painters @ 2/6 4 6 3 8 Do. Overseers @ 2/ .. 16 11 Do. Do. @ 1/6 .. 16 6 370 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 18 10 50 19 9 Carried Over £ 1262 11 7	went on European provisions bought from the officers' private trade as the fleets passed through. Eight firkins of butter cost almost £35 0s 0d alone. Butter would not keep through the tropics without heavy salting, and the island's few cows could not supply the Castle, so salted Irish or English butter shipped in casks was one of the dearest staples on the table. The 75 bushels of oats bought from Captain Parker of the *Bridgewater* were a rare purchase. Until now the Company's horses had been fed on paddy shipped from India, because St Helena grew no oats. A store ship from England offered the chance to give the horses their proper feed for a while.
372	368	21st July Dr. William Wrangham To Cash Brought Over £ 6027 11 5 Carried Over £ 6027 11 5	The only entry on the debit side of William Wrangham's paymaster account was still the cash brought over. William Wrangham, debtor Cash brought over, £6,027 11s 5d Total carried over, £6,027 11s 5d
373	369	1777 Paymaster Cr. Brought Over £ 1262 11 7 By Cash paid for the following Work done at Plantation House 8 Days Carpenters @ 1/6 £ .. 12 18 Do. Smiths @ 1/6 1 8 6 256 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 12 16 14 16 6 By Do. paid for the following Work done at the Lieut. Govrs. House at the Long Wood Viz. 19 Days Painters @ 2/6 £ 2 7 6 18 Do. Do. @ 1/6 1 7 5 Do. Labourers @ 1/ .. 5 3 19 6 By Do. paid for the following Work done Burning & Bringing Lime Viz. 67 Days Stone Blowers @ 1/6 £ 5 .. 6 81 Do. Lime Burners @ 1/6 6 1 6 71 Do. Overseers @ 1/6 5 6 6 63 Do. Sailmakers @ 1/6 5 14 6 27 Do. Coxswains @ 1/6 2 .. 6 527 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 26 7 49 10 6 By Do. paid for the following Work done enlarging the Burying Ground Viz. 51 Days Stone Blowers @ 1/6 £ 3 16 6 57 Do. Masons @ 1/6 4 5 6 13 Do. Smiths @ 1/6 .. 19 6 43½ Do. Overseers @ 2/	The paymaster's credits continued with day wages for building, lime burning and the burial ground. Brought over, £1,262 11s 7d Paid for the following work at the Plantation House 8 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d a day, £0 12s 0d 18 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d a day, £1 8s 6d 256 days of labourers' work at 1s a day, £12 16s 0d Plantation House subtotal, £14 16s 6d Paid for the following work at the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood 19 days of painters' work at 2s 6d a day, £2 7s 6d 18 days of painters' work at 1s 6d a day, £1 7s 0d 5 days of labourers' work at 1s a day, £0 5s 0d Longwood subtotal, £3 19s 6d Paid for the following work burning and carrying lime 67 days of stone blowers' work at 1s 6d a day, £5 0s 6d 81 days of lime burners' work at 1s 6d a day, £6 1s 6d 71 days of overseers' work at 1s 6d a day, £5 6s 6d 63 days of sailmakers' work at 1s 6d a day, £4 14s 6d 27 days of coxswains' work at 1s 6d a day, £2 0s 6d 527 days of labourers' work at 1s a day, £26 7s 0d Lime subtotal, £49 10s 6d Paid for the following work enlarging the burial ground 51 days of stone blowers' work at 1s 6d a day, £3 16s 6d 57 days of masons' work at 1s 6d a day, £4 5s 6d 13 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d a day, £0 19s 6d 43½ days of overseers' work at 2s a day, £4 7s 0d 717 days of labourers' work at 1s a day, £35 17s 0d Burial ground subtotal, £49 5s 6d Paid for the following work repairing and making sentry boxes

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		4 7 717 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 35 17 49 5 6 By Do. paid for the followg. Work repairg. & making Sentry Boxes 32 Days Carpenters @ 1/6 £ 2 8 12 Do. Sawers @ 1/6 .. 18 3 6 By Do. pd. for the followg. Work repairg. one of the Companys Houses Viz. 8 Days Painters @ 2/6 1 .. 12 Do. Labourers @ 1/ .. 12 1 12 . Carried Over £ 1385 1 7	32 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d a day, £2 8s 0d 12 days of sawyers' work at 1s 6d a day, £0 18s 0d Sentry boxes subtotal, £3 6s 0d Paid for the following work repairing one of the Company's houses 8 days of painters' work at 2s 6d a day, £1 0s 0d 12 days of labourers' work at 1s a day, £0 12s 0d House repair subtotal, £1 12s 0d Total carried over, £1,385 1s 7d **Interpretations** Enlarging the burial ground took more than 870 days of labour in the quarter. Most of it went on blasting and digging, because the ground in Jamestown valley was hard volcanic rock that had to be blown out with gunpowder before graves could be cut. The cost almost matched the lime works that supplied the island's mortar. In the same quarter Thomas Yates was paid for seven soldiers' graves, and four of the Company's slaves died on the plantation. The old ground could no longer hold the steady deaths among the garrison, the slaves and the inhabitants, and the Council paid to enlarge it out of the same labour force that built its defences.
374	370	21 July Dr. William Wrangham June 30th To Cash Brought Over £ 6027 11 5 Carried Over £ 6027 11 5	On 30 June 1777 the debit side of William Wrangham's paymaster account again recorded only the cash brought over. William Wrangham, debtor 30 June 1777, cash brought over, £6,027 11s 5d Total carried over, £6,027 11s 5d
375	371	1777 Paymaster Cr. Brought Over £ 1385 1 7 By Cash paid for the following Work done at Ruperts Viz. 22 Days Masons @ 1/6 £ 1 13 100 Do. Carpenters @ 1/6 7 10 21 Do. Smiths @ 1/6 1 11 6 22 Do. Sawers @ 1/6 1 13 68 Do. Overseers @ 1/6 5 2 11 Do. Painters @ 2/6 1 7 6 1031 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 51 11 70 8 By Do. pd. for the following Work done Clearing the Line Viz. 14 Days Overseers @ 1/6 £ 1 1 168 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 8 8 9 9 By Do. pd. for 30 Days Masons Work prepairg. Stone for the Mount @ 1/6 2 5 By Do. pd. for the following Work done at the Officers Barracks Viz. 18 Days Carpenters @ 1/6 £ 1 7 10 Do. Smiths @ 1/6 .. 15 12 Do. Sawers @ 1/6 .. 18 19 Do. Overseers @ 2/ 1 18 381 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 19 1	The paymaster's credits continued with day wages on the defences, the barracks, the crane and the gun carriages. Brought over, £1,385 1s 7d Paid for the following work at Rupert's 22 days of masons' work at 1s 6d a day, £1 13s 0d 100 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d a day, £7 10s 0d 21 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d a day, £1 11s 6d 22 days of sawyers' work at 1s 6d a day, £1 13s 0d 68 days of overseers' work at 1s 6d a day, £5 2s 0d 11 days of painters' work at 2s 6d a day, £1 7s 6d 1,031 days of labourers' work at 1s a day, £51 11s 0d Rupert's subtotal, £70 8s 0d Paid for the following work clearing the lines 14 days of overseers' work at 1s 6d a day, £1 1s 0d 168 days of labourers' work at 1s a day, £8 8s 0d Clearing the lines subtotal, £9 9s 0d Paid for 30 days of masons' work preparing stone for the mount, £2 5s 0d Paid for the following work at the officers' barracks 18 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d a day, £1 7s 0d 10 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d a day, £0 15s 0d 12 days of sawyers' work at 1s 6d a day, £0 18s 0d 19 days of overseers' work at 2s a day, £1 18s 0d 381 days of labourers' work at 1s a day, £19 1s 0d 18 days of masons' work at 1s 6d a day, £1 7s 0d Officers' barracks subtotal, £25 6s 0d Paid for 557 days of labourers' work bringing goods up from the crane at 1s a day, £27 17s 0d Paid for the following work walling up the passage and making a gate behind the church 10 days of masons' work, £0 15s 0d 27 days of smiths' work, £2 0s 6d

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		18 Do. Masons @ 1/6 1 7 25 6 By Do. pd. for 557 days Labourers Work done bringing goods from the Crane @ 1/ 27 17 By Do. pd. for the following Work done walling up the Passage and making a Gate behind the Church Viz. 10 Days Masons £ .. 15 27 Do. Smiths 2 .. 6 3 Do. Overseers .. 6 58 Do. Labourers 2 18 5 19 6 By Do. pd. for the followg. Work done setting up Gun Carriages Viz. 12½ Days Carpenters @ 1/6 £ .. 18 1 5¾ Do. Overseers @ 1/ .. 5 9 1 4 1 Carried Over £ 1527 10 2	3 days of overseers' work, £0 6s 0d 58 days of labourers' work, £2 18s 0d Church passage subtotal, £5 19s 6d Paid for the following work setting up gun carriages 12½ days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d a day, £0 18s 9d 5¾ days of overseers' work at 1s a day, £0 5s 9d Gun carriages subtotal, £1 4s 6d Total carried over, £1,527 10s 2d **Interpretations** The labour bill for bringing goods up from the crane rose from 449 days in the first quarter of 1777 to 557 days. Every cask, bale and chest landed from the ships was hoisted onto the rocks by the crane and then carried by hand up into the town and the stores. Ten Company ships, a King's ship and several foreign vessels discharged at the island this quarter, along with the store ship *Bridgewater*. The heavier shipping meant more cargo carried on men's backs, since Jamestown's landing place had no wharf where carts could load. At Rupert's the work now turned from masonry to finishing. Carpenters and painters fitted out the officers' guardroom, and more than a thousand labourers' days went on walling up the ditch and the gaps beside the portcullis, as the Council ordered on 14 April 1777.
376	372	Dr. William Wrangham To Cash Brought Over £ 6027 11 5 £ 6027 11 5 Island St. 30 June Errors	The debit side of William Wrangham's paymaster account closed with the cash brought over as its only entry. The account was dated at St Helena on 30 June 1777, with the usual reservation for errors. William Wrangham, debtor Cash brought over, £6,027 11s 5d Total, £6,027 11s 5d
377	373	1777 Paymaster Cr. Brought Over £ 1527 10 2 By Cash paid for the following Work done at the Lieut. Govr. Garden in Long Wood 78 Days Labourers @ 1/ £ 3 18 17 Do. Do. @ 1/6 1 5 6 5 3 6 By Do. paid for the following Work done at Chubs Spring. 47 Days Masons @ 1/6 £ 3 10 6 28 Do. Smiths @ 1/6 2 2 69 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 3 9 9 1 6 By Do. paid for the following for the Ship Thetis Viz. 12 Doz. Madeira Wine 25 4 6 Do. Claret 17 8 12 Do. Do. 48 12 Do. Porter 7 4 6 Hams 8 10 8 1311 lb. Hay 3 6 2 109 12 10 By Do. paid Captain Biggen of the Ship Norfolk for a Yawl 9 By Do. paid for 400 Lemons for the Ship Thetis .. 12	The paymaster's credits closed with wages at Longwood and Chubb's Spring and payments for the King's ship *Thetis*, and the account was then balanced. Brought over, £1,527 10s 2d Paid for the following work in the Lieutenant Governor's garden at Longwood 78 days of labourers' work at 1s a day, £3 18s 0d 17 days of labourers' work at 1s 6d a day, £1 5s 6d Longwood garden subtotal, £5 3s 6d Paid for the following work at Chubb's Spring 47 days of masons' work at 1s 6d a day, £3 10s 6d 28 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d a day, £2 2s 0d 69 days of labourers' work at 1s a day, £3 9s 0d Chubb's Spring subtotal, £9 1s 6d Paid for the following for His Majesty's ship *Thetis*: 12 dozen bottles of Madeira wine, £25 4s 0d 6 dozen bottles of claret, £17 8s 0d 12 dozen bottles of claret, £48 0s 0d 12 dozen bottles of porter, £7 4s 0d 6 hams, £8 10s 0d 1,311 lb of hay, £3 6s 2d Thetis subtotal, £109 12s 10d Paid Captain Biggen of the *Norfolk* for a yawl, £9 0s 0d. Paid for 400 lemons for the *Thetis*, £0 12s 0d. Total of payments, £1,661 0s 0d Amount of the pay list, £4,366 11s 5d Grand total, £6,027 11s 5d William Wrangham, paymaster, signed the account at St Helena on 30 June 1777, with the usual reservation for errors. The Council then counted and examined the Company's cash for June 1777, which stood as follows [continues]. **Interpretations**

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		1661 .. Amount of Pay Account 4366 11 5 £ 6027 11 5 Helena 1777 Excepted (Signed) Willm. Wrangham Paymaster Counted and Examined the Honorable Company's Cash for the Month of June last, which is as follows.	The Company paid nearly £110 0s 0d to stock the King's ship *Thetis* with wine, hams, porter, hay and lemons. A Royal Navy captain could not draw on the Company's stores as a Company commander did, yet the Council treated Captain Graham as an honoured guest. The *Thetis* was escorting the homeward fleet of 20 July 1777 through waters where American privateers were already at sea, and the Company had every reason to keep her captain well disposed. The gift of 30 dozen bottles of wine was the price of a naval escort the Company could not command. The lemons and hay served her crew and the livestock carried for fresh meat on the voyage, and lemon juice was the best known guard against scurvy.
378	374	21 July Cash Dr. 1777 June 1 To Balance remaining £ 19392 13 9 30 To Jonathan Doveton received of him for Stores Sold in the quarter ending this day 2545 5 8 To Plantation for Provision sold 59 5 7 To Licences 11 10 .. To Customs received on 4952 Gallons Spirituous Liquors 61 18 .. £ 22070 13 Per Contra Cr. 1777 June 30th By Sundry Accounts advanced the Paymaster to pay Salary's &c. in the quarter ending this day 6027 11 5 By Balance remaining Viz. In Specie 15503 6 7 In Cash Notes 539 15 16043 1 7 £ 22070 13 ..	The cash account for June 1777 set the money received during the month against the sum advanced to the paymaster and the balance left in the chest. Cash, debtor 1 June 1777, balance remaining, £19,392 13s 9d 30 June 1777, received from Jonathan Doveton for stores sold in the quarter, £2,545 5s 8d 30 June 1777, received from the plantation for provisions sold, £59 5s 7d 30 June 1777, received for licences, £11 10s 0d 30 June 1777, received in customs duty on 4,952 gallons of spirits, £61 18s 0d Total, £22,070 13s 0d Cash, creditor 30 June 1777, advanced to the paymaster for salaries and other payments in the quarter, £6,027 11s 5d Balance remaining in coin, £15,503 6s 7d Balance remaining in cash notes, £539 15s 0d Balance remaining in all, £16,043 1s 7d Total, £22,070 13s 0d **Interpretations** The paymaster drew £6,027 11s 5d for the quarter, the largest sum of the year so far. Bounties to re-enlist and recruit soldiers came to £771 0s 0d, and the general issue of shirts, shoes and stockings to the garrison added to the stores charged, while the busy shipping season drove up wages for carrying goods from the crane and the cost of the Governor's table. The chest fell by more than £3,300 0s 0d in June, from its peak of £19,392 13s 9d at the start of the month. The bills of exchange granted in May had built up the reserve, and the quarter's wages drew much of it straight back down. Store sales rose to £2,545 5s 8d, against £1,799 6s 5d in the first quarter of 1777. The China ships and the store ships restocked the warehouses with tea, sugar, porcelain and cloth, and the inhabitants bought heavily after months of shortage. Customs on spirits also rose, to 4,952 gallons from 2,936.
379	375	1777 Just upon the Sailing of the Fleet on Yesterday Captains Johnston, Mitchell, Money, Biggen, Reddall and Savage sent on shore the following Letters Viz. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council St. Helena. Gentlemen As I have on Board the Granby one hundred and nine Men, and by long detention at this Island, with the very scanty supply of Provisions, you have allowed me (eleven Bullocks only) and most of them so small would not serve more than one day, and not having more than three Months Provisions to serve me to England, I am under the necessity of refusing to take on Board any Passengers, as I cannot accommodate them, there	Just as the fleet was sailing on 20 July 1777, Captains Johnstone, Mitchell, Money, Biggen, Reddall and Savage sent letters ashore to Governor Skottowe and the Council. Captain John Johnstone wrote from the *Granby* on 20 July 1777. He had 109 men aboard, and the ship had been held a long time at the island on a very scanty supply of fresh provisions. The Council had allowed him only eleven bullocks, and most of them were so small that each would not last more than a day. He had no more than three months' provisions to carry him to England. He was therefore obliged to refuse any passengers, since he could not feed them. Several other ships in the fleet were short of their proper crews and much better supplied, having taken on fresh food at the Cape as well as at St Helena. Their allowance had been more than half as much again as his, although the *Granby* had called at no port since leaving China.

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		are several Ships in the Fleet who have not their proper Complement of Men on Board, and who are much better supplyd with Provisions than the Granby having refreshed at the Cape as well as at this Island where their allowance has been more than half of what I have had, who has been in no Port since I left China. I am Gentlemen Your most Obedt. humble Servant (Signed) John Johnston Ship Granby 20th July 1777 To the Right Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council St. Helena. Gentlemen I received your Orders to receive on Board of the Fox Duncan McClaren, George Brooker and Alexander Scott	The next letter, also addressed to the Governor and Council, came from the commander of the *Fox*. He had received the Council's orders to take aboard Duncan McLaren, George Brocker and Alexander Scott [continues]. **Interpretations** The Council had tried at the last moment to send discharged soldiers home aboard the departing ships as working seamen, as it had done with the *Royal Henry* and the *Lioness* in May 1777. The captains answered from the road, after their ships were already under sail and beyond the Council's reach. Johnstone turned the island's own cattle rationing against it. The Council had held every ship to a strict allowance of bullocks to protect its herd, and he argued that a ship kept waiting for the convoy on short rations could not also feed extra mouths on a three-month passage. His point about ships that had refreshed at the Cape was pointed. The Council's rule gave every ship the same allowance however long it had been at sea, so a ship straight from China fared worse than one that had already eaten fresh food a few weeks before.
380	376	21st July as Invalids to carry them to England, I have received the Men, but find fifteen pounds the Sum you sent to defray their Passage is twelve pounds less than I am Ordered to receive for returning Men from hence, having already my full Complement of Charterparty Passengers, therefore I beg leave to acknowledge having received fifteen, as part payment of the Passage money for the above three Men, and beg you please to return the Receipt before given by mistake by my Purser. I am Gentlemen Your Obedt. Servt. (Signed) David Mitchell July 20th 1777 To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council St. Helena. Gentlemen I have your Letter Ordering me to receive on Board the Gatton Richard Widgenton and John Tubb Invalids and to carry them to England, for the Passage of whom the Purser has given a Receipt for ten pounds, But as I am by my Instructions from my Owners Commanded to give them Credit for nine pounds for every person brought from St. Helena, I can only acknowledge that Receipt to be in part of the Passage money for the said Richard Widgenton and John Tubb, in testimony thereof request you will please to transmit this Letter to the Honble. Company. I am Gentlemen Your obedt. Hble. Servant (Signed) Willm. Money St. Helena July 20th 1777	The Council had ordered the *Fox* to carry McLaren, Brocker and Scott to England as invalids. Captain David Mitchell received the men, but the £15 0s 0d the Council sent for their passage was £12 0s 0d short of what his orders required him to charge for men returning from the island. He already had his full number of passengers under the charter party. He therefore acknowledged the £15 0s 0d only as part payment of the passage money for the three men, and asked the Council to return the receipt his purser had given by mistake. He signed the letter on 20 July 1777. Captain William Money of the *Gatton* wrote on the same day. He had the Council's letter ordering him to take aboard Richard Widgenton and John Tubb as invalids and carry them to England, and his purser had given a receipt for £10 0s 0d for their passage. His owners' instructions, however, required him to charge £9 0s 0d for every person carried from St Helena. He could therefore treat the receipt only as part payment of the passage money for the two men. He asked the Council to forward his letter to the Court of Directors as a record of the matter. He signed it at St Helena on 20 July 1777. **Interpretations** The captains' owners set a fixed fare for every person carried home from St Helena: £9 0s 0d a head on the *Gatton*, which made £27 0s 0d for the three men on the *Fox*. The Council paid only £5 0s 0d a man, less than either. It had tried to send discharged soldiers home cheaply all season, first by ordering captains to sign them on as seamen, and now by paying a fare below the owners' rate. The captains could not refuse men already put aboard, but they would not let the short payment stand as full settlement. Each wrote, as his ship was leaving, that the money received was only part of what was owed. That kept the owners' claim for the balance alive against the Company in London. Money's request that his letter go to the Court of Directors made the point plain: the dispute would be settled between the owners and the Court, beyond the Council's reach.
381	377	1777 To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. &c. Council St. Helena Worshipful Sir & Sirs In answer to your Order of the 19 Instant regarding the carrying of Thomas Perry and Prince Orange two Invalid Soldiers to England, wherein you request the	Captain James Biggen of the *Norfolk* wrote to Governor Skottowe and the Council on 20 July 1777. He was answering their orders of the same month to carry Thomas Perry and Prince Orange, two invalid soldiers, to England. Under an order from the Court of Directors, the Council had offered £10 0s 0d for the passage of the two men. Biggen was ready to take them aboard the *Norfolk*. He could not, however, accept the £10 0s 0d offered, because it went against the instructions his owners had given him, and

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		consideration of having paid ten pounds for their passage thither, pursuant to an Order from the Honble. Company. I have to acquaint you that I am ready to Order the above Men to be received on Board the Ship Norfolk, but cannot take the Offered Sum of ten pounds for their Passage, it being repugnant to the Instructions giving me by my Owners, and no clause being in the Charter Party to induce me to infringe on such Instructions. I am willing that the pay for their passage may be referred to the Honble. Company and Owners of the Ship Norfolk in England. I am with Respect Worshipful Sir and Sirs Your Obedt. Servant (Signed) Jas. Biggen St. Helena 20th July 1777 To the Worshipful Jno. Skottowe Governor & Council St. Helena Gentlemen I have recd. your Letter, ordering me to receive on Board the Lord Camden Robt. Barff and Thos. Blake Invalids and carry them to England for the Passage of whom the Purser has received ten pounds and given a Receipt, but as I am by my Instructions from my Owners Ordered to give	nothing in the charter party allowed him to depart from them. He agreed that payment for their passage should be left to the Company and the owners of the *Norfolk* to settle in England. He signed the letter at St Helena on 20 July 1777. The commander of the *Lord Camden* also wrote to the Governor and Council. He had received their letter ordering him to take aboard Robert Barff and Thomas Blake as invalids and carry them to England. His purser had received £10 0s 0d for their passage and given a receipt, but his owners' instructions directed him to [continues]. **Interpretations** The Council was following an order from the Court of Directors that fixed the passage of invalid soldiers at £5 0s 0d a man. The ships' owners had given their captains a different rate, and each captain answered for his owners, not for the Court. Biggen went further than Mitchell and Money. He refused the money altogether, so that the owners could claim their full fare in London without any risk that taking part payment had settled the matter. The Court had set its rate without first agreeing it with the owners, and the dispute was left for the two sides to resolve at home. The four captains' letters together put the whole question on record before the fleet sailed.
382	378	21st July give them Credit for nine pounds for every Person brought from St. Helena, I can only acknowledge that receipt to be in part of the Passage money for the said Robt. Barff and Thomas Blake in testimony thereof Request you will please to transmit this Letter to the Honble. Company. I am Gentlemen Your Hble. Servant (Signed) John Reddall St. Helena July 20th 1777 To the Honble. Jno. Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council St. Helena Gentlemen I was this Morning favoured with yours of the 19 instant wherein you acquaint me that I am to receive on Board John Jones and Joseph Clay (two Invalid Soldiers) and carry them to England, in consideration of your having paid me ten pounds for their Passage. I have not received the ten pounds neither can I receive less than six pounds for each Man as I am instructed by my Owners to receive that Sum therefore beg leave to refer the affair to England in Order to be settled between the Honble. Company and my Owners. I am Gentlemen Your most Obedt. Servant (Signed) Augustus Savage Ship Duke of Cumberland 20 July 1777	The *Lord Camden*'s owners required Captain John Reddall to charge £9 0s 0d for every person carried from St Helena. He could therefore treat the receipt only as part payment of the passage money for Robert Barff and Thomas Blake. He asked the Council to forward his letter to the Court of Directors as a record of the matter, and signed it at St Helena on 20 July 1777. Captain Augustus Savage wrote from the *Duke of Cumberland* the same day. That morning he had received the Council's letter of 19 July 1777, telling him to take aboard John Jones and Joseph Day, two invalid soldiers, and carry them to England for the £10 0s 0d the Council had paid for their passage. He had not in fact received the £10 0s 0d. In any case, his owners instructed him to charge no less than £6 0s 0d a man. He therefore asked that the matter be referred to England, to be settled between the Company and his owners. **Interpretations** The four captains' rates did not agree. The *Gatton* and the *Lord Camden* charged £9 0s 0d a head, the *Fox* about the same, and the *Duke of Cumberland* £6 0s 0d. Each ship's owners set their own fare, and no single rate bound them. The Court of Directors had fixed £5 0s 0d a man for invalid soldiers, below every owner's price. The Council could do no more than pay the Court's rate and put the men aboard. It left the captains to protest in writing, and the shortfall to be fought out in London between the Court and each set of owners.
383	379	Captains Reddall, Money, Biggen and Savage requesting an Answer to their Letters We directed	Captains Reddall, Money, Biggen and Savage asked for an answer to their letters, so the Council told the Secretary to send each of them the same

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		the Secretary to send them the Subsequent one Viz. Sir I am directed by the Governor and Council to acquaint you they have received your Letter of this day respecting the Invalids, Ordered on board your Ship, which they will have entered upon Consultation for the observance of the Honorable the Court of Directors. I am Sir Your humble Servant (Signed) B. Wright Secy. St. Helena 20th July 1777 Being in Want of a Boat for the use of the Honorable Company We have Purchased one of Lieutenant Stewart for twelve pounds.	reply. B. Wright wrote on behalf of the Governor and Council that their letters of that day about the invalids ordered aboard their ships had been received. The Council would enter the letters in its minutes so that the Court of Directors would see them. Wright signed the reply at St Helena on 20 July 1777. The Company needed a boat, so the Council bought one from Lieutenant Stewart for £12 0s 0d. **Interpretations** The Council's reply settled nothing. It did not argue the fare or offer more money. It only promised to record the captains' protests where the Court would read them. The Council had followed the Court's own rate for invalids, so a dispute over that rate was the Court's to answer, not the island's. By entering the letters in full, it also protected itself, showing that it had paid what it was told to pay and that the shortfall was none of its doing.
384	380	21st July We this day Enlisted Sidney Pitter, left here out of the Ship London, to serve the Honorable Company five Years as a Soldier in this Garrison, and gave him fifteen pounds Bounty Money. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The Council enlisted Sidney Pellee that day. He had been left behind on the island by the *London*, and he signed on to serve the Company as a soldier in the garrison for five years for a bounty of £15 0s 0d. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations** Sidney Pellee was listed as a seaman on the *London*'s muster roll of 14 July 1777. A sailor left behind when his ship sailed had no way home except as a passenger, and no means of paying the fare. The garrison's bounty gave him a living and a place on the island. The Council took such men gladly, since each one filled a gap left by soldiers whose terms had run out.
385	381	28th July At a Consultation held on Monday the 28th day of July 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed, dated the 21 July 1777. Friday the 25 Died Charles Gisborng Inhabitant. Mr. John Bagley Senr. and Cleopatra Preston this day Presented the following Petitions Viz. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council of St. Helena The humble Petition of John Bagley Senr. Sheweth That your Petitioner being very desirous to dispose of five Acres of Lease Land, requests your Worship and Councils permission so to do, and accept of Mr. Benjamin Seale tenant of the same. And your Petitioner will ever pray. 28th July 1777 Granted	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 28 July 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 21 July 1777 were read, approved and signed. Charles Gissing, an inhabitant of the island, died on Friday 25 July 1777. Mr John Bagley senior and Cleopatra Preston each presented a petition that day to Governor Skottowe and the Council. Bagley wished to sell five acres of land he held on lease. He asked the Council's permission to do so, and asked it to accept Mr Benjamin Seale as the new tenant. The petition was dated 28 July 1777, and the Council granted it. **Interpretations** Leased land on St Helena could not change hands without the Council's consent, because the Company remained the owner and the tenant held only the right to use it. Approving Benjamin Seale as the new tenant kept the rent roll accurate and let the Council judge whether the incoming holder was fit to keep the land in good order. Seale was the overseer the paymaster paid for running the Company's plantations, so the land was passing to a man the Council already trusted with its own farms.
386	382	28th July To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor of the Island St. Helena, and Council The humble Petition of Cleopatra Preston (Widow) Humbly Sheweth That your Petitioner being Ordered off the Island in the first Ship (and having the Lease of 60 Feet of Land) for which she has always paid the	Cleopatra Preston, a widow, addressed her petition to Governor Skottowe and the Council. She had been ordered to leave the island in the first ship. She held a lease of 60 feet of ground, for which she had always paid the rent of 15s a year. She asked leave to sell the lease, so that she could provide herself and her family with what they needed for the voyage. The Council granted her request.

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		due Rents of fifteen shillings per Year, most humbly begs your Worships will be pleased to grant her the Liberty of disposing of it, to provide herself and family with necessarys for the Sea. And your Petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray. Granted Mrs. Mary Bazett Widow of the late Lieut. John Bazett Deceased, this day represented that her Husband died Intestate, and requested to have Letters of Administration granted, and that Major Henry Bazett and Captain Thomas Bazett might be Included in the said Letter to act jointly with her. Granted	Mrs Mary Bazett, widow of the late Lieutenant John Bazett, told the Council that day that her husband had died without making a will. She asked to be granted letters of administration of his estate, and asked that Major Henry Bazett and Captain Thomas Bazett be named in the letters to act jointly with her. The Council granted her request. **Interpretations** The Council could order an inhabitant off the island, and Cleopatra Preston had received such an order. The page gives no reason, but the widow Preston's allowance had already been cut in 1777 for helping a soldier buy arrack, and she was perhaps the same woman. Banishment from St Helena was a severe penalty, since it meant a long voyage at the exile's own cost and the loss of whatever she held on the island. The Council did not seize her lease. It let her sell it, so the sentence removed her without leaving her family destitute on the passage home. John Bazett died without a will on 18 July 1777, only days after the Council refused him bills for the estate of Sarah Farrell, of which he was himself administrator. His widow asked that Henry Bazett, a member of the Council, and Thomas Bazett, superintendent of the works, act with her. Joining them kept control of both estates within the Bazett family, and placed a councillor among the administrators of property the Council itself would have to supervise.
387	383	1777 This was a General Field day upon the Parade of the Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and Private Men of the Garrison. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The whole garrison held a general field day on the parade that day, with its officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers all taking part. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett
388	384	4th August At a Consultation held on Monday the 4 day of August 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read approved, and Signed dated the 28th August 1777. Thursday the 31 July Philip Laggot Corporal Killed himself by a fall from the Rocks. An Inquest being held on his Body, his Death was brought in accidental. Yesterday Arrived the Ashburnham's Boat at Banks's at ten o'Clock in the Morning. Do. Do. the Honorable Company's Ship Ashburnham from Bengal and brought Us the following Supplys. Invoice of Ship Ashburnham Fine Rice 120 Bags Wt. Mds. 240 @ 2 Sr. per Md. 556 13 Paddy 80 Bags Wt. 120 @ 1 1 per Do. 147 14 3 Wax Candles 4 Chests Wt. 8 @ 75 per Do. 600 Batavia Arrack 1 Leager @ 140 per Leager 151 3 3 1455 14 6 Charges Merchandize 320 Gunney Bags @ 15 per [...] 51 13 6 12 Gunneys @ 12 per Do.	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 4 August 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 28 July 1777 were read, approved and signed. Philip Leggatt, a corporal, died in a fall from the rocks on Thursday 31 July 1777. An inquest was held on his body, and it found his death accidental. A boat from the *Ashburnham* reached Banks's at ten o'clock on the morning of 3 August 1777. The Company's ship *Ashburnham* arrived from Bengal the same day and brought supplies to the island. Her invoice read as follows. Fine rice, 120 bags weighing 240 bazaar maunds at 2 rupees [...] annas a maund, 556 rupees 13 annas 0 pies Paddy, 80 bags weighing 120 maunds at 1 rupee 1 anna a maund, 147 rupees 14 annas 3 pies Wax candles, 4 chests weighing 8 maunds at 75 rupees a maund, 600 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Batavia arrack, 1 leaguer at 140 rupees a leaguer, 151 rupees 3 annas 3 pies Goods subtotal, 1,455 rupees 14 annas 6 pies Charges on the merchandise 320 gunny bags at 15 rupees a hundred, 51 rupees 13 annas 6 pies 12 gunnies at 12 rupees a hundred, 1 rupee 6 annas 6 pies 16 [...] of jute twine, 1 rupee 2 annas 0 pies 16 [...] of jute rope at 3 annas 8 pies a maund, 1 rupee 5 annas 0 pies 4 mango plank chests at 2 rupees 8 annas each, 10 rupees 12 annas 9 pies

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		1 6 6 10 Jute Twine @ 4 8 per Md. 1 2 15 Jute Rope @ 3 8 per Md. 1 5 4 Mango Plank Chests @ 2 8 per Do. 10 12 9 3 ps. Gunnah @ 1 4 per ps. 4 .. 9 50 Reed Matts @ 12 8 per [...] 6 12 1 Nails .. 8 .. Coopers Work 2 2 6 Peons 2 2 6 Mootias 38 14 Weighmen 2 7 6 Packer Men .. 15 6 Boat hire 4 5 3 Dub 2 Sloop hire 270 Carpenters Work .. 3 9 400 15 6 E. Excepted Wm. Larkins Sub Acct. C. Rupees 1856 13 12	3 pieces of gurrah at 1 rupee 4 annas a piece, 4 rupees 0 annas 9 pies 50 reed mats at 12 rupees 8 annas a hundred, 6 rupees 12 annas 0 pies Nails, 0 rupees 8 annas 0 pies Coopers' work, 2 rupees 2 annas 6 pies Peons, 2 rupees 2 annas 6 pies Mootias, 38 rupees 14 annas 0 pies Weighmen, 2 rupees 7 annas 6 pies Packers, 0 rupees 15 annas 6 pies Boat hire, 4 rupees 5 annas 3 pies Food allowance, 2 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Sloop hire, 270 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Carpenters' work, 0 rupees 3 annas 9 pies Charges subtotal, 400 rupees 15 annas 6 pies Total in current rupees, 1,856 rupees 14 annas 0 pies William Larkins, sub-accountant, signed the invoice with the usual reservation for errors. **Interpretations** An inquest was held on Philip Leggatt because his death was sudden and unwitnessed, and a fall from the cliffs could have been an accident, a crime or a suicide. The verdict mattered a great deal. A finding of suicide would have denied him Christian burial and forfeited his goods to the Crown, leaving nothing for any family. By finding the death accidental, the jury of inhabitants protected his name and whatever small estate he left. Leggatt had been made corporal only on 4 March 1777, in the chain of moves after Thomas Blake's reduction from sergeant.
389	385	1777 Mr. John Doveton Writer having Officiated as Judge Advocate during the Sickness of the late Mr. John Congreve, and having acquitted himself to Our satisfaction, We appointed him to Continue in that Office at the usual Salary of fifty pounds. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Mr John Doveton, a writer, had acted as judge advocate during the illness of the late Mr John Congreve and had carried out the duties to the Council's satisfaction. The Council therefore appointed him to continue in the post at the usual salary of £50 0s 0d a year. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations** Congreve's death on 6 July 1777 left the island without a judge advocate, the officer who conducted courts martial and advised them on military law. James Elgin had been suspended since 9 January 1777 awaiting a general court martial, and that case could not proceed without one. The Council did not wait for the Court of Directors to send a replacement. It confirmed the young writer who had already been doing the work during Congreve's illness. Doveton's salary as a writer was only £7 10s 0d a quarter, so the post more than doubled his income. The appointment followed the island's usual practice of giving its few educated servants additional offices, each paid separately.
390	386	11th August At a Consultation held on Monday the 11th day of August 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieutt. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 11 August 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 4 August 1777 were read, approved and signed. John Baker, a private, died on Thursday 7 August 1777. The accounts of artillery stores used and the steward's accounts for July 1777 were laid before the

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		The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed dated the 4th August 1777. Thursday the 7 Died John Baker Private. The Expence of Artillery Stores and Stewards Accounts for the Month of July last, were this Day laid before Us which were examined, approved, and are as follow Viz. Account of Stores Expended in July 1777 Guns Fired, 9 lbs., 6 lbs., 4 lbs., 3 lbs., Powder Expended lb, Powder Expended oz 4 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 11, Powder Expended oz 0 9 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 11, Powder Expended oz 0 10 Arrived the Fox: Guns Fired 9, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 9, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 15, Powder Expended oz 9 19 For the Funeral of Lieut. John Bazett: Guns Fired 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 3, Powder Expended oz 2 Do. Saluted Captain Graham going on Board: Guns Fired 13, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 9, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 22, Powder Expended oz 1 Do. Departed the Thetis: Guns Fired 13, 9 lbs. 4, 6 lbs. 9, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 22, Powder Expended oz 1 28 For a General Field day: Guns Fired 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 93, Powder Expended oz 12 For Sundry Services: Guns Fired 0, 9 lbs. 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 16, Powder Expended oz 14 Total: Guns Fired 47, 9 lbs. 8, 6 lbs. 27, 4 lbs. 8, 3 lbs. 4, Powder Expended lb 195, Powder Expended oz 7 Tallow 19 lb. Bees Wax 2 8 Lead Ball 2 8 Match 2 Cartridge Paper 17 Quire Handspikes 6 Iron Work for 12 lb. Carriages 2 Vinegar 2 Gallons (Signed) Henry Bazett Major Commanding the Artillery	Council that day. The Council examined and approved them, and they were entered as follows. The artillery stores used in July 1777 were set out under the number of guns fired, the calibre of the guns and the gunpowder used in pounds and ounces. Alarm for a ship passing the island, 2 July 1777: 6 guns fired, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 4 4-pounders, 2 3-pounders, 11 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Alarm, 9 July 1777: 6 guns fired, 0 9-pounders, 0 6-pounders, 4 4-pounders, 2 3-pounders, 11 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Arrival of the *Fox*, 10 July 1777: 9 guns fired, 0 9-pounders, 9 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 15 lb 9 oz of gunpowder. Funeral of Lieutenant John Bazett, 19 July 1777: 0 guns fired, 3 lb 2 oz of gunpowder Salute to Captain Graham on going aboard, 20 July 1777: 13 guns fired, 4 9-pounders, 9 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 22 lb 1 oz of gunpowder Departure of the *Thetis*, 20 July 1777: 13 guns fired, 4 9-pounders, 9 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 22 lb 1 oz of gunpowder. Gunpowder for a general field day, 28 July 1777, 93 lb 12 oz Gunpowder for various duties, 16 lb 14 oz Total: 47 guns fired, 8 9-pounders, 27 6-pounders, 8 4-pounders, 4 3-pounders, 195 lb 7 oz of gunpowder Other stores used Tallow, 19 lb Beeswax, 2 lb 8 oz Lead ball, 2 lb 8 oz Slow match, 2 lb Cartridge paper, 17 quires Handspikes, 6 Ironwork for 12 gun carriages, 2 [...] Vinegar, 2 gallons Henry Bazett, major commanding the artillery, signed the return. **Interpretations** Major Henry Bazett now signed the artillery return as its commander. James Tippet lost his command on 7 May 1777, and James Molloy, who signed the returns for April, May and June 1777, resigned on 19 July 1777. That left only John Leech and David Kay, whose commissions were acting ones. Rather than place the guns under so junior an officer, the Council gave command of the artillery to an infantry major who also sat on the Council. The man the artillerymen had accused on 9 May 1777 of naming Tippet as their ringleader now commanded those same men. The month's firing fell to 195 lb of gunpowder, against more than 600 lb in May 1777. The shipping season was ending, and the convoy's departure on 20 July left the road almost empty.
391	387	1777 Sundry's Expended at the Honorable Company's Table in July 1777 91 Bottles Madeira £ 5 13 9 26 Do. Port 2 1 2 13 Do. Lisbon 1 .. 7 4 Do. Mountain .. 6 4 100 Do. Beer 1 13 4 16½ Galls. Arrack 2 9 6 31 Beef .. 7 9	The food and drink used at the Company's table in July 1777 were costed as follows. 91 bottles of Madeira, £5 13s 9d 26 bottles of port, £2 1s 2d 13 bottles of Lisbon wine, £1 0s 7d 4 bottles of mountain wine, £0 6s 4d 100 bottles of beer, £1 13s 4d 16½ gallons of arrack, £2 9s 6d 31 lb of beef, £0 7s 9d 98 lb of mutton, £2 0s 10d 4 geese, £1 0s 0d 115 lb of sugar candy, £2 17s 6d 656 lb of flour, £5 9s 8d 4 lambs, £2 0s 0d Total, £27 0s 5d Bought for the table 71½ lb of beef at 6d per lb, £1 15s 9d 22½ lb of beef at 3½d per lb, £0 6s 7d

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		98 lb. Mutton 2 .. 10 4 Geese 1 .. 115 lb. Candy 2 17 6 658 Flour 5 9 8 4 Lambs 2 .. .. £ 27 .. 5 Bought for the Table 71½ lb. Beef @ 6d. 1 15 9 22½ Do. @ 3½ .. 6 7 8 Turkeys 2 .. 24 Fowls 1 16 9 Pigs 2 5 £ 8 3 4 John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	8 turkeys, £2 0s 0d 24 fowls, £1 16s 0d 9 pigs, £2 5s 0d Total bought, £8 3s 4d The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations** The Company's table drank 91 bottles of Madeira in July 1777, the most of any month that season, although its total cost fell to £27 0s 5d from £34 7s 6d in June. The fleet and the *Thetis* lay in the road until 20 July, and the farewell entertaining of Captain Graham and the Company's commanders kept the wine flowing. Meat fell sharply once they left. Only 31 lb of the Company's own beef was served, against 244 lb in June. The Council had held back its cattle all season to ration the ships, and with the herd much reduced, the Castle now relied on small purchases from planters.
392	388	18 August At a Consultation held on Monday the 18 day of August 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 11 August 1777. Wednesday the 13 Died Margret Fisher Widow. We Received the following Letter from Captain Martin Waghorn. To the Honble. John Skottowe Governor &c. Council of St. Helena Honble. Sir & Gentlemen The Ship Earl of Ashburnham under my Command being in want of Provisions to proceed to England, I request you will please to Order the Articles mentioned in the enclosed Indent, to be supplied from the Honble. Companys Stores. I am Sir and Gentlemen Your most Obt. Servant Martn. Waghorn Ship Earl of Ashburnham Augt. 16 1777 An Indent for Provisions wanted for the use of the Ship Earl of Ashburnham Captn. Martin Waghorn Beef 552 Pieces Pork 264 Do. Flour 7 cwt. Plumbtree Suett 500 Rice 16 Bags Or Bread in lieu of it 12 Cwt. Pease 8 Bushels Robert Steere Allen Purser	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 18 August 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 11 August 1777 were read, approved and signed. Margaret Fisher, a widow, died on Wednesday 13 August 1777. The Council received a letter from Captain Martin Waghorn, addressed to Governor Skottowe and the Council and dated aboard the *Ashburnham* on 16 August 1777. His ship lacked the provisions she needed to reach England, and he asked the Council to have the items on his enclosed indent supplied from the Company's stores. The indent read as follows. Beef, 552 pieces Pork, 264 pieces Flour, 7 cwt [...], 500 lb Rice, 16 bags, or 12 cwt of bread in its place Peas, 8 bushels Robert Steere Allen, purser, signed the indent at St Helena on 16 August 1777. **Interpretations** The *Ashburnham* arrived alone on 3 August 1777, after the season's convoy had left. A ship that came in late still had to stock up for the long passage home, but she found the island at the lowest point of its stores. The Council's warehouses had just fitted out ten ships and a King's ship, and some of the remaining salt meat had been condemned as unfit. Waghorn's request for more than 800 pieces of salt meat tested how much the stores could still spare. The Company sold such provisions to its own ships at cost plus a margin and charged them to the ship's account, so the Council would supply what it could. Bread could stand in for rice, a sign that the rice stocks were already low.

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		St. Helena 16 Augt. 1777	
393	389	1777 We directed the Secretary to return him the following Answer. To Captain Martin Waghorn Commander of Ship Earl of Ashburnham. Sir I am directed by the Governor and Council to acquaint you in answer to yours of this day, that you can be supplyed with the Salt Provisions you require, out of the Honble. Company's Stores, And with respect to the other Articles of Flour, Bread, Pease, Plumbs and Suett you can be furnished with by Individuals on the Island, as some of those Articles are not in the Stores, and others cannot be spared from thence. I am likewise Ordered to acquaint you, the Storekeeper has just informed the Board of your having detained thirty seven Bags of Rice, and the Leager of Arrack, Consigned to this Island from the Presidency of Bengal, they therefore desire you will signify your reasons in writing for such detention. I am Sir Your humble Servant (Signed) B. Wright Secy. 18th August 1777 In answer to the above Captain Waghorn returned the following. To Mr. B. Wright Secry. to the Honble. Governor & Council St. Helena Sir In answer to the Paragraph of your Letter to me of this days date, acquainting me the Governor and Council request to know the reason of my detention of thirty Bags of Rice and a Leager of Arrack, Consigned to this Place you will please to acquaint the Governor and Council, that the Rice Bags (some of which were obliged to be put in the Magazine to trim the Ship) were eaten by the Rats and damaged so that no more could be gathered together than what was delivered. The Leager of Arrack was also leaked great part of it out, and not fit to send on Shore. I am Sir Your most Obedt. Servt. (Signed) Martn. Waghorn St. Helena 18 August 1777 Counted and Examined the Honble. Companys Cash for the Month of July last, which is as follows.	The Council told the Secretary to reply to Captain Waghorn. B. Wright wrote on 18 August 1777 that the Company's stores could supply the salt provisions he needed. The other items, flour, bread, peas, raisins and suet, he would have to buy from private inhabitants, since some were not in the stores and others could not be spared. Wright added that the storekeeper had just told the Council that Waghorn was holding back 37 bags of rice and the leaguer of arrack consigned to the island by the Bengal presidency. The Council wanted him to explain in writing why he had kept them. Waghorn replied to Wright the same day. Part of the rice consignment had been stowed in the ship's magazine to trim her. Rats had eaten and spoiled those bags so badly that no more could be gathered up than had already been delivered. A great deal of the arrack had also leaked away, and what remained was not fit to send ashore. He signed the reply at St Helena on 18 August 1777. The Council then counted and examined the Company's cash for July 1777, which stood as follows [continues]. **Interpretations** The Council asked Waghorn for his reasons in writing, not by word of mouth. A written explanation could be checked against the invoice and the storekeeper's account, and it could be sent to the Court of Directors with any claim against the ship. Goods consigned to the island were the Company's property from the moment they were loaded at Calcutta, and a captain who failed to deliver them answered for the loss. Waghorn's answer placed the blame on rats and leakage, ordinary hazards of the voyage that the owners could argue were not their fault. His reason for stowing rice in the magazine also matters. Trimming the ship meant shifting weight to balance her in the water, and the magazine was low in the hull. That was a sensible use of space, but it put the grain where rats could reach it freely. The Council kept its stores for the Company's own uses and sent Waghorn to the inhabitants for anything it could not spare. The planters thus gained a buyer, and the island's scarce flour and peas were not drawn down further at the end of the shipping season.
394	390	18 August Cash Dr. 1777 July 1 To Balance remaining £ 16043 1 7 7 To Exchange for a Sett of Bills drawn upon the Honorable the Court of Directors payable to Ebing Foster Esqr. 1555 .. 11 To Ship Bridgwater 2 17 6 14 To Exchange for the following Setts of Bills drawn upon the Honble. Court of Directors payable	The cash account for July 1777 set out the money received during the month. Cash, debtor 1 July 1777, balance remaining, £16,043 1s 7d 7 July 1777, received in exchange for a set of bills drawn on the Court of Directors, payable to Ebenezer Foster, esquire, £1,555 0s 0d Received from the ship *Bridgewater*, 11 July 1777, £2 17s 6d. 14 July 1777, received in exchange for the following sets of bills drawn on the Court of Directors

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		as follow Viz. One Sett to Matthew Pierling Esqr. £ 800 14 9 Do. to Robert Gregory Esqr. 1500 .. Do. to Thomas Wood Esqr. 126 .. Do. to Lieut. James Elgin 200 .. Do. to Captain Richard Doveton 125 .. Do. to Captain Richard Prince 300 .. Do. to Matthew Pierling Esqr. 100 .. Do. to Do. 125 .. Do. to Captain James Burwell 419 19 2 Do. to Messrs. Dales and Collett 180 .. Do. to Messrs. Hainforth Gibsone & Company 28 11 .. Do. to John Caillaud Esqr. 220 .. Do. to Mr. John Fleetwood 30 .. Do. to Matthew Pierling Esqr. 600 .. Do. to Mr. John Barfoot 35 11 6 5298 16 5 16 To Fines received of Thomas Statham for his Non attendance at the Sessions 1 .. 20 To Ship Gatton 30 7 10 To Ship Lord Camden 140 19 6 To Ship Stafford 25 9 11 To Ship Prince of Wales 12 6 2 To Ship Granby 87 11 2 To Ship London 20 1 2 To Ship Norfolk 21 13 10 To Ship Duke of Cumberland 24 7 11 To Ship Fox 5 3 4 £ 23250 16 4	1 set payable to Matthew Pushing, esquire, £800 14s 9d 1 set payable to Robert Gregory, esquire, £1,500 0s 0d 1 set payable to Thomas Wood, esquire, £126 0s 0d 1 set payable to Lieutenant James Elgin, £200 0s 0d 1 set payable to Captain Richard Doveton, £125 0s 0d 1 set payable to Captain Richard Pearce, £300 0s 0d 1 set payable to Matthew Pushing, esquire, £100 0s 0d 1 set payable to Matthew Pushing, esquire, £125 0s 0d 1 set payable to Captain James Barwell, £419 19s 2d 1 set payable to Messrs Dales and Collet, £180 0s 0d 1 set payable to Messrs Stainforth, Gilbourne and Company, £28 11s 0d 1 set payable to John Caillaud, esquire, £220 0s 0d 1 set payable to Mr John Fleetwood, £30 0s 0d 1 set payable to Matthew Pushing, esquire, £600 0s 0d 1 set payable to Mr John Barfoot, £35 11s 6d Bills of exchange subtotal, £5,290 16s 5d 16 July 1777, fine received from Thomas Statham for failing to attend the quarterly court, £1 0s 0d Received on 20 July 1777 from the following ships: *Gatton*, £30 7s 10d. *Lord Camden*, £140 19s 6d. *Stafford*, £25 9s 11d. *Prince of Wales*, £12 6s 2d. *Granby*, £87 11s 2d. *London*, £20 1s 2d. *Norfolk*, £21 13s 10d. *Duke of Cumberland*, £24 7s 11d. *Fox*, £5 3s 4d. Total, £23,250 16s 4d **Interpretations** The bills of exchange drawn in July 1777 brought nearly £6,850 0s 0d of coin into the chest, more than the whole of the quarter's wages and running costs. On 14 July 1777 the Council refused Lieutenant John Bazett bills for Sarah Farrell's estate because the cash in hand was too high, yet that same day it granted bills worth more than £5,000 0s 0d to its own members and others. The chest's total, £23,250 16s 4d before any payments, shows how much coin the island had taken in, and makes the reason given to Bazett harder to credit. Thomas Statham, a lieutenant of the Fourth Company, was fined £1 0s 0d for failing to attend the quarterly court, where inhabitants and officers were bound to serve as jurors. The fine enforced that duty, without which the island's court could not sit.
395	391	1777 Per Contra Cr. By Balance Remaining Viz. In Specie £ 22711 1 4 In Cash Notes 539 15 23250 16 4 £ 23250 16 4 John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Nothing was paid out on the credit side of the cash account for July 1777, so the whole sum stood as the balance remaining. Cash, creditor Balance remaining in coin, £22,711 1s 4d Balance remaining in cash notes, £539 15s 0d Balance remaining in all, £23,250 16s 4d Total, £23,250 16s 4d The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham

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			Henry Bazett **Interpretations** The coin in the chest reached £22,711 1s 4d at the end of July 1777, the highest it had stood that year and more than the island's total wages and running costs for nearly a year. With the shipping season over, no new money would come in until the next fleet arrived. The reserve would have to carry the garrison and the works through the months ahead, when the quarterly wages would draw it down again.
396	392	25th August At a Consultation held on Monday the 25th August 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed, dated the 18 August 1777. Appointed Matthew Bazett Esqr. to inspect and take the remains of the Honorable Companys Stores the present Year, as usual. This was a General Field Day upon the Parade, of the Officers, Non Commissioned Officers, and Private Men of the Garrison. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor this day laid the following Letter before the Board which they received on the 22 Instant from Captain Waghorn. To the Honble. John Skottowe Esqr. Governor and Danl. Corneille Esqr. Deputy Governor of St. Helena. Gentlemen In examining and trying the lower deck of the Earl of Ashburnham under my Command a Leak was found over the Beam at the fore part of the Main Hatchway occasioned by the Working of the Ship, I Ordered the Place to be examined under which the leak is, and find that two or three Bales are considerably damaged, I therefore think it	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 25 August 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 18 August 1777 were read, approved and signed. The Council appointed Matthew Bazett to inspect the Company's stores and take the year's stock-taking, as usual. The whole garrison held a general field day on the parade that day, with its officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers all taking part. Governor Skottowe and the Lieutenant Governor laid before the Board a letter they had received on 22 August 1777 from Captain Waghorn. He addressed it to the two of them. While examining and testing the lower deck of the *Ashburnham*, his men had found a leak over the beam at the forward part of the main hatchway, caused by the working of the ship. He ordered the place beneath the leak to be searched, and two or three bales there proved considerably damaged. He therefore thought it [continues]. **Interpretations** The working of a ship was the constant flexing of her timbers as she rolled and pitched at sea. Over a long voyage it opened the seams of the deck, and water found its way down onto the cargo. A leak above the main hatchway let seawater or rain drip straight into the hold below, where the Company's Bengal bales were stowed. Waghorn reported the damage to the Governor before the ship sailed, so that the loss could be surveyed and recorded at St Helena. Without an official record, the Company in London could later blame the ship's officers for spoiled goods, and a survey made on the spot protected the captain and his owners against that charge.
397	393	1777 it my duty to acquaint you, to have your Opinion what is best to be done for the Honble. Company's Interest, at whose risk the Cargo is. And as your Letter to me of the 18th instant is to detain the Ship here without my knowing how long, I think my duty likewise to acquaint you that the sheathing on the Larboard Side from the Stem about eight feet aft, and six feet or more under the surface of the Water is washed off, also off the Cutwater, and as the Worms are very destructive in this Road, it may be attended with bad Consequences, should the Ship be detained here long, I therefore request you will please to take the same into consideration. And am Gentlemen Your most Obedt. Servant (Signed) Martn. Waghorn St. Helena	Waghorn thought it his duty to ask the Governor and Lieutenant Governor what would best serve the Company's interest, since the cargo was at the Company's risk. Their letter of 18 August 1777 had ordered him to keep the ship at the island without saying for how long. He therefore also reported that the sheathing on her starboard side had been washed away from the stem to about eight feet aft, to six feet or more below the waterline, and from the cutwater as well. The worms in the road were very destructive, and serious damage could follow if the ship were kept there long. He asked them to take this into account. He signed the letter at St Helena on 22 August 1777. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor sent Waghorn the following answer. If he thought it necessary, they advised him to bring the two or three damaged bales ashore, wash the salt water out of the goods and dry them again. They would order a Company servant to watch the bales opened and closed, although they had no one properly skilled in packing. On the sheathing washed off the starboard [continues]. **Interpretations**

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		August the 22 1777 To which they returned the following Answer. To Captain Martin Waghorn Commander of Ship Ashburnham. Sir In answer to your Letter under date of the 22 Instant We have to recommend in case you think it necessary the bringing the two or three damaged Bales on Shore, washing the Salt Water out of the Goods, and then drying them again, and shall Order a Company's Servant to see the said Bales opened, and closed, having no proper Person, conversant in packing the same. Respecting the sheathing washed off the Larboard	The Council had kept the *Ashburnham* at the island, perhaps to wait for other ships so that she would not sail home alone in time of war. Waghorn used the damaged sheathing to press for his release, as Captain Elphinstone had done for the *Triton* on 30 April 1777. Shipworm thrived in the warm, still water of the road. A hull stripped of its protective planking below the waterline lay open to them, and every week at anchor let them bore further into the timbers. The captain's letter placed on record that any harm from the delay would be the Council's responsibility. The Council answered the damage to the cargo carefully. Washing and drying the bales might save the goods, but opening them ashore also risked theft or loss. Having a Company servant watch the bales opened and closed protected the Company against any later claim that goods had gone missing while ashore.
398	394	25th August Larboard side of your Ship under the surface of the Water, as also from the Cut Water, We are at a loss to know how you can remedy the same without unloading your Ship, yet if you can point out any method of repairing the same, You will meet with every assistance from Us, but must at same time observe that your detention here cannot be attended with the Bad consequence you seem to apprehend, as it is impossible for the Worms to make so rapid a progress in your Ships bottom, as you have assured Us, that it was only her sheathing affected, and her bottom perfectly sound. We are Sir Your humble Servants (Signed) John Skottowe Danl. Corneille 23th August 1777 Ordered the following Advertizement to be Published. Island St. Helena 25th August 1777 This is to give Notice to all Persons upon this Island, that they are hereby required to send into the Secretary's Office on or before the 20th September next ensuing an exact Signed Account of their Familys Slaves and Cattle, and to attend at the Castle on Monday the 29th of the same Month to pay their Rents and Revenues due to the Honble. Company for the Year past.	The Governor and Lieutenant Governor turned next to the sheathing washed off the starboard side below the waterline and from the cutwater. They could not see how Waghorn could repair it without unloading his ship. If he could suggest any way of mending it, he would have every help they could give. They pointed out, however, that the delay could not bring the harm he feared. Waghorn himself had assured them that only the sheathing was affected and that the ship's bottom was perfectly sound, so the worms could not make such rapid progress. John Skottowe and Daniel Corneille signed the reply on 25 August 1777. The Council ordered the following notice to be published, dated at St Helena on 25 August 1777. Every person on the island was required to send the Secretary's office, by 20 September 1777, an exact signed account of their families, slaves and cattle. They were also to attend at the Castle on Monday 29 September 1777 to pay the rents and dues owed to the Company for the past year. **Interpretations** The Governor and Lieutenant Governor answered Waghorn as they had answered Captain Elphinstone on 5 May 1777, by turning the captain's own words against him. A sound bottom under damaged sheathing meant the worm had only the outer planking to work through, and that would take far longer than a short stay in the road. The letter put on record that the captain himself judged the hull safe, so any later claim by his owners for worm damage could be met with his own admission. The yearly return of families, slaves and cattle served as the island's census and tax roll. Rents on Company land were fixed, but other dues depended on what each household held. The return gave the Council the facts it needed to charge them, and it also showed how many people and slaves the island had to feed and how many men could be called out with the militia.
399	395	1777 Notice is hereby further given that the Honorable Company's Stores will be shut up from the 30th of this Month to the 29th September next. By Order of Council (Signed) B. Wright Secy. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The notice added that the Company's stores would be closed from 30 August to 29 September 1777. B. Wright, the Secretary, signed it on the Council's orders. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations** The stores closed for a month so that Matthew Bazett could carry out the annual stock-taking the Council had just ordered. Counting every item against the storekeeper's books could be done properly only

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			if nothing went in or out while the count was under way. The month ended on the day inhabitants were to pay their rents at the Castle, so the island's yearly accounts with its people and its warehouses were settled together. The closure was timed for the quiet months after the shipping season, when the inhabitants and the garrison could best manage without the warehouse.
400	396	1 September At a Consultation held on Monday the 1 day of September 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthew Bazett absent being in the Stores taking an Inventory Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read approved, and Signed dated the 25 August 1777. On the 27th instant the Governor and Lieutenant Governor received the following Letter from Captain Waghorn, which they this day laid before the Board. To the Honble. Jno. Skottowe Esqr. Govr. & Danl. Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Govr. of St. Helena Gentlemen The Bales I reported to you damaged I have got upon deck in Consequence of your Letter to me of ye 23 instant, in clearing away for them, several other Bales were found to be wet, but believe most of them so slightly as not to go thro' the wax Cloth, these I have also Ordered upon deck, which is all I imagine I ought to take upon me to do, and think I ought not to land them, that my Owners may not incur less a damage from such a proceeding, without your Orders, and that you had a proper place, and People to examine and properly repack them again, I shall Order the Leaks which the Working of the Ship has occasioned, to be stoped as well as possible to prevent future damage, what has happened being entirely owing to the very bad weather We met with to the Eastward of and geting round the Cape so late in the Season. I am Gentlemen Your most Obedt. & Hble. Servt. (Signed) Martn. Waghorn Ship Earl of Ashburnham August 27 1777	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 1 September 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. Matthew Bazett was absent, taking the inventory in the stores. The minutes of the meeting of 25 August 1777 were read, approved and signed. On 27 August 1777 Governor Skottowe and the Lieutenant Governor received a letter from Captain Waghorn, and they laid it before the Board that day. Following their letter of 25 August 1777, Waghorn had brought the damaged bales up on deck. While clearing them out, his men found several other bales wet, but he thought most were so slightly affected that the water had not reached the cloth. He had ordered these brought up on deck as well, which he considered was all he ought to do. He did not think he should land them without the Council's orders, in case his owners suffered loss as a result. He also doubted whether the island had a proper place and people to examine the bales and pack them again properly. He would have the leaks caused by the working of the ship stopped as well as possible to prevent further damage. He put the whole damage down to the very bad weather the ship met to the east and to rounding the Cape so late in the season. He signed the letter aboard the *Ashburnham* on 27 August 1777. **Interpretations** Waghorn declined to land the bales on his own judgement. Once goods left the ship, any further loss could be blamed on how they were handled ashore, not on the voyage, and his owners might lose the protection the charter party gave them. By keeping the bales aboard and asking for the Council's orders, he made sure that any decision to land them would rest with the Council and the Company, whose cargo it was. The Council itself had admitted on 25 August 1777 that it had no one skilled in repacking bales, and Waghorn used that admission to support his caution. His closing words placed the blame on the weather and a late passage round the Cape, the kind of peril at sea for which neither ship nor owners could be held answerable.
401	397	1777 Mrs. Mary Bazett Widow, Henry Bazett and Thomas Bazett Administrators to the Effects of the late Lieut. John Bazett Deceased this day presented the following Petition. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council of St. Helena The humble Petition of Mary Bazett Widow, Henry Bazett and Thomas Bazett, Administrators to the Effects of the late Lieut. John Bazett Deceased. Sheweth	Mrs Mary Bazett, widow, with Henry Bazett and Thomas Bazett, presented a petition that day to Governor Skottowe and the Council. They were the administrators of the estate of the late Lieutenant John Bazett. They wished to sell at public auction a piece of ground in Jamestown valley belonging to him, at the upper end of the billiard room. They asked the Council's permission to do so. The petition was dated 1 September 1777, and the Council granted it. The administrators also presented an inventory of John Bazett's belongings that day. Messrs John Howard and Samuel Desfountaine had valued the goods. They swore that they had priced everything as

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		That your Petitioners being desirous to dispose of a Piece of Ground situated in this Valley, at the upper end of the Billiard Room belonging to the late John Bazett Deceased at Publick Auction, request your Worship and Councils permission so to do. And your Petitioners will ever pray. 1 Septr. 1777 Granted The Administrators to the Effects of the late John Bazett Deceased this day presented an Inventory of the same appraised by Messieurs John Howard and Samuel Desfountain, who being sworn declare that they Valued the same to the best of their judgements, and the Widow that she produced every Article, We Ordered it to be Registered. The Storekeeper this day Delivered the following Account of Stores short Received from Ship Ashburnham.	fairly as they could judge, and the widow swore that she had produced every item. The Council ordered the inventory to be entered in the register. The storekeeper presented an account that day of stores found short in the delivery from the *Ashburnham* [continues]. **Interpretations** Henry Bazett sat on the Council that granted leave to sell his late kinsman's ground and accepted the inventory he had helped to present. Both appraisers were officers of the garrison, John Howard a captain and Samuel Desfountaine a lieutenant, and both served alongside the Bazetts. On so small an island few men could be found who had no tie to a leading family. The sworn valuation and the widow's oath were the safeguards. They put on the public record what the estate held, so that John Bazett's heirs, and those with claims on the Farrell estate he had administered, could later hold the administrators to account. A billiard room in Jamestown shows the island's officers and planters keeping the pastimes of English society. Billiards was then a fashionable game played in coffee houses and taverns, and a public room for it served as a gathering place for the island's gentlemen.
402	398	1 September Account of Stores short Received from Ship Ashburnham cwt. qr. lb. 74 1 9 Rice, in 37 Bags short delivered and 8 Do. Damaged 5 .. 22 Paddy, short Weight occasioned by Wastage .. .. 5 Candles, short Weight 1 Leager Arrack 1 Septr. 1777 (Signed) Jonn. Doveton Storekeeper John Skottowe Dan. Corneille Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The storekeeper's account of the *Ashburnham*'s stores read as follows. Rice, 74 cwt 1 qr 9 lb, 37 bags short in delivery and 8 bags damaged Paddy, 5 cwt 0 qr 22 lb short in weight, lost through wastage Wax candles, 5 lb short in weight Arrack, 1 leaguer, short in delivery Jonathan Doveton, the storekeeper, signed the account on 1 September 1777. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations** The *Ashburnham* lost more than 74 cwt of rice, nearly two-thirds of her Bengal consignment, as well as the whole leaguer of arrack. Every other Bengal ship that season lost a few hundredweight to drying in the hold. Captain Waghorn blamed rats in the magazine and leaking casks, and the storekeeper's account now recorded the full shortfall for any claim against the ship. Unlike ordinary wastage, which the Company accepted as a hazard of the voyage, bags missing outright and a whole cask undelivered could be charged to the owners if the Court of Directors judged the stowage careless.
403	399	8th September At a Consultation held on Monday the 8th day of September 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed dated the 1 September 1777. The Expence of Artillery Stores and Stewards Accounts for the Month of August last were this day laid before Us, which were Examined, approved, and are as follow. Artillery Stores expended in August 1777 Guns Fired, Shot Fired, 6 lbs., 4 lbs., 3 lbs., Powder Expended lb, Powder Expended oz	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 8 September 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 1 September 1777 were read, approved and signed. The accounts of artillery stores used and the steward's accounts for August 1777 were laid before the Council that day. The Council examined and approved them, and they were entered as follows. The artillery stores used in August 1777 were set out under the number of guns fired, shot fired, the calibre of the guns and the gunpowder used in pounds and ounces. Alarm, 3 August 1777: 6 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 0 6-pounders, 4 4-pounders, 2 3-pounders, 11 lb 0 oz of gunpowder

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		3 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, Shot Fired 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 11, Powder Expended oz 0 3 Arrived the Ashburnham: Guns Fired 9, Shot Fired 0, 6 lbs. 9, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 15, Powder Expended oz 9 24 For a General Field Day: Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 93, Powder Expended oz 12 27 Sold to Mr. Stroud by Order of the Governor: Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 6, Powder Expended oz 0 For Scaling the Guns at Mitchells Line: Guns Fired 1, Shot Fired 1, 6 lbs. 1, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 29, Powder Expended oz 8 For Practice at Ruperts: Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 157, Powder Expended oz 4 For Sundry Services: Guns Fired 0, Shot Fired 0, 6 lbs. 0, 4 lbs. 0, 3 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 12, Powder Expended oz 6 Total: Guns Fired 16, Shot Fired 1, 6 lbs. 10, 4 lbs. 4, 3 lbs. 2, Powder Expended lb 325, Powder Expended oz 7 Iron Work for 9 pound Carriages 1 Do. for 12 Do. 2 Carriages Expended 6 Do. 6 1 pr. Colours at Ruperts Spirits of Wine 1 Quart Vinegar 2 Gallons Tallow 30 lb. Cartridge Paper 10 Quire Lead Ball lb. oz. 2 4 (Signed) Henry Bazett Major Comg. the Artillery	Arrival of the *Ashburnham*, 3 August 1777: 9 guns fired, 0 shot fired, 9 6-pounders, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 15 lb 9 oz of gunpowder. Gunpowder for a general field day, 24 August 1777, 93 lb 12 oz Gunpowder sold to Mr Stroud on the Governor's order, 27 August 1777, 6 lb 0 oz Scaling the guns at Mitchel's Line: 1 gun fired, 1 shot fired, 1 6-pounder, 0 4-pounders, 0 3-pounders, 29 lb 8 oz of gunpowder Gunpowder for practice at Rupert's, 157 lb 4 oz Gunpowder for various duties, 12 lb 6 oz Total: 16 guns fired, 1 shot fired, 10 6-pounders, 4 4-pounders, 2 3-pounders, 325 lb 7 oz of gunpowder Other stores used Ironwork for 9-pounder carriages, 1 set Ironwork for 12-pounder carriages, 2 sets Gun carriages used, 6 Colours at Rupert's, 1 pair Spirit of wine, 1 quart Vinegar, 2 gallons Tallow, 30 lb Cartridge paper, 10 quires Lead ball, 2 lb 4 oz Henry Bazett, major commanding the artillery, signed the return. **Interpretations** Scaling a gun meant firing it with a powder charge to blow out the rust and flakes of iron that built up inside the barrel. A gun left loaded and idle on the batteries corroded inside, and a scaled barrel was safer to fire and more accurate. The guns at Mitchel's Line had perhaps not been fired for months. Practice at Rupert's used 157 lb of gunpowder, far more than the 66 lb used there in December 1776. Under Major Henry Bazett's command the gunners trained hard in the quiet weeks after the shipping season. The artillery had lost most of its experienced non-commissioned officers after 26 April 1777, and the newly promoted men had to be brought up to standard. The colours issued at Rupert's marked the battery as a post of the garrison, flown over the new guardroom and wall completed that year.
404	400	8th September Sundry's Expended at the Honorable Companys Table in August 1777. 69 Bottles Madeira £ 4 6 3 11 Do. Port .. 17 5 10 Do. Lisbon .. 15 10 7 Do. Mountain .. 11 1 131 Do. Beer 2 3 8 15½ Gallns. Arrack 2 6 6 42 lb. Beef .. 10 6 149 Mutton 3 2 1 6 Ducks .. 9 . 117 lb. Candy 2 18 6 614 Flour 5 2 4 4 Lambs 2 .. .. £ 25 3 2 Bought for the Table 187¼ Beef @ 6d.	The food and drink used at the Company's table in August 1777 were costed as follows. 69 bottles of Madeira, £4 6s 3d 11 bottles of port, £0 17s 5d 10 bottles of Lisbon wine, £0 15s 10d 7 bottles of mountain wine, £0 11s 1d 131 bottles of beer, £2 3s 8d 15½ gallons of arrack, £2 6s 6d 42 lb of beef, £0 10s 6d 149 lb of mutton, £3 2s 1d 6 ducks, £0 9s 0d 117 lb of sugar candy, £2 18s 6d 614 lb of flour, £5 2s 4d 4 lambs, £2 0s 0d Total, £25 3s 2d Bought for the table 187¼ lb of beef at 6d per lb, £4 13s 7½d 42½ lb of beef at 3½d per lb, £0 12s 5d 5 turkeys, £1 5s 0d 39 fowls, £2 18s 6d 9 pigs, £2 5s 0d Total bought, £11 14s 6½d The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations**

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		4 13 7½ 42½ Do. @ 3½ .. 12 5 5 Turkeys 1 5 . 39 Fowls 2 18 6 9 Pigs 2 5 . £ 11 14 6½ John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Beer at the Company's table rose to 131 bottles in August 1777, the most of any month that year, while wine fell back with the end of the shipping season. The *Bridgewater* had landed a fresh supply from England in June, and with no ships' commanders to entertain, the Castle drank the cheaper beer and saved its Madeira. The table's own beef stayed low at 42 lb, and almost all its beef was again bought from planters. The Company was still sparing its herd after the heavy demands of the season.
405	401	15th September At a Consultation held on Monday the 15 day of September 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed dated the 8th September 1777. On the 9th Instant the Governor and Lieutenant received the following from Captain Martin Waghorn. To the Honble. John Skottowe Esqr. Governor and Danl. Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Governor of St. Helena. Gentlemen You having acquainted me yesterday, that I am to remain here with the Ship Earl of Ashburnham under my Command till the 20 Instant, I beg leave to acquaint you that in consequence of this detention I shall have occasion for a further supply of Provisions, therefore hope you will consider the high price my Owners must pay for them of Individuals, and Order me to be supplyd with the undermentioned Articles from the Honorable Companys Stores at their usual moderate Price. I am Sir Your most Obedt. Servant (Signed) Martn. Waghorn St. Helena Septr. 9th 1777 Beef 288 Pieces Pork 216 Do. Flour 5 Cwt. Rice 2520 lb.	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 15 September 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 8 September 1777 were read, approved and signed. On 9 September 1777 Governor Skottowe and the Lieutenant Governor received a letter from Captain Martin Waghorn, dated at St Helena that day. They had told him the day before that the *Ashburnham* was to stay at the island until 20 September 1777. Because of this delay he would need a further supply of provisions. He hoped they would consider the high prices his owners had to pay private inhabitants, and asked them to order the following items supplied from the Company's stores at their usual moderate price. Beef, 288 pieces Pork, 216 pieces Flour, 5 cwt Rice, 2,520 lb The Council agreed to the request. **Interpretations** On 18 August 1777 the Council had sent Waghorn to the inhabitants for flour and other items, keeping its own stores for the Company's use. Now it supplied him with flour and rice from those same stores. The difference lay in the cause of the delay. The Council itself was holding the *Ashburnham* at the island, so her extra consumption was the result of its own decision. Making the owners buy at the planters' high prices to feed a crew the Council chose to keep in port would have given them a claim against the Company. Selling from the stores at cost plus the usual margin was the fairer course, and the Company recovered its outlay through the ship's account.
406	402	15th September Agreeable to Captain Waghorns desire, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor have Ordered him to be supplied with the whole of the Salt Provisions and Rice, and only with three hundred Weight of Flour instead of five he requires. Major Henry Bazett Reports that he has been on Board the Ship Earl of Ashburnham to Muster her Company, and enquire for Deserters, but found none, her Muster Roll is as follows Viz. Muster Roll of Ship Earl of Ashburnham Martin Waghorn Commr. Geo. Ballantyne 1 Mate John Elliott 2 Do.	In answer to Captain Waghorn's request, Governor Skottowe and the Lieutenant Governor ordered that he be supplied with all the salt provisions and rice he asked for, but with only 3 cwt of flour instead of the 5 cwt he wanted. Major Henry Bazett reported that he had gone aboard the *Ashburnham* to muster her crew and search for deserters, but he found none. Her muster roll read as follows. Martin Waghorn, commander George Ballantyne, first mate John Elliott, second mate Robert Montgomery Sunderland, third mate William Perkins, fourth mate George Gibbs, fifth mate John Gunstone, sixth mate Robert Smith, surgeon

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		Robt. Mt. Lindon 3 Do. Willm. Perkins 4 Do. Geo. Gibbs 5 Do. John Gunstone 6 Do. Robt. Smith Surgeon Robt. Steere Allen Purser Nichs. Reeves Carpenter Wm. Evans Gunner Philip Coleman Boatn. Chs. Morgan Mid. & Cox. Henry Bruce Midn. Thos. Emmett Do. Jas. Johnson Qr. Master Wm. Dickenson Do. Ralph Goldsmith Do. Thos. Hinks Do. John Harper Sailmaker Peter Kavanaugh Cooper Henry Pocock Armourer Robt. Young Caulker Wm. Harris Do. Mate Wm. Harden Carpt. 1 Mate Jean Bennett Do. 2 Do. Philip Gunnett Gunr. Do. Robt. Wood Ships Stewd. Enos Bengraff Ships Cook Thos. Shumbery Capt. Stewd. Fran. Respean Do. Cook Jno. Rabbitts Poulterer Jno. Norwich Seaman John Ross Andrew Dorum Thos. Tottie Swerick John Wharton Ant. Joseph Joseph Carpenter Valentine Hall John Brown Fran. Morgan Seaman Lewis Mahon Davd. Smith Mattw. Hageman Christeman Parry Robt. Clark Henry Heightmen Peter Roose Henry Thomas Henry Fox Richard Preston Michl. Shepard Wm. Huxley Henry Dixon John Coleman Leonard Houton Danl. Sword Thos. Chambers Peter Hubert Christ. Young John Snider	Robert Steere Allen, purser Nicholas Reeves, carpenter William Frew, gunner Philip Coleman, boatswain Charles Morgan, midshipman and coxswain Henry Brass, midshipman Thomas Emmett, midshipman James Jobson, quartermaster William Dickinson, quartermaster Ralph Goldsmith, quartermaster Thomas Hinder, quartermaster John Harper, sailmaker Peter Kavanagh, cooper Henry Peach, armourer Matthew Young, caulker William Harris, caulker's mate William Harden, carpenter's first mate Jean Jennett, carpenter's second mate Philip Gunnell, gunner's mate Robert Wood, ship's steward Enos Bingrass, ship's cook Thomas Shimbury, captain's steward Francis Ryfran, captain's cook John Rabbits, poulterer John Norwich, seaman John Ross, seaman Andrew Brown, seaman Thomas Tottie, seaman Seweck, seaman John Wharton, seaman Antonio Joseph, seaman Joseph Carpenter, seaman Valentine Hall, seaman John Brown, seaman Francis Moran, seaman Lewis Mahon, seaman David Smith, seaman Matthew Haggerson, seaman Churchman Pacey, seaman Robert Clark, seaman Henry Heightman, seaman Peter Rouse, seaman Henry Thomas, seaman Henry Fox, seaman Richard Preston, seaman Michael Shepard, seaman William Huxley, seaman Henry Dixon, seaman John Coleman, seaman Leonard Stouton, seaman David Swords, seaman Thomas Chambers, seaman Peter Hubert, seaman Christopher Young, seaman John Snider, seaman **Interpretations** The Council gave Waghorn all the salt meat and rice but cut his flour from 5 cwt to 3 cwt. Flour was the scarcest of the four items. The island grew little wheat, and the Company's table alone used more than 600 lb of flour a month. The store ships came from England only once a year, so flour had to last until the next season, while salt meat and rice could be replenished from the ships calling from India and China. The Council supplied freely what it could replace and held back on what it could not.
407	403	1777 Peter Vandump Seaman Jos. Guiland John Lewoushae Joseph Dotherty Willm. Leake Stepn. Penny Thos. Williams George Winter	The *Ashburnham*'s muster roll continued with the rest of her seamen and her passengers. Peter Vandeump, seaman Joseph Guiland, seaman John Levoushaw, seaman Joseph Dotherty, seaman William Leake, seaman Stephen Penny, seaman Thomas Williams, seaman

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		Wm. Sinclair Willm. Plumber Robt. Stenson John Cosby Bennet Avery Joseph King Richd. Taylor Seaman Robt. Bowman John Jones Wm. Bromley Thos. Cotty Lewis Lelgrand Robt. Meldrum James Clark James Bacon John Archer Robt. Oliver Abigar Holt Thos. Chapman John Abel Nathl. Baldwin Seaman Thos. Logand Adam Glover Wm. Chillinton James Taylor John Bracey John Perry Thos. Lamprier Willm. Hopkins Robt. Bradford Joseph Watt Thos. Hibbert Peter Cullen Thos. Lupton Passengers Colonel John Cummings Mrs. Mary Cummings Nine Children Major James Rennel Mrs. Jane Rennel Captn. Delafield Mrs. Delafield Nine Servants (Signed) Martin Waghorn Counted and Examined the Honorable Companys Cash for the Month of August last, which is as follows.	George Winter, seaman William Sinclair, seaman William Plumber, seaman Robert Stenson, seaman John Cosby, seaman Bennet Aversy, seaman Joseph King, seaman Richard Taylor, seaman Robert Bowman, seaman John Jones, seaman William Bromley, seaman Thomas Cottey, seaman Lewis Legrand, seaman Robert Meldrum, seaman James Clark, seaman James Bacon, seaman John Archer, seaman Robert Oliver, seaman Abigar Holt, seaman Thomas Chapman, seaman John Abel, seaman Nathaniel Baldwin, seaman Thomas Logand, seaman Adam Glover, seaman William Chillinton, seaman James Taylor, seaman John Bracey, seaman John Perry, seaman Thomas Lampreer, seaman William Hopkins, seaman Robert Bradford, seaman Joseph Watt, seaman Thomas Hibbert, seaman Peter Cullen, seaman Thomas Lupton, seaman Passengers Colonel John Cummings Mrs Mary Cummings 9 children Major James Rennell Mrs Jane Rennell Captain Delafield Mrs Delafield 9 servants Martin Waghorn signed the roll. The Council then counted and examined the Company's cash for August 1777, which stood as follows [continues]. **Interpretations** Major James Rennell, travelling home with his wife Jane, was perhaps the Company's surveyor general of Bengal, who had spent years mapping the province and its rivers. His charts were among the most valuable papers the Company possessed. A passenger of that standing aboard a ship held at St Helena gave the Council further reason to keep the *Ashburnham* waiting rather than send her home alone through seas where American privateers were active.
408	404	Cash Dr. 1777 Augt. 1 To Balance Remaining £ 23250 16 4 £ 23250 16 4 Per Contra Cr. 1777 Augt. 31 By Balance remaining Viz. In Specie £ 22711 1 4 In Cash Notes 539 15 £ 23250 16 4 **Margin Notes:** 15 Septr.	The cash account for August 1777 showed no money received or paid out during the month. Cash, debtor 1 August 1777, balance remaining, £23,250 16s 4d Total, £23,250 16s 4d Cash, creditor 31 August 1777, balance remaining in coin, £22,711 1s 4d 31 August 1777, balance remaining in cash notes, £539 15s 0d Total, £23,250 16s 4d **Interpretations** The chest did not move in August 1777. The *Ashburnham* was the only ship in the road, and her provisions would be settled on her account when she sailed. With the season's fleets gone and the quarter's

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			wages not yet due, the island's coin lay untouched at its highest level of the year.
409	405	1777 We this day Granted the following Setts of Bills of Exchange, drawn upon the Honorable the Court of Directors Viz. One Sett to the Attorneys of Captain James Williamson, for one thousand pounds, payable to James Farquharson Esqr. (or Order). One Sett to Mr. William Wrangham for twenty seven pounds ten shillings, payable to Captain Arthur Morris (or Order). One Sett to Mr. Thomas Stroud for two hundred and fifty pounds, payable to Captain John Reddall (or Order). And one Sett to the Reverend Mr. Robartes Carr for forty pounds, payable to the Reverend Mr. Colston Carr (or Order) All drawn at ninety Days sight. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The Council granted the following sets of bills of exchange that day, drawn on the Court of Directors. 1 set to the attorneys of Captain James Williamson for £1,000 0s 0d, payable to James Farquharson, esquire, or to his order 1 set to Mr William Wrangham for £27 10s 0d, payable to Captain Arthur Morris or to his order 1 set to Mr Thomas Stroud for £250 0s 0d, payable to Captain John Reddall or to his order 1 set to the Reverend Mr Robartes Carr for £40 0s 0d, payable to the Reverend Mr Colston Carr or to his order All the bills were drawn payable at 90 days' sight. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations** The bill for £1,000 0s 0d to Captain Williamson's attorneys completed the arrangement the Council agreed on 31 March 1777. Williamson had left goods behind on the *Alfred*'s visit, and his attorney had until the following March to pay the proceeds into the treasury, up to £2,000 0s 0d. Five months on, he had sold enough to remit half that sum. The bill to Captain John Reddall of the *Lord Camden*, drawn by the surgeon Thomas Stroud, perhaps settled goods Stroud had bought from the captain's private trade before the fleet sailed in July.
410	406	19th September At a Consultation held on Friday the 19th September 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed dated the 15 September 1777. Mrs. Mary Bazett this day presented the following Petition Viz. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council. The humble Petition of Mary Bazett Widow Sheweth That your Petitioner is the Relict of the late Lieut. John Bazett, who served the Honorable East India Company upwards of twenty Years in this Island that your Petitioner was left in very low circumstances, with three Children, and hearing that Officers Widows in the like Circumstances are intitled to some allowance from the late Lord Clives Establishment, She most humbly Supplicates your Worship, and the other Gentlemen of Council to consider her as a fit object of your humane concern in this respect, by either granting to, or procuring for her the said Yearly allowance. And your Petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Friday 19 September 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 15 September 1777 were read, approved and signed. Mrs Mary Bazett, widow, presented a petition that day to Governor Skottowe and the Council. She was the widow of the late Lieutenant John Bazett, who had served the Company on the island for more than twenty years. He had left her very poorly off with three children. She understood that officers' widows in a similar position were entitled to a yearly allowance from the fund established by the late Lord Clive. She asked the Governor and the other members of the Council to treat her as a proper subject for their kindness, and either to grant her that yearly allowance or to obtain it for her. **Interpretations** Mary Bazett's petition followed almost word for word the one Eleanor Shortley presented on 3 February 1777. That petition had succeeded, and the paymaster's account for the quarter ending 30 June 1777 showed the widow Shortley receiving an annuity backdated to her husband's death. A precedent now existed on the island, and the form of words that had won it was simply copied. Mary Bazett's claim, however, sat awkwardly beside the estate her husband left. He held land in Jamestown valley that his administrators were selling, and his goods had just been valued for the register. Henry Bazett, one of those administrators, sat at the Council table that would decide whether she was poor enough to need the fund.
411	407	1777 It appearing to Us that the above Petitioner is a proper Object, We have therefore Granted her request.	The Council judged that Mary Bazett was a proper subject for the allowance and granted her request.

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		Lieutenant Thomas Statham this day represented to Us, that some Person belonging to the Ships that Sailed from hence the 20th July last, clandestinely took away Mary a Slave Woman of his, and sent him the following Note, and Sum of Money therein mentioned. Mr. Statham You will receive by Basket twenty five Pounds for your Girl, and sufficient satisfaction in a short time, for the loss, if there is no noise. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Lieutenant Thomas Statham told the Council that day that someone from the ships which sailed on 20 July 1777 had secretly carried off Mary, a slave woman belonging to him. Whoever took her had sent Statham a note and the sum of money it named. The note told Statham that he would receive £25 0s 0d for his girl through Basket, and enough further compensation for his loss before long, provided he made no fuss about it. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations** The Council granted Mary Bazett the allowance at once, without the inquiry into her means that her husband's estate seemed to call for. Her petition copied Eleanor Shortley's, and the Council had already accepted that a lieutenant's widow with children qualified. It did not test whether John Bazett's land and goods left his family in real need. Henry Bazett, one of his administrators, signed the minute that granted it. Mary was taken from the island by someone aboard the departing fleet, and payment was left behind as though the transaction were a purchase. The note's promise of further money if there was no noise was an attempt to buy Statham's silence. The searches of every ship before sailing were meant to find deserting soldiers, not slaves hidden aboard. Mary may have gone willingly, perhaps with a seaman or officer, since a slave reaching England stood a chance of claiming her freedom, as the courts there had begun to question whether slavery could be enforced on English soil. Statham laid the matter before the Council, but with the ships gone there was nothing the island could do to recover her.
412	408	22d September At a Consultation held on Monday the 22 day of September 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed dated the 19 September 1777. Saturday the 20 Sailed the Honble. Company's Ship Earl of Ashburnham for England. We this Day entertained John Holt, John Jones, Thomas Emmett and Peter Hubert Seamen left here out of the Ship Ashburnham, to serve the Honorable Company five Years as Soldiers in this Garrison, and gave them each fifteen pounds bounty Money. David Fowler Private being missed a few Days before the Sailing of the Ship Earl of Ashburnham, Mr. Roberts (Town Adjutant) was Ordered on Board two different days to make a strict search, who returned, and Reported he could not find him, but as he has not been since heard of, apprehend he must have deserted upon that Ship. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 22 September 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 19 September 1777 were read, approved and signed. The Company's ship *Ashburnham* sailed for England on Saturday 20 September 1777. The Council enlisted four seamen left behind by the *Ashburnham* that day: John Holt, John Jones, Thomas Emmett and Peter Hubert. Each signed on to serve the Company as a soldier in the garrison for five years and received a bounty of £15 0s 0d. David Fowler, a private, was found to be missing a few days before the *Ashburnham* sailed. Mr Roberts, the town adjutant, was sent aboard on two separate days to make a thorough search, and he reported that he could not find him. Fowler had not been heard of since, so the Council concluded that he had deserted aboard that ship. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations** The garrison lost one soldier to the *Ashburnham* and gained four of her seamen. The exchange followed the pattern of the whole season. Major Henry Bazett mustered the ship's company and found no deserters, and the town adjutant searched her twice, yet Fowler still got away, as Jacob Doe had

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			done with the July fleet. Thomas Emmett and Peter Hubert appeared on the *Ashburnham*'s muster roll, Emmett as a midshipman. Several of her crew evidently chose a soldier's bounty and five years on the island over the voyage home. A seaman stayed behind by agreement with his captain, while a soldier could leave only by hiding, so the island gained men openly and lost them in secret.
413	409	29 September At a Consultation held on Monday the 29th day of September 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed, dated the 22 September 1777. Pursuant to an Order in Consultation of the 18th last Month, the Planters this Day attended to pay their Rents and Revenues due to the Honorable Company for the Year past, which amount to six hundred and thirty six pounds, ten shillings and nine pence half penny. The Rent Roll is as follows Viz. Ground Rent, Free Land, Lease Land, £, s, d Samuel Alexander 5 Acres at 4/ per Ann.: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 34½, Lease Land 50½, £ 14, s 1, d 9 John Alexander 15½ acs. at 1/ per Ac. 40 acs. @ 2/6 per Ac.: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 71½, Lease Land 118½, £ 25, s 10, d 6 George Alexander: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 28, Lease Land 58, £ 15, s 18, d 0 Martin Bagley 4½ @ 2/6 per Ac. 3 Acs. at 1/ per Ac.: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 0, Lease Land 27½, £ 4, s 9, d 3 Ones. Beales Capt.: Ground Rent 5/6, Free Land 10, Lease Land 13½, £ 4, s 2, d 9 Richard Beale: Ground Rent 5/, Free Land 41, Lease Land 24, £ 8, s 6, d 0 John Bagley Senr.: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 0, Lease Land 15, £ 3, s 15, d 0 John Bagley Junr. 20 acs. at 1/ per Ac. 25½ @ 3/6 per Ac.: Ground Rent 16/6, Free Land 64, Lease Land 73½, £ 19, s 18, d 6½ Richd. Bagley Deceased 17½ @ 4/ per Ac. 4½ @ 2/ per Ac. 3½ @ 1/6 per Ac.: Ground Rent 3/, Free Land 44, Lease Land 125½, £ 31, s 11, d 0 Carried Over: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 293, Lease Land 497½, £ 126, s 0, d 9½	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 29 September 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 22 September 1777 were read, approved and signed. Following the Council's order of 25 August 1777, the planters attended that day to pay the rents and dues owed to the Company for the past year. These came to £636 10s 9½d. The rent roll was set out under ground rent, freehold land in acres, leased land in acres and the sum due, as follows. Samuel Alexander, with 3 acres at 4s an acre: 0 ground rent, 35¼ acres freehold, 50½ acres leased, £14 1s 9d John Alexander, with 13½ acres at 4s an acre and 40 acres at 2s 6d an acre: 0 ground rent, 71½ acres freehold, 118½ acres leased, £23 10s 6d George Alexander: 0 ground rent, 28 acres freehold, 58 acres leased, £15 18s 0d Martin Bagley, with 4½ acres at 2s 6d an acre and 31 acres at [...]: 0 ground rent, 0 acres freehold, 27½ acres leased, £4 9s 5d Onesiphorus Beale, esquire: 5s 6d ground rent, 10 acres freehold, 13½ acres leased, £4 2s 9d Richard Beale: 5s 0d ground rent, 41 acres freehold, 24 acres leased, £8 6s 0d John Bagley senior: 0 ground rent, 0 acres freehold, 15 acres leased, £3 15s 0d John Bagley junior, with 20 acres at 4s an acre and 25¾ acres at 3s 6d an acre: 16s 6d ground rent, 64 acres freehold, 75½ acres leased, £19 18s 6½d Richard Bagley senior, with 17½ acres at 4s an acre, 4¾ acres at 2s an acre and 3½ acres at 2s 6d an acre: 3s 0d ground rent, 44 acres freehold, 12½ acres leased, £31 11s 0d Carried over: 293 acres freehold, 497½ acres leased, £126 0s 9½d **Interpretations** The planters' dues came from three sources. Ground rent was charged on town plots in Jamestown valley. Freehold land was held outright, yet it still paid a small annual charge to the Company as the island's ruler. Leased land was the Company's own ground let out at rents fixed in each lease. The rates noted beside many names show that the same planter could hold several leases at different prices: 4s, 3s 6d, 2s 6d or 2s an acre, depending on when and where each piece was taken up. Lieutenant Gurling's barren hillside, leased on 10 February 1777 at 1s 6d an acre, shows how far rent followed the quality of the ground. The figures came from the returns of families, slaves and cattle that every inhabitant had to lodge by 20 September 1777. The dues on slaves and stock were added to the land rents, so a planter's total reflected the size of his workforce as well as his acres.
414	410	29th September Ground Rent, Free Land, Lease Land, £, s, d Brought Over: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 293, Lease Land 497½, £ 126, s 0, d 9½ Edward Bagley 12½ acs. @ 3/ per Ac. 3½ @ 1/6 per Ac.: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 25, Lease Land 64½, £ 15, s 8, d 6	The rent roll continued. Brought over: 293 acres freehold, 497½ acres leased, £126 0s 9½d Edward Bagley, with 12½ acres at 3s an acre and 3½ acres at 1s 6d an acre: 0 ground rent, 25 acres freehold, 64½ acres leased, £15 8s 6d

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		Matthew Bazett 15 @ 1/ per Ac. 17½ acs. @ 1/6 per Acre: Ground Rent 10/, Free Land 212, Lease Land 112½, £ 33, s 2, d 10½ Orlando Bagleys Capt. 21 Acres @ 2/6 per Ac.: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 41½, Lease Land 67, £ 16, s 4, d 0 Henry Bazett 3 @ 6/ per Ac. 3 acs. @ 1/6 per Acre: Ground Rent 13/, Free Land 75, Lease Land 59, £ 15, s 3, d 6 John Bazetts Capt.: Ground Rent 25/6, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 1, s 5, d 6 Orl. Bagley 19 @ 1/6 per Ac. 21 @ 2/ per Acre: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 0, Lease Land 95½, £ 17, s 8, d 6 Thomas Burnham: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 19, Lease Land 13½, £ 4, s 6, d 6 William Beale: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 9½, Lease Land 15½, £ 4, s 5, d 6 Robt. Bullard: Ground Rent 13/, Free Land 15½, Lease Land 0, £ 1, s 8, d 6 George Bird: Ground Rent 17/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 17, d 0 James Colgrave: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 13, Lease Land 100, £ 25, s 13, d 0 Joseph Chamberlains Capt.: Ground Rent 15/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 15, d 0 James Desfountain: Ground Rent 3/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 3, d 0 John Dovetons Capt.: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 86½, Lease Land 8, £ 6, s 6, d 6 Jonn. Doveton: Ground Rent 24/2, Free Land 128½, Lease Land 4, £ 8, s 12, d 11 Isaac Doveton 9½ Acres @ 1/ per Ann.: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 114½, Lease Land 39½, £ 14, s 1, d 0 John Desfountain 12½ @ 1/3 per Ann.: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 20, Lease Land 83½, £ 19, s 10, d 11 William Webber Doveton: Ground Rent 10/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 10, d 0 Samuel Desfountain: Ground Rent 17/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 17, d 0 Henry Easthope: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 14, Lease Land 28, £ 7, s 14, d 0 James Easthope: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 11, Lease Land 8, £ 2, s 11, d 0 Michael Frost: Ground Rent 15/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 15, d 0 Julio Fabiano: Ground Rent 15/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 15, d 0 Richard Goodwin: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 49, Lease Land 27, £ 9, s 4, d 0 John Goodwin: Ground Rent 14/4, Free Land 67½, Lease Land 28, £ 11, s 1, d 10 James Greentree 26 Acs. @ 2/6 per Ann.: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 41½, Lease Land 44, £ 9, s 16, d 6 James Greentrees Capt. 33½ @ 4/ per Ann.: Ground Rent 5/, Free Land 65, Lease Land 93, £ 25, s 1, d 9 Robert Gurling 9 @ 1/6 per Ac. 15½ @ 2/ per Ac. 3½ @ 1/6: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 23, Lease Land 27½, £ 3, s 10, d 3 Richard Harper: Ground Rent 22/6, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 1, s 2, d 6 George Hayes: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 30, Lease Land 6½, £ 3, s 2, d 6 Margaret Harper: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 10, Lease Land 26, £ 7, s 0, d 0 Thomas Harpers Capt.: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 19½, Lease Land 46½, £ 12, s 13, d 6 Gabl. Harper 6 @ 1/ per Ac. 4½ @ 3/ per Ac. 3½ @ 2/ per Ac. 10½ @ 2/6 per Ac.: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 40, Lease Land 21½, £ 4, s 7, d 4½ William Hayes: Ground Rent 12/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 12, d 0 Carried Over: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 1428½, Lease Land 1516½, £ 414, s 7, d 8½	Matthew Bazett, with 16 acres at 4s an acre and 17½ acres at 2s 6d an acre: 10s 0d ground rent, 212 acres freehold, 112½ acres leased, £33 2s 10½d Orlando Bagley, esquire, with 21 acres at 2s 6d an acre: 0 ground rent, 41½ acres freehold, 67 acres leased, £16 4s 0d Henry Bazett, with 3 acres at 4s an acre and 50½ acres at 1s 6d an acre: 1s 0d ground rent, 75 acres freehold, 59 acres leased, £18 3s 6d John Bazett, esquire: 25s 6d ground rent, 0 acres freehold, 0 acres leased, £1 5s 6d Orlando Bagley, with 19 acres at 1s 6d an acre and 21 acres at 2s an acre: 0 ground rent, 0 acres freehold, 95½ acres leased, £17 8s 6d Thomas Burnham: 0 ground rent, 19 acres freehold, 13½ acres leased, £4 6s 6d William Beale: 0 ground rent, 9½ acres freehold, 15½ acres leased, £4 5s 6d Robert Ballard: 13s 0d ground rent, 15½ acres freehold, 0 acres leased, £1 0s 6d George Bird: 17s 0d ground rent, 0 acres freehold, 0 acres leased, £0 17s 0d James Cotgrave: 0 ground rent, 15 acres freehold, 100 acres leased, £25 13s 0d Joseph Chamberlain's orphans: 15s 0d ground rent, 0 acres freehold, 0 acres leased, £0 15s 0d James Desfountaine: 3s 0d ground rent, 0 acres freehold, 0 acres leased, £0 3s 0d John Doveton's orphans: 0 ground rent, 86½ acres freehold, 8 acres leased, £6 6s 6d Jonathan Doveton: 24s 0d ground rent, 128½ acres freehold, 4 acres leased, £8 12s 11d Isaac Doveton, with 9½ acres at 4s an acre: 0 ground rent, 119½ acres freehold, 30½ acres leased, £14 1s 0d John Desfountaine, with 13½ acres at 3s 3d an acre: 0 ground rent, 20 acres freehold, 83½ acres leased, £19 10s 11d William Webber Doveton: 10s 0d ground rent, 0 acres freehold, 0 acres leased, £0 10s 0d Samuel Desfountaine: 7s 0d ground rent, 0 acres freehold, 0 acres leased, £0 7s 0d Henry Casthope: 0 ground rent, 14 acres freehold, 28 acres leased, £7 4s 0d James Casthope: 0 ground rent, 11 acres freehold, 8 acres leased, £2 11s 0d Michael Frost: 15s 0d ground rent, 0 acres freehold, 0 acres leased, £0 15s 0d Julio Fabiano: 15s 0d ground rent, 0 acres freehold, 0 acres leased, £0 15s 0d Richard Goodwin: 0 ground rent, 49 acres freehold, 27 acres leased, £9 4s 0d John Goodwin: 14s 0d ground rent, 67½ acres freehold, 28 acres leased, £11 1s 10d James Greentree, with 26 acres at 2s 6d an acre: 0 ground rent, 41½ acres freehold, 44 acres leased, £9 16s 6d James Greentree's orphans, with 33½ acres at 2s an acre: 5s 0d ground rent, 65 acres freehold, 93 acres leased, £25 1s 9d Robert Gurling, with 9 acres at 1s 6d an acre, 15½ acres at 2s an acre and 3 acres at [...]: 0 ground rent, 23 acres freehold, 27½ acres leased, £3 10s 3d Richard Harper: 29s 6d ground rent, 0 acres freehold, 0 acres leased, £1 9s 6d George Hayes: 0 ground rent, 30 acres freehold, 6½ acres leased, £3 2s 6d Margaret Harper: 0 ground rent, 10 acres freehold, 26 acres leased, £7 0s 0d Thomas Harper's orphans: 0 ground rent, 19½ acres freehold, 46½ acres leased, £12 13s 6d Gabriel Harper, with 6 acres at 4s an acre, 4½ acres at 3s an acre, 3¾ acres at 2s an acre and 10½ acres at 2s 6d an acre: 0 ground rent, 40 acres freehold, 28½ acres leased, £4 7s 4½d

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			William Hayes: 12s 0d ground rent, 0 acres freehold, 0 acres leased, £0 12s 0d Carried over: 1,428½ acres freehold, 1,516½ acres leased, £414 7s 8½d **Interpretations** The councillors themselves were among the island's largest landholders. Matthew Bazett held 212 acres freehold and 112½ acres leased, the biggest holding on the roll so far, and Henry Bazett held 134 acres. Jonathan Doveton, the storekeeper, held 128½ acres freehold. The men who governed the island, kept its accounts and fixed its rents also farmed much of its best land, and the rents they set on Company leases fell on their own holdings as on everyone else's. Several holdings were entered for orphans: those of John Doveton, James Greentree, Thomas Harper and Joseph Chamberlain. Land left to children too young to manage it was held by guardians, who paid the rent from its produce until the heirs came of age. The Council approved those guardianships, as it had approved James Cotgrave's for William Worrall on 27 January 1777. Its oversight made sure the orphans' land was neither wasted nor quietly taken over by those who managed it.
415	411	1777 Ground Rent, Free Land, Lease Land, £, s, d Brought Over: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 1428½, Lease Land 1516½, £ 414, s 7, d 8½ Elisha Isaacke: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 25, Lease Land 5, £ 2, s 10, d 0 William Jenkins 19½ acs. @ 2/ per Ann.: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 0, Lease Land 35½, £ 5, s 19, d 0 Hugh Jones: Ground Rent 3/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 3, d 0 Martha Jecks: Ground Rent 16/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 16, d 0 Gabriel Isaacke Senr.: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 0, Lease Land 8, £ 2, s 0, d 0 Samuel Knipe Senr.: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 51½, Lease Land 40½, £ 11, s 4, d 7½ Richard Knipe: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 0, Lease Land 2½, £ 0, s 12, d 6 Saml. Knipe Junr. 30½ acs. @ 2/6 & 23 @ 1/ per Ann.: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 31½, Lease Land 53½, £ 5, s 0, d 10½ Nathaniel Kennedy: Ground Rent 5/3, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 5, d 3 Elizabeth Kennedy: Ground Rent 17/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 17, d 0 Robert Leech: Ground Rent 4/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 4, d 0 Thomas Leech: Ground Rent 12/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 12, d 0 Elizabeth Lamb: Ground Rent 14/6, Free Land 0, Lease Land 10, £ 3, s 4, d 6 Richard Mason 7½ acs. @ 2/6 per Ac. 3 acs. @ 4/ per Ac.: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 48½, Lease Land 68½, £ 18, s 7, d 4½ Benjamin Mason 31 Acres @ 1/6 per Ann.: Ground Rent 13/6, Free Land 42, Lease Land 84½, £ 18, s 10, d 5 Elizabeth Powell: Ground Rent 3/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 3, d 0 John Prices Capt.: Ground Rent 57/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 4, £ 4, s 7, d 0 James Pritchard: Ground Rent 22/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 1, s 2, d 0 John Robinson 45½ acs. @ 1/6 per Ann.: Ground Rent 8/, Free Land 137½, Lease Land 79½, £ 18, s 19, d 1½ John Seale 5½ @ 4/ per Ac. 5½ @ 1/6 per Ac.: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 34½, Lease Land 68, £ 16, s 13, d 6	The rent roll closed. Brought over: 1,428½ acres freehold, 1,516½ acres leased, £414 7s 8½d Elisha Isaacke: 0 ground rent, 25 acres freehold, 5 acres leased, £2 10s 0d William Jenkins, with 19½ acres at 2s an acre: 0 ground rent, 0 acres freehold, 35½ acres leased, £5 19s 0d Hugh Jones: 3s 0d ground rent, 0 acres freehold, 0 acres leased, £0 3s 0d Martha Jacobs: 16s 0d ground rent, 0 acres freehold, 0 acres leased, £0 16s 0d Gabriel Isaacke senior: 0 ground rent, 0 acres freehold, 8 acres leased, £2 0s 0d Samuel Knipe senior: 0 ground rent, 51½ acres freehold, 40½ acres leased, £11 4s 7½d Richard Knipe: 0 ground rent, 0 acres freehold, 2½ acres leased, £0 12s 6d Samuel Knipe junior, with 30½ acres at 2s 6d an acre and 23 acres at 1s 6d an acre: 0 ground rent, 31½ acres freehold, 53½ acres leased, £5 0s 10½d Nathaniel Kennedy: 5s 3d ground rent, 0 acres freehold, 0 acres leased, £0 5s 3d Elizabeth Kennedy: 17s 0d ground rent, 0 acres freehold, 0 acres leased, £0 17s 0d Robert Leech: 4s 0d ground rent, 0 acres freehold, 0 acres leased, £0 4s 0d Thomas Leech: 12s 0d ground rent, 0 acres freehold, 0 acres leased, £0 12s 0d Elizabeth Lamb: 14s 6d ground rent, 0 acres freehold, 10 acres leased, £3 4s 6d Richard Mason, with 7½ acres at 2s 6d an acre and 3 acres at 2s an acre: 0 ground rent, 48½ acres freehold, 68½ acres leased, £18 7s 4½d Benjamin Mason, with 31 acres at 1s 6d an acre: 13s 0d ground rent, 42 acres freehold, 84½ acres leased, £18 10s 5d Elizabeth Powell: 3s 0d ground rent, 0 acres freehold, 0 acres leased, £0 3s 0d John Price's orphans: 6s 0d ground rent, 0 acres freehold, 4 acres leased, £4 7s 0d James Pritchard: 22s 0d ground rent, 0 acres freehold, 0 acres leased, £1 2s 0d John Robinson, with 43½ acres at 1s 6d an acre: 8s 0d ground rent, 13½ acres freehold, 79½ acres leased, £18 19s 1½d John Seale, with 5½ acres at 2s an acre and 3½ acres at 1s 6d an acre: 0 ground rent, 34½ acres freehold, 60 acres leased, £16 13s 6d

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		Solomon St. Maurice: Ground Rent 65/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 3, s 5, d 0 Benjn. Seale 10½ Acs. @ 1/ per Ac.: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 0, Lease Land 26, £ 4, s 7, d 0 Francis Seale: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 10½, Lease Land 33½, £ 8, s 19, d 0 George Seale: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 0, Lease Land 7½, £ 1, s 17, d 6 Chas. Ross Stewart 6½ @ 6/ per Ac. 2½ @ 2/ 7½ @ 2/6: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 25, Lease Land 65½, £ 14, s 17, d 7½ Ann Sample: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 25, Lease Land 11, £ 4, s 0, d 0 John Shortley's Capt.: Ground Rent 10/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 10, d 0 Society: Ground Rent 4/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 4, d 0 Thomas Statham: Ground Rent 20/3, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 1, s 0, d 3 John Worrall: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 71, Lease Land 33, £ 11, s 16, d 0 Willm. Wrangham 1½ @ 2/6 per Ann. 6½ @ 1/6 per Ann.: Ground Rent 58/11, Free Land 165½, Lease Land 142½, £ 36, s 7, d 8 John Whitchurch: Ground Rent 9/6, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 9, d 6 Simon Whaley: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 0, Lease Land 2, £ 0, s 10, d 0 William Young 6½ acs. @ 1/6 per Ann.: Ground Rent 5/, Free Land 79½, Lease Land 35½, £ 11, s 18, d 10½ Stephen Young 3 Acs. @ 1/ per Acre: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 30, Lease Land 38½, £ 10, s 10, d 6 Total: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 2205½, Lease Land 2368½, £ 636, s 10, d 9½	Solomon St Maurice: 6s 6d ground rent, 0 acres freehold, 0 acres leased, £3 5s 0d Benjamin Seale, with 10½ acres at 1s an acre: 0 ground rent, 0 acres freehold, 26 acres leased, £4 7s 0d Francis Seale: 0 ground rent, 10½ acres freehold, 33½ acres leased, £8 19s 0d George Seale: 0 ground rent, 0 acres freehold, 7½ acres leased, £1 17s 6d Charles Ross Stewart, with 6½ acres at 6s an acre, 2¼ acres at [...] and [...]: 0 ground rent, 25 acres freehold, 65½ acres leased, £14 17s 7½d Ann Sample: 0 ground rent, 25 acres freehold, 11 acres leased, £4 0s 0d John Shortley's orphans: 10s 0d ground rent, 0 acres freehold, 0 acres leased, £0 10s 0d The Society: 4s 0d ground rent, 0 acres freehold, 0 acres leased, £0 4s 0d Thomas Statham: 20s 3d ground rent, 0 acres freehold, 0 acres leased, £1 0s 3d John Worrall: 0 ground rent, 71 acres freehold, 33 acres leased, £11 16s 0d William Wrangham, with 1½ acres at 2s 6d an acre and 62 acres at [...]: 35s 6d ground rent, 165½ acres freehold, 142½ acres leased, £36 7s 8d John Whitchurch: 9s 6d ground rent, 0 acres freehold, 0 acres leased, £0 9s 6d Simon Whaley: 0 ground rent, 0 acres freehold, 2 acres leased, £0 10s 0d William Young, with 6½ acres at 1s 6d an acre: 5s 0d ground rent, 79½ acres freehold, 35½ acres leased, £11 18s 10½d Stephen Young, with 30 acres at 1s an acre: 0 ground rent, 30 acres freehold, 30½ acres leased, £10 10s 6d Total: 2,205½ acres freehold, 2,365½ acres leased, £636 10s 9½d **Interpretations** The roll shows the whole private landholding of the island: about 2,200 acres held freehold and 2,365 acres leased from the Company, together with the town plots in Jamestown valley. William Wrangham held 308 acres in all and paid the largest single sum on the roll, £36 7s 8d. With Matthew Bazett's 324 acres and Henry Bazett's 134 acres, three of the five councillors held more than 750 acres between them, about a sixth of all the private land on St Helena. Most leased land paid far more than its listed rates per acre would suggest, because the total for each planter also covered the dues on his slaves and cattle drawn from the returns lodged by 20 September 1777. The Society, the trading partnership whose shop had divided the Council, paid ground rent of only 4s 0d for its premises in Jamestown.
416	412	29th September We this Day granted a Lease to Lieutenant Robert Gurling for six and a half Acres of Land, lying in the East Division of this Island. The Governor representing that he is much in want of Silver Table Spoons, and Knives and Forks for the use of his Table, and he having four new Mahogany Cases Compleat, We have agreed to purchase them on the Honorable Companys Account at prime Cost agreeable to the Tradesmens Bills laid before Us, amounting to fifty six pounds, nine shillings and three pence. And to send the Old Plate which is unserviceable to England. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The Council granted Lieutenant Robert Gurling a lease that day of six and a half acres of land in the east division of the island. Governor Skottowe told the Council that his table badly needed silver tablespoons, knives and forks. He owned four new mahogany cases of them, complete. The Council agreed to buy them on the Company's account at cost, according to the tradesmen's bills laid before it, which came to £56 9s 3d. It also agreed to send the old plate, which was no longer fit for use, to England. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations** The Governor's table was the Company's table, so its silver belonged to the Company. The usual

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			course would have been to order new plate from England through the Court of Directors and wait a year for it to arrive. Instead the Governor sold the Company his own private cases, and the Council he presided over agreed the purchase. Two safeguards were written into the minute. The price was fixed at cost by the tradesmen's bills, so the Governor made no profit, and the worn-out Company plate went to England, where its silver could be valued and credited to the Company. The arrangement still had the Governor selling to an institution he controlled, and the minute recorded the terms so the Court could judge them.
417	413	6th October At a Consultation held on Monday the 6th day of October 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed dated the 29th September 1777. Tuesday the 30 September Died Patrick Lynch Private. We this day received the following Letter from Captain Thomas Bazett Superintendant of the Honorable Companys Works. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. of St. Helena. Gentlemen I have the honor to acquaint you, the Men at the Honble. Compys. Works the last Quarter were employed as follows. In forwarding the New Houses, making an alteration at the Slaughter House, burning and bringing Lime from Sandy Bay, fetching Wood for the use of the Works and Lemon Valley Guard, repairing the Lieut. Governors House in the Wood, the damage done at Mitchels Line by a Flood, and one of the Honble. Compys. Slave Houses at Sandy Bay, preparing Cut Stone for the Mount, compleating Gun Carriages, painting at the Castle and Plantation House. Likewise the Cannon and Carriages at several of the Batteries. I do propose the ensuing Quarter with your permission to employ the Work Men, in finishing the New Houses, forwarding the Smiths and Armourers Shops, to Compleat the Gun Carriages, finish painting the Cannon and Carriages to continue preparing Stone for the Mount, and to prepare	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 6 October 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 29 September 1777 were read, approved and signed. Patrick Lynch, a private, died on Tuesday 30 September 1777. The Council received a letter that day from Captain Thomas Bazett, superintendent of the Company's works, addressed to Governor Skottowe and the Council. He reported how the workmen had been employed over the past quarter. They had advanced the new houses and altered the slaughterhouse. They had burned lime at Sandy Bay and brought it in, and fetched timber for the works and for the Lemon Valley guard. They had repaired the Lieutenant Governor's house in the wood, the damage done to Mitchel's Line by a flood, and one of the Company's slave houses at Sandy Bay. They had prepared cut stone for the mount, completed gun carriages, and painted at the Castle and the Plantation House, as well as the guns and carriages at several of the batteries. With the Council's permission, Bazett proposed to employ the workmen in the coming quarter on finishing the new houses, advancing the smiths' and armourers' shops, completing the gun carriages, finishing the painting of the guns and carriages, continuing to prepare stone for the mount and preparing [continues]. **Interpretations** The damage at Mitchel's Line was caused by a flood. Heavy rain on St Helena ran off the steep hills in sudden torrents down the narrow valleys, carrying away walls and earthworks in its path. The retaining wall at Mitchel's Line had already been repaired in the first quarter of 1777. Works built across the valleys were exposed to these floods, and repairing them was a recurring cost alongside the new building. The mount was a raised gun platform, and the cut stone prepared for it was the first step towards the battery the Council had debated since 24 March 1777. The members chose the site between Breakneck Valley and Young's Valley on 7 April 1777. Six months on, the engineer who surveyed it had been removed, and the superintendent was only now gathering the stone.
418	414	6 October prepare Materials to repair the Honorable Company's Ware Houses. I have the Honour to be Gentlemen Your most Obedt. and most humble Servant (Signed) Thos. Bazett St. Helena Octr. 6th 1777 We directed the Secretary to return	Thomas Bazett's final task for the quarter was preparing materials to repair the Company's warehouses. He signed the letter at St Helena on 6 October 1777. The Council told the Secretary to reply to Captain Thomas Bazett, superintendent of the Company's works. B. Wright wrote that the Governor and Council directed him to finish the new houses as quickly as possible, make the repairs the Company's stores needed and put the roof on the smiths' and armourers' shops. If his masons ran short of work, they were to build a parapet wall on the

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		him the following Answer. To Captain Thomas Bazett Superintendant of the Honorable Companys Works. Sir I am directed by the Governor and Council to acquaint you, that you are to finish the New Houses with all possible expedition, make the necessary repairs wanting to the Honorable Company's Stores, put the Roof on the Smiths and Armourers Shops, And if you want employment for your Masons, to set about Building a Parapet Wall on the lower side of the Path leading to Mundens Point. I am Sir Your humble Servant (Signed) B. Wright Secy. St. Helena 6th Octr. 1777	lower side of the path leading to Munden's Point. Wright signed the letter at St Helena on 6 October 1777. **Interpretations** The Council's reply did not mention the stone for the mount or the gun carriages, which Bazett had proposed to continue. It placed the houses, the warehouses and the smiths' shops first, and gave the masons a parapet at Munden's only if they had nothing else to do. The battery between Breakneck and Young's Valley, the Council's main defence project in April 1777, had dropped out of the orders entirely. Without an engineer and with the war scare of the spring receding, the Council turned its labour back to the civil buildings it had long been waiting to finish. The warehouse repairs ordered on 7 July 1777 had still not begun, and the stores' roofs had now gone through another winter.
419	415	1777 As several of the Honorable Companys Old Buildings have been pulled down and New ones erected. We Ordered the former to be wrote off and the latter brought on the General Books of Accounts agreeable to their respective Value, and great part of the House Hold Furniture being entirely worn out and Expended, and not yet discharged the Books, We directed them also to be wrote off. William Harrison Matross this day Petitioned for his Discharge from the Garrison having served the Honorable Company his Contracted time. Granted Mr. Robert Leech's Covenanted time as a Writer expiring on the 30 September last, Applied to Us, to be put upon the Establishment of a Factor, Which We accordingly agreed to. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Several of the Company's old buildings had been pulled down and new ones put up. The Council ordered the old buildings written off and the new ones entered in the general account books at their value. Much of the household furniture was also completely worn out and used up but had not yet been removed from the books, so the Council directed that it be written off as well. William Harrison, a matross, asked that day to be discharged from the garrison, since he had served the full term of his contract with the Company. The Council granted his request. Mr Robert Leech's contracted term as a writer had ended on 30 September 1777, and he asked to be placed on the establishment as a factor. The Council agreed. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations** The Company's books listed every building and piece of furniture it owned on the island at a value. Buildings demolished and chairs worn to pieces stayed on those books until formally written off, so the island appeared to own property that no longer existed. Matthew Bazett's stock-taking in September 1777 had perhaps brought the gap to light. Clearing it, and entering the new houses at their real value, made the general books a true account of the Company's property on the island for the Court of Directors. Robert Leech's promotion from writer to factor followed the usual course of the Company's civil service. A writer served a fixed term of years, then rose by seniority. Leech had also served as clerk of the works, and his salary as factor would rise from £7 10s 0d to £12 10s 0d a quarter.
420	416	13th October At a Consultation held on Monday the 13 day of October 1777 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham of Council Major Henry Bazett The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed dated the 6th October 1777.	Governor John Skottowe held a consultation at the Castle on Monday 13 October 1777. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, and councillors Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett attended. The minutes of the meeting of 6 October 1777 were read, approved and signed. Isaac Muskett, a private, died on Tuesday 7 October 1777. Mr Richard Mason presented a petition that day to Governor Skottowe and the Council. His lease of two pieces of land in the east division of the island

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		Tuesday the 7th Died Isaac Murkett Private. Mr. Richard Mason this day Presented the following Petition. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &c. Council of St. Helena. The humble Petition of Richard Mason Sheweth That your Petitioner hath a Lease for two pieces of Land lying in the East Division of this Island expired, humbly request your Worship and Council will be pleased to grant him a Renewal of the same. And your Petitioner will ever pray. 13 Oct. 1777 Granted The Plantation Account for the Quarter and the Expence of Artillery Stores and Stewards Accounts for the Month of September last, were this day laid before Us which were Examined, approved, and are as follow Viz.	had run out, and he asked the Council to renew it. The petition was dated 13 October 1777, and the Council granted it. The plantation accounts for the quarter and the accounts of artillery stores used and the steward's accounts for September 1777 were laid before the Council that day. The Council examined and approved them, and they were entered as follows [continues]. **Interpretations** A lease of Company land ran for a fixed term, and when it expired the land returned to the Company unless the tenant applied for renewal. Renewal gave the Council a chance to review the rent and the use made of the ground. Richard Mason was one of the island's substantial planters, holding 117 acres on the rent roll of 29 September 1777, and he had been chosen overseer for the east division on 31 March 1777. A tenant of his standing who had kept up his rent could expect the Council to renew as a matter of course.
421	417	Account of the Honble. Companys Stock of Neat Cattle &c. from the 1 July to the 30th September 1777 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 Remaining: Neat Cattle Bulls 4, Neat Cattle Cows 96, Neat Cattle Calves 63, Neat Cattle Yearlings 37, Neat Cattle Heifers 20, Neat Cattle Steers 18, Neat Cattle Oxen 21, Neat Cattle Total 259, Sheep Ewes 270, Sheep Weathers 32, Sheep Lambs 56, Sheep Rams 9, Sheep Total 367, Goats Ewes 59, Goats Weathers 3, Goats Kids 23, Goats Rams 5, Goats Total 90, Hogs Sows 7, Hogs Shoats 4, Hogs Pigs 18, Hogs Boars 1, Hogs Total 30, Horses Horses 6, Horses Mares 10, Horses Total 16, Poultry Fowls 57, Poultry Ducks 62, Poultry Turkeys 11, Poultry Geese 34 Encreased: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 19, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 0, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 19, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Weathers 0, Sheep Lambs 46, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 46, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 31, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 31, 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 34, Poultry Ducks 6, Poultry Turkeys 12, Poultry Geese 4 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 0, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 0, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 0, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 0, Hogs Sows 1, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 6, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 7, Horses Horses 0, Horses Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 0, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkeys 0, Poultry Geese 0 Total: Neat Cattle Bulls 4, Neat Cattle Cows 96, Neat Cattle Calves 82, Neat Cattle Yearlings 37, Neat Cattle Heifers 20, Neat Cattle Steers 18, Neat Cattle Oxen 21, Neat Cattle Total 278, Sheep Ewes 270, Sheep Weathers 32, Sheep Lambs 102, Sheep Rams 9, Sheep Total 413, Goats Ewes 59, Goats Weathers 3, Goats Kids 54, Goats Rams 5, Goats Total 121, Hogs Sows 8, Hogs Shoats 4, Hogs Pigs 24, Hogs Boars 1, Hogs Total 37, Horses Horses 6, Horses Mares 10, Horses	The livestock account for the Company's cattle and other stock ran from 1 July to 30 September 1777. Daniel Corneille signed it, with the usual reservation for errors. Neat cattle on hand at 1 July 1777: 4 bulls, 96 cows, 63 calves, 37 yearlings, 20 heifers, 18 steers, 21 oxen, total 259 Sheep on hand at 1 July 1777: 270 ewes, 32 wethers, 56 lambs, 9 rams, total 367 Goats on hand at 1 July 1777: 59 ewes, 3 wethers, 23 kids, 5 rams, total 90 Hogs on hand at 1 July 1777: 7 sows, 4 shoats, 18 pigs, 1 boar, total 30 Horses on hand at 1 July 1777: 6 horses, 10 mares, total 16 Poultry on hand at 1 July 1777: 57 fowls, 62 ducks, 11 turkeys, 34 geese Neat cattle bred: 0 bulls, 0 cows, 19 calves, 0 yearlings, 0 heifers, 0 steers, 0 oxen, total 19 Sheep bred: 0 ewes, 0 wethers, 46 lambs, 0 rams, total 46 Goats bred: 0 ewes, 0 wethers, 31 kids, 0 rams, total 31 Hogs bred: 0 Horses bred: 0 Poultry bred: 34 fowls, 6 ducks, 12 turkeys, 4 geese Neat cattle, sheep, goats, horses and poultry bought: 0 Hogs bought: 1 sow, 0 shoats, 6 pigs, 0 boars, total 7 Neat cattle in total: 4 bulls, 96 cows, 82 calves, 37 yearlings, 20 heifers, 18 steers, 21 oxen, total 278 Sheep in total: 270 ewes, 32 wethers, 102 lambs, 9 rams, total 413 Goats in total: 59 ewes, 3 wethers, 54 kids, 5 rams, total 121 Hogs in total: 8 sows, 4 shoats, 24 pigs, 1 boar, total 37 Horses in total: 6 horses, 10 mares, total 16 Poultry in total: 91 fowls, 68 ducks, 23 turkeys, 38 geese Neat cattle slaughtered: 0 bulls, 2 cows, 2 calves, 0 yearlings, 5 heifers, 2 steers, 0 oxen, total 11 Sheep slaughtered: 38 ewes, 20 wethers, 11 lambs, 0 rams, total 69 Goats slaughtered: 7 ewes, 3 wethers, 2 kids, 0 rams, total 12 Hogs slaughtered: 2 sows, 3 shoats, 0 pigs, 0 boars, total 5 Horses slaughtered: 0 Poultry slaughtered: 12 fowls, 11 ducks, 5 turkeys, 4 geese

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		Total 16, Poultry Fowls 91, Poultry Ducks 68, Poultry Turkeys 23, Poultry Geese 38 Killed: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 2, Neat Cattle Calves 2, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 5, Neat Cattle Steers 2, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 11, Sheep Ewes 38, Sheep Weathers 20, Sheep Lambs 11, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 69, Goats Ewes 7, Goats Weathers 3, Goats Kids 2, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 12, Hogs Sows 2, Hogs Shoats 3, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 5, Horses Horses 0, Horses Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 12, Poultry Ducks 11, Poultry Turkeys 5, Poultry Geese 4 Sent on Board Thetis: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 0, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 1, Neat Cattle Steers 1, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 2, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Weathers 0, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 0, 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 Dead: Neat Cattle Bulls 1, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 2, Neat Cattle Yearlings 3, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 0, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 6, Sheep Ewes 9, Sheep Weathers 12, Sheep Lambs 10, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 31, Goats Ewes 2, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 2, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 4, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 1, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 1, Horses Horses 0, Horses Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 9, Poultry Ducks 6, Poultry Turkeys 5, Poultry Geese 2 Remaining: Neat Cattle Bulls 3, Neat Cattle Cows 94, Neat Cattle Calves 78, Neat Cattle Yearlings 34, Neat Cattle Heifers 14, Neat Cattle Steers 15, Neat Cattle Oxen 21, Neat Cattle Total 259, Sheep Ewes 223, Sheep Weathers 0, Sheep Lambs 81, Sheep Rams 9, Sheep Total 313, Goats Ewes 50, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 50, Goats Rams 5, Goats Total 105, Hogs Sows 6, Hogs Shoats 1, Hogs Pigs 23, Hogs Boars 1, Hogs Total 31, Horses Horses 6, Horses Mares 10, Horses Total 16, Poultry Fowls 70, Poultry Ducks 51, Poultry Turkeys 13, Poultry Geese 32 Changed their Species: Neat Cattle Bulls 4, Neat Cattle Cows 97, Neat Cattle Calves 55, Neat Cattle Yearlings 29, Neat Cattle Heifers 26, Neat Cattle Steers 27, Neat Cattle Oxen 21, Neat Cattle Total 259, Sheep Ewes 234, Sheep Weathers 39, Sheep Lambs 30, Sheep Rams 10, Sheep Total 313, Goats Ewes 58, Goats Weathers 10, Goats Kids 30, Goats Rams 7, Goats Total 105, Hogs Sows 6, Hogs Shoats 24, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 1, Hogs Total 31, Horses Horses 6, Horses Mares 10, Horses Total 16, Poultry Fowls 70, Poultry Ducks 51, Poultry Turkeys 13, Poultry Geese 32 Slaves Born 1 Girl Named Ellen Simonds 1 Do. Do. Dorinda Grantham 1 Boy Do. Harry Frank Slaves Deceased 1 Boy Do. Billy Grantham 1 Do. Do. David Blake Yams Expended for the Slaves 14080 Do. Do. for the Stock 15200 Do. Bought for Do. 1300 Total 30580 E. Excepted (Signed) Danl. Corneille **Margin Notes:** [...]	Neat cattle sent aboard the *Thetis*: 1 heifer and 1 steer, total 2. Neat cattle died: 1 bull, 0 cows, 2 calves, 3 yearlings, 0 heifers, 0 steers, 0 oxen, total 6 Sheep died: 9 ewes, 12 wethers, 10 lambs, 0 rams, total 31 Goats died: 2 ewes, 0 wethers, 2 kids, 0 rams, total 4 Hogs died: 0 sows, 0 shoats, 1 pig, 0 boars, total 1 Horses died: 0 Poultry died: 9 fowls, 6 ducks, 5 turkeys, 2 geese Neat cattle on hand at 30 September 1777: 3 bulls, 94 cows, 78 calves, 34 yearlings, 14 heifers, 15 steers, 21 oxen, total 259 Sheep on hand at 30 September 1777: 223 ewes, 0 wethers, 81 lambs, 9 rams, total 313 Goats on hand at 30 September 1777: 50 ewes, 0 wethers, 50 kids, 5 rams, total 105 Hogs on hand at 30 September 1777: 6 sows, 1 shoat, 23 pigs, 1 boar, total 31 Horses on hand at 30 September 1777: 6 horses, 10 mares, total 16 Poultry on hand at 30 September 1777: 70 fowls, 51 ducks, 13 turkeys, 32 geese Neat cattle regraded by age: 4 bulls, 97 cows, 55 calves, 29 yearlings, 26 heifers, 27 steers, 21 oxen, total 259 Sheep regraded by age: 234 ewes, 39 wethers, 30 lambs, 10 rams, total 313 Goats regraded by age: 58 ewes, 10 wethers, 30 kids, 7 rams, total 105 Hogs regraded by age: 6 sows, 24 shoats, 0 pigs, 1 boar, total 31 Horses regraded: 6 horses, 10 mares, total 16 Poultry regraded: 70 fowls, 51 ducks, 13 turkeys, 32 geese Slaves born: 2 girls, Ellen Simonds and Dorinda Grantham, and 1 boy, Harry Frank Slaves who died: 2 boys, Billy Grantham and David Blake Yams used for the slaves: 14,080 yams Yams used for the stock: 15,200 yams Yams bought for the stock: 1,300 yams Total yams: 30,580 yams **Interpretations** The flock's wethers were wholly used up during the quarter. The 32 on hand in July and every wether bred were killed for the ships, the Castle and the *Thetis*, and none remained by 30 September 1777 until the year's lambs were regraded. No Cape sheep arrived this quarter to make good the loss, as they had earlier in the year. The flock fell from 430 at the start of April to 313, and ewes now had to be killed for the table. The yams issued to the slaves fell from 49,480 in the previous quarter to 14,080. The Bengal and Madras ships of March to August had landed rice and paddy, and the condemned and doubtful salt meat was issued to the slaves in heavy quantities. Their diet swung back from island yams to imported food. Two slave children died during the quarter, among them Billy Grantham, perhaps a brother of the newborn Dorinda Grantham.

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422	418	13th October Artillery Stores expended in September 1777 Guns Fired, 6 lbs., Powder Expended lb, Powder Expended oz 2 For scaling the Guns at Mundens Point: Guns Fired 0, 6 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 57, Powder Expended oz 8 5 For Practice at Do. Do.: Guns Fired 0, 6 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 82, Powder Expended oz 9 9 For scaling the Guns at Ruperts: Guns Fired 0, 6 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 56, Powder Expended oz 0 20 Departed the Ashburnham: Guns Fired 9, 6 lbs. 9, Powder Expended lb 15, Powder Expended oz 9 24 For Scaling the Guns at Purlings Battery: Guns Fired 0, 6 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 46, Powder Expended oz 7 30 For a General Field Day: Guns Fired 0, 6 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 93, Powder Expended oz 12 For Practice at Ruperts: Guns Fired 0, 6 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 129, Powder Expended oz 0 For Sundry Services: Guns Fired 0, 6 lbs. 0, Powder Expended lb 10, Powder Expended oz 10 Total: Guns Fired 9, 6 lbs. 9, Powder Expended lb 491, Powder Expended oz 7 13 Inch Shells for Practice at Mundens Point 6 Shott for Do. 32 Pounders 1 Do. for Do. 24 Do. 12 Do. for Do. at Ruperts 32 Do. 5 Do. for Do. Do. 24 Do. 1 Do. for Do. Do. 12 Do. 3 Do. for Do. Do. 9 Do. 9 Tallow 20 lb. Lead Ball 1 Bees Wax 2 Cartridge Paper 6 Quire Vinegar 1 Gallon Copper Rivets 100 6 lb. Copper Ladle 1 (Signed) Henry Bazett Major Comg. the Artillery Sundry's Expended at the Honble. Companys Table in September 1777 60 Bottles Madeira £ 3 15 19 Do. Port 1 10 1 8 Do. Lisbon .. 12 8 12 Do. Mountain .. 19 155 Do. Beer 2 11 8 Carried Over £ 9 8 5	The artillery stores used in September 1777 were set out under the number of guns fired, the calibre of the guns and the gunpowder used in pounds and ounces. Scaling the guns at Munden's Point, 2 September 1777: 0 guns fired, 57 lb 8 oz of gunpowder Practice at Munden's Point, 5 September 1777: 0 guns fired, 82 lb 9 oz of gunpowder Scaling the guns at Rupert's, 9 September 1777: 0 guns fired, 56 lb 0 oz of gunpowder Departure of the *Ashburnham*, 20 September 1777: 9 guns fired, 9 6-pounders, 15 lb 9 oz of gunpowder. Scaling the guns at Perling's Battery, 24 September 1777: 0 guns fired, 46 lb 7 oz of gunpowder Gunpowder for a general field day, 30 September 1777, 93 lb 12 oz Gunpowder for practice at Rupert's, 129 lb 0 oz Gunpowder for various duties, 10 lb 10 oz Total: 9 guns fired, 9 6-pounders, 491 lb 7 oz of gunpowder Other stores used 13-inch shells for practice at Munden's Point, 6 32-pounder shot for practice at Munden's Point, 1 24-pounder shot for practice at Munden's Point, 12 32-pounder shot for practice at Rupert's, 5 24-pounder shot for practice at Rupert's, 1 12-pounder shot for practice at Rupert's, 3 9-pounder shot for practice at Rupert's, 9 Tallow, 20 lb Lead ball, 1 lb Beeswax, 2 lb Cartridge paper, 6 quires Vinegar, 1 gallon Copper rivets, 100 6-pounder copper ladle, 1 Henry Bazett, major commanding the artillery, signed the return. The food and drink used at the Company's table in September 1777 were costed as follows. 60 bottles of Madeira, £3 15s 0d 19 bottles of port, £1 10s 1d 8 bottles of Lisbon wine, £0 12s 8d 12 bottles of mountain wine, £0 19s 0d 155 bottles of beer, £2 11s 8d Total carried over, £9 8s 5d **Interpretations** Under Major Henry Bazett the gunners scaled the guns at Munden's Point, Rupert's and Perling's Battery in turn and practised with live shot from the heaviest pieces. Six 13-inch mortar shells and more than 30 rounds of 32-pounder, 24-pounder and smaller shot were fired at targets during the month. Live practice with heavy guns and mortars had been rare earlier in the year, when most powder went on alarms and salutes. With the shipping season over and the artillery's non-commissioned officers newly appointed after the events of April, the quiet months were used to train the company on the guns that defended the anchorage. A copper ladle was the long-handled scoop used to load loose powder into a gun. Copper was used because it struck no sparks against iron.
423	419	1777 Brought Over £ 9 8 5 16 Gallons Arrack 2 8 142 lb. Beef 1 17 2	The account for the Company's table in September 1777 continued. Brought over, £9 8s 5d 16 gallons of arrack, £2 8s 0d 142 lb of beef, £1 17s 2d 144 lb of mutton, £3 0s 0d 6 fowls, £0 9s 0d

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		144 Mutton 3 .. 6 Fowls .. 9 . 3 Ducks .. 4 6 1 Goose .. 5 110 lb. Candy 2 15 586 Flour 4 17 8 2 Lambs 1 .. .. £ 26 4 9 Bought for the Table 91½ lb. Beef @ 6d. 2 5 9 22½ Do. @ 3½ .. 6 7 4 Turkeys 1 .. 29 Fowls 2 3 6 6 Ducks .. 9 7 Pigs 1 15 £ 7 19 10 John Phillips Private this Day Petitioned for his Discharge from the Garrison, having served the Honorable Company his Contracted time. Granted John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	3 ducks, £0 4s 6d 1 goose, £0 5s 0d 110 lb of sugar candy, £2 15s 0d 586 lb of flour, £4 17s 8d 2 lambs, £1 0s 0d Total, £26 4s 9d Bought for the table 91½ lb of beef at 6d per lb, £2 5s 9d 22½ lb of beef at 3½d per lb, £0 6s 7d 4 turkeys, £1 0s 0d 29 fowls, £2 3s 6d 6 ducks, £0 9s 0d 7 pigs, £1 15s 0d Total bought, £7 19s 10d John Phillips, a private, asked that day to be discharged from the garrison, since he had served the full term of his contract with the Company. The Council granted his request. The minutes of the meeting were signed by the following members of the Council. John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett **Interpretations** Beer at the Company's table rose again, to 155 bottles in September 1777, while Madeira and port held near their low summer levels. Without ships' officers to entertain, the Castle drank the cheaper English beer from the *Bridgewater*'s supply. The table now drew more of its beef from the Company's own herd, 142 lb against 42 lb in August, and bought less from planters. With no ships to supply, the Company could again spare a few bullocks for its own use.
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427	423	EAP 1364 St Helena Document Name and Date St Helena Records 1776 - 1777 Dimensions (x h x depth) (cm) (H) 48cm x (W) 32cm (6.5cm) W. No. written pages: 422 No. blank pages: 0 Spine and cover Good Condition Minor insect boring present. Inside pages Good Condition. Foxing present, pages are not numbered. Additional comments Time taken to photograph (hours) 5 hours	